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THEATRUM BOTANICVM:

THE

THEATER OF PLANTS.

AN HERBALL OF LARGE EXTENT:

Containing therein a more ample and exact History and declaration of the Physicall Herbs and Plants that are in other Authours, encreased by the accesse of many hundreds of new, rare, and strange Plants from all the parts of the world, with sundry Gummes, and other Physicall materials, than hath beene hitherto published by any before; And a most large demonstration of their Natures and Vertues.

Shevving vvithall the many errors, differences, and overfights of fundry Authors that have formerly written of them; and a certaine confidence, or most probable conjecture of the true and genuine Herbes and Plants.

Distributed into sundry Classes or Tribes, for the more easie knowledge of the many Herbes of one nature and property, with the chiefe notes of Dr. Lobel, Dr. Bonham, and others inserted therein.

Collected by the many yeares travaile, industry, and experience in this subject, by John Parkinson Apothecary of London, and the Kings Herbarist.

And Published by the Kings Majestyes especiall priviledge.

LONDON, Printed by Tho. Cotes.

1640.

THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT M A I E S T I E.



Aving by long paines and endeavours, composed this Manlike Worke of Herbes and Plants, Most gracious Soveraigne (as I formerly did a Feminine of Flowers, and presented it to the Queenes most excellent Majesty) I could doe no lesse then submissively lay it at your Majesties seet, to be approved or condemned, and

if thought fit and worthy a publique passage, to offer it on the Altar of your Majestyes many favours to me, to be commanded as well as commended unto all for their owne good. For as your Majesty is Summus Pater patria, the chiefe of your people under God, that not onely provideth for their soules health, that they may have the pure Word of God, whereby to live ever, wherein we justly claime the prerogative above a. ny Nation under Heaven, and most devoutly praise God for the same, and defire religiously to live thereunder: but many wayes also for their bodily estates, by good and wholesome Lawes, that every one may live obediently and peaceably under their owne Vine and Figure, and by protection, &c. And I doubt not of your Majesties further care of their bodies health, that fuch W orkes as deliver approved remedyes may be divulged, whereby they may both cure and prevent their diseases. Most properly therefore doth this Worke belong to your Majesties Patronage both to further and defend, that malevolent spirits should not dareto cast forth their venome or aspertions, to the prejudice of any well deserving, but that therby under God and good direction, all may live in health, as well as wealth, peace, and godlines, which God grant, and that this boldnesse may be pardoned to

Your Majettyes

Loyall Subject,

Servant and Herbarift.

fay unto you that by the alteration you enjoy a double benefit, first in the bulke of the Booke which if that courfe had beene followed would have marged it well neere halfe as much more and made it the more unweldy, and likewife the dearer and never a whit the better : Secondly, in recompense of the time spent in looking for What you feek you may read that which may be more helpefull and beneficiall to you: let Momus chaps therefore be fowed up to barke no more. Among other the good uses this worke affordeth this may be one that it will helpe to correct the English names in all the Dittionaries to bee hereafter fet forth, which have them in many ignorantly, in some contrary, in most devious, in very few true, whereby many hoping for helpe in their Dictionaries when an Herball was not at hand have beene frustrated, the blind leading the blind, which how profitable, I leave to every intelligent to confider. And laftly, although Igoenot about to teach Doctors (who but little intended this practife, having enough to doe otherwayes, and yet it is as I may so say, the fundamentall part thereof, and approved by Galen in his censure of Simples, and Dioscorides Text) but to helpe their memories, and withall to shew them my judgement. that they mistake not one thing for another, or one mans plant for another, which I hope will well deferve their good liking: for the various conceites of men about Plants is for the most part according to their knowledge in them, and hath caused such mistakings and controversie, as are to be feene in their writings Goe forth now therefore thou iffue artificiall of mine, and supply the defeet of a Naturall, to beare up thy Fathers name and memo y to succeeding ages, and what in thee lyeth effect more good to thy Prince and Country then numerous of others. Which often procue rather plagues then profits thereto, and feare not the face of thy fiercest foe : but fay that while we live (although the course of the World is Orientem semperadorare Solem non occis dentem) and per multa diferimina rerum tendimus in Patriam supercoelestem, if any oppose thee, or professe himselfe a Proctor for Bauhinus or any others slips, the lists shall be ready, and the controverfie ex ore decided: if extinct let the judicious determine the matter. And because some may object fam somewhat too tart and quicke, my Apology to all is Amicus mihi Plato, Amicus Seneca sed magis Amica mihi veritas: Accept therefore in courtesie of his paines that hath onely intended it for your good, and if I have eyther slipped or overslipped, with a gentle hand amend it; so shall be still be

Thine in what he may,

IOHN PARKINSON,

Botanicus Regius.



Iohanni Parkinson Pharmacopœo Londinensi, Regis Betanico primario. S. P.

Rodeat tandem & propitià Lucinà vitali fruatur aurà decennis illa fœtura ingenii tui perspicacis, & laboris indesessi, in rimandis & aperiendis fœcundæ Vestæ penetralibus, ejusque persustranda superficie, ad Vegetabilis Regni firmamentum, cui partui neque ipsum Dioscoridem Anazarbæum pudeat obstetricari. Tam scité, tam eleganter, tam enucleaté abs te descripta depictaque omnia, quæ in hunc usque diem. Rei herbariæ stu-

diosis innotuerunt, ut habeat abundé tua Britannia unde de te possit jure gloriari: In cujus opulentissimi, amœnissimi, fertilissimi regni grande decus, Mithridatis (maximi sua ætate Regum) curiosam circa materiam medicam sedulitatem. Evacis Regis Arabum, Cratevæ, Dyonysii, Metrodori, Macri & cæterorum qui simplicium notitia cluerunt olim dotes eximias, cum neotericorum artificiosa Indagine, in unum coegisti fasciculum, datis quidem immenso disquisitionis & observationum Oceano limitibus, tam laxis tamen & sequacibus, ut ad instructissimi hujus gazophylacii supplementum, nova congeries granatim possit indies magna cum facilitate accrescere. Botanici ut plurimum meri sunt nomen clatores, qui præclaré se rem gestisse arbitrantur, si perlustratis variis plagis, nomina repertorum fimplicium, & forsan eorum Icones redigant in volumen, quo operæ pretio artisa. tis cautum existimant. Tu verò non prætermissa externa plantarum specie, ea rum corpora penetras medullitus, & fingularum virtutes in publicam falutem, & mortalium solatium tam graphice pandis, ut deinceps populares tui Angli (gens ad pacem, bellum, scientias, artes, ad omnia apta, nata) Thesauri naturæ ditissimam, morbisque tutó debellandis utilissimam partem, cultu donatam vernaculo, (historiam nempe Vegetabilium, virtutum assignatione nobilitatam) penitissime nosse, atque hasce 31 milest nudas exosculari, & sibi ipsis applicare valeant. Circa operis tui laudes volubili vel bullatà oratione expatiari injuriosum duco: quippe Vino vendibili non est opus suspensa hedera. Suum sibi parist Liber tuus encomium, quem nemo sanæ mentis, operum naturæ peritus, sine Authoris singulari commendati. one unquam perlecturus est. Siquis exoriatur Ael Momus vel Zoilus, qui Maledicendi prurigine, aut insanabili cacoethe laborans, tua carpere audeat, ille malis avibus aggressus dormientem Herculem, cum Achemone & Passalo victus vinctusque, ex victoris clava æternum pendeat. Imbellium catellorum inanes latratus spernunt generosi molossi; Non si se ruperit ille Par erit. Interim tu calumniarum securus æque & contemptor, In amplificando tuo Theatro pergito quamdiu vixeris. Hanc imponittibi provinciam, ejulque poscit soenus REX (AROLVS Dominus noster Magnæ Britaniæ Monarcha, cui placuit nuperrime honorificum tibi

dare titulum Botanici Regii Primarii, virtuti tux sane non indebitum, quo situt in Medicam Aulx samiliam accitus, tenearis opus tuum Serenissimo Principi dedicare, cum præsatione religiosa Caii Valgii ad Diuum Augustum (cui etiam lucubrationes suas botanicas offerebat illustris & eruditione spectatus vir) Vr omnibus malis humanis (præsertim fortunatarum Insularum quibus sæliciter imperat:) semper medicetur ejus Majestas: Descende audacter in arenam, in qua ut diutissime bono publico exercearis, & longissima precum vota pro Rege, Patria, probis omnibus nuncupes & sundas, atque alacriter & strenue in Botanica desudes palæstrà, opto tibi si non Artephii Philosophi, millenarii dicti, saltem nobilis Rizotomiantiqui, Antonii Cassoris (Plinio noti) sæculum, qui centessimum annum excessit, nullum corporis malum expertus, ac ne ætate quidem memoria aut vigore concussis. Vale ex meo Museo Londini Jdibus Aprilia Anno salutis, 1640.

THEODORVS de MAYERNE, Eques auratus, Baro Albona, in Aula Regum Magna Britannia Iacobi & Caroli, P.& F. Archiatrorum Comes.



In Laudem Operis, & Authoris Domini Iohannis Parkinsoni Archi Botanici Regii Dignist: & Pharmocopolæ Peritisimi.

Hic fimul Alcinoi spectas & Adonidis hortos,
Quicquid & Herbarum barbara Colchis habet.
Asplcis hic quicquid Borex contermina Thule,
Quicquid & Ethiopun torrida fundit humus.
Nobilis hic Tamesis messes miratur Eoas,
Quotquot & occidno gramina sole tepent.
Qui dedit has Patrix gazas, me Iudice, vincit
Acta Cleonei Pharmacopola ducis.
Claruit Hesperidum spoliis Tyrinthius: hortos
Hic expilavit quotquot in Orbevides.

Ela quod invidiz, dentes quod despuit ævi, Hie Parkinson Nobile cernis opus.

Mattheus Listerus Equés Auratus
Regiarum Majestatum
Medicus Cubicularius.

Dignissimo viro Io. Parkinsono Pharnacopæo exper-O 2 2 ciffino; & Boranico Riegio folertiffino 112 1

Tdio Or gaudo Charissime Parkinsone lucubrationes suit Bot ancara hanc sandem predire in lucem, seu versus in Theattus serius quido ab incude tua quam optabas prodeunt tapen hac verna sempestate opportune, cum Plant e ipsehybernis compedibus expedit e emerguni e terra, o novis ve stibus amist a quasi summo congratulandi desiderio obviam libro tuo veniunt; sallor si quid in hoc genere viderim plenius aut limatius nam quicquid purioris succi babent in fuis latefundite Veferes & nove, defente & trafmarini Scriptores Herbarti jotum ad hoc opus melliti simum videris exuxisse. Sui jampridem in luces prodici Paradisus uus aus Florilegium totus erat constanu ex Peneribus ei Graitis est pelan erat rideres sudemes, lascivientis natura, sert u quasi aut corollaex omni storiugenere vontexta uno verbus veraerat Postanista Lea bus medicina Hygra & Panacea dedicarb : Sed ifud inum Thomanin canquists farunds as, pages fragibus quam floribus luxuriat, ipsiu As sculapii pairocinio digniui, or ad usus medicas accomodatius phic entre medicam occonomiam instruis omnisario simplicium apparatu, sanguam sideli simus medicina minister iotam tegra opulentiam congerio in ararium pharmaceuticum. Hic non speciosos tersa saperes o aplea explicas ad ornasum & Majestasem universi, sed commodiora ejuşusenstilin de solarium & fub sediam general bumani, pro famelicis alimenta, pro agroris pharmaca, pro languemitus cardinda, mio fingula morbis fingula remedia for fecundo terra sinu & gremio depromis: Ex sinu inquam terra es aranio, non ex instinui terra evisceribus e meditullio, Mineralia siquidem in profundis terra recessivas recondu, es procul a liberorum conspostu abscondis sagaci sima natura parens, tanqua cultellos aut gladios tenellis sintil corporbis nos iluros y esetabilia vero tan quam terr amammas & ubera in summa ejus cute & extima superfiele not apperfete in seleptore: nos entire non modo dum sumus embryones, sed viri & senes adhuc vivimus vitam plante sit indies nurs worns cerra wombilica. Qua vitam habent cedunt viventibus felicius in medecinam, sola in alimenium, quia blanda quadam natura familiaritate sensim dilabuntur in corum viscera, o insinuant se in corum sanguinem, illis quasi cognata sanguine : mimeralia vero ipsa cum sint vita expertia, vitam invident, mortem inferunt viventibus nis innata illorum malitia in fornacibus Vulcani novis Spagyricorum artibus edometus : Plantarum cum hominibus tanta est similitudo ut hominem plantam inversam Divinus Plato nuncupaverit, mineralium quia prorsu nulla est cum humano corpore similitudo nulla erit (ut loquuntur Schola) a similatio. Fuit aliquando Mida in aurum fabulosa metamorphofis, at auri in Midam ne possarum aliquis fommatic. Aveque vero solam genericam societatem incunt Plante cum hominibus, quia ambo in una viventium familia sed illarum plurima as Hierem vendicant cum homanic partibus sympashiam & analogiam, unde dice capiti als a oculis, alia pulmonibus, alia jecori, alia lieni specificam dicarunt operam. & ab illis quibus famulantur partibus nomenclaturas suas derivarunt, neque nuda tantum nomina earum ferunt, sed insigui a, quibus ut magnatum famuli discriminantur: nam (si Hermeticis credimus) signaturas phyliognomonicas plantis inuffit summus natura parens, & ipsis quasi tot emblemata & characteres insculpsis non modo occultarum suarum virium indices & notas sed partium quibus inserviunt figuras & expreslas imagines, incundi sima similicudine references quas Querceranus & Crollius curiosius delinearuns : gestic calamus in hoc campo liberius spatiari, sed ne cancellos suos mea transiliat Epistola, revoco me ad Theatrum euum, in quo apparei mira genii ingeniique tui in re Botanica fælicitus, labor indefessus, nec horarum modo sed (quod pudet dicere) mummorum tuorum sumptus non mediocris : Vereor mi Parkinsone, te non posse cum Matthiolo eloriari, te Macenates habuisse Imperatores, Reges, Archiduces, Cardinales, Episcopos, (ipsius utor verbu) qui auro argentoque hos conatos tuos juverint cumulatius. Credo nullos imbres aureos horsum tuum irrigaffe, su porius ut bono publico inservires privato defuisti, ut liberius vacares studio, Pharmacapolium deseruisti, spretoque vilioris lucelli aucupio totus inhortulo tuo consenescis: quid dixi, te senescere 3 nullane in Paradiso tuo arbor vita, qua senedutem tuam retardet ? nullane in Theatro tuo herba Balsamica, nettaris nativi restauratrices, ex quibus Medea suum antidotum composuit, magnum illud secretum, quo A sonem ultimo confectum senio restituit juvenunissi illarum notitia infælicim perierit, at nostrates Herbæ quæ quotannis repullulant, revirescunt. reflorescunt parem si non etati tue, fame quidem tue gratiam indulgebunt, & perenni gratitudine semper spirabuut suavem nominis tui auram : mihi cum talia desunt Pharmaca non deerum vota ve diu vivas & valeus.

Datum Calend Aprilis. 1640. Tuus

Simon Baskervill Eques Auratus. D. M. To



To Englands chiefest Herbarist, Master Fobn Parkinfon.

Worthy Sir.

Have given (as was due) many thankes to my learned good friend Dr. Bainbridge. for communicating to me the light and perufall of your chargeable, industrious, juto communicating to me the figuration possess. The Commonwealth of learning, dicious, ufefull, Herculean Boranical labours. The Commonwealth of learning, particularly the Tribe of Physitians, Apothecaries, Chirurgians, the Court of Nobles, and Gentles, of all who love knowledge, delight, and the honour and good of their Country, owe thankes to you, a Benefactour to the publique, to your Nation, tomany millions of particular persons, to the present and succeeding ages. A

Triumphall evergreene Lawrell crowne is due to you, for maftering such difficulties, for conquering the great enemyes of a civili World Ignorance and Burbarisme, for saving bimany Citizens of your owne Country, from danger, diseases, destruction, by your carefull understanding directions, for proper fit remedies, in such a rationall pleasing way. Oxford and England are happy in the foundation of a specious illustrious physicke Garden, compleately beautifully walled, and gated, now in levelling, and planting with the charges and expences of thousands by the many wayes Honourable Earle of Danby, the furnishing and enriching whereof and of many a glorious Tempe, withall usefull delightfull plants, will be the better expedited by your painefull happy fatisfying Worke.

THO.CLATTON, His Majelies professor of Physicke, Oxon.

To the excellent Herbarist M. Fobn Parkinson.

Am a stranger to your selfa, but not to your learned, and elaborate volumnes. I have with delight, and admiration surveyed your Theatrum Botanicum, a specious, and statewith delight and admiration surveyed your Theatrum Bosanicum, a specious, and state-ly Fabrique, collected and composed with excessive paines, and charges, exquisite Art, and Judgement: wherein; may at once be seen, whatsoever (worth th' observing) lyeth dispersed in the severall Boranique monuments of former Ages, and the present; It being indeed, a felect Destoration of some Ages, and the present: It being indeed, a select Defloration of them all : enriched, and beautifyed with new discoveries (at home, and abroad, so far as both th' Indies) of many rare Plants,

Herbes, and Flowers. It is a curious pourtait, and description of the Earths flowerd mantle, the Botanique Pandects, and the Herbatists Oracle a rich Magazitt of soveraigne Medicines, physicall experiments, and other ratities. And which I may not omit. It is (not without th' influence of some benigne Constellation) an Auspicious designe of our Dxford Garden, which being (by the Munificence of the Honorable Founder) once finished, will be * 590anua musques, th' eyes Rendez.vom, * Elian in of most delightfull, and ravishing objects; another Paradise. In a word, this Theater, is without the description Parallell, the most compleate, and absolute Worke (in this kinde) yet knowne unto the world: and on of Tespe, will be a perpetual! Monument of your Name, Art, and Industry. Such (Sir) is your merit, and the vote of one that is fincerely,

Philips of Land

Your affellionate friend IOHN BAINBRIDGE. Doctor of Phylique, and Professor of Astronomy, Oxen.

To the Worthy Apothecary and Herbarist Mafter IOHN PARKINSON.

Outsive built us a Boranicke Theater; with fach excellent skill and advantage to the Outside built us a noranice a neares, with near one of the Hernitphers; and all Speciator; that at one view he commands the prospect of both Hernitphers; and all their vegetables in the pride of beauty: ranged in their proper orders, decking the Hils, Plaines, Valleyes, Medowes, Woods, and Barkes, with fuch a world of shapes and colours, so delightfull to the eye, so winning upon the rationall Soule which feeds on ra-rities! that we cannot hope for a more compleate Paradise upon earth; till Nature have found out a new stocke for more variety; what can be added to this I see not; nor is it (I believe) yet knowne to the best of Artists that have made search.

Io. Speed . Med. D. Oxon.

Elogium in Theatrum Botanieum Iohannis Parkinfoni

N E amplius nobis indet (rate vam, Andream, Dioscoridem Gracia, sua, suosque tantom mirari folisa; Eccesex ultimo Occidente Bt penitus toto divifis debe Britannis. Exoritur nobis jam din ex optatus Solalter Botanicorum, Qui alios omnes luce sua prastrinxits Et, tanquam nanus humeris gigant in fublatus Plus aliis widie:

Nec id onbi literato in cillenti. Meliore omnia ordine, methodoque accuratiore digessit, Quaque alii strictim, sparsimque, in unum congessit Tibique, Lector, uno intuitu

Spectanda proposuit. Itaque disposuit,

Ut, qua mole usuque maxima sint, Ordine & methodo quasi modica allubescant. Sileat atas avorum, nostraque,

Tragum, Matthiolum, Fuchfium, Gefnerum, Dodonaum, Lobelium, Alios item quotcumque, quale/cunque:

Vnus inftar omnium Parkinsonus Columna Britannicus, cui quere inscribas licee Nil ultra.

In quem felice & perquam rara unutoxioni Tam Veterum, quam recentium omnium Botanicorum animum in unum commigrasse jures.

Hoe operi landis vectigal, Autori amicitie tefferam, Et cultus testimonium, Non tam amori, quam veritati obsequens Persolvit. L.M.

Iohannes Mauritius.

Aliud.

SAlve Salve venerande Senex. Qui genius, corculum, medulla, corpobæus Betanicorum cluis, Quem natura, tuufque genius In hec studia impulit, Imo vi traxit Industria laborque indefessus perfectum dedit. Nevero tibi musifque solis caneres, Sednoftra simul, posteraque atati pie proficeres, Opus hoc doctum, Jupiter & laboriofum Summo studio laboreque improbo de dolasti Spretis interim & insuper babitis vita omnibus fere delinimentis Tanquam Vlysses alter. Obstructis anribus ad Syrenum cantum. Scyllam Charybdimque voluptatis lucrique preternavigafi, Que vere funt mortalium in boc vite folo. Scopuli Syrtes Symple pades Vt sotum te bisce Studies immergeres_ Tanquam Alexander alter, Controversiarum Botanicarum nodos plusqua n Gordioi Aut fæliciter enodasti: Aut fortiter faltem diffecuisti. Hinc merito vivus volitas per ora virum. 7, perge, perge Flora supreme mysta De re literaria bene porro mereri. Studia hac ad metam evebere. Perenne nomen decufque tuum ultra supraque invidiam provehere. Qui fri/cis palmam eripuisti Invidiam equalium & posterorum haut facile vitabis Deopere ut de Demostbene olim antiquitat Quo longius eo melius jure dixerim: Cuius unica laus admiratio, Idque tui maximum Elogium. Amico de bis studis, de Patria de se BM. D.D.C.L M.

Iohannes Mauritius.

To my good Friend Mr. Iohn Parkinson.

译说Y Age of Verse is out, what then! shall [Be filent, and not open in this cry And generall applause? that have more cause Then some that crowded in; nor shall the lawes Of friendship draw me from the rigide way Of bare and naked truth, and force me say, In Court civility, more then what I thinke. Such compliment is on the very brinke Offlattery, and destroyes the very soule And essence of true friendship, makes't a foule Commerce of mutuall fordid ends, which is The Panacea of humane miseries. But whether now my Muse?'twas not my end To treate of friendship, but to praise a friend. This weary worke of thy unwearyed braine Shall doe't for me, and fave my further paine. But fost, that's onely for the Authour, shall I give nought to the Worke, which gives thee all Whatfoere th'haft here from us, because 'tis fuch ; As like good wine it doth require no bush? It were indeed not needfull, if that all Would enter in and tafte without a call, And gentle invitation: as in trade Chapmen passe by nor enter, if not made And ply'd, yearudely, with a violent hand. To such thy Customers, which come and stand, As twere at gaze. I promise here good ware. And cheape: all trees, all shrubs, all herbes, that are In the voluminous Dioscorides Theophrastus, Galenor Hipocrates: Cratevas or th'acute Arabians, who Retriv'd this Art first, and all th'other too. After the generall Deluge of the Goths, And swarme of other barbarous Nations, moths. And cankers of good Letters: nor here wants Whatfoere the diligent Modernes have of Plants Omitted by the ancients, out of which Gleanings thou here hast made a pretty, rich. And fruitfull harvest, neither dost thou spare Tinfert whatfoere the other world doth beare. Nor temperaments, or vertues dost thou misse, Names, faculties, or properties; and this

With such a perspecuity the while,

Order in dwethod that it does beguile.

The readers paines to charmingly, that he
Thinkes it compendious, though so vast it be
And calle for Endownealthe, and he has r.

And I my pumpose too saying this at last:

If any in this subject, seeke more now;

Nature must adde to what the hast done; not thou:

. similari de la composition della composition d

Ad Amplissimum doctusimum virum D.

Parkin/onium, S.R. Magnæ Britanniæ Botanographum, attum ablolutissimum Herbarium sum sum deret.

Mira modis, merito primas quia dixerit berbas.

Quis varias formas, vires, diferimina, caufas,

Explicet aut cunctos usus distinguere possie?

Tentatum multis, quorum monumenta superfunt,

Sudar unt Gray atque Itali, Germania, Galli

Angligenæ, Belgæ, nullis labor improbus illo

Gentibus intactus: Lucem * Parsonius alfert

Ingentem, posset jam perfecisse videriin lasting

Jugentem, posset jam perfecisse videriin lasting

Quid tibi pro meritis tantis, vir magne, pretemur 3

Alma Ceres tibi farra dicat, tibi dulcia vinæ

Bacchus, & omnimodos fructus Pomona ministrete.

Catera, que spondet jam Nomen, Ren tum, addet, and in the services and i

Kapedyn , aundlingspologypula, wie thee this soul thee this soul is the this soul is the s

And the state of t

Scripfit 2022013 Ioannes Harmarts Orchenfis_{s 4026}22

(2) 3

To my old Friend and the Kings Herbarilt Mr. Ioh: Parkin/on; in praise of his Theatrum Botimicum

Hobus hath fifty times lash't through the fignes, Since thon intend's this Iubile of lines. And now 'tis extant; and shall swiftly scon're Through darks ship vion to the world's luft hours.

From fragrant ashes of Antiquitie Phoenix-like forung, this withe last thall the And if old Dodon were alive againe, Heere would be wonder, hence more knowledge gaine. Caspar th' Helverian, and Mathiolus The Tuscan, by thy Booke shall vaile to us. Heere's more then growes in the Botavian ground; And more then's in Patavian Garden found : 100 6 Or wernant Oxfords Plat neere Rivers fide By which brave Maudlens Charwell Rill fhall glide. Montpeliers flow'ry meadowes yeeld to thee your of many the many the More in thy leaves, then on thein beds we fee: O distinguished and Yet thy rich Worke which we perufe, and ufe, wet the many or the most Th' unwary oulgar rashly may abuse, and of the formal in manifest in This was not thy intent : yet thy good paines destilled to a thing the quantity Profitutes noble Phylique unto Swaines. La sant and alle to sant and Yet still enjoy thy Ground, and we thy Booke, and the stay Booke, on which Posterity shall ever looke; Lodge in the highshed; and at thy beds feete Thy Plants in their moist pallets all shallmeete. From them to Thee, I will transplant that name, Semper vivum. Ad Loor for fuch must bee thy fame.

Keepe thy Hesperides ; may thy herbes with thee Still bloome by Profter never blafted bee. And feeing by thy bands the day is wonne, No night of Age fhall cloude bright Parke-in-funne.

> Scripfit dillogoffee IOANNES HARMANY Oxoniensis, sixials G.

8262828282828282828282828

The Classes or Tribes contained in this Worke, are these:

Lantz Odoratz. Sweete smelling Plants.

2 Catharticæ sive Purgantes. Parging Plants.

3 Venenosæ, Narcoticæ, Nocivæ & Alexipharmacæ. Venemous Sleepy, and Hurtfull Plants, and their Counterpoy fons.

4 Saxifragæ Plantæ, Nephriticæ five Calculum frangentes. Saxifrages. or Breakestone Plants.

E Plantæ Vulnerariæ & Ferruminantes, id est, Consolidantes. Vulnerary or Wound Herbes.

6 Plantæ Refrigerantes & Intubaceæ. Cooling and Succory-like Herbes.

7 Plantæ Calidæ & Acres. Hot and sharpe biting Plants.

8 Vmbelliseræ Vmbelliferous Plants.

9 Cardui & Spinosæ Plantæ. Thistles and Thorny Plants.

10 Filices & Herbæ Capillares. Fearnes and Capillary Herbes!

11 Legumina. Pulses.

12 Cercalia. Cornes.

13 Gramina, Junci & Arundines Graffes, Rushes and Reedes.

14. Plantæ Paludosæ Aquaticæ & Marinæ, Musci & Fungi, Marsh, Water and Sea Plants, and Mosses, and Mushromes.

15 Miscelanea. The Vnordered Tribe.

16 Arbores & Frutices. Trees and Shrubbes.

17 Exoticæ & Peregrinæ Plantæ.

Strange and Outlandish Plants.

Theatro Botanico Appendix.

An Appendix to the Theater of Plants.

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PLAN



BOTANICVM: PLANTÆ ODORATÆ.

CLASSIS PRIMA.

Sweete smelling Herbes. The first Tribe:



R O M a Paradife of pleasant Flowers, I am fallen (Adam like) to a world of profitable Herbes and Plants, (Vi Omne tulit punitum qui mijenit utile dulci) namely those Plants that are frequently used to helpe the diseases of our bodies: In which world or sea of Simples, I have propounded to my selfe this methode; to distribute them into fundry Cliffer or Tribes, that so as neere as may be, and is most convenient, shall be forted our those severall Herbes and Plants that are sit for each Tribe, that so they may be found in one place together: and first of the Hisopes.

Hyssopus. Hysope. CHAP. I.

"Here are fundry forts of Hysops, whereof the mon are unknown to many: whose descriptions, names, and properties shall follow.

1. Hysopus vulgari.
2.3. Hysopus verseous. 1. Hyffopus vulgaris.
Common garden Hyfope. 2.3. Hyffopus verficolor. , Party coloured Hylope.

The properties shall follow.

I Hyspopu Vulgaria. Common garden Hyspope
The common garden Hyspope is so well knowne to all that have a garden, or that have beene in a garden, that I shall but seeme aitum agere to bestow my time in describing it to be a small bushy plant, that riseth up more than a foot high; with many wooddy branches, but tender; at the tops whereof are set at certaine distances, sundry small long and narrow greene leaves: at the tops of the stalkes stand blewish purple gaping slowers, in spiked heads one rowe above another: after which sollow the signal and blackish the records is somewhat wood. feed, which is small and blackish: the roote is somewhat wooddy with many threddy strings: the whole plant is of a strong fweete fent.

2. 3. Hysopus folius nineis: & folius aureis. White Hyfope, and golden or yellow Hysope.
These two forts of Hysope are both of the same kinde with

the common Hysope, but differre onely in the party colouring of the leaves; the white having diverse leaves parted white and greene in the midst, and some all or most part white, and some wholy greene, or with some stripes in the greene: for all these forts are seene together upon one Plant. The golden or yellow fort, hath the uppermost leaves usually wholly yellow in the summer time, parted with greene: the lower leaves often abiding

without discolouring.
4. Hysope folys cinerius. Russet Hysope.
This Russet Hysope also different from the former in no other chiefe matter, than in the colour of the leaves, which are of a grayish or all colour, which some call Russet; this is likely to be that fort that Banhinus faith was fent him from England,

1. Hilloprus Perculis denfis Double Hylope. This Hylone groweth lower, and thicker fet with slender and not fo wooddy branches, bending fomewhat downewards, and



much

6. Hyffopm latifolia.

7. Hy Jopus foliis crenatis.

TRIBE. I.

much more thicke fet with leaves of a darke greene colour: in the flower and other things it different not from 6. Hyssopus latifolia, Broade-leafed Hysope,

This also differeth not from the first here specified, but in having larger and broader greene leaves, upon more woody stalkes, keeping forme and substance.

7. $Hy||^2pus foliys crenaris$. Iagged or dented Hysope. This difference of the dented leaves, maketh me to set it downe as another species hereof, as others have done.

8. Hyffopus moschata vel de Cilissa. Musked Hysope. Gesner in Hortis Germania remembreth this Hysope to differre nothing from the ordinary Hyfope, but in the fent, which is fo gratious and pleasant, that it commeth neerest to the sent of Müske.

9. Hyffopus Arabum floribus rubris vel albis. White or red flowred Hylope.

The red or white flowred Hysope differ but a little from the garden fort, yet are diftinguished from it, in that they both doe usually beare red or white flowers, all on one side of the spike, yet continue not constant in that forme, but change into the forme of the ordinary kinde.

10. Hyslopus minor sive Hyspanica. Dwarfe Spanish Hysop. This Spanish kinde is a smaller and lower fort, whose branches rise not so high as the garden Hisope, but bend a little downewards, the leaves also being smaller and thicker, and of a sadder greene colour, and the heads or spikes are also shorter, this, Hyssops parva angultis solits.

11. Hyssops Coronata sive Comosa Cluss.

Tufted Hysope is in leaves, flowers, and manner of growing.

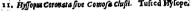
fomewhat like the common garden kinde, but a little smaller and lower, the leaves being of a paler greene colour, and the top branches spreading a little broader, have shorter spikes of leaves and flowers growing as it were in tuftes, which liath caused the name, and noted it for a difference.

12. Hysopus folius crispis. Curld Hysope.
Curld Hysope hath the leaves curled or crampled at the edges, that each leafe feemeth to be composed of many: and herein consiste th the chiefest difference.

9. Histopus Arabum. 10. Hyffapus minor fine 21: flanten! Derarfe Spanish Hysope.









13. Hystopus montana. Mountaine wilde Hystope.

Mountaine or wilde Hystope is very like unto the garden kinde, for the manner of growing: but that the leaves which are not so many at a joynt, are somwhat harder and rougher, and a little hairie, and somwhat narrower also which (as Matthiolus faith) being brought into gardens, and there cherished; will by time put off that roughnesses.

and become more milde and gentle, the taste whereof is much more bitter, and nothing so hor or sweete as the common kinde: the flowers and feedes are like the garden fort, both for forme and colour.

14. Hysopiu angusti solia spicata, Narrow leased Hysope.

Narrow leased Hysope is a fine kinde, and hath many slender hard stalkes, whereon are set at distances, as in the Narrow teared reyrope is a line kineckare has but longer and narcommon Hysope, many small greene leaves, but longer and narrower than they, and ending in a longer point: the flowers likeRound leafed Hysope.

Narrow kared Hysope. the middle of the stalke up to the topes, of a blewish purple colour like the ordinary kinde, but much smaller and so is the seede also: the branches hereof will take roote and grow being laid into the ground, the roote spreading much in the earth.

15. Hysopu felips origani. Round leased Hysope.

This Hyfope hath divers hard woody stalkes, whereon grow fundry small and almost round leaves, one against another, but pointed at the endes, the heads or spikes of flowers are like unto the common fort, of a blewish purple colour; the sent also differeth little from it.

Gerard hath fet forth an Hysope with the leaves of Nummui ria, Monymorte, which peradventure might bee this kinde, yet Is never faw fuch an one with him. The Place.

Pena faith that our common Hylope, groweth on the hills of Romania about Verona, and neere unto Mount Raidus: the dwarfe kinde in Spaine, and the mountaine wilde kind, on the hils in many places of Germany, and as Matthiolus faith on the hill Salvatin in the Country of Goritia: the rest, with these also when they may be gotten, are noursed up in the garden, of the curious.

The Time. They doe all flower in the fummer moneths of June and July, and their seede is ripe in the beginning or middle of August. The Names.

It is called in Greeke " 10 was , fic dici putant quasi vousvor (pro xubμετον) στην ο πο, quia super vultus affunditur, in Latine Hysopus & Hysopum, of the Arabians Cyfe, sufa and laves, of the Italians and Spaniard: Hisopo, of the French Hisopo, them, are futficiently expressed in the titles and descriptions of

them. But there is a great controverse among our later writers, what hearbe should be the true Hysope of Diefthem. But there is a great controverno among our many for that our common Hysope is not it, but is the true Hysope of the Ara-corider; and other the Greeke authours; for that our common Hysope is not it, but is the true Hysope of the Ara-bians, as all doe acknowledge except Matthiolus, who doth earnestly contend, that our garden Hysope is the same of Dioscorides, whose arguments are too weake, to perswade any to be of his opinion, for the description of Dioscorides his Hysope hath no face or true resemblance with ours, his bearing tufted heads like Chrysocome or Goldilockes, as he compareth it; and ours in spikes: the leaves also of his are like unto the Origanum Onitis, which are fomewhat round like Marjerome, as you may fee heere shortly after, and are not narrow and long, as those of our Hylope are: therefore Lugdunensis setteth forth a round leased Hylope, which he taketh to be the true Hylope of Dissertides, but neither are the leaves thereof whitish, as those of Onics, nor doe the heads much differ from the common Hysope: Lobel also propoundeth another, that is our pot Marjerome to be the right, in that it hath roundish leaves like Organum, and tusted heads of flowers that are spread abroad like it also, this he saith, is the likelieft hearbe, comming neerest unto the true kinde, unlesse as he faith, it may be referred unto an Origanum: but Fabius Columna confuteth that of Lobel and Pena, as well for that the tufted heads, are more like unto wilde Marjerome, then unto Chrysocome, or garden Marjerome, as Crasevas, Serapio, Maack, Mesus and others doe compare them, as also that the leaves of Dioscorides his Hysope, are whitish like unto Origanum Onitis which those of Lobels Mar jerome is not : besides this, that it is a kitchen hearbe, fit for meate and sawce, and so is our ordinary Hysope also, and not a Physicke hearbe as Dioscorides maketh his to be: and lastly, that neither Lobel his Marjerome, nor yet our Hyfope, are equall in the properties unto that of Dioscorides and others, how soever it is usually received in the steede thereof: thus faith Fabius Columna, and therefore by many reasons would perswade us to believe, that our ordinary Polium montanum is the true Hysope, as well for that the leaves are white, and the heades of flowers like unto Origanum and Chrysocome, as he faith, as also for that his vertues and properties by the bitternesse thereof are more effectuall in all the difease, whereunto Plinye applies his Hysope, which are nor remembred of Dioscorides; and that although Dioscorides maketh no bitternesse in his Hysope, yet Serapio doth as he saith: thus much Columns. But let me fay seeing he himself faith, that our Polism is answerable in all the parts thereof, unto the Polism um of the auncients, I fee no good reason, why it should be their Hysope also, and therefore I think, we may as well refuse his Polium, as he doth Lobelt Marjerome. Others also would make Gratiola to be the true Hysope, which hath leffe likelihood than any of the former. Baubinus in his Pinax would make our ordinary Rosemary, to be the Hylope of the Hebrewes, taking peradventure his ground from the Scripture, in Saint Johns Gospell, the 19. thap. and 29. verse, where the Souldiers bound a sponge wet in vinegar, to the end of an Hylope stalke, to put it

Rocke Sayory.

to our Saviours mouth when he was on the Croffe, in that our ordinary Hysope hath not so long a stalke, as might reachup so high; but both the Evangelists, Matthew and Marke say it was a reede, and it may bee that the Hysope stalke was bound therevnto, for Saint Iohn as an eye witnesse of what was done, calleth it as before: Now it is not likely that the Iewes had an other Hylope, divers both from the Greekes & Arabians; but rather that their Hylope was the same of the Arabians, being their neere neighbours, and as it should seeme, was so familiar to their Countrey, that it grew on mudde-walles, as the Scripture faith that Salomon spake of it; which I verily thinke Rosemary doth not. But Hysope is often mentioned in the Scripture, to bee used in the Iewes ceremonies, which was not without materiall fignification; for as Saint Paul faith, all was done among them in types and figures, and to bee rightly understood and well applied, were worthie of much observation and good use. Now although the true Hyfope of Dioscorides, and the other Greekes, is not yet certainely knowne, yet affuredly this which is knowne, and generally receaved may fafely be used in the stead thereof, until the true Hysope may be knowne, The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith, that Hysope boyled with Rue and Hony, and drunke doth helpe those that are troubled with Coughes, shortnesse of breath, wheeling, and rheumaticke distillations upon the lungs; taken also with Oxymel, it purgeth groffe humours by the stoole, and with hony killeth the wormes in the belly, and taken allo with fresh or new figges bruised, helpeth to loosen the belly, but more forcibly, if the roote of the Flowerdeluce and Creffes (yet some copies in stead of Cardamon have Cardamonum, which I never knew put into any purging medicine in our times, and Macer his verse doth intimate Cresses thus : Cardama si jungas his solves forting alvum) be added thereunto : it amendeth and cherifieth the native colour of the body, spoyled by the yellow-jaundife. helpeth the dropfie and the splene, if it be taken with figges and nitar : being boiled with wine, it is good to wash inflamations, it taketh away the blew and blacke spottes, and markes that come by strokes, bruises, or falles. being applied with warme water; it is also an excellent medicine for those, that are troubled with the Quinsie, or fwelling in the throate, to wash and gargle it, being boyled with Figges; it helpeth the tooth-ach, being boyled in vinegar and gargled therewith; the hot vapours of the decoction, taken by a funnell in at the eares, easeth the inflamations of them, Mesues saith the singing noyse of them; Pliny addeth, that it is an enemy to the stomacke, and provoketh casting being taken with figges: being bruised, and salt, hony, and cumminsede put to it, it helpeth those that are stung by serpents. Galen is very briefe herein and onely saith, it is not and dry in the third degree, and of thin parts. Matthiolus faith, that our Hyfope is of thinne parts, and that it cutteth & breaketh tough flegme. it rarifieth or maketh thinne that which is thicke or groffe, it openeth that which is stopped, and clenseit that which is corrupt, the oyle thereof being announted killeth lice, and taketh away the itching of the head, it helpeth those that have the falling sicknesse, which way soever it be applyed, but more especially being made into pilles in this manner. Take of Hysope, Horehound and Castoreum, of each halfe a dragme, of the roote of Peonye (the male kinde is most proper in this disaste) two drammes, of Assatida one scruple, let them all bee beaten as they should be, & made into seven pilles (or more if they be too great) which the juyce of Hysope, and one of the greater, or two small ones, taken every night going to bed is appointed; the best Physicians of our tymes, assured does account it, to be hot and dry in the third degree, and of thinne parts; for being sharpe and a little bitter withall, they apply it effectually, for all cold griefes or diseases of the chest and lungs, helping to expectorate rough slegme, that fluffeth or oppresset them, being taken either in a loboe or licking medicine, or in a Syrupe, or any other way, and in a decoction thus; Take an handfull of Hysope, two ounces of figges, and one ounce of Sugarcandy, boyle them in a quart of Muscadine, untill halfe a pin be consumed, which being strained, & taken morning and evening, availeth much for those that are troubled with an old cough, by causing the rough slegme the more easily to be avoided. leth much for those that are troubled with an one congrupy stating the tough negme the more camy to be avoided a it helpeth also to provoke wine being stopped, or that is made by droppes; it helpeth to breake winde, and to cause womens monethly courses, and easeth the sharpe fitts of agues; the greene hearbe being bruised and a little sugar put thereto, doth quickly heale any greene wound or cut in the hand, or else where being applied thereto.

CHAP, II

Thymbra sive Satureia. Savorie.

Here are Foure or five forts of Savorye, two most usually to be seene in many gardens, but there are three others that are more rare.

1. Saturcia vulgaris, Winter Savorie.

The common Winter Savory, is a smal & low bushie herbe, very like unto Hysope, but not much above a foote high, with diverse small hard branches, & hard darke greene leaves theron, as thicke set as Hysope, & sometimes but with foure leaves fet at a joynt, of a reasonable strong sent, yet not so much as the Sommer kinde : the flowers are of a pale purplish colour, set at severall distances at the toppes of the stalkes, and leaves also under them: the roote hath divers small strings thereat, and abideth with greene leaves all the winter, and is more using ally encreased by slipping then fowing.

2. Satureia Hortensis. Sommer Savorie. This also is a small tender herbe growing up with divers brittle branches, slenderly or sparsedly set with two long narrow leaves at each joynt, soft in handling, and of a stronger and quicker sent and taste: the flowres are small and purplish, set at the joynts with two leaves under them up to the toppes of the stalkes: the seede is of a darke colour, bigger then Tyme seede by the halfe: the rootes have fewer strings and perish every yeare, and must be new sowne every yeare.

3. Satureia Spicata S. Iuliani. Rocke Savorie.

Rocke Savorie hath many flender, hard, and woody brownish stalkes about a foot long, whereon doe grow at severall spaces, many very small and narrow leaves, very like to the leaves of the true Tyme, but somewhat longer, of a sharpe quicke taste, and of a strong sweete sent: at the toppes of the branches, come forth many spiked heads of small leaves, & out of them thrust forth purplish flowers, which afterwards give a small, brownish seede, more like Tyme then Savory, the whole plant will be sometimes of a sad purplish colour, dasht over with a white mealines, as for the most part all Sea plants are: this doth seldome endure a winter with us.

4. Thymbra five Satureia Cretica legitima. The true Savorie of Candie. The true Savory of Candie brancheth forth from the ground like Tyme, with many purplish square branches,

Somer Savory. 2. Satureia bortenfis.

3. Saturcia (picata

S. Juliani

4. Thymbra five Satureia Crezica legitima.

The true Savory of Candy.

coverd over with a rough or havrie downe: from the lower joynts of the stalkes come alwaies two branches, and two leaves fet at them, and so in like manner all along the branches two at every joynt, one against another on the contrarie side, and are very like unto the leaves of the true Tyme, but somewhat hairye, of a sweete sent and sharpe taste betweene Tyme and Savory; on the toppes of the branches at certaine distances one above another, grow forth heads or tusts of greene leaves, from among which itart forth many purplish flowers like unto Tyme, slanding in brownish huskes: the feede is of a blackish browne colour, very like unto Tyme; the roote is fomewhat long, hard and woody, with some small blackish fibers growing from it, and will as hardly winter with us as the last, although the lower branches that lie on the ground are apt to take roote, which sheweth, that in the naturall place where it feeleth no cold winter, it speadeth and increaseth.

5. Satureia Cretica Spinosa. Prickly Savory of Candv. Pona, in his Italian description of Mount Baldus maketh mention of this Savory, but without any description or further relation; whereby I gather that there is small difference betweene it and the last, saving that as in the Chamadrys (pino fa, the branches have small prickes on them at the ends, and therefore I cannot yet give you any further know-

ledge of it, having not seene it. Baubinius also hath made mention of another, received from Contarenus for Thymbra, and as he faith is the Satureia Dioscoridis by Matthiolus; but because I doe not thinke it to be a Savory, The Place and Tyme. I forbeare it here.

All these Savories are with us onely noursed in gardens, but they are as wilde hearbes in divers parts of Europe, especially in Groves very plentifully, and are intituled to their places; flourishing in the end of summer, some

not abiding the winter. The Names.

It is called in Greeke, θύμβεον το θύμβρα forte από το θύων ob fragrantiam, in Latine Satureia, aljis a saturando dicta, alijs, a Satrris nomen traxisse putant, eo quod, coitus marcessentes stimulat : some also call it Thymbr. in Latine, and some take Satureia & Thymbra to bee differing plantes. The Arabians call it Sabuter or Sabutar, the Italians Savoroggia Coniella & Peverells, the Spanyardes, Axadrea & Segurella, the French, Savoree, Saurictte & Sadree, the Germanes, Kunel, Zwibe Hylope, & Sature, the Dutch, Kenle, and winter Kenle, and we in English, Savoryc. There is much controversie among our moderne writers, what hearbe should certainely be the Thymbra of Dioscorides, which in his time as it should feeme was most familiarly known, & therfore giveth no further description thereof, then that it was like unto Tyme, but leffe and more tender, having heads of greene flowers, and that it grew inrough and ftony places. Matthiolus giveth us one, Lobel another, Clufini a third, and each entitle theirs.



The true Tyme of the







leaves are fet at distances, many growing together, but without either smell or talte utterly: The stowers are of a pale purplish colour, and grow like the common forts, at the toppes round about the branches. 6. Serpillum Narbonense. French wilde Tyme.

6. Serpillum Narhonenfe.

French wilde Tyme.

This wilde Tyme groweth with many hard or wooddy branches, fomewhat upright, leaning a little downewards, somewhat like unto our garden Tyme, set with many leaves together at spaces, which are somewhat longer then the rest, lesse sweet, & more strong and heady in fent formwhat like unto Southernwood, & lesse hot or thatpe also, in taste: the flowers grow in wharles or roun-ling by spaces towards the tops of the stalkes, with some leaves at them being of a purplish colour, very like unto garden Tyme: both stalkes and leaves are of a whitish hoarines, and abide all the winter.

7. Serpillum mains. The greater mother of Tyme.



- 7. Serpillum majus. The greater mother of Tyme. This greater Mother of Tyme groweth more upright then the common wild kinde doth, with two leaves for the

to be Vera & leoitima : Matthiolus, because it was sent for it, Pena because he founde it growing on Saint Inlians Rocke in the Florentine dominion, and Clusius, because Honorius Bellus sent him the seede from Candye, who saith. that the Candit Greekes call it to this day usually Thrubi & Thrumbi : but it is certaine, that neither our winter or fummer Savorv doe answere unto the Thymbra of Dioscorides, for that neither of them is like, or lesse then Tyme, although they are familiarly eaten by divers nations being put into brothes, meates, &c., as Diofeorides faith of his garden Thymbra, which as he faith is much lesse then the wilde sort of Thymbra, The first is generally called with us S. unreial yberna, Winter Savorye and by Camerarius, perennis; by Lobel Satureia sive Thymbra altera; by Casalpinus, S.timeia lyberna, Winter Savorye and by Camerarius, perennis; by Lovet Satureia give I nymora auterazoy Cajaipinus, Satureia Hortensis. By Brunselsius, Hyspopus Agressis; but Thymbras; by Anguilara, by Gesnerinboriis, Thymbra agressis; Satureia montana, by Baubinus: The second is generally called Surreis satureis soverenss, or Thymbra sativa, by most writers, but Tabermontanus & Casalpinus only call it sunia, and Thymbra agressis: Gesner in bortis, Tlymbra vera, and Baubinus, Satureia hortensis sive cunila Plinis: but I somewhat doubt whether Pliny means this Satureia to be Cunila in his 19. booke and 8, chap, or some of the other forts. And for the name Cunila, it is by him referred to divers other plants; for Origanum Heracleoticum is called by him Cunila gallinacea, Lib. 20. c. 16. and Origanum fluestre Cunila bubula (as Dioscorides hath it also, as shall bee shewed hereaster) Levisticum also otherwise called Panaces, is falsely called Cunila bubula by Cratevas, as Pliny sheweth both in the 8. chapter of his 19. booke, and in the 15. chap. of his 20. Againe, in the 10. chap. of his 32.booke, he nameth an other herbe Cunila copitata, which in the fourth chap. of his 24. booke hee seemeth to name Policemum, whereof also Dioscarides maketh mention; in an other place he saith, that Cunila is called Cunilago: Columella also calleth Satureia, Cinila, but he maketh Thymbra and Saturcia to be two fundry herbes, lib. 9. chap. 4. dereruftica; as also in this verse, Et Saturcia Thymireserens Thymbras, saporem: but Pliny in his 19. booke and 8 chap, maketh them to bee both one. The third sort is called by Lobel and Pena, Thymbra vera S. Inliani, Lugdonens and Tabermontanus, Tiymbra vera Pena; Bauhimu in his notes upon Lugdunensis saith, that the Saxifraga vera Dioscoridis of Matthiolus is this Thymbra vera of Lobel and Pena; which it is very probable to be, both figure and description answering well thereunto, as any that will compare them may see. The fourth is called by Clusius, Thymbra legisima, Prosper Alpimus, Thymbra Cretensis, and Pona, Thymbra Legitima Dioscoridis, and so doe I thinke also, no other that wee know comming neerer thereunto. The Vertues.

Our Savory of both forts is hot and dry in the third degree, especially the summer kinde, which is both sharpe and quicke in taste, expelling winde in the stomacke and bowels, and is a present helpe for the rising of the mother procured by winde, provoketh Vrine and womens courses, and is much commended for women with child to take inwardly, and to finell often thereunto: Some that from Satyris thinke Satureia to be derived, say it helpeth the difease called Satyriasis or Pryapismus, and to helpe dull or decayed coiture: others taking it to bee derived a faturanda, fay it is in familiar use with many to procure a good appetite unto mean, and to take away all manner of loathing to the same: it cutteth tough slegme in the chest and lunges, and helpeth to expectorate it die more easily: it helpeth to quicken the dull spirites of the Lethargye, the juice being snussed or easily into the notifils: the juice also is of good use to be dropped into the eyes to cleare the dull sight, if it proceede of raw thinne colde humours distilling from the braine: the juice also heated with a little oyle of Roses, and dropped into the eares, caseth them of the noyse and singing in them, and deasenes also soutwardly applyed with white flower in manner of a poultis, giveth ease to the Sciatica or hippe gowte, or paralyticall members, by heating and warming them, and taking away the paine: it taketh away also the stinging of bees, waspes, &c.

CHAP. III.
Thymum & Serpillum. Tyme, and Mother of Tyme.

Have joyned both these sorts of Tyme in one Chapter, for the neere vicinity they have together, both in name and nature, yet eache by themselves they having many sorts apart. 1. Thymum legitimum capitatum. The true Tyme of the ancients.

The true Tyme is a very tender plant, having hard and hoarye brittle branches, spreading from a small woody stemme about a foote and a halfe high, whereon are set at severall joynts, and by spaces many small whitish or hoary greene leaves, of a quicke fent and tafte: at the toppes of the branches frand small whirish greene heads, fomewat like unto the heads of Steeches, made as it were of many leaves or scales; out of which start forth small formewat like unto the heads of statement, made as it were of many leaves of reales; out of which that forth iman purplish flowers, not having any other feede (as Theophiraftm and form other of the old authors have fet it downe,) and therefore appoint the flowers only, to be fowne as if there were no feede in the heads, thinking it to fpring of the flowers alone, which was an errour in them by tradition not experience, for we have found it otherwise. 2. Thymum durius vulgare, Our common garden Tyme.

Our ordinary garden Tyme, is also a small low woody plant, with brittle branches, and small hard greene leaves out ordinary gattern 17ms, is an a man low woody panel, white purplish flowers, standing with some leaves in roundles round about the toppes of the stalkes; the seede is small and browner then Marjerome seede; the roote is woody and abideth well divers winters, if they be not too violent, and the plants not growne too great or woody, which then will perish therein.

3. Thymum durius Candidius. Hoarye Tyme. Among the feedes of the last recited Tyme, which I fowed in my garden, came up this hoarye Tyme, which is in forme like it, but that the branches are smaller, and the leaves whiter or more hoary, a littleals o more thinly or sparfedly fer on the branches; the flowers, feedes, and rootes are like the former, and so are both fent and taste, bor ra-

This Tyme groweth not so upright as the former, but rather lyeth and spreadeth upon the ground, small but many more branches, nothing fo woody; the leaves also are not so hard but broader; the flowers are of a purplish white colour, standing in roundles as the two first forts.: this better endureth the winters, and longer, yet giveth no feede, but is propagated by flipping: the tafte and fent is not altogether so quicke as the ordinary garden kinde.

This is a lowe small shrubby plant, very like unto the sirst kinde, with hard branches and hairy more then it: the

TRIBE I.

most part at a joynt like the other, but greater and not of so darke a greene colour, but rather resembling Marjerom leaves; the flowres grow at the toppes of the stalkes, of a redish purple colour like unto garden Tyme, but somwhat larger as the whole plant is and of a small, but somewhat hot sent and taste.

There is another of this kinde, that beareth white flowers and fresher greene leaves, else in other things like the

8. Servillum latifolium hirfutum. Rough Mother of Tyme.

This Nother of Tyme groweth in most things like the ordinary fort, speading on the ground in the same manner, but that the branches are more hoary or white, and the leaves somewhat rounder and rougher, or as it were hairic, finelling like unto Bitumen or hard pitch, which hath no good favour pleafing to any: the flowers and other parts thereof are like the common Mother of Tyme.

9. Serpillum Pannonicum Clusij. Hungarian Mother of Tyme. This finall Mother of Tyme creepeth upon the ground, taking roote as it spreadeth, with many square stalkes set

with leaves, two alwaies at a joynt, but more thinly or sparfedly growing on them, then the ordinary wild kinde, and are narflowers growe at the toppes of the branches not unlike the com-most kinde, and hath little or no fent at all.

There is an other of this kinde little differing but in the hoarines of the leaves from the other.

10. Serpillum Vulgare minus. The ordinary small wilde, or Mother of Tyme

10 Serpil.um vu'gare minus. Ordinary Mother of Tyme

This lesser wilde Tyme fpreadeth findry hard brow min longbranches rounde about the roote upon the ground, which take roote againe as they lye and fpread; the leaves are imall, and of a fad green colour, finelling like unto Tyme almost, but nothing fo ouicke either in incil or tafte the flowres grow at the toppes of the branches of a purplish or white



colour, for of both forts some are so found.

11. Serpillum Citratum. Lemmon Tyme.

The Lemmon Tyme is somewhat like the common wild kinde in the manner of growing, but flandeth more upright, bufhing thicke with branches, the leaves are small and of a darke greene colour like them, but have the fent of a Pomecitron or Lemmon: the flowers are more white then in the common forts.

12. Serpillum Moschatum, Muske Tyme.

The Muske Tyme also groweth somewhat upright, but with fewer stalkes and thinner fet with somewhat longer leaves, which are not of to fad a greene colour, whose fent is much neere unto the fent of Muske, and therupon tooke the name.

13. Scrpillum aureum five versicolor. Guilded or embrodered Tyme. In the variable mixture of greene and yellow in the leaves of this Tyme, confifeth the chiefest difference of this forte, from the common wilde kinde, for the greene leaves thereof are in some kriped, in others edged with a gold yellow colour, which hath caused the guilded or embroidered name.

The Place.

The first or true Tyme groweth plentifully about Sevill in Spaine, where they use and know no other Tyme, as also in Syria, &c. and vet as Cinfins faith all the rest of Spaine, neither use it nor know it, but use our common garden kinde, which groweth in old Castile veric plentifully & in divers other places in Spaine; the fourth we plane in our gardens ordinarily by flipping not fowing: the fift in the Kingdome of Valentia in Spaine neere the feafide at Alikanta: the fixt Clusius saith, hee found in old Castile, growing promiscuously with our common garden Tyme; and Lobell and Pens say it was found in Narbone in France : the feventh is planted in the gardens of the curi-



11. Serpillum Citratum. Lemmon Tyme.



ous, and the naturall place not well knowne to us: the eight Banhimus faith, groweth in many of the dry grounds ons, and the natural place not well known to us; the tight Summer rathing groweth it many or the dry grounds about Baffill: the ninth, Classia faith he found in Hungary: the tenth is common with us generally in most countries, and that with white flowers on Bushie heathe, in Digswell pastures by Hatfield: and the eleaventh in many places in Kent, between Southsleet and Longheld downes, and between Rochester and Sittingborne, even any places in Kent, between Southsleet and Longheld downes, and between Rochester and Sittingborne, even many places in the high way, where by the fent chiefly it is to bee knowne from the common: the two last are noursed up in gardens onely. The Tyme.

The first true kinde flowreth late with us, as not vntill August with the soonest: the rest for the most part in Inly or thereabouts.

Tyme is called in Grecke, θόμος ἀπότε θυμέ, quodiys qui animi deliquium patiuntur adhibeatur, ali, ἀπό τος θυμάσεος κὶ, τῶς Scons deducunt, quad hoc veteres in sacris, qua igne accenso fiebant, primum us sunt ; in Latine, Thymus & Thywign: the Arabians Haice, the Italians Thymo, the Spaniards Tomilho, the French Thym & Marjolaine d'Angleterre, the Germanes Quendel, & the true kind Romscher Quendel & welsher Quendel, the Dutch Thymu, & we in English Tyme, or garden Tyme, or as they are in their titles. Serpillum or Serpyllum is called in Greeke Ερπυλλος από το εκτείο a serpendo dictum, of the Arabians Hemen, of the Italians Serpillo, of the Spaniards Serpillo, of the French Serpoller, of the Germanes Huner Kol, of the Dutch Quendel, or wilde Thymus, & we in English wild Tyme, or Mother of Tyme. The first true Tyme is usually called by all that have written of it, Thymum legitimum, or Capitatum, or Creticum as Cordus & Camerarius do but it is not that which the old Gerard setteth downe for it: the second is called Thymus vulgaris & nostras by many authors, and Thymum durius & nigrum by others, & by Cafalpinus Pepolina: the fourth is called by Lobel Thymum latifolium, and Serpyllum hortenfe by others: but Bauhinus doth not number it among his Tymes, but calles it Serpillum; jus latifolium, and is the same with Mathiolus his Serpillum, although Bauhinus doth distinguish them: the sift is from Bauhinus; the sixt is called by Lobel Serpyllum Narbonense, and by Clusius Serpyllum Jylvefire Zygis Dioscorides: the seventh Camerarius calleth Serpyllum majus flore purpures, and that with the white flower flore candido, but both the old and new Gerard, have erred in the figure and discription therof: for this majus and the folijs Amaraci are both one; the eighth is of Baubinus his relation and denomination: the ninth of both forts, Clufius calleth Serpyllum Pannonicum, and Bauhinus, angustifolium glabrum of hirsutum: the tenth is called by most authors Serpyllum, or Serpyllum vulgare minus by others: the rest have their names in their titles, as whereby they may fitliest be called.

The true Tyme, or in the want thereof our garden Tyme, (as nearest thereunto, although not altogether so effectuall) doth helpe somewhat to purge flegme, if as Dioscorides saith, it be taken with hony salt and vinegar : the decoction thereof is good for those, that are troubled with shortnes or straightnesse of breath : it killeth the wormes in the belly, procureth the monethly couries of women, expeller the ferondine or afterbirth, after it hath holpen the delivery of the child, & causeth case expectorations of rough segme, being taken with hony in an Electuary; it dissolve the tumours or swellings when they are fresh; the juyce thereof being annoyated or bathed on the place with some vinegar, taketh away loose or hanging warts: it helpeth those that have the Sciatica, applyed with

The Vertues.

place with some vinegar, taketh away loose or hanging warts; it helpeth those that have the Sciatica, applyed with wine and meale: it helpeth those that are dull sighted, and is of good vse in meates and brothes, to warme and comfort the stomacke, and to helpe to breake winde as well for the sicke as the sound. Galen saith the same things almost. It is found by experience saith Living, that if 4, dragmes of dried Tyme in powrher, be given in Oxyme! fasting, to them that have the gowte it helpe the takens, that if 14 dragmes of dried Tyme in powrher, be given in Oxyme! fasting, to them that have the gowte it helpe the takens, the interpretation of the belly. It is profitable for those that have swellings in their sides, and paines in their loynes and hippes: it is the wise given sating to those that have greate paines in their eyes, and are bleare-eyed: it is with wine applyed to the cods that are swollend. Wild Tyme, or Mother of Tyme if it be boyled and drunke, moveth vrine, and the monethly courses, helpeth such as have griping paines in the belly, or that have cramps, or are bursten bellied, or are troubled with instanation of the liver: being taken inwardly, or applyed outwardly with Rosemary and vinegar to the head, it ceaseth the paines thereof, and is very helpefull to those, that are troubled with either Frensye or Lethargy: soure dragmes of the buyer drunke with a little vinegar, is very availeable to those that foilt or vomit blood taken with how, licosic. the juve drunke with a little vinegar is very availeable to those that spitt or vomit blood taken with hony, licoris and anifeede in wine, it helpeth a dry cough, and is comfortable both to the head, stomacke and reines, and helpeth to expell winde : the distilled water therof applyed with vinegar of Roses to the forehead, easeth the rage of Frenfye, & expelleth Vertigo that is the swimming or turning of the braine, & helpeth to breake the stone in the bladder?

> CHAP. IIII. Cuscuta, Dodder?

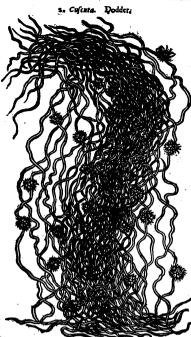
Nder this title of Dodder, I comprehend not onely Epithymum as the chiefest kinde thereof: but all the other forts of laces or threads, that grow either upon hearbes and shrubbes, &c. or upon the ground: and because I would not speake of them in many places, (as I shall doe of the plants whereon they grow, in feverall places of this worke) I though it more fittto include them in one Chapter, and give you knowledge both of their formes and vertues, in one place rather then in many: I acknowledge I might more fitly have placed this plant among the purgers, but that for the names fake I would fet it next unto the Tymes.

Epithymum. The Dodder of Tyme.

Pliny fetterh downe in the eigth Chapter of his 26. booke, two forts of Epithymum, (which Matthiolus feemeth to confute) the one to be the flowers of Tyme as Disforides before him did, both greene and white, the other tobe red haires growing without roote : now most of our moderne writers doe acknowledge but one kinde, & Tragus as I thinke, first mentioned both white & red strings, growing on severall hearbs, even as I have done alfo, which yet are but one and the same thing in it selfe, growing in the same manner upon Tyme or Savory, as it doth tipon any other plant being red on some hearbes, and white on others, as may bee observed on fundry plants on Hamplicad heath. It first from seedes giveth rootes in the ground, which shoote forth threadsor stringes, grosser or

r. Epithymum. The Dodder of Tyme;





finer, as the property of the plants whereon it groweth, and the climate doth fuffer, (although Mathician and others, have thought it to grow without roote) creeping and fpreading on that plant whereon it fafteneth, bee it high or low,

chaping the very graffe if it meete with none elfe, (although Ruellins saith it groweth not on the grounde, but on hearbes) as upon some vines also in Narbone as Pena saith he observed: these strings have no leaves at all upon them, but winde and enterlace themselves so thicke oftentimes upon a small plant, that it take the away all comfort. them, but winde and enterlace themselves so thicke oftentimes upon a small plant, that it taketh away all comfort (as one would thinke) of the Sun from it, and ready to choake or strangle it; after these strings are risen up to that height, that they may draw nourishment from the plant, you shall scarse see any appearance of strings from the ground, they being broken off, either by the strength of their rising, or withered by the heate of the Sunne, (and if they meete with no herbe or plant whereon to spreade, they will some perish of themselves, as I have tryed my spined, that it might grow as Mose upon trees, or like Misselves their springing) from whence divers have imainsensibly from the plants whereon it groweth, & thereby partaketh of the nature of the same plants: upon these strings of both forts, & upon what plants or herbe soever they grow, are found clusters of small heads or huskes, our as bigge as Poppye seede: thus much I thought good to let all others understand, by that experience and observation. I have had thereof: vet after this mine owne observation. I reade much to this purpose in Trans. In his chapter, the properties of the same purpose in Trans. In his chapter, the properties of the same purpose in Trans. In his chapter, the properties of the same plants in his chapter. on I have had thereof : yet after this mine owne observation, I reade much to this purpose in Trague, in his chapter of Androface or Cuscuta: by this which I have truely related, it may appeare plainely to any that neither Tyme, Savory, or any other herbe, doe naturally of their owne feede bring these stringes or faces, but that they spring from their owne feede, either fhed or feattered of themselves upon the ground, or comming among the seedes of other their owne recete, either them or reattered of themselves upon the ground, or comming among the recees or other hearbs that are fowne. The plantes whereon these laces doe grow, are observed by divers, to be Vines, as Pena and others that have observed them in France, and in some places of Turkey, upon trees and thornes, and some other things: Theophrassus in the 13. chap. of his second booke of the causes of plants, doth set downe, that Cadyras groweth on trees and bushes in Syria, which Pliny altereth to Cassias in the last chap, of his 16, booke, by which word no doubt they meant this plant, for it different not much from Cassia, as many others have it, or Cuscuta as it is generally called, the Arabian name being Chassian as Cassaut: the hearbs are Polium, Dictamus, Germander, Hysope, Mother of Tyme, Marjerome, Stabe, Wallwort, Rosemary, and others as Banhimus hath recorded, and also very plentifully in many places of our owne land upon Nettles, and upon Lin or Flaxe, and called Podagra and anovery pientifully in many places of our owne land upon Nettles, and upon Lin or Flaxe, and cancular conagra-lini, and Angina lini, upon Tares also more aboundantly in some places, where it destroyeth the pulse, or at the least maketh it much worse, and is called of the Country people Hell-weeds, because they know not how to de-stroy it; upon Fearne also and other hearbes upon Hampstead heath, as I lately found my selfethe strings & slowers being white, and upon the graffe likewise on Black-heath in Kent, on the very ground, not rising an inch or two

The place, Tyme, and Names are sufficiently as I thinke expressed before, yet in particular, Tragus and Angui-lara thinke it to be the Androsace of Dioscorides, but erroniously: for Epithymum as Matthions sheweth out of Actius, Actuarius and others, is the threads or laces growing upon Tyme, although Diofeorides calleth it the flower thereof: we doe generally call that Epithymum that groweth on Tyme, in English, laced Tyme; as the Epithymbra, laced Savory, and fo of Epiftabe, Epimajorana, Epimrica, Epimbas, and fo the reft; laced Steebe, laced Marje-

TRIBE I. rome, laced Nettles, laced Brambles: but wee call those strings generally by the name of Dodder, especially that which groweth on Fla xe and Tares, which are red and most frequent with us. The Vertues.

Epithymum by Dioscorides, Paulus, Etius, Actuarius, Mesues, and all others, is accounted the most principall and powerfull Dodder growing upon any herbe, (and that upon Savory or Steebe not to bee so effectuall) for all melancholicke disease, and to purge blacke or burnt choller, which is the cause of many diseases of the head and braines, as also for the trembling of the heart, faintings and swounings: it is helpefull in all the diseases or griefes of the spleene, and of that melancholy that rifeth from the windines of the Hypochondria, which is that part of the belly under the short ribbes where the spleene lyeth, & by slying up to the braine causeth a kinde of frensy or madnes: it purgeth also the reines and kidneys by Vrine; it profiteth them that have the Iaundise in opening the obnes: it purgettiano the remes and kidneys by Ville; it profiters that have the Zamarte in Opening the office further than the properties of Tyme being hot and dry in the third degree, & as Ruellius boserveth from the Arabian authors, that it hath by the astriction or drying quality, a strengthning property beside the purging, as it is also found in Rubarbe, and that it is a safe medicine for the obstructions as well of the liver as fpleene, purging the veines of flegmaticke & cholericke humours, & likewife as (Mefues faith; it helpeth childrens agues if a little wormeseed be put to it. The Dodder of all other plants & herbes in like maner pertaketh of the nature of them whereon they grow, be they not or cold, and is thought to worke more effectually for those diseases, whereunto the herbe it selfe is applyed: Lobel saith, that in the west parts of this kingdom where he found these laces upon Netles, the people had good experience, that it was a foveraigne remedy to procure plenty of Vrine, where it was a foveraigne remedy to procure plenty of Vrine, where it was fopped or hindred, & my felfe also have understood it from those parts: But that Dodder which groweth upon Tares, being the most frequent about London, and wherewith our markets are onely in a manner furnished, and our Apothecaries shoppes stored from thence, taketh his propertie from the Tares whereon it groweth, and can have no effectuall quality comparable to Epithymum: for as Galen saith, Tares are hard of digestion and binde the bellye, and that the nourishment of them engendereth thicke blood, apt to turne into melancholie, which qualities are cleane contrary to those of Epithymum, Epithymbra, or of other good herbes.

CHAP. V

Majorane vulgares exotice. Common, and Strange Marjetoms.

Here are divers forts of sweete garden Marjeroms, some growing onely in the summer; others abiding the winter, and one that groweth wilde: there are some other forts called Marum, that I have intituled strange Marjerom, all which shall be comprehended in this chapter.

1. Majorana vulgaris aftiva. The ordinary garden sweete Marjerome-

Our common fweete Marjerome, that is commonly fowen in our countrey, is a small low herbe, little above a foote high, full of branches, and small whitish and soft rounof a whitish greene colour, out of which come her and
of a whitish greene colour, out of which come her and there small white flowers, and after them small reddish feede: the roote is composed of divers small threads or strings which perisheth with the whole plant every

Majorana tenuifolia. Mar jerome gentle.
This Mar jerome likewise hath divers small branches growing low, and not higher then the former, but having finer and fmaller leaves, hoary and foft, but much fweeter; the heads are like unto the former, and so are the flowers and seede, the whole plant being more tender then the former, abiding but a Summer in like manner.

3. Majorana odorata perennis. Winter sweete Marierom.

Wee have also another sweete Marjerom that abideth greene all the winter, if it bee not two violent, growing in the same manner that the first doth, whose leaves are a little fmaller and greener then it, but with the like heads and knots: yet fome-take this to be but the ordinary Summer Marjerom, which by transplanting is made the more strong, and able to abide the winter.

4. Majorana latifolia sive major Anglica. Winter or

pot Marjerom.

The Winter or pot Marjerom, is a small low bushing herbe growing not much higher, but spreading the branches wider, whereon doe grow broader and greener leaves, fet by couples with some smaller leaves likewise at the severall joynts all along the branches; at the toppes whereof growe a number of small purplish white flowers, set together in a tuft, which turne into small & round seede bigger then sweet 1. Majorana vulgaru. Sweete Marjerome?



Marjerome feede: the whole plant is of a small and fine fent, but much inferiour to the other, being also nothing

8. Merum Supinum.

Creeping strange Marjerome

fibitter as the sweete Marjerome, and therby the fitter and the more willingly used for meates, the roote is white and threddye perishing not in the winter, but abideth many yeares, and is to be encreased by slip ping rather then sowing the seede.

5. Majorana latifola aurea. Yellow Marjerom.
This Marjerome is of the same fort with the last described, differing onely in the colour of the leaves, which are in Summer wholy yellow in some, or but a little greene, or parted with yellow and greene, more or lesse as nature listent to play, the sent being small like the other. We have also an other fort parted with white and greene.

6. Majorana filvestris. Wilde or fielde Marjerome.



4 Majorana latifolia five major Anglica.

Winter or pot Mar jerome.

6. Majorana sylvestris. Wilde or field Marjerome? The wild or fielde Marjerome sendeth forth sundry brownish hard square stalks, with small darke greene leaves set by couples on them, very like those of the sweete Marjerome, but harder and somewhat broader: at the toppes of the stalkes stand tusts of darke or deepe purplish red slowers, which turne into a small seede as the garden Marjerom scales but blacker; the roote creepeth under ground, and encreaseth much, abiding from yeere to yeere: the whole plant smelleth strong.

7. Marum vulgare. Hearbe Masticke.



7. Marum vulgare. Hearbe Masticke.

The neerer resemblance that this hearbe hath with Marjerome, then with Tyme, (as some have taken it) doth make mee joyne it in the same chapter. It riseth up with greater & more wooddy stalkes then any of the former Marjeroms, being two foote high or better in some places, where it liketh the ground and ayre branching it selfe on all sides towards the upper parts, leaving the stemme bare below if it be old, otherwise being yong, thinly surnishing the branches from the bottome, with small greene leaves bigger then the leaves of any Tyme, and neere the bignes of the leaves of the Marjerome gentle: at the toppes of the branches, stand small flowers on a head, which afterwards turne into a loose suff, of along white boarie matter like unto soft down, with some sleaves under and about them, which abide not long on the stalkes, but are blowne away with the winde: the seede is so some showne away with the winde: the seede is streaddy, the whole plant is of a sweet resinous sent, stronger then Marjerome, and abideth our winters, if it bee carefully planted and regarded afterwardes.

8. Marum supinum. Creeping strang Marjerome:
This strange Marjerome hath divers stender weake stalkes, lying upon the ground, and not standing upright as all the sweete Marjeroms & hearbe Masticke do, therin resembling the wild Tyme rather then Marjerome: the leaves are many

and; smaller than those of Mother of Time, growing at several distances upon the branches, the flowers are small and purplish, growing at the tops, with leaves among them, the small whereof is very sweet, and neerest unto Marjerome.

9. Marum Syriacum

TRIBE I.

vel Creticum.
The Syrian or Candye Mastick.

This Candye or Syrian Marjerome, bath fundry upright stalkes, not so wood-

dy as the hearb Maltick, but more tender and slender alfo, about a foot and a halfe high, whereon are fet divers
finall whitish greene leaves, very like unto the small sine
sweer Marjerome, but somewhat rougher up to the very
tops, which beare smaller heads or knots then the sweet
Marjerome, & white slowers out of them, all the heatbe
is of a most fragrant sweet smel, enduring a long time after it hath beene dryed: it is very tender to keepe, and
will not endure any of our cold nights that come in August or September, but will quickly perish by them.

The Place and Time.

The sweet Marjeromes grow wild on the mountaines in Spaine; and in other places, and the wild Marjerome, in the borders of come fields and patures in fundry places of this Land: the reft are all nursed up in Gardens, their naturall places being not well knowne to us, saving that the last, Lobel saith he had out of Syria, and Prosper Alpinus saith he saw it in Candye. The former seven sorts doe slower in the end of Summer at the surchest, but the two last much later if they come any yeere to slower with its.

The Names.

Marjerome is called in Greek Zdu-luxov & Audersov. in Latine Majorana a majori cura, Sampfuchum alfo, a nd Amaracus after the Greeke, of the Arabians Merfenius, or Morfangus, of the Italians Maiorana & Perfa, of the Spaniards Moiorana, of the French Mariolaine, of the Getmanes Maiaron & Myoran, of the Durch Marjerome. In Mariolaine, and of us Marjerome, and fivest Majerome. Marmin is called in Greeke unevis, and so in Latine: Sunt inguit Pena qui regi Thracia cui nomen Maroni effet, Mari herba appellationem acceptum ferunt: veruntamen potuit etiä ab Amaraca per apocopen dici, utpote cui Amaraci fiecie videaux Marone. The French call it Marone and Mafic and sures in Enolith Maltick ox hearbe Mafick, to

videntir Marum. The French call it Marone and Maflic, and wee in English Mastick or hearbe Mastick, to
make a diffiration betweene it and the Mastick Time. There is much controversic among the moderne Writers
make a diffiration betweene it and the Mastick Time. There is much controversic among the moderne Writers
make a diffiration betweene it and the Mastick Time. There is much controversic among the moderne Writers
make a difficult the first whether sampsuchus and Amaracus should be but one or differing heatbes, and
whether our Marjerome should be either: for Galen and Paulus Leginets in their records and centures of simples,
mention them both in severall chapters as differing heatbes, and the sampsuchus records and centures of simples,
mention them both in severall sampsuchus and Amaracus to be are
Dissorbed simples in the composition of his oyntments, maketh of least Sampsuchus that the Sicilians and
two names, as of two severall simples, although he had said in the chapter of Sampsuchus that the Sicilians and
those of Gyzicens call that Amaracus, which those of Cyprus and Egypt call Sampsuchus to Dissorbed thereby
rather showeth the diversitie of the compositions, and the more excellency of the one from the other, which hee
could not doe without diversitie of names, but especially because those of Cyzicen being the chiefest compositors
of such oyles, according to their Country name gave it that title? Some have thought that the Amaracus of Galen
is not the same of Dissordes or Theophrassus, but Parbenium, because Dissordes saith that by some in his time it
was called Amaracus, and the rather because he maketh no mention of Parthenium, switch hee callettia sweet
oyle, although not so sweet as Marum; and Dissordes termeth the smell of Parthenium, switch hee callettia sweet
oyle, although not so sweet as Marum; and Dissordes be our Marjerome, for I sinde that Lobelin saturlake Coriender: then whether the Sampsuchus of Dissordes be our Marjerome, for I sinde that Lobelin satur-



g. Marum Syriacum vel Creticum.
Syrian or Candye Maltick.



faria termeth his Marum supinum Sampsuchus forte Dioscorides, and Bauhinus in his Pinax entituleth our ordina-

ry Marum or hearbe Mastick Sampsuchus, sive Marum Mastichen redolens, which two authors thought Marum better to argue with his Sampsuchum then Marierome, because Dioscorides saith that his Sampsuchum is an hearbe

full of branches creeping on the ground with hairy round leaves, like the smaller or finer leafed Calamint, smelling

very (weet, and in the composition of the Oleum Sampfachium hee adviseth to chuse that Sampfachium that hath darke greene leaves, neither of which properties are in our Marjerome, nor-yet in either of Lobels or Bankiums

their Marum, for although Lobel his Alarum Supinum creepe on the ground, yet it hath not hairy round leaves

but small and long, and Banhinus his and our Marum creepeth not upon the ground, but standeth upright as Mar-

jerome doth. The next controversie is, whether the Marum of Dioscorides be answerable to any of those hearbes.

are called Marum by any of our moderne Writers: that none of them can be his Marum, this sheweth plainely.

that he faith his Marum hath whiter leaves by much then Origanum, and a fweeter flower, and neither the Ma-

rum lupinum of Lobel, no nor our ordinary Marum hath whitish leaves, or is sweeter then Marjerome. Clusius

therefore thought good to call our ordinary Marum, Tragoriganum rather then Marum, and faith that the feed

thereof was fent him by the name of Ambradulcis, and Bauhinus calleth the Marum Syriacum of Lobel Majorana

Syriaca, and yet by Baubinus leave, his Syriacum or Alpinus Creticum commeth neerer to Dioscorides his Marum, then to his Sampsuchum: most Writers call the sweet Marjeromes Amaracus and Sampsuchus, and some Maiora-

na vulgation, and the smaller or finer fort tenuion; but I doe not finde that any of them hath made mention of my

living weet fort, although both Camerarius and Bauhinus doe entitle the fourth Majorana perennia, as I doe the

next before it but they adde Sylvefiris as Trayus and Gefner doe, and Maiorana major, or latifolia as others doe.

and Anglica, and Camerarius faith he found a fort thereof about Bononia, going a simpling with Viifes Aldroane

dus that had larger and fofter leaves : the fixt is called by many Authors Origanum vulgare, and by others Origan

num (ylvestre ; Lobel, Origanum Onitis majus , and Agrioriganum, Casalpinus Origanum Italicum ; and Gerarde

in English, and as we doe the fourth and fift, this having leaves like Marjerome, but greener. Pliny as I faid be-

fore calleth it Cunila bubula, and fo doth Diofcorides his also. But take them here as wee usually call them, the

feventh is commonly called Marum by most Authors, yet Dodonaus, Gesner in hortis, and Camerarius take it to be

Clinopodium, Anguilara and Lobel to be Helenium odorum of Theophraftus, Clufius to be Tragoriganum, and Bambinus

to be Sampfuchus Dioscoridis, it is called Mastic both by the French and us. The eight is called by Lobel, Marum supinum, by Casalpinus, Marum ex Sicilia allatum, Sampsuchum Dioscoridis, Lobel in Adversariys calleth it Sampsuchum

shus Dioscorid Amaracus serpens, and Baubinus, Marum repens verticillatum. The last is called by Lobel, Marum Sy-

riacum, and fo doe after him Dodoneus and Taber montanus, but Alpinus calleth it Cretenfe finding it in Candye, and

diseases of the head, stomack, sinewes, and other parts, taken inwardly, or applyed outwardly; it diseases saith Matthiolus, attenuateth, openeth, and strengthneth: the decoction thereof, being drunke helpeth all the diseases of the chest, which hinder the freenesse of breathing: it is likewise profitable for the obstructions of the liver

and spleene, for it not onely cleareth them of those humours did stuffe them, but strengthneth also and confirmeth

the inward parts: it helpeth the cold griefes of the wombe, and the windines thereof, or in any other inward part it helpeth the losse of speech by the resolution of the tongue: the decoction thereof made with some Peletory of Spaine, and long pepper, or with a little Acorns or Origanum: Dioscorides and Galens Sampsuchum is hot and

dry in the third degree of thin parts, and of a digetting quality: the decoction thereof drunke is good for those that are beginning to fall into a dropsie; for those that are beginning to fall into a dropsie; for those that cannot make their water, and against paines and torments

in the belly, it provoketh alfo womens courses, if it be put up, being made into a peffary, and applyed with falt and

vinegar, it taketh away the venome of the Scorpions sting : being made into powder and mixed with hony, it ta-

keth away the black markes of blowes or bruiles applied thereto: it is good for the inflammations and watering of

the eyes, being mixed with fine flower, and laid unto them: the juyce thereof dropped into the eares eafeth the paines in them, and helpeth the finging noyfe of them: it is profitably put into those oyntments and falves, that are

made to warme and comfort the outward parts or members, the joynts also and sinewes, for swellings also and

places out of joynt : the powder thereof fuuffed up into the nofe, provoketh neefing, and thereby purgeth the

braine, and chewed in the mouth draweth forth much flegme. The oyle made thereof is very warming and com-

fortable to the joynts that are stiffe, and the sinewes that are hard, to molifie, supple, and stretch them forth. Our Marjerome is much used in all odoriferous waters, powders, &c. that are for ornament and delight. The great or pot Marjerome because it is more mild and lesse bitter than the former, is lesse used in Physicke, but more in

meates and brothes to give a rellish unto them, and to helpe to warme a cold stomack, and to expell winde; the

wilde Marjerome is more hot than it, and therefore more effectuall to heat, warme, comfort, and strengthen both

inwardly and outwardly in all things whereunto it is applyed; Hearb Mastick is more temperate in heat than Marjerome, and is used by our Apothecaties, in stead of the true Marson (which may well bee admitted untill a truer

may be knowne in the composition of the Trochifei Hedychroi which Andromachus thought sit to make a principal

part of his Treacle, accounting it effectuall against all poisons, especially of vipers, and other Serpents. Our dain-

The Vertues.

Our common sweet Marjerome is hot and dry in the second degree, and is warming and comfortable in cold

Bauhinus as I said before, Majorana Syriaca vel Cretica.

Anglicum: but I as you fee number it rather among the Marjeromes, as a wilde kind thereof, as we usually call it

feverall forts of Origanum, and in one place maketh three forts of Heracleoticum: but leaving these, I will show you those forts are knowne to us in these dayes.

I. Origanum Heracleoticum verius, Organie, or bastard

TRIBE I.

This bastard Marjerome riseth up with divers hard, round, reddish greene stalkes, spreading forth into other smaller branches, whereon are set sundry leaves by couples at the joynts, being somewhat round, and of a whitish greene colour, very kke unto Marjerome, but larger, whiter, and harder, or rougher in handling; at the toppes of the branches stand such like scaly heads or knots, as Marjerome hath, but longer, from whence come small whitish purple slowers, and afterwards small brownish seed. The whole plant riseth with us not much higher than Marjerome, but of a hotter and sharper scent and taste, yet somewhat pleasant withall.

2. Origanum Onitie Matthioli. White Organie of Greece.
This Organy differeth somewhat from the former, for it hath whiter and narrower leaves: the flowers also are white, and the heads more divided or separated into smaller tuftes: this is rather more tender to keepe than the former, hardly abiding the sharpnesse of our winter, although it be as well defended.

3. Origanum Onitis alindmajus. The greater White Organy,
This hath larger and whiter leaves than the former, the umbels
or tufts of heads are larger alfo, and more spread abroad than
they, which beare white flowers in the like manner. This kind is
somewhat more hardy, and will better abide a Winter, if there
be any care used to preserve it. There is also another with
somewhat longer leaves than this.

4. Origanum Sylvestre sive unique. Wilde Organy. This kind of wilde Organy (which is the ordinary kinde brought from Candy, and other places, and usually kept in our Apothecaries shops) rifeth up with divers round hard stalkes, whereon are set somewhat broader, lesser, and rougher leaves than the former; the slowers stand at the toppes of the branches in manner of an umbell, that is sin smaller heads, and more dispersed than the former, of a reddish purple colour, after which come small brownish seed: the root perisheth when it hath given seed, most especially with us.

All these kindes of Bastard Marjeromes have come to us from divers places, but which of them is more proper to this or that place, hath not beene truely signified vnto us; for some have named that Creticum which others have Hilpanicum, so that it is likely to be naturall in both those places.

The Time.

They flower or at least beare their toppes or heads about the end of August, or middle of September with us, so that their seed scarcely commett to maturity in our Country.

-The Names. It is called in Greeke of sarre vel sarre open montem efpanes gualdium, quad clivosos montososque locos amat, vel mad the com or parti id est to halumpuri, quad vissum illustres & acuat est a traisfit shaver & redundante o, disaror per antiphrasim, natura enim calidum oft, in Latine Origanum. The first is called Origanum Heraclisticum, by Matthiolus, Gesner, Castor Durantes, Label, Lugdunensis, Camerarius, Tabermontanus, and Dodoneus, & hath been fent me by the name of Creticum, and also Hispanicum. Baubinus saith it is the Cunila Galliwacea of Pliny, and Diescorides calleth it Cunila. The second Matthiolus calleth Onitis, and so doe Gefner, Caftor Durantes, Bauhinus, and Lugdunensis, who faith also that some called it Marum, and came to me by the name Italicum. The third Camerarius calleth Onites, whom Banhinus followeth. The fourth is the common Origanum as I said we have in shops, and is thought by Ruellius to be the Cunila Bubula of Pliny, whom Baubinus followeth. Dioscorides faith that this (if it be his wild kinde) was called also in his time Cnnils. But to discinse how fity each of these forts answere
unto those of Dioserides, I think it sitted to presize the text
of Dioserides, by which they may be compared. Originates,
Horaldanian Link Discourage and the link of the li Heracleotienm, (faith Diescurides) which is also called Gn1. Origanum Heraclesticum Verius. Organy, or bakard Marjetome of Greece:



4. Origanum Sylvefire five valgare. Wilde Organy.



CHAP. VI.
Origanum. Organy, or baltard Marjerome.

tiest women doe put it to still among their other sweet hearbs, to make sweet washing water.

Hespirafius, Dioscorides and Pliny do much vary one from the other, in setting down the forts of Origanium that were knowne to them in their times, for Theophrassius maketh but two sorts, a black that is barren, and a white that beareth seed. Dioscorides maketh, 5, sorts, three of Origanium, and two of Tragoriganium. Origanium Heracleoticum, Onizis, and Sylvestre, (which yet is not that which some with us call Sylvestre, and is fer forth in the foregoing Chapter, for his beareth a white flower, and so doth not that) Pliny is more consused, therefore thought not to be without error, for in divers places of his 20, and 21, bookes, he mentioneth

English, Organy, or bastard Marierome.

parts 1 the feed in the coppe branches is not great. That Origanum that is called Onitie, hath whiter leaves, and doth more resemble Hisope : it beareth seed in tusts, as it were joyned together, the force or vertue although it be like, yet is lesse essectivall by much. Wilde Origanum, which some call Panax, Heracleum, and others Canila, (as Nicander Colephonius) hath leaves like Origanum, and small branches not a foot high, bearing white slowers at the toppes in umbels, like unto Dill: the root is small, and of no use. These bee the words of Dioscorides, whereby comparing his first two sorts, we verily thinke, that how soever some Authors doe vary in their judgements concerning them, the first of them here set downe is the true (at least the truest bath beene knowne to be) Origanum Heraelesticum of Dissertides. The two next that follow, the one of Alasthisian, the other of Camerarian, are both in refemblance so neere his Onitie, that we may truely say, that either of them are the same, and that both of them differing but in largnesse of leaves, (which the fertility of the soyle wherein it grew might bee the cause) are but one Onitis. But that wild Origanum of Dioscorides, that hath an umbell like unto Dill is not to be found, unlesse the wilde Origanum, that is to be had at the Druggists and Apothecaries be his, for it is the neerest thereunto, baing the strangest and quickest in taste, which by Galens judgement is the best. The Arabians call it Fandenigi, or Fandenegi: the Italians Origano; the Spaniards, Oreganos: the French Origan, and Marjolaine, baltarde: the Germanes Volsemuth, quasi dicas animi bonitatem vel latitiam & Rott Dosten, or Costens: the Dutch Orega: and we in The Vertues.

The decoction of Organy or baltard Marjerome with wine, is good for those that are bitten with Serpents, or venemous beafts, and to be taken with fodden wine, for fuch as have taken Hemlecke, or Opinm: with Oxymel it is good for those that have taken poison, or the root of Colchicum Ephemerum. It is given with Figges to those that are Fursten, or have a rupture, convulsions or cramps, or have the Dropsie. The dryed hearbe taken in honyed water, purgeth downwards, blacke or melancholick humors. It helpeth to procure womens courses, and taken with Honey, is helpfull to those that have a cough, it profiteth those that have an itch, or are scabbed and mangy, and those that have the Iaundise, are much holpen by a decoction thereof taken when they are in a bath. The juyce of the greene hearbe healeth the swellings of the almonds of the throat, and the ulcers of the mouth; it draweth forth fleagme by the nostri's, if it be infused in the oyle of Flower-de-luces. It easeth the paines of the eares, being used with milke. A medicine purging by vomit is made with it, Onions, and Sumach, (such as is used to be eaten) being fet in the Sunne for 40. dayes, in a copper vessell, whilst the Dogge-starre lasteth. All Serpents will avoide the place where the hearbe is strowed. The wild kinde especially, healeth all bytings of venemous bealts, if the heads and flowers be taken in wine. And to this purpose Amigonus an ancient Greeke Author, in his Rhapfody or huddle of memorable reports, relateth a pretty fable of a Tortois eating Origanum, when hee goes to fight with the Serpent, which when one had heedfully observed, he cut up the Origanum where it grew, and sook it away; whereof when the Tortoise was deprived, he perished by the venemous force of the Serpent; which fable Plutarch in his naturall questions, relateth somewhat otherwise: that is, that the Tortoise having eaten of the flesh of a Viper, by eating the hearbe Origanum, was free from the danger. The fame Antigonus letteth downer there also another sable of Ring-doves, who by parting Origanum into their wounds, were thereby cured. As also that if the hills of Ants were stopped up with Origanum and Brimstone, they would quickly slie away: which 4. Tragoiganum Creticum.
Goutes Organy of Candy.

TRIBE I.

ragoriganum Hispanicum. h Goates Marjerome.



4: Tragoriganum Matthioli.
Goates Marierome, with wilde Tyme leaves.



4. Tragoriganum Maithioli. Goates Marjerome, with wilde Tyme leaves. Matthiolus first fet forth this plant, calling it Tragoriganum, which he faith he doth affirme to be fo, having divers stalkes from a bushy root, and small leaves grow-

CHAP. VII. Tragoriganum. Goates Marjerome.

with the teeth being rubbed for fundry times, will make them whiter and firmer.

thing also Palladius reporteth. Galen faith all the forts are of a cutting, rarefying, or thinning faculty, and that in

the third degree, and that the Heracleoticum is of more efficacy than Onitio, and the wild stronger than either. The decoction of Origanum with a few Cloves and Sugar, helpern those that have the Hickock exceedingly. The powder thereof mixed with a little Salt-peter and honey, made into the manner of a thin Electuary, and there-

Ecanfe the Tragoriganum is joyned next unto the Origanum, I thinke it fitting for to shew you them in the fame manner, yet in a distinct chapter by themselves, for that their face and property is a little dif-1. Trageriganum Creticum. Goates Organy of Candy.

This small low Tragoriganum of Candy hath divers small low branches, not above a foot high, somewhat wooddy, whereon are fet at severall joynts two leaves, and sometimes more, which are somewhat broader, rougher. and harder than the leaves of Candy Tyme, and somewhat like unto Summer Savory, but of a sadder greene colour, the small hooded gaping flowers standar the top of the branches, in severall distances about the stalkes, of a purplish red colour, the whole plant and every part thereof tasteth very hot and sharp, and smellesth very sweet, but somewhat strong and quick, soone piercing the sences, and abideth greene all the Winter if it be carefully preserved, but left without defence, it seldome abideth, the roote spreadeth with many small sibres thereat.

2. Tragoriganum latifolium five Marum Cortus Martinole. Broad leasted Goates Organy, or Marjerome.

This other Goats Marierome is a fine small bushy plant, little above halfe a foot high, whose stalkes are not so wooddy, but tenderer like Marjerom, with many fmall fmooth gentle leaves, two for the most part fet together at a joynt, somewhat broader than our Mastick Tyme, of softrong, hor, and quick a scene, that being a little bruifed and smelled unto, it pierceth the sences more than the former, and commeth somewhat neere unto the scent of Calamint or Pennyroyall; the flowers are small and purple, growing up to the toppes of the branches, from betweene the joynts; this bideth greene also like the former, but requireth as much care in the preserving it in the Winter, as the former: the root is a blackish bush of many fibres set together like Marjerome.

3. Tragorigament Hilpanicum. Spanish Goates Marjerotne.
This Spanish kinde riseth up somewhat higher than the former, with whiter and harder stalkes, the leaves are whiter alfo, smaller, narrower, and longer than they, and more store usually at every joynt, smelling somewhat fweet, but nothing fo ftrong or quick, nor talting to hot arthey : the flowers are white, and grow at feverall diflances towards the tops of the stalkes, but larger and more gaping, standing in brownish greene huskess this also a-bideth green in the winter, but is more hardly preserved than tither of the former: the root is more wooddy, and leffe builty than they.

2. Ocimum

ing thereon at severall distances, which are like unto the ordinary wild Tyme, or mother of Tyme: the flowers are purple, standing in rundles, at the toppes of the branches. This smelleth somewhat like Pennyroyall. The Place.

18 CHAP. 8.

This first groweth in Candy and in Spaine also, as Clusius faith. The second is not knowne (being not set down by Cortufus, which fent it to Mattholus) where it groweth. The third Clusius faith he found in the Kingdome of Valentia in Spaine. The last, Mattholus saith groweth in the Country of Forejulium.

They all flower very late with us, and some so late, that we hardly see any flowers untill October, if we see any

The Names. It is called in Greeke 1927001)2006 (and in Latine Tragoriganum) quast hircum origanum dicas, quod pubulo gratum sit hircis, ut Onitu asimu, potius quam, quod hircum sateat. The first is called by Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria Tragoriganum Creticum; and tis likely to be the greater Tyme of Candy, that Proper Alpinus setteth downe in his Booke of Egyptian plants. The second is talled by Gesner, Tragoriganum alterum, and so doth Lobel, which is that Marum that Corinsus sent unto Matthodus for Thymum Creticum, and by that name of Marum, Durantes, Lugarithm and the sent unto Matthodus for Thymum Creticum, and by that name of Marum, Durantes, Lugarithm and the sent unto Matthodus for Thymum Creticum, and the sent units of the sent units o dunensis, and Tabermontanus doe call it, and Bauhinus, Tragoriganum latifolium. The third is the second Spanish Tragoriganum of Clusius, bearing white slowers, whom Dodontess and Camerarius in his Epitome of Mathielus upon Diescorides, Lagdunensis and Tabermontanus doe follow: The last is the Tragoriganism of Matthiolus. whom Durantes, Lugdunensis, and Tabermontanus doe follow, and Hanbinus calleth Traporiganum Serpillifolium. To show you likewife how aptly these plants are called Tragorigand, and how they dilagree, is were not smille to give you the text of Dioscovides thereon. Tragoriganum (aith he) is a small bush or shrub, with leaves and stalkes like unto Serpitum, or Origanum, in some places it is found more fresh and greene, with broader leaves, and fomewhat clammy. Another fort is found with flender branches, and finall leaves, which fome have called Prassium. All these Authors have delivered us these hearbs here mentioned, under the name of Transcriginum, as fuppoling them to come neerest unto one or other of those of Dioscorides, both for their forme, sweetherse of fcent, and hotnesse in taste : and Lobel faith that among all the plants that are entituled Tragoriganum, hee could finde none that came neeter to those of Dioscorides, than those two forts he alloweth of, and are the two first here fer downe, the one called by the Venetians Cretenfe, and that other small low plant that Martholus setteth forth. under the name of Marum, which he faith he had from Cortufus. But because they are more hot and sharp than under the name of Marum, which he saith he had from Cortusus. But because they are giore not and starp than I suppose Diojecrides his to be, for he saith the drinke made of them is both mild and pleasant, or delectable; fit to be taken of those that have loathing stomacks; and moreover, that Galem saith that Tragorizanum, besides the quality of Origanum, hath some aftriction or binding property in it also, which in my judgement abateth of the heate of them, making it the milder, but although I cannot absolutely subscribe unto them herein, yet I deay not any of them their due praises, nor their first founders their besitting honours. Tellomus at the latter end of the 62 chapter of his first booke of observations, saith that those of Canaly and Cythera, doe call our Winter Savory by the name of Tragarigoni, which is Tragoriganum. The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith they doe heate or warme the parts whereunto they are applyed, provoke urine, and are profitable to move the belly downewards, by purging choller, it the decoction thereof be taken inwardly; as also, that a decoction made thereof with yinegar, helpeth those that are troubled with the spleene; and taken in wine, helpeth those that have taken the venemous I will which is the roote of the black Chamzleon Thisse, having as he saith, the taste and smell of Basill) productly womens monethly courses, and given with honey in an Electuary, helpeth thole that have a cough, and are short winded : the drinke thereof is milde and delectable, fit to be given to those that loath their meane, and have weake stomacks, or such as have sowre belchings, and for those vomitings that are produced by the toffings and aire of the Sea, and also for the heart-burning. Galen faith in his eighth booke of fimple medicines, that it hath the same properties that the Origans have, but withall, hath a little astriction. Pliny in a manner hath the same things, for the saith, it provoketh urine, dissover the moore or swellings, and is especially good for those that have taken the poison of Viscum, (for so he termeth the Ixis of Disserides) in drinke, and for the biring of a Viper : for fowre belchings of the ftomack, the heart-birning, and for eaughes, Plurifies, and thortheffe of breath.

CHAP. VIII. Ocimum, Baffill.

Here are divers forts of Bafill, the most whereof are very great strangers to our Nation, and but entertained by a few that are curious and industrious.

1. Ocimum vulgare majus & minus. The great and imall common Bellill. The greater ordinary Basili riseth up usually but with one upright talke, diversly branching forth on all sides, whereon are set two leaves at every joynt, which are somewhat broad and round, yet a little pointed, of a pale greene colour, but fresh, a little snipt about the edges, and of a frong heady scent; somewhat like a Pomecitrion, as many have compared it, and therefore called it Citratum: the flowers are small and white, standing at the tops of the branches with two small leaves at the joynt, in some places, greened in others browne, after which come black feed the root perisheth at the first approach of winter weather, and is to be new sowne Minus every yeare, if you will have it. The leffer kinde called fmall, fine, or bush Balls, groweth not so high, but is thicker foread with branches, and fmaller leaves thereon, closer fee together, and of a more excellent pleafant fweet fcent by much : the flowers are white, and the feed black like the other, when it giveth feed withins, which is more feldome, for it hath not beene knowne to give ripe feed in our Country often, because it neither fpringeth nor feedeth so early as the former. Vnto these forts of Basill I must adde the dilind, which is as it were Medii. the meane betweene them, being greater than the small one, and lesser in leaves than the great, and not growing so high, in other things differing not.

TRIBE. 1.

Ordinary Bafill.

7. Ocimum Minus, 2 Ocimum Maximum The small Batill. The great Basill.

2. Ocimum maximum Citratum. The greatest Citron Bafill.

This kinde of Balill differeth not in the manner of growing from the greater ordinary garden Bafill : but brancherh forth like it, with leaves let by couples at the joynts, but much larger, and of a reddish colour in the hotter Countries. but not fo in the colder, a little dented about the edges, of a very fweet fcent, resembling a Citron pill, and therefore called Citratum; the flowers are white like the ordinary Basill, and the seed black like it, perishing also after it hath flowred and feeded.

3. Ocimum caryophyllatum maximum. The great Clove Rafill

There is another also of these greatest Basils that differeth not from the former, either in growing, or largenesse of leaves, or colour of the flowers, except that sometimes they are a little purplish, but in the smell of the whole plant, it hath a thronger and quicker scent, more neerely re-sembling Cloves, then the former, and is thereupon named Caryophyllatum.

4. Ocimum Anifatum. Anifeed Balill. This Basill is of the kind of our ordinary garden Basill, and of a middle kinde, whose leaves are neither so great as the greater, nor fo small as the small kindes, but of a middle size betweene them both, the difference whereof consistent chiefly in the smell, which is like the smell of Aniseed.

5. Ocimum Indicum. Indian Bafill.
The Indian Bafill hath a fquare reddiffi greene stalke, a foor high, or better, from the joynts whereof spread our many branches with broad fat leaves set thereon, two alwayes at a joynt one against another, as the Basils have, but somewhat deepely cut in on the edges, and oftentimes a little crumpled, flanding upon long reddish foot stalkes, of a darke purple colour, spotted with deeper purple spots, in some greater, in others lesse: the slowers stand at the tops of the stalkes, spike fashion, of a white colour, with reddish stripes and veines running thorow them, fet or placed in darke numbe colonied huskes the feed is greater and rounder than any of the former,

and fomewhat long withall: the root perisheth like the reft.
The whole plane femelleds ffrong like unto the ordinary Bafill and Camfire put together.

6. Ocimum Criftum. Curld Bafill. This curled Bafill is of the kinde of the Indian Bafill, having fuch like large leaves cut in somewhat deepely on the edges, and curled or crumpled as they are sometimes, as also with swelling bunches like bladders on them, but wholly of a greene colour, without any spot on them, as the stalkes are also : the flowers hereof are likewife wholly white, without any foot in them : the fmell hereof is fomewhat strong, resembling the spotted Indian kinde, and is very likely to be but a degenerate kinde, risen from the feed thereof, being gathered in these colder Countries,

7. Ocimum minu augustifolium, Small dented Basill. This imall Bafill groweth not to like any of the former Bafills, or the small sine buth Bafill, in the bushing branches thereof, but rather somewhat resembling the wild Bassill, or Climopolium, having fewer stalkes and branches, with small narrow leaves, a lintle inipt or indemed about the edges, two alwayes fet together at a joynt, but more sparsedly on the branches : the flowers grow at the tops of the branches, somewhat like unto Bassil of a white colour, but bending a little more backward, the fmell hereof is fmaller than any of the other Baffils,

The Place.

These plants grow onely in Gardens with us, as also in Isaly, and other places where they are cherished; their naturall being not knowne to us: onely the Indian and curld Bafill are faid to come first from the West-Indies into Spaine, and from thence into other places.



Indian Bafill.



TRIBE. 1.

The Time.

They all flower in the heate of Summer, and fome of them latter.

The Names.

There is some controversie among Writers concerning this plant, in three or source particular matters: first, for the crymologie or derivation of the word, some thinking it to be derived from the Greeke word such, and the Latine oryus, that is, a celevitate crescendi, from the speedy springing of the seed (which is usually within three or source dayes, if it be a hot and dry time without raine, for moysture turneth it into a gelly, as any one may see, that will looke on it after it hath taken wet) which is written with secondly, as some thinke, from the Greeke word soles, which signifieth, to smell, or give a savour, as commonly taken in the worst sence as in the best; and so would have the word to be Orimum; of the sweet smell thereof. Thirdly, whether it should be Orymum, as it is to be sound in divers ancient Writers, or Orimum. Fourthly, what Orymum is of the ancient Writers, for by divers it is taken to be that kinde of graine called Fagopyrum, or Tragopyrum, in English Buckwheate, or essentially of medley of Corne or Pulse sowne to gether, as many ancient Writers have set it downe, as shall be shewed in his proper place, whereunto I shall referre you. And lastly, about the vertues as shall be shewed presently. It is called by the latter Greeke Writers, sactions. Basilicum, because the smell thereof being so excellent, is sit for a Kings house. The first two sorts of these Basilis are by all Authors so called, as I doe. The second is the same Ocymum that Trosser Alpinus saith groweth in the Greens of Alexandria in Egypt. The third is so called by Lobel and others. The fourth is onely set forth in the great Booke of the Bishop of Eyster his garden: the fift is called Hispanicum, by Camerarius and Tabermontanus, and Indicum, by Consider and others. The fixt is as is said in the description, a degenerate kind of the last before it. The last is so called by Esternis, as is here expessed. The Aramanes Basilgen, and Basilgen, and Basilger, the Dutch Basilico; the Spaniards Albabaca; the French Basilic; the Germa

The Vertues. Bassill in all Countries for the most part is of little use in Physick, but rather used as a sweet smelling hearbe to sweeten or persume anything, or else used outwardly to comfort and warme cold members. Dioscorides saith that being earen in any plentifull manner, it dulleth the fight, maketh the belly foluble, ftirreth up wind, provoketh urine, with-draweth the milke, and is of hard digestion. Galen also faith it is accounted among those things that are not in the second degree, but because it hath an excrementitious moysture joyned with it, it is not fit to be taken inwardly : and in another place, that it is an hearbe for fawce, or meate, hurtfull to the stomack, breeding ill juyce, and hard to be digested. It is held by Crysippus (as Pling faith) who inveied bitterly against the use thereof, to be hurtfull both for the ftomack, urine, and eye-fight: and befides, caufeth a kinde of madnesse and lethargie, and other diseases of the liver, &c. And that those of Affrica say, that if any have eaten Bassill, that day he is flung by a Scorpion, that he cannot be faved: which faying is quite contrary to that of Dioferides, that faith, from those of Affrica, that he shall have no paine or danger, that is slung by a Scorpion, if he have eaten Bassill before. Pliny setteth downe, that in his time it was defended from such calumnies as Crisppus cast upon it, and was commended to be profitable against the sting of Scorpions, and some other venemous Serpents; and sound to be helpfull and wholfome for those are given to fwouning, used with vineger, and smelled unto: used with oyle of Roses, or Mirtles, and Vineger, is good against the paines of the head, it is profitably applyed to those are oyle of Roles, or Mirtles, and Vineger, is good against the paines of the head, it is prostably applyed to those are troubled with the lethargie, the jaundise and dropsie. It is good to be purinto the eares of young children with a little goose grease, to helpe them of paines thereof: the Jayee or the feed bruised put into the nostrils, procureth needing: it is good also for the trembling of the heart, it provoketh Venery, and therefore was given to horsest make them apt to breed. Some of the ancient Writers likewise have set downe, that the seed is good to kill the wormes of the belly, to lessen the speech, and that bruised and mixed with Oxegall, it taketh away the soule markes and scarres of ulcers, and other fores. And used with honey, it taketh away the discolourings and spots of the face. The Arabian Authors and Messes chiefly have used the seed among other Cordiall Spices, for the comforting of the heart in the trembling thereof, and the expelling of Melancholy or sadnesse, that riseth without manifest cause. And for these causes chiefly the seed is used by our later Physicians for the most part: the fragrant finell of this hearbe so comfortable to the sences, reviving them as it were, when they are dull or distempered, may evidently declare a fingular efficacy to be therein, and therefore not to be smally regarded. Theophraftis in his first booke, and eighth Chapter de caufis plantari, faith that Baffill growing in a place too much exposed to the heate of the Sunne, changeth into Serpyllum, or wild Tyme, by the overmuch drynesse thereof, for the lease becomment finaller, and the fcent the ftronger thereby : but these Metamorphoses or changes of hearbs one into another, is very frequent both with him, Fling, yea, and Gallen too, as well as divers others of the ancient Writers, which sheweth in what errours men of judgement and learning have beene conversant and confident in. Let me yet before I leave, relate unto you a pleasant passage betweene Franciscus Marchio, an Advocate of the state of Genna. fent in Embassage to the Duke of Willan, and the said Duke, who refusing to heare his message, or to agree unto the conditions proposed, brought an handfull of Bassill and offered it to him, who demanding of him what hee meant thereby, answered him, that the properties of that hearbe was, that being gently handled, it gave a pleafant finell, but being hardly wrung and bruifed , would breed Scorpions ; with which witty answer the Duke was fo pleased, that he confirmed the conditions, and sent him honourably home. It is also observed, that Scorpions doe much rest and abide under those pots or vessels wherein Bassill is planted.

CHAP. IX.

Clinopodium. Field Bassill, & Acinos. Wild or Rough Bassill.

Have as you see joyned both these together for the affinity, both of their name and nature unto the former Bassis, and betweene themselves, for that divers of our latter Writers doe consound them, the one calling that Alcinos, that another doth Clinopodium.

I Clinopodium minus five vulgare. Field Bassill, or Beds foote flower,
That Clinopodium that is taken by the best Writers and other Herbarists in these dayes, to come neerest unto the

description of Dioscorides, is a small low hearb not above halse a soot high, having divers hard round branches, rifting from a small wooddy root, with two small leaves set at every joynt, being somewhat like the small or sme Basill, a little dented about the edges; and in some plants, and places a little hairie and rough, and in other lesse, and places a little hairie and rough, and in other lesse, like as Horehound doth, standing in small greene rough cuppes, which are of a purplish colour, and parted as it were into soute equall short pieces at the end, like the foure square foote of a Bed-stead, and not hooded or open with severall leaves, like other hooded flowers: the seed is small and round, growing in small swollen huskes: the plant hath some small heate, but more drynesse in the taste thereof, sweetalso in scent, betweene Basill and Calamint.

2. Clisopodium Austriacum. Austrian wild Basili.

The Austrian wild Basili hath divers stender hard fource squares states, not a soote high, whereon are set two greene leaves at every joynt, somewhat like the former Field Basili, but smaller, being a little dented about the edges, which is sorgotten in the figure: the flowers stand at the toppes of the stakes, somewhat like unto the flowers of the former, but much larger, and of a violet purple colour, somewhat sad for the most part, (but some plants are found with white flowers) hanging downewards; and bending also backwards for the most part, in like manner as the former: the seed is enclosed in such like swollen huskes, blacke and round, three or source together, like Calamint, or somewhat resembling the other: the rootes are many, hard and black, with divers fibres annexed unto them.

3. Clinopodium Alpinem. Mountaine wild Bafill.

The Mountaine wild Bafill groweth with divers low and creeping foure-fquare rough branches, having two fmall rough leaves at every joynt, and fome fmaller also between them, growing all along the stalkes: the flowers are many growing in a head together; with the leaves among them;

I. Clinopodum minus five vulgare.
Field Bafill, or Beds foot flower.



3. Clisopodium Alpinum. Mountaine wild Bafil.

E. Clinepedium Auffriacum. Auftrian wild Bafill.





TRIBE. 1.

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at the toppes of the branches, very like unto the flowers of the first, but of a darke red colour : the rootes are mamy small blackish strings, which shoot forth under ground new sprouts, thereby creeping about and increasing plentifully, abiding with his greene leaves, which perish not.

4. Acinos five Clinoped ium majus, Great wild Bafill, or Stone Bafill.



6. Acinos latifolia Columna. Broad leafed wild Bafill.



4. Acinos five Clinopodium majus. Great wilde Bafill, or Stone Bafill.

This wild Bafill harh foure-square hard, hairie, and hoary stalkes, a foote high, or more, fet with two hairie greene leaves at a joynt, being covered also as the stalks, with an hoary downe fomewhat larger than any of the former, comming neere unto the bignesse and fashion of the leaves of Origanum: the flowers grow in rundles, in more plenty than the former, of a purplish colour, and sometimes white, the husks whereof are somewhat larger and rougher: the roots are a bush of many strings fer together at the head , which shoot forth suckets round abour.

Of this kinde there is also another, whose stalkes are lower, the leaves leffer, and the huskes of the flowers smaller than the

former, not differing in any other thing from it.

5. Acinos Anglica Classy. Our English wild Basill.

The English wild Basill hath a few stender foure-square branches, not a foote long, lying on the ground, whereon grow divers small grayish greens leaves, two alwayes at a joynt set together, which are not much unlike the first Field Bafill, but smaller, shorter, and fuller of juyce, and not dented about the edges at all, very like unto the last wild Bafill, but smaller, of a certaine sweet scent , but not heady : from the middle of the branches up to the toppes, grow the flowers in rundles or spaces about the stalkes, being very like unto the first Field Basill, but of a more bluish purple colour, with a white eye or circle in every flower, and after they are palt, come three or foure small seeds like the first, in the huskes where the flowers stood : it perisheth every yeare in my garden, and rayleth it selfe from its owne

6. Acines latifolia Columna. Broad leafed wild Bafill.
The great leafed wild Bafill rifeth from a bufly roote, with a rough or hayrie stalke, spreading forth into divers other branches, whereon grow larger leaves below, and smaller upwards, two together; at the fetting on of the leaves, which are also rough or hairy, very like unto the leaves of the greater Bafil, but

formewhat smaller and longer, endented about the edges, and each of them standing on a long stalke, towards the tops the flowers grow much, and are many, spike fashion, of a purplish colour, very like unto the flowers of the garden Basill, after which come the feed vessels, containing within them fmall round blackish seed.

The Place. The first groweth most usually in the borders of fields even among the corne, as at Sutton in Kent, not farre from Dartford, at Thetford in Norfalke, and in other dry fandy and untilled grounds: The fecond groweth upon the hills that are neere the Baths at Baden in Austria, as Clusius faith, and up-on Mount Baldus, as Pons of Verons faith. The third also groweth upon Mount Baldne in Italy, as the fame Pona fet-teth downe, in the description of the hearbes growing thereon. The fourth is found sometimes in the come fields of our owne Countrie, but more often in the more open Woods, and in Copies that have beene field in many places of England. The fift Clusius faith he found likewise in Zent, while he flayed a while ar the Lord Cobbins, wayting for his paf-fage over Sea, but it is found in diversother: places of Kent, and other parts besides. The last Fabius Columns saith, grow-eth plentifully at Naples in their Gardens. The Times.

They doe all of them flower about the beginning of Iune; nd their feed is ripe in August, and sometimes sooner.

The Name.

Clinopedians is called in Greeke zarromilor quali lettipes qued farculi (alys ut Plinio, orbiculati florum ambiens) speciem edam letti prebeant, in English Bedstootslower because the branches fay fome(but Pliny faith, the round compasse of the Sowers) doe resemble the feet of a bed, whereupon I have

CHAPJO. fo entituled the first, as most agreeing thereunto A'x1005 nazóvos, by Dioscorides herba odorata coronaria, ocimo similis. Acinus is a fweet hearb fit for Garlands, and is like unto Bafill, Pliny faith Acinos that is called Epipetron never flowreth, therein confounding the Epipetron of Theophrastus, which he saith never flowreth with Acinus, but Diof corides faith no fuch thing, and therefore Pliny was much militaken herein, as he was in many other things. The of corners tauti no tuent thing, and therefore, and Clinopodium minus or outgave by Lobel and Elusius: and Acinos by Futhius in Iconibus, and by Podoneus: Clinopodium of Turner, and Anguillara: Chinopodium majus of Camerarius: Pulegium petrasm of Gefner, Clinopodium alterum, or pseudo-clinopodium of Matthietus. Ocemastrum of Fuchsius. Baubinus calleth it Clinopodium arvense ocimi facie, it is the Basslicum 3. of Tragus, who calleth it also Calamintha montana, but of all other most improperly; in English; Field Basill, because it is chiefly found in the Fields, the Country people call this as well as the fift where it groweth, Horfe Time, and Poley mountaine. The fecond Cluffus calleth Clinopodum Austriacum, and saith he might as well call it Acinos Austriacs. Bauhinus calleth it Montanum, in English Austrian wild Basill. The third, Pona calleth Clinopodium Alpinum, having found it onely upon Mons Balgilli Austrian wind Daini. The thind, to one cancell composition as approximation in aving tourist in the chapter of Tenerism, having come purpurocarules in his Chapter of Tenerism, having called it Clinopodium. Alpinum hir fut it, among the other forts of Clinopodium, I see no reason, in English mountaine wild Bafill. The fourth is the first Clinopodium unigare of Matthiolas, and called Clinopodium majus of Camerarius: Lobel and Dalechampius call it Acines, and Guilandinus Betonica Pauli, it is the first Calamint of Turner, Pulegium montanum of Lonicerus, and Polycnemon of Gesner. Baubinus calleth it Clinopodismo frigano fimile, in English great wild Basill. The fift is thought by Clusius to be the true Acinos of Diofcorides, Baukinns calleth it Clinopodium ocimi facie alterum. The last is called Acinos of Fabius Columna, in his Phytobasanos, and faith it is generally called Vrtichella of the Neapolitans, because it hath such like roughnesse and hairynesse, although not stinging as nettles have, and is an annuall plant to bee new sowne every yeare. But it is much to bee doubted whether any of these hearbs be the right Acinos or Clinopedium, that Dioscorides and Theophrass in have set domage material their temperature and qualities doe not agree as you shall heare presently, although Pena and Lobel thinks their Clinopodium to be the right. The Italians call it Clinopodio, the Spaniards Albabaca Sanvage, the French Befflieg Salvage, the Germanes wild Basilich, the Dutch wild Basilicon, and wee in English wild Basill,

The Vertues.

Of these hearbs I know no author hath set downe any tryed remedy found by them, for in regard that Galen saith Clinopodium is of thin parts, and may be accounted to be in the third degree of heate and drynesse, being somewhat Tharpe in tafte, and a little pitter withall, neither of which as faith Marthiolog can be found in these, yet because they doe so neerely in saccand shew resemble the true plants, they may beare their names untill they gaine truer and that the vertues are found out, whereunto they may be applyed. Diofeorides faith that his Clinopodium is applyed to those that are troubled with convulsions or crampes, ruptures or bardings, or strangury, that it is a remedy against the sting or byting of venemous Serpents, and that it bringeth downe the courses of women, and expellent the dead child, and taketh away those warts that are long, and hang downe, if it be drunke for certaine dayes together. It stayeth the loosenesse of the belly, if it be given after it hath beene boyled to the thirds in wine, to them that have no feaver, and in water to them that have a Feaver, Of Acinos, Dioferides writeth, that being frunke is frayeth both the fluxe of the belly, and the courses in women, and healeth hot swellings, and those are called Saint Anthonies fire. Where you may observe that Action thought not be Climpodium, both in regard Diofcount maketh them two distinct plants, and besides given them contrary qualities, for Action he saith stayeth the bossenses of the belly, and the overmuch slowing of womens courses, whereas hee saith Climpodium procureth the course, and expelleth the birth, yet he saith also that it stayeth the loosenesses of the belly, and as Galen saith, is hot and dry in the third degree, and of thin parts.

CHAP. X.

Polium. Poley, or Polemountaine.

Ethough Diofeorides, Galen, and Pliny have remembred but two forts of Polium, yet our later Writers have found out divers other forts, which they referre thereunto, some of them grow naturally necre have found out divers other fores, which takes referred the feetings, some of them grow naturally necre the Sea, and therefore called of fome Polium maritimum, others not onely necre the Sea, but upon the hills also, and therefore may as well be called more anima, as maritimum, and others fatre off from the Sea, upon hills and mountaines, and therefore called more properly Polium montanum, as shall be showed in this Chap-

This kind of Polium or Poley mountaine, that is much frequency poley mountaine.

This kind of Polium or Poley mountaine, that is much frequency our gardens, is a small limit plant, having divers white or heavy found and hard branches (rising from the root, which is somewhat long and hard, with a few fibres hanging thereat, not allow a forth which of the others that follow; two slwayes set together on the statistics that somewhat broader or greater than any of the others that follow; two slwayes set together on the statistics that for mountain the root, whether of grow forth whitish or heavy yellowish heads, thrusting out many small palk attorned flowers, and in logic places more yellow, standing in hoay sinckes the seed is small and thackish; the whole spine smallest, the statistics of the sta 1. Polium montanum vulgare. Our ordinary Poley montante.

2. Polium montanum minus. Small Spanish maright Poley mountaine. This second or small Poley mountaine, rifeth up with many small stender branches standing more upright than

TRIBE I.

1. Polium mentanum valgare. Our ordinary Poley mountaine.

2. Polium mentanum miane. Small Spanish upright Poley mountaine,



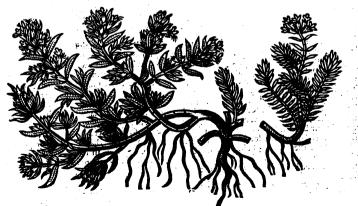


the next, and not leaning downewards to the ground like it, nor much higher, whereon are fet many heary leaves, smaller than the next that followeth, and some small ones together with them, a little dented about the ends onely, and as hoary or rather more than it, at the toppes whereof frand longer and smaller heads of whiter flowers than the next, comming forth of hoary cuppes, larger and more spread than it also: the seed is blackish and small, yet greater than the forme, although the plant be smaller; the roote is hard and wooddy like the former; the smell hereof is much more sweet than it. 3. Polium montanum Monspeliacum. Small French Poley mountaine.

This third and small Poley mountaine is very like the former, but that the branches stand not soupright, but leane more downewards, the leaves likewise are not fully so large, but as white and hoary, dented a little more about the edges: the hoary heads of flowers which are white, are imaller, and more closely compact, in other things this differeth not from the last.

4. Polium maritimum Supinum. Creeping purple Polcy mountaine.

5. Peliam wonrawam Supinum minim The smallest creeging white flowred Poley mountaine



4. Polium maritimum Supinum. Creeping purple Poley mountaine. Creeping Poley mountaine hath divers small weake hoary branches lying upon the ground, which as they foread

rake roote at the joynts, being not a foot long, whereon doe grow many small and long leaves, as white and hoary as any, a little dented also about the edges, but not easily to be seene, unlesse one marke them well, and in the younger growne not at all: at the toppes of the branches grow smaller heads of hoary huskes, out of which come purplish flowers, and after them small and blackish feed like the former.

Of this kinde there is another found, bearing white flowers, not differing in any other particular from it. Rollum montanum Supinum minimum. The smallest creeping white flowred Poley mountaine.

This small kinde hath many small weake branches, not halfe a foot long, lying creeping on the ground shooting forth fibres at the joynts as they spread, in the same manner as the last doth, whereon are tet in the same order, two leaves one against another, all along the branches, being smaller, harder, narrower, and greener than any of the reft, without any denting at all about the edges: at the ends of the branches come forth, three or foure small white flowers, like unto the other for forme and fashion, but much smaller : the feed is not unlike the other : this hath little or no scent at all.

6. Polium montanum lavendula folio. Spike leafed Poley mountaine.

This Poley mountaine from a hard woody roote, spreading out many small fibres sendeth out divers weake branches, not fully able to stand, but rather lying downe, whereon are set many small long leaves, two together, one against another, as in al the former, which are somewhat greene on the upper side, and hoary underneath, fomewhat like unto the leaves of Rosemary or Lavender, and not a whit fnipt about the edges; at the toppes of the branches stand forth many flowers, not bushing as in many of the former, but loosely spread, which are of a white colour, not differing in forme from the other, but comming forth of a grayish huske, not fo hoary as some of the former: the seed is black like the rest: this kinde hath a small sweet scent, nothing so pleasant as most of the other: Lobel faith it hath little or no fcent at all : Matthiolus faith that it smelleth well, though not so pleasant as his former, and that it is of lesse vertue and esticacy than it.

7. Polium latifolium incanum Creticum. Candy Poley with hoary broad leaves.

The branches of this Poley are round and hoary, about a foote high, foread into other fmaller branches, fet with two leaves at each joynt, which are somewhat broad and round, and dented at the edges like Germander, or the Ivie leafed Chickweed, of a yellowish greene on the upperside, and hoary underneath, without any manifest taste : the flowers have not beene observed.

8. Polium angustifolium Creticum. Vpright narrow leafed

Candy Poley.

This Candy Poley groweth almost two foote high with upright hard round wooddy stalkes, whereon are set small and long leaves almost round pointed, very like unto the common Polium, but much finaller, & not dented about the edges at all: the flowers and feed are like the common fort, the whole plant is very fweet. 9. Polium montanum pumilum tenuifolium Africum. The small

African dwarfe Polev.

This small excepting. Poley, bath many very small and hoary white leaves, set together at a joynt all along the stalkes by distances, the flowers are small and yellowish growing at the toppes; the roote is somewhat wooddy as all the rest of the plant is, and somewhat sweet also. The Place.

The first as I said being the most common in this Land, Clustus faith he found in the Kingdomes of Granada and Valentia. The second Clusius saith he onely found growing upon the hills in Spaine. The third he likewise saith groweth as well in the Kingdome of Valentia in Spaine, as at Mompelier in France. The fourth groweth also in a Province of Spaine, and neere unto Venice also, upon the Adriatick shore. The fift groweth neere Vienna in Austria, and on the hills in Savoy, necrethe Lake Lemanus. The fixt groweth in divers places of Germany, as upon the hills of Planborough, the hills neere Turin, and neere Novemberg alfo, as Camerarius faith. The feventh as Bana binut faith came to him from Honorius Bellus out of Candy, where the eight also groweth all along the Sea side, and upon Mount Baildus also, as Pona saith: the last was gathered neere Tunis in Barbary, by Beelius, and brought to Doctor Lobel and us.

They doe most of them flower in July and August, yet some later than others. The Names

Politin is called in Greeke abstorfic dictum proper canitiem noste, enim canitiem vel canum semificat, quiacapitulum habet canoril hominis inflar capillatum because it is like unto the Hoary haires of a mans head : but this is referred to the toppes or heads, and not fo directly to the leaves as Pliny would have it although the leaves also are somewhat white and hoary; in Latine Polium, & thereafter all other Nations call it according to their dialect. The first is called Polium montanum vulgare, and Polium montanum luteum by Lobel and Penain their Adversaria, as also in his ob-

6. Polium montanum lavendule folio. Spike leared Poley mountaine.



S. Poline

I. Dillamnus Creticus, 17, Dirtany of Candy.

8. Polium angustifelium Creticum. Vpright narrow leafed Candy Poley.

9. Polines montanum pamilum tennifolium Africam. African dwarfe Polcy.





ferrations, for they inswer one another, so that by the name of Lobel (where I name him alone thorowout all this pooke) I doe not drowne the name of Pena, nor the name of Lobel, when I name Pena alone: but for brevities like name onte in Itead of both. It is the first of Dodonave in his History or Pempiake in Latine, which I use one where also. And the third of Clusius in his History of more rare plants, which I chiefly meane, when I cite him though all this works, because both his Spanish and Pannonick observations are included therein, unless I recite his particular collervations. The second is the second kinde of Clusius, in his Spanish observations, and the recite his particular efficient attends. The second is the second kinde of Clussus, in his Spanish observations, and the first with Clussus, and the second with Dodonaus, called minus and moditiveraneum of Lobel, and contains a minus and moditiveraneum of Lobel, and contains a minus in his Pinax. The fourth is the first and sixt kindes with Clussus, the one with a white sower, and called of Lobel also Veneuum, of Bankinus in his Pinax, Marithmiss wenetum. The fift is the eight fort with Clussus, the fourth with Dodonaus called repeats and so likewisely Bushinus, and montanum supinum minimum of Lobel. The fixt is the seventh with Clussus, and called Polium recensionum seminal seventhese server and called Polium recensionum seminal seventhese server. dula folio of Banhinus. Banhinus first mentioned the seventh, and Pons in his Italian Baldus the eighth, and taketh it to be the second Polium of Dioscorides, the last is not mentioned by any Author before, Fabius Co. lumna, as I shewed you in the first Chapter, would faine make Polium to be the true Hisope of Diescaridet, but I know not that any doth confent unto that opinion, for by the judgement of the best, this hearbe is the true Pella um of all the ancients, as well in face as qualities, and therfore cannot be Hisope, besides, the taste hereof is very loathsome to the stomack, which Diescorides also remembreth, but Hisope as he faith doth helpe to experiorate flegme, &c. and no pectorall hearbe that I know doth trouble the stomack, by the loathsome hitternesse shereof, as this doth.

The Vertues. The decoction of this hearbe drunke while it is warme, as Dioscorides faith, helpeth those that are stung or hitten by venemous creatures, yea as he faith, the furnigation or smoke thereof driveth them away, and so doth the hearbe being strowed or layd in Chambers: and although it trouble the stomack, and cause some paines in the head, yet it helpeth the laundife, and those that are hydropick, or are troubled with the disastes of the spicene, it moveth the belly, and bringeth downe the feminine courses, and doth confolidate or foder, or cloze the lipses cate or wounds. Galen thus faith of Polium, in his eighth Booke of simples. It is bitter in talte, and sharpe or quick on the tongue also, and therefore it freath the inwand parts from all obtanctions, and provoketh both urine and the feminine courses: being greene and applyed to great cuts or wounds, it closeth them, especially that greater kinde; and being dry, it healeth grievous fores or ulears, and this the leffer kinde doch best performe. The leffer Polism which we use in Antidotes, or Counter-poysons (as Mithridanum, Vanice Treakle, and such like) is the more sharpe and bitter, and is accounted to be dry in the third degree, and hot in the second.

CHAP. XI. Dietamnus, Dittany, & Pseudodietamnus, Bastard Dittanie.

Have thought good in writing of the true Dittany, to make mention of the Bastard kindes thereof, in the same Chapter, both because the face of them, that is the forme and colour of the leaves are very like, and that other good Authors doe the like, reckoning them as kindes thereof.

1. Distamnus Creticus. Dittany of Candy,

Dittany of Candy hath divers hard and brownish, yet fomewhat hoary stalkes rising from the roote, set full of leaves, two standing together one against another, all along the branches, which are broad and thick, and almost round, fo hoary, white, and covered over with a woolly downe. that they have no shew of greenesse in them, as most other hoary or woolly hearbes have, at the toppes of the branches come forth fealy heads, made as it were of many thin leaves like unto scales, purplish on the outside, and paler on the infide, from among which come forth gaping flowers, of a pale purplification, and after them small brownish seed: the root consisteth of many blackish strings or fibres, from a harderlong root: the whole hearb is of a quick or firy fcent. especially if it be fresh, and likewise of a hotter taste, being new, then old, for it much decayeth in keeping: this is very tender, and hardly to be kept a winter in these colder Countries, so that it seldome commeth to shew any flower, but if you doe transplant some of the branches by slipping and fetting them in August, they will better endure the following winter, with a little coverture, and may happen to give flowers the yeare following.

a. Pseudodictamnus. Bastard Dittany. Bastard Dittany risethup much higher than the former, the branches are a foote and a halfe long many times, as I have observed in mine owne Garden, whereon are set such like hoary and round leaves, as the true hath, but neither fo thick in handling, nor so thick fet on the branches, but more fiparfedly, yet two alwayes together one against another: from the middle of these branches to the toppes of them, come forth the flowers round about the stalkes at the Joynts with leaves, which are gaping like the former (and as Penny-royall, Mints, Calamint, and diver the like hearbs have) of a delayed purplish colour, standing in hoary huskes, after

in the meane time.

which come the feed, which is greater and blacker than the former, the root hereof is not so black, but more hard and wooddy, shooting downe deepe into the ground, with divers sprayes spreading from it: this hearbe is somewhat hot and sharpe, but not by halfe so much as the former: this doin well endure with us in our Gardens, if the Winter be not too violent sharpe and long, or if there be some care taken of it at fuch a time; it groweth very well also of the slips being put into the ground about the middle of Aprill, and a little defended from the heate of the Sunne, for a time after the fetting, and now and thenwatered

3, Pseudoditlamnus alter Theophrasti Pona. Another Bastard Dittany.

This other bastard Dittany riseth up with many square hoary stalkes more than a soote high, set with two leaves at a joynt like the other, but some what larger and longer, toward the toppes whereof with the leaves come forth hoary huskes, like unto those of Melissa Molucca lavis, the great Assirian Balme, but shallower, out of which

thate gaping flowers mixed of white and red: the foote spreadeth many flores: this smelleth reasonable sweet, and abideth the Winter as the other, and is in like manner encreased by slipping.

As for that hearbe which is called by many Dillammus albus, and Dillammus album, and by Manthiolus, Bauhinus, and others, placed with these kindes of Dittamy together, although they doe all acknowledge that it hath no face of resemblance unto them, and is called Fraxinella, which hath some diversitie therein, as I shall shew you in another place.

The Place. The He of Creese or Candy hath beene thought by the elder Writers, to be the onely place in the whole world, where the true Dittany did grow, and that not generally through the whole He, but in one corner of Mount Ida, called Dillea, which supplyed the uses of all parts, as Theophratian as large hath set downe, in his ninth Booke, and sixteenth Chapter, the knowledge whereof was interly lost, and perished with our fore-fathers, and but within a small space of time, or few yeeres since revived and reflored to us staine: for Wohards of Ferrare writeth, that in his time it was not knowne, as he fetteth it downe in his minth Booke and third Epiftle : his words are these, Dittamno nife rurfus Venus ub'ida solva deporter omnino desicimus: But Clusus faith in his Appendix altera (which is joyned with his bookes of Exoticks) that it was fignified unto him, that it was found also in the Ile of Sardinia, having lesser and whiter leaves than that of Candy ; and exceeding fweet

D 2

28 CHAP. 12. 2. Pfeudodielamnus.

Bastard Dittany.

2. Pfeudedillam nus a'ter Pones Another Baffard Dittany.

TRIBE. I





withall. The first Baltard Dittany groweth in many places, as Dioscorides faith, and as Lobel faith he understood by fome Italians on Mone negro neare Pifa and Ligorne in the Florentine Dominions. It is sufficient frequent in mamy places of Italy in their Gardens, for we have had the feed thereof among others very often from thence, and abideth well in our Gardens alfo : the last, as Pona in his Italian Baldus faith, groweth in the Iland Cerigo, and brought from thence to figurer Gentareno to Padoa to furnish his Garden. The Time.

The true Dittany (as I faid) hardly flowreth with us at all, and when it doth, it is very late, not bringing any feed, but Dioscorides (as it is found in the old Copies extant) writeth that it beareth neither flower nor feed, even as he had faid before of Nardus montana, but Matthiolus defendeth him, faying, that it was most likely to be the flippe or errors of the Writers that let downe over for oupoien that is fert or profert, for confert, as thus, nec flores, nee fruitum, vel semen fert, or profert, for nee stores, nee fruitum, vel semen consert, for Theophrastus faith, lib. 9. cap.
16. Vlus foliorum non ramorum nee fruitus oft, and Virgil and others (although Pliny following the corrupted text of Dioscorides, faith it beareth no flowers, nor feed, nor stalke, whereof it is a wonder, having borrowed fo much out of Theophrastus, which acknowledgeth it) doe remember the flowers of Dittany, and so doth Galen also in the Emplastrum de Dictamno, whereof Damocrates, as he saith gave him the receit. The first Bastard Dittany flowreth with us all the latter part of the Summer, but feldome giveth us any good feed. The last hath nor as yet beene seene in England.

The Names. It is called in Greeke γλόκων αγρία Pulegiums stuctes, by Diescovides Δίαταμιος, by Theophrassus Δίαταμιος, lome also Δίαταμιος and Δίαταμιος in Latine also Distamun and Distamun, από τα τίατον Cornerio dici vident, gind τιατιcon pureren Confesa mulierum faciles parens prometat and dolores penitus sedat Dioscoride & Theophrasto: the first is called by all Writers Distamus or Distamus Creticus, or Distamum, or Distamum Creticum: the second likewise is called by all Writers Pseudodistamuns, or Pseudodistamus, or Pseudodistamum: Anguilara saith it is called by the Greekes now a dayes Calini mathia : Pona would make it to be the Gnaphalium of Dioscorides : the last is onely fet out by Pona, who takethit to bee the Distannum alterum, of Theophrastus and Dioscorides. The Arabians call it Mescatramfir Anegen Araba or Buri, the Italians Distanto, and other Nations much thereafter according to their Dialect, and we in English Dittany, but not Dittander, as some too soolishly would make it. The Vertues.

It is availeable as Dioscorides faith, for all the purposes that the planted or garden Penny-royall is used, but with farre more efficacy, for it not onely expelleth the dead child being drunke, but being applyed unto the place (as in a Peffary or the fumes thereof taken hot, or burnt, and taken underneath; the juyce hath a purging quality applyed with Barley meale: It draweth forth thornes out of the feete, or any other part of the body being applyed to the place: for as it is reported that the wild Goates in (and), being wounded by the Hunters with arrowes, doe by eating this hearbe drive them forth, and are thereby cured. It is held to be very profitabe for those that are troubled

with the spleene, by lesning the swelling thereof. It hastneth on the birth, and as Theophrastus saith, causeth speedy delivery or at least easeth much of the paines in travaile: and the juyce thereof drunke in Wine is a present remedy for those that are bitten by any venemous Serpent. The hearb is so powerfull against the poyson of all beasts that arevenemous, as that it doth drive them away by the very smell, and killeth them if they touch it where it is hing : the juyce thereof is also a present remedy for all wounds made with Iron, if after the putting of it into the wound, some of it also be taken in drinke. The Bastard Dittany is used for all the purposes that the former is. but with much leffe effect. Pliny fetteth downe in a maner all that is formerly faid in feverall places of his books:
that it procureth the monethly courses of women, and is so effectuall to expell the dead birth, that it is dangerous to bring it into the chambers of women that are with child.

CHAP. XII.

Pulegium. Penny-royall.

Here are divers forts of Penny-royall, some that grow wilde in many places of this Land, yet are nurfed every where in Gardens; the other more rare, and therefore preserved onely by those that are

1. Pulegium vulgare. Common Penny-royall.

This common Penny-royall is fo well knowne to all, that I shall not need to spend much time in the description of it, having many weake round stalkes divided into fundry branches, rather leaning or lying on the ground, than standing upright, whereon are fet at severall joynts small roundish darke greene leaves: the flowers are purplish that grow in Gardens for the most part, yet some that grow wilde are white, or more white than purple, set in rundles about the toppes of the branches: the stalkes shoot forth small sibres or rootes at the joynts as it lyeth upon the ground, faltning it felfe therein quickly, and overspreading any ground, especially grow-ing in the shade or any most place; and is increased by breaking of the sprouted stalkes and thrust into the earth.

2. Pulegium regium vulgare majus. Great Penny-royall. There is a greater kinde than the ordinary fort, found wild withus, which so abideth being brought into Gardens, and differeth not from it, but in the largenesse of the leaves and stalkes, in rifing higher, and not creeping upon the ground so much; the flowers whereof are purple, and growing in rundles about the stalkes like the other.

3. Pulegium densis surculu. Thick or double Penny-royall. This fort differeth little from the former, the leaves are somewhat smaller and thicker set on the stalkes, and the branches grow closer together.

4. Pulogium mas flore albo. White flowred Penny-royall. This Penny-royall groweth more upright with his stalkes than the former, and sometimes a foor higher also, having leaves thereon fet by couples like it, and in some places other fmaller leaves likewise growing with them, the flowers also grow in rundles or wharles round about the stalkes at severall joynes, but are wholly white, and so abide being planted in gardens, the smell whereof, the taste and use is altogether like the other: the rootes likewise creepe under ground, as the former.

1. Pu'egium vulgare. Common Penny-royall.



5. Pulegium angustifolium sive Cervinum. French or Harts Penny-royall. This fine Penny-royall hath creeping rootes under ground, but shoot forth longer sprouts than the former, from whence spring forth many tall upright hard stalkes, whereon are set at equall distances many small long and narrow leaves, all along the branches up to the toppes: the flowers grow round about the stalkes at the joynts with the leaves, at many spaces up to the toppes, of a pale purplish colour; the smell and taste hereof is much more pleafing and stronger also.

6. Pulegium folis Nummularia. Round leafed Penny-royall. This round leafed Penny-royall groweth almost as upright as the last, with stender stalkes, having the leaves set by couples at each joynt, and are small and round like unto those of Hearb two pence, but farre lesse: the slowers stand in rowes compassing the stalkes as the other doe, of a pale bluish colour: the smell hereof is much more pleasant than the common fort.

The Place. The first is common in many moist and watry places of the Land, and for the use kept in Gardens. The second is found wild in Esex, in divers places of the highway between London and Colchester, and thereabouts, more abundantly than in other Countries, and from thence brought and planted in many Gardens of Effex. The third

TRIBE. I.

5. Pulegiam anguftifolium free Gervinam French or Harrs Penny-royall,





hath beene also found in some places of our Land, and brought into Gardens. The fourth Pena saith he found not onely upon a plaine in Piement, on the borders of the highway betweene Riolio and Taurinum; but in divers other places also. The fift groweth in abundance in the wet fields and moorish grounds about Mompelier, where they use almost no other fort, although they have them in plenty also. The last grew in the Garden of Pados, but where naturally, we have not understood.

They doe all flower in the later end of Summer, about the moneth of August and sometimes later.

It is called in Greek y hum of Bhimm a Bhund balatum concises, vel ut scribit Pena, Plinio & Dioscoride authoribus, quod pulmonibus pisuitans crassam farctamque excumus, that is, from bleating, because it causeth Sheepe and Goats to bleat when they are eating of it; but Pena saith, rather from the effect of causing thick flegme, to be expelled out of the lungs which stuffed them : in Latine Pulsgium and Pulejum allo, aund flos recentis berba incensus pulices necat others; because it killech fleas being burned. The first is well knowne every where : but the fecond being not knowne in other Countries, as I thinke hath no other name chen that which is fet downe in the title. The third is as little knowne out of our Country I thinke as the former. The fourth is the Pulegium man Pliny, which he faith hath white flowers, as he calleth the ordinary famina. The fift is called by them of Mompelier, and by Gesner Pulegium Cervinum, and of Dedoneus Pulegium alternum folige oblongis, of Lobel Angustifolium sive Cervinum Monspolionse, Bambinus calleth it Pulegium angustifolium: the last Baubinus onely maketh mention of in his Pinax and Prodromus. The Arabians call it Alman & Almagan, the Italians Pulegio, the Spaniards Poleo, the French Poulies, the Germanes Poley and Harre Poley, the Dutch Poley, and wee in English Penny-royall, Pudding grasse, and Pulioll-royall, and in the West pasts, as about Excess Organs,

The Verturs.

Dioscorides faith that Penny-royall rarifieth or maketh thin thick flegme, it warmeth the coldnesse of any page whereunto it is applied, and digesteth raw or corrupt matter, being boyled & drank, it provoketh womens monthly couries, expelleth the dead child and after-birth, and flayeth the disposition to vomit, taken in posset, that is waer and vineger mingled : it allayeth the gnawing of the fromack; being mingled with Honey and Aloes and drunke, it can the flegue to be avoyded forth of the lungs, and helpeth trampes, (which place is observed by Cor-narius in his third Booke, and 3 t. Embleine to be erromous, for who ever afed Aloes in any medicine that was to expectorate flegme, but in flead of wild asine it should be written wild asine and so Pliny expresses it in field a sine it should be written wild asine and so Pliny expresses it in field as some 14, Hepaticis cum melle & sale bibendum datur, pulmonum vitia excreabilia facit, with honey and salt, it is a safe and good medicine for the lunges) it avoydeth metancholy by the stoole: drunke with wine it helpeth such as are bitten or stung with venemous beasts: applyed to the nostris with vineger, it reviveth those that are fainting or sounding: being dryed and barnt, it strengthment the games: it is helpfull to those that are troubled with the gowt, applyed of it selbe to the place smill it was red: applyed in a vero to a plaister, it taketh away spots or markes in the face, it much profiteth those that are spleenetick or livergrowne being applyed with sake the decoction helpeth those that have itches, if the places affected bee washed therewith : being put into bathes for women to sit therein, it helpeth the swelling and hardnesse of the mother, and when it is out of its place. Some copies doe adde that if the greeze hearbe be braifed and put into vineger, it clenseth soule alcers, and causeth the matter to digest, it taketh away the markes or bruifes of b'owes about theeyes, which we call blacke and blue eyes, and all differlourings of the face by the fire, yea and the leprofie, being drunke and applyed outwardly: being boyled in wine

with honey and fait it helpeth the toothach: it helpeth the cold griefes of the joynts, taking away the paines, and warming the cold parts, being falt bound to the place after a bathing, or having beene in a hot house. Plan adderh hereunto that Mints and Penny-royall agree very well together in helping faintings or Iwonings being put into vineger, and put to the notifils to be smelled unto, or a little thereof put into the mouth. It easeth the headach, and the paines of the breaft and belly, it ayeth the gnawing of the stomack, and the inward paines of the bowels, being drunke in wine provoketh vrine, and womens courfes, and expelleth the after-birth and dead child; in helpeth the falling ficknesse being given in wine : put also into unwholsome and stinking waters, that men must drinke (as at Sea in long voyages)it maketh them the leffe hurtfull ; it lefneth the fatneffe of the body being given with wine, (but here P finy is supposed to have mid-interpreted the Greeke word, translating it Sufficient errors for the thought to be wise; that is anxietater, which Hipporrates in Aphorifin 56, lib. 9. saith, is taken a way by drinking it faith, equall proportion of wine and water) it helpeth crampes or the convultions of the sinewes being applyed with thoney, fait, and Vineger. It is very effectuall for the cough, boyled in milke, and drunke, and for the ulcers of Ress of the mouth. Thus faith Pliny, Galen faith that being that pe and formewhat bitter, it heateth much. and externateth alfo. And in that it heateth, much may be knowne by this, that it maketh the place red where it is applyed, and raileth blifters if it be fuffered to lie long upon it: And that it doth externane, is sufficiently seene by this, that it doth exuse thick and tough slegme to be avoyded forth of the lungs and chek; and that with ease as also that it procureth the feminine courses; Matthiolus saith (and so doth Custor Duranters also) that the decochionthereof drunke helpeth the jaundise and dropsie, and all paines of the head and sinewes that come of a cold

cause, and that it helpeth to cleare and quicken the eye-fight. It was used as Durantes faith, in stead of Bistamus Cretensis (for it should seeme in his time also the true Distance was not knowne, which was in Ama 1585.) who faith, that bruifed, and with vineger applyed to the nostrils of those that have the falling-sicknesse, or the lethargie, or put into the mouth, helpeth them much, and applyed with barly meale it helpeth burnings by fire; it bringeth the loofned matrix to its place, and dissolveth the windinesse and hardnesse thereof, easeth all panes and inflamations of the eyes, and comforteth and quickneth the eye-fight being put therein, as also put into the eares easeth the paines of them.

> CHAP. XIII. Mentha, Mintes.

TRIBE. 1.

Here are many forts of Mints, some chiefly nourished up in Cardens, others growing willie, either on the mountaines (which for their rarity and diversitie are brought also into Gardens) or the wet and overflowne marishes, or the Water it selfe.

1. Mentha Romana angustifolio sive Cardiaca. Hart Mint, or Speare Mint.

This Mint hath divers round stalkes, and longer and narrower leaves fer thereon, than the next Mine, and groweth fomewhat lower and smaller, and of a darker greene colour than it; the flowers stand in spiked heads at the tops of the branches, being of a pale bluth colour, the finell or feent hereof is somewhat neere unto Basill. It en-

creasesh by the root underground, as all the others doe.

2. Mentha (ruciata. Crosse Mint.

The Crosse Mint hath his square stalkes somewhat hoary, and the leaves thereon hairy also, rougher, broader, and rounder than the former, which stand on all sides thereof one against another, two at a joynt, so that they represent a crosse, thereby giving it the name: the flowers frand in fpiky heads, of a purplish colour, somewhat deeper than it.

3. Menthafulca five vulgaris. Red or Browne Mints.
This Mint hath square brownish stalkes, with somewhat long and round pointed leaves, nicked about the edges, of a darke greene, and fometimes reddifh colour, fet by couples at the joynes, and of a reasonable good scent: the flowers are reddiffillanding by spaces about the tops of the stalkes & the roots runne creeping in the ground as the rest doe, and will as hardly be extirped as the rest.

4. Memba Criffe. Criffe or Carld Mine.
The greatest difference in this kinde of Mint from the last, confidents first in the leaves, which are almost as round as the laft, but more rough or crumpled, or as it were carld; then in theflowers which are purplift ftanding in rundles about the toppes of stalkes: and in the smell hereof which commeth necrest unto Balme.

5. Mencha Crifpa Danica aut Germanica speciosa. The great Curld Mint of Germany.

This brave Mint creepeth with his rootes as the others doe, having divers high stalkes rising from them, which 1. Mentha Romana augustifelio five Cardiaca. Hart Mint, or Speare Mint.



2. Mentha Cruciata.

Creffe Mint.

4. Mentha Crifta.

Crifpe or Curld Mint.



5. Mentha Crifta Danica ant Germanica fpeciofa.
The great Curld Mint of Germany.



Meutaftrum ni-

veum An

el icum. Party co-

loared Mints.

foone divide themselves into branches with two leaves at every joynt, fomewhat broad and large, but more deepely cut in at the edges, and as it were curld or crumpled toge-ther, especially the lower leaves, for those that rise up with the flalke are not fo much torne or cut in on the edges, but are a little deeper dented than the former: the flowers stand in somewhat larger and rounder spiky beads than others, of a pale purplish colour: the stem whereof is pleasant, but not

fo quicke or hot as some of the former.

6. Mentastrumborsense sive Mentastylvestris. The Manued wild Mint.

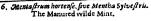
This wilde Mint that is nursed up in Gardens hath cree-This wilde Mint that is nuried up in Gardens hath creeping rootes as other Mints have, and figuare fialkes which are hoary, and a little hairy also, whereon are fee larger and rounder leaves than in the former, of an hoary white colour covered as it were with downe; the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches, in longer and more flender spiky, heads than any of the former, and are of a pale purplish colour, the scent hereof is more strong, full, and heady, but no thing so pleasant as the others.

Of this kinde is the party coloured Mints which are kept in Gardens, having divers leaves parted, white and greene, fome more or lesse than others.

7. Mentastrum falio longiore. Long leased Wild Mints.
This Wild Mint hath square brownish statkes, and somewhat broad, but longer leaves growing on them than the last, and nothing hoary at all, but rather of a dull greene co-lour: the flowers stand at the tops of the branches in rounder tufts, of a pale purplish colour: the scent hereof is some-what more pleasant than the other.

8. Montastrum montanum sive Pannonicum. Hungarian Wild Mints.

This Hungarian kind hath square stalkes, and somewhat large leaves fer thereon by couples at every joynt, as the o-



TRIBE. 1.



ttaffrum mentanum five Pannonicum. Hungarian Wild Mints.



6. Mentaffrum niveum anglicum. White Mints, or Party colculed Mints.



thers are, which are more green than the last, & dented about the edges also: the flowers are more white than the last standing about the stalkes at several spaces, and ending in small long spikes: the root is hard, shooting forth many strings, more like unto Nep than Mint, as the whole face thereof doth refemble, according to the minde of Clufius, and is of an hot and sharpe taste, fmelling fomewhat like the wild Mints.
9. Mentastrum tuberosum Clusy. Clusius his knob-

bed Wilde Mint.

This kinde of wild Mint hath square hairy greene stalkes full of joynts, with two leaves set thereat, which are long rough dented about the edges, and which are long rough dented about the edges, and fomewhat hoary, or of a whitifu greene colour, and of an unpleafant finell, the toppes of the branches doe end in fpikes of hoary leaves, among the which the flowers fland at diffances, with two leaves at a space, of a whitish colour, after which followeth imall black seed, the root is somewhat like a reddish root, brownsh on the outside, having certaine tuberous heads joyned thereamto, which being separated, will grow into plants.

10. Mentafrum geniculata radice. Wilde Mints with joynted roots.
This kinde of Mint bath his roote formewhat thick, and fet with joynts of kines at certaine spaces, and shooting foorth sibres thereat; the stalke riset not a foothigh, being formores thereat; the traine men not a foothigh, being formewhat hard, rough and fourte whereon are fet at the flynns two fong darke greene leaves being foft in handling, but a little wrinkled and dented about the edges: the flowers stand at the tops of the branches in short tusts or spikes like unto Nep. of a pale purplish colour: after which come small round fweet smelling feed like unto the whole plant.

11. Men-

TRIBE. 1.

C H A P. 13.

9. Mentaftrum tuberofum Clusij. Clusius his knobbed wild Mints.



11. Mentaftrum hirfutum. Hairy wild Mints.

This wild Mint bith fquare hairy falkes with many branches rising from the roote, higher and greater than the ordinary wilde Mine, having hayric long leaves fet bifereon at a joynt, and many purplift flowers at the tone.

12. Mentaftrum rotundifolium minus. Small round leafed wild Mints.

The stalke hereof is square, hairy, and reddish, about a foote high, having reddin, about a foote high, having two leaves at a joynt, fomewhat long and round, foft, hairy, and dented about the edges, of a fad greene on the upper fide, and heavy under-neath; from the joynts rife form branches for with the like leaves, and round heads of flowers at the toppes, of a purplish colour: the frem here five the tend for the first part the feath for the first part the feath for the feath feath for the feath for the feath feath feath for the feath the scent hereof is not very pleasant, but rather strong and heady.

The first foure fores are easily found planted in Gardens with its, and the effewhere, but for effectall respects brought into gardens. The other forts were likewise wild by nature in their places, but now are cherished with the lovers of plantes in many places.

The Time.

All the forts of Garden, as well as wild Mints, flower not untill the beginning of August for the most part, but the garden Mints for the most part seldomedoe give any good seed, but recompense the defect by the increase of the root, which is so plentiful, that being once planted in a garden, they are hardly rid out agains, every small piece thereof being left in the ground increasing fast enough.

The Names.

Mentha was called by the old Gracians wiren as Pliny recordeth, but of the later Greekes is violent ab odoris bomitate vel jucunditate, because it is so sweet. The Arabians call it Nabae nabe : the Italians Memba : the Spaniards mitate vel jucunditate, because it is so tweet. In e aradians call it Nabab nabo : the Italians Chemina : the Spaniards for a buena : the French Menthe : the Germanes Muntz : the Dutch Mint, and so doe we. The first of these garden Mints is called Romana angustifolia sive Cardiaca, and called by Basilianu Mentha beriensis verticillata ocimi odore, (but how truely I cannot see, because it beareth spiked heads) who sixth also, it is the Desimoides repent that Gerard hath set out, for that no other Ocimoides of any other Author agreeth thereunty. The second is called Cruciata of Lobel, & rotundifolia altera spicate spore, in English Crosse Mint. The third is usually in our gardens by the name of red Mints : the south is called Mentha crista, and Salfamita of Camerarius, and Sissmirium Mentha crista averticillata and is the surface surface spore in Salfamica of Camerarius, and Sissmirium Mentha crista averticillata and is the surface surface spore in Salfamica of Camerarius, and Sissmirium Mentha crista averticillata and is the surface spore in Salfamica of Camerarius, and Sissmirium Routens of the Salfamica of the name of red Mints: the tourin is caused regented crips, and Daijamira of Camerarius, and Dijmortum nortenje of Mathinus, and called by Baubinus Mentha crips verticilate, and is the vulgata ferpent prundiere folio Pulegy fore of Lobel, in English Curld or Crips Mint. The fift is the best and truest Curld Mint. Which Lobel shewed, but did not set forth. The first is that kinds of wild Mints which is planted in gardens and called of some Horse Mint; (from whence hath come our white or party coloured Mints, to be feene in many gardens) and as I thinke is Mint; (from whence hath come our white or party coloured Mints, to be seene in many gardens) and as I thinke is called by Lobel Sigmbria Menta agressia, for it answereth very well thereunto, although Lobel saith, it is all one with the Mentha cruciata. The seventh is called by Lobel Mentalrum aliad & Manadrum Campense of Lugdanensis, it is the Sysimbrium spluestee of Manthiolous, very well set forth in his small toper. The eighth and ninth referreth trather to a kinde of Catterias tuberosa, and by that name I have often received it among other seeds to the second the sait of The Vertues.

The garden Mints in generall, yet the fwe ter forts, that is, the Speare Mint, and Hart Mint, are more usually raken for all the uses whereunto Mints doe serve; Dioscorides saith it hath an heating, binding, and drying quality, and therefore the juyce taken with vinegar stayeth bleeding. It stirreth up venery or bodily lust, and as hee faith killeth the round wormes, which hath not usually beene knowne to take effect with any, two or three branches thereof taken with the juyce of fowre Pomegranats staieth the hickock, vomitings, and allaieth choller, it dissolvesh impollumes being laved to with barly meale: it is good to represse the milke in womens breasts when they are fwolne therewith, or otherwise, for such as have swollen, flagging, or great breasts, applyed with salt, it helpeth the byting of a mad Dogge, with Meade or honied water it eafeth the paines of the eares: applyed to the privie parts of a woman before the act of generation hindreth conception, which is contradicted as you may read a few lines below, and rubbed upon the tongue, taketh away the roughnesse thereof. It suffereth not milke to cardle in the stomack, if the leaves hereof be steeped or boyled in it before yee drinke it. Briefly, it is very profitable to the stomack, and in meates is much accepted. It is of especiall use to stay the seminine courses when they come too fall, as also to stay the whites, for which purpose no other hearbe is more safe and powerfull, for by taking it often it hath cured many. Applyed to the forehead or the temples of the head it easeth the paines thereof. It is also good to wash the heads of young children therewith, against all manner of breaking out therein, whether sores or stabs and healeth the chaps of the fundament. It is profitable also against the posson of venemous creatures. The distilled water of Mints is availeable to all the purposes aforesaid, yet more weakely: but if a spirit thereof bee rightly and chimically drawne, it is more powerfull than the hearbe it selfe, in regard the spirit and strength of a great deale is brought into a small proportion; foure ounces thereof taken as Matthiolus saith, doth stay bleeding at the nose, which may be thought incredible to a great many. It is much commended to be available in venereous causes, although Pliny in his lib, 20 cap, 14. doth write to the contrary; but Galen in his sixt Booke of Simples, doth render a reason of the faculty hereos very worthily, where he saith, some doe call that Mentha odorata, sweet Mint, which by others is called it to true Hedyosmos: but there is another Mint which is not sweet, which they call Calamintha: both of them are sharpe in taste, and hot in quality, yea even in the third degree of hear, but Mentha oderata is weaker and leffe heating, so that I may well say that the one seemeth to be as it were the tame, and the other the wild : wherefore by that humidity it hath gained by manuring, it provoketh to Venery, which thing is common to all hearbes that have in them an humidity halfe digested and windy: by reason of which temperature being mingled with Barley meale it is used to ripen impostumes, which you cannot doe with Calamint because it heateth and digesteth more, then such things as should ripen impostumes doe require. It hath also in it a little bitternesse, and some tartnesse, by reason of the bitternesse it kille h the long wormes of the belly, and by the tartnesse it stayeth the vomiting of blood : while it is fresh, if it bee taken with Oxycratum (which some take to be fower milke, and others to be Posca, that is vineger and water mingled together.) It is of as great tenuity as any hearb whatsoever: these are Galens words. Simeon Sethi sairh it helpeth a cold liver, and strengtheneth the ftomack and belly, causeth digestion, stayeth vomitings and the hickock, is good against the gnawings of the heart, and stirreth up the appetite, it taketh away the obstructions of the liver, and stirreth up bodily lust; but thereof too much must not be taken, because it maketh the blood thin and whayish, and turneth it into choler, yea, and canseth the blood which is of very thin parts, after it is separated, to become thick and melancholick: and therefore cholerick persons must abstaine from it: it is a safe medicine for the byting of a mad Dogge, being bruised with salt and laid on; the powder of it being dryed and taken after meate, helpeth digestion, and those that are With talk and taite on; the powder of it being dryet and taken and fore travels in child-bearing; it is also thought to be good for bleare eyes applyed to them; and that the decoction of them being drunke, doth helpe the bleedings at the mouth speedily, or presently. It is good against the gravell and stone in the kidneys and strangury. It is also comfortable for the head and memory, not onely to be smelled unto, but chiefly to be applyed unto the head and temples, and eafeth the head-ach: the decoction thereof cureth the gums and mouth that is fore, if it bee gargled therewith, and mendeth an ill savoured breath, as also with Rue and Coriander, causeth the uvula or palate of the mouth that is downe, to returne to its place againe, the decoction thereof being gargled and held in the mouth.

Ariffule and other in the ancient times forbade Mints to be used of Souldiers in the time of warre, because they thought it did so much incite to Venery, that it tooke away, or at least abated their animosity or courage to fight, Divers have held for true, that Cheeses will not corrupt, if they be either rubbed over with the juyce or the deco-Ction of Mints, or they laid among them. And some againe, that if the juyce of Mints be put into the milke whereof you meane to make Cheefe, that although yee pur remiet thereto, it will never draw to curds whereby to become Cheefe. The vertues of the wild Mints are more effectially to dissolve winde in the stomack, to helpe the chollick and those that are short-winded, and are an especially remedy for those that have venerous dreames and pollutions in the night, used both inwardly, and the juyce being applyed outwardly to the testicles or cods; the juyce thereof dropped into the eares easeth the paines, and destroyeth the wormes that breed in them; they are good against the venemous bytings of Serpents, and as it is said, killeth them by the fume thereof, or by the stent of them being layd in any place, the juyce laid on warms helpeth the Kings-evill, or kernels of the throat, the decotion, or the distilled water helpeth as single proceeded from the corruption of the teeth, and fausted up into the nose purgeth the head. Pliny saith, that in the time of Great Pampey, it was found out by experience of one, to core the Lepry by eating the leaves, and applying some of them to his face, and to helpe the scurse or dandrosse of the head used with vineger.

Altera minor.

CHAP, XIIII. Calamintha. Calamint, or Mountaine Mint.

CL Lthough divers Authors doe confound Galamint (calling it Catmint) with Nep, which is more properly called Catmint, yet I thinke it better to intreat of them a part, then to joyne them both in one Chapter.

1. Calamintha vulgaris. Common Calamint.



1. Calamintha vulgaris. Common Calamint.

The ordinary Calamint that groweth usually abroad in the dry grounds with us, is a small hearbe seldome rising above a foot high, with square hoary, and wooddy stalkes, and two small hoary leaves fet at a joynt, about the bignesse of Marjerome, or not much bigger, a little dented about the edges, and of a very fierce and quick fcent, as the whole hearb is: the flowers fland at severall spaces of the stalkes, from the middle almost upwards. which are small and gaping like unto those of Mints, and of a pale blush colour, after which follow small round blackish seed: the root is small and wooddy, with divers small sprigs spreading within the ground, and dyeth not, but abideth many yeares.

There is another of this fort which is like unto it in all things. but somewhat lesser, differing chiesly in the slowers which are not so large by the halfe, which noteth it to be a differing species. 2.- Calamintha montana prastantior. The greatest Calamint.

or Mountaine Mint.

This sweet Calamint riseth up to be a foot and a halfe high, with his fquare hard, and hoary stalkes, which are many, and senderer than those of the wild Mints, whereon are set at every joynt two small and somewhat round leaves deepely dented about the edges, yet larger than those of the former wilde kinde. being somewhat hairy, and not so hoary, but rather of a sad greene colour, of a very fweet fcent, not firong or heady as the other : the flowers are gaping, and like the other, but larger, and of a purple colour, after which commeth the feed, which is black, fmall, and round, fomewhat like unto Purstan seed, the root is wooddy, but abideth and shooteth forth new branches every

3. Calamintha altera odore Pulegy folys maculosis. Spotted Calamint.

This footted Calamint differeth not much from our ordinary wild Calamint, but that it groweth not fo great and high, having fquare hard hoary stalkes, and hoary leaves thereon like it, but

spotted here and there, and of a strong scent like unto Penny-royall : the flowers grow in the same manner, but fmaller, and of a pale purplish colour.

. Calamintha minor incana. Small Calamint.

This hoary fmall Calamint hath fmall low and flender hoary stalkes not above a foot high, whereon are set two leaves at a joynt, as in the other forts, but smaller and more hoary, even smaller than the least bush Basill; the flowers are very imall, but like the last, and of a lesse heady scent.

5. Calamintha arvensis verticillata sive aquatica Belgarum Lobely. Field Calamint with whorled coronets.

This small Field Calamint sendeth forth divers square hoary stalkes stull of joynts, and two small and almost round hoary leaves fet thereat up to the toppes, somewhat like unto the leaves of Penny-royall, of a quicke and sharpe, yet sweet scent like thereunto also: towards the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand with the leaves many purplish flowers divers set together in a whorle or coronet: the root is small and abideth long, not per rishing after seed time.

The Place.

The first groweth on heaths and upland dry grounds in many places of the Land: the second on the Euganzan hills neere Padon, and on the hills neere Vicenza in Italy, and on the Rocky shadowie cliffes of Sevens in Pro-vince of France, as also in Germany, and other places, and in England also, as Label saith bee observed. The third Pena faith he found on certaine Hills in Lombardy, and in fundry places of our owne Land, yet feldome spotted. The fourth Camerarius faith he had the feed from Candy. The last groweth in divers fields of our owne Land, as well in moist medowes, as plowed grounds,

The Time? They doe all flower in Iuly, and their feed is quickly ripe afterwards. The Names.

It is called in Greeke rodauliron quasibona vel utilis Mentha, a good or profitable Mint. The first is called Calamintha vulgaris & montana vulgaris by most Authors: and the lesser of this fort Baubinus calleth Calamintha vulgaris exiguo flore The second is called of Lobel, Camerarius, and others Calamintha montana prassantior, as the best of all the forts of Calamints, in English as it is in the title, Gerard giveth the figure of this for Scorodonia, or Salvia 2. Calamintha montana prastantist.
The greatest Calamint, or Mountaine Mint.

TRIBE I.



3. Calamintha arvensis verticillata five aquatica Bel. Field Calamint with whorled coronets.



4. Calamintha minor incana. Small Calamint.



agrestis, for hereunto that figure is nothing like. Bauhinm calleth it Calamintha magno flore. Pona in the description of Mount Baldue in many places dont take it to be the Melissophyllum Fuchsi, The third is called by Lobel as it is in the title. Matthiolus and Camerarius call it Calamintha altera, and fay that the Italians doe call it Nepotella. Cordus upon Dioscorides calleth it Nepeta agrestis, and Bauhinus also calleth it Calamintha Pulegij odore sive Nepeta, Gerard giveth the figure of Calamintha montana prastantior for this: in English Spotted Calamint, for a distinction from the others, although it hath but sometimes small shew of spots with us. The fourth is called by Lobel Calamintha secunda incana, and by Camerarius Calamintha Cretica, but by Bauhinus Calamintha incana ocimi folijs, in English Small Calamint, because it is the least of all the rest. The last is called by Lobel Calamintha aquatica Belgorum an Polycnemon quasi multitibia. Calamintha aquatica Matthioli by Lugdunensis. Calamintha arvensis by Gesner in hortis, & Tabermontanus : by some Mentha aquatica exigua & Pulegium splvestre, and by Bauhinus Calamintha arventis verticillata.

The Vertues. Calamint is very hot and sharpe, the heatbe onely is used, the root is unprofitable. The decoction thereof drunke, bringeth down womens courses, and provoketh urine. It is profitable for those that are burften, and those that are troubled with convulsions or crampes, with shortnesse of breath, and with cholerick torments and paines in their bellyes and stomacks, it helpeth the yellowjaundise also, and stayeth vomiting being taken in wine, taken with salt and honeyir killeth all manner of wormes in the body. It helpeth fuch as have the lepry, either taken inwardly drinking Whey after it, or the greene hearbe applyed outwardly: if it bee applyed in wooll as a peffary to the privie parts of a woman, it draweth downe the courses, and easeth paines of the mother, but killeth the birth, and therefore to bee refused of women with child. It driveth away venemous Serpents, being either burned or strewed in the chamber. It taketh away black and blue spots and

5. Nepeta peregrina latifolia. Strange Neppe with broad legves.

markes in the face, and maketh black fearres to become well coloured, if the greene hearb and not the dry be boy. led in wine and laid to the place, or the place washed therewith being laid to the buckle-bone or haunch where the paine of the Sciatica resteth, by continuance of time it so healeth the place, that it draweth forth and spendeth the humours that were the cause of the paine. (This was a course held in Diosecrides time, but our Physicians and Chirurgians doe not fouse it now adays.) It killeth the wormes of the eares if the juyce be dropped into them. the leaves boyled in wine and drunke provoketh iweat, and openeth the obstructions both of the liver and ipleene: it helpeth also them that have a tertian ague (the body being first purged) by taking away the cold fits that see before tithe decoction hereof with some Sugar put thereo alterwards is very profitable for those that be troubled with the overflowing of the gaule, and that have an old cough, that are scarce able to breath by the shortnesse of their winde, that have any cold distemperature in their bowels, and are troubled with the hardnesse of the spleene. for all which purposes both the powder called Diacalamenthes, and the compound Syrupe of Calamint, which are to be had at the Apothecaries are most effectuall.

CHAP. XV.

Nepeta. Neppe or Calamint.

Here are divers forts of Neppe, some vulgar, and others more rare, which I intend to bring to your knowledge, which are thefe.

1. Nepeta major vulgaris. Common Garden Nep. The Common garden Neppe shooteth forth hard foure-square stalkes with an hoarinesse on them,a yard high or more, full of branches, bearing at every joynt two broad leaves, for forme and largenesse, somewhat like unto Balme, but longer pointed, softer, whiter, and more hoary nicked also about the edges, and are of a strong fweet scent, not offensive to any, but very pleasing to Cats, who will rub themselves thereon all over: the flowers grow in large tufts at the toppes of the brancher, and underneath them likewise on the stalkes many together, of a whit ih purple colour: the rootes are composed of many long strings and fibres, fastning themselves strongly in the ground, and abide with greene leaves thereon all the Winter.

2. Nepeta media. Middle sized Neppe. This other Nep hath likewise square hard stalkes, not so great as the former, but rather more in number, and fometimes as high: the leaves are finaller by almost the halfe, harder, greener, and nothing so strong in scent, set by couples upon the flalkes, which branch not in that manner: the flowers are fewer, smaller, and growing onely by spaces along them up to the toppes, of a faint purplish colour, gaping like the other, and after them such like small round feed in the huskes, the rootes are greater, longer, and more wooddy, abiding many yeares in the ground, but holding no greene leaves thereon in the winter.





3. Nepeta minor. Small Neppe.

This finall Neppe hath divers foure-square hard and hoary stalkes rising from the root, which dye not after seed-bearing, but shoote fresh branches not above a foote high, with two fmall long and narrow leaves, fnipt or dented about the edges, and hoary also, of a stronger scent than the common, and of a hotter tafte, the stalkes shoote forth into many branches, at the toppes whereof fland many finall gaping white flowers, spike fashion like the ordinary, after which come small blacke seed

Casper Bauhinus in his Prodromus Theatri Rotanici setteth downe a small Neppe, which he saith doth differ from this of Clusius, but the description thereof doth so neerely resemble it, that I am more than halfe perswaded it is the very same.

4 Mentha Catariaminor Alpina. Small Mountaine Neppe, or Catmint.

In the same place he setteth downe another Neppe, smaller than his former, with square brownish stalkes of a foot height, branching forth, whereon are smaller leaves set then the former, being somewhat broad, almost three square and hoary; the flowers are small and whitish, set or placed spike fashion at the tops, like unto the common kinde.

5. Nepeta peregrina latifolia. Strange Neppe with broad leaves.

This strange Neppe hath a square hoary stalke, spreading into branches on all sides from the bottome to the toppe, set with two leaves at every space, which are broader than the next that followeth, but yet are not much broader, but longer than the ordinary Neppe dented about the edges, and of an hoary greene colour: the flowers stand in spaces about the toppes of the stalkes, almost of a pure white colour like in forme unto the common Neppe, but larger: after which commeth the feed which is blacke like it also; the smell of the whole plant is stronger and sharper but more pleasing than it.

6. Nepeta



6. Nepta peregrina angustifolia. Strange Neppe with narrow leaves. This other Neppe is of the same kind with the former, and different from it onely, in that the leaves are smaller and narrower, but neither in colour or smell, or any other thing differing. The Place.

The first and second growe wild in other Countries, but are nursed up onely in Gardens in ours, as all the rest are : the third, the fift and the fixt doe grow in Spaine : for from thence the feed came that brought foorth thefe goodly plants. The fourth Bashinus faith groweth upon fome hilly grounds about Naples, from whence hee received feed.

They doe all flower in July, or thereabouts, with the ordinary fort.

The Names.

The ordinary garden fort is called of some Cataria, and Cattaria, and of others Mentha Cataria, and Mentha felina, because as I said before, Cats delight both to smell and eate thereof, and gladly rub themselves against it, but of most with us Nepera. Gerard saith that our Nepera is called Pulegium sylveffre, but hee is therein much mistaken, for Dioscorides faith that the Latines did call that in his time Nepeta, which he calleth his second Calamine, and was called also of some Pulegium sylvestre, but Dioscorides his 2. Calamint is not our Nepeta used in these dayes, as any of judgement may soone perceive, that readeth and marketh Dioscorides his description thereof. And Mathiolus also taxeth Brasavolus who fell into the same errour, he being chiefly deceived by the mistaking of the name; for the Italians call that manured kind of Calamint Nepotella, as Matthiolus faith, which was derived from the Nepeta, and Brafavolus would fasten it upon this hearbe which they call Herba Gattaria. The first of these is the Herba gattaria of Matthiolus: Gesner in hortis tooke it for a kinde of Calamint, Tragus, Cordus, and others call it Nepeta. Lobel Cattaria, and Mentha Cataria, and generally with us Nepeta, in English Nep, or Cat Mint: the second I doe not finde mentioned by any Author, but it is continued in my Garden to this day under that name. The third Clusius calleth (attaria tennisolia Hispanica, and Camerarius Nepeta minor, Baubiuus Men-tha Cattaria minor, in English small Neppe, or Catmint. The fourth he calleth Mentha Cataria minor Alpina, in English Small mountaine Nep or Cat Mint. The fift is called by Lobel Mentha Cataria peregrina latifolia of Tabermontanus Mentha felina satvia latifolia; of Gerard Cattaria altera, and of Beslerus in his garden of the Bishop of Eyflot, Nepeta peregrina, in English strange Neppe with broad leaves. The last is called by Lobel Mentha Cattaria percerina angultifolia, of Dodonaus Cattaria folio longiore : of Gerard Salvia Romana, for the figure thereof answereth thereunto, and not unto any Cattaria: of Baubinus himselfe Mentha Cataria angustifolia minor, in English as it is in the title.

The Vertues.

Neppe is generally used for women to procure their courses when they are stayed, to use inwardly, or outwardly, to bathe them in the decoction of it, with other hearbes convenient for the purpole, or with it alone, or to fit

over the hot fumes thereof, for it not onely warmeth and comforteth the coldnesse, but dryeth the overmuch mojflure of the mother, which may be one cause of sterility or barrennesse, and by the frequent use of it, to cause them to be more fruitfull that were hindred, and also for the wind and paines of the mother or rising of it. It is also used in paines of the head that come from any cold cause, as catarrhes and thin rheumes, and for swimmings and giddinesse thereof. It is also of especiall use for the windinesse of the stomack or belly. It is effectuall for any cramps or cold aches to dissolve the cold and wind that affecteth the place, and to bring warmth and comfort thereunto afterwards, It is used for colds or coughes, and shortnesse of breathing. The juyce thereof drunke in wine is profitable for those that have caught some bruise by any accident. The greene hearbe bruised and applyed to the fundament, there abiding for two or three houres eafeth the sharpe paines of the piles, the juyce also is effectuall for the same purpose, being made up into an oyntment and applyed. A Decostion thereof also is commended to wash the head, to take away the scabs thereof, and may be effectuall for other parts of the body also. Lobel saith the two greater forts of strange Neppe are more effectuall to all the purposes than the ordinary kinde is used for. The vertues of the former two leffer forts are not certainely knowne, but are thought to conduce to the like effects.

2.3. Meliffa Turcica flo. Car & albo. Turky Baul me with



4. Meliffophyflum Furbiy, Vnpleafant Baulme,

CHAP. XVI. Meliffa. Balme.

Efides the ordinary which usually groweth in all our gardens, there are some other forts of Baulme, as they are entituled by divers Authors for the sweet scent of them comming neerest, is that of our ordidinary Baulme, of all which I meane to entreate in this place.

1. Meliffa vulgaris. The common garden Baulme.



1. Meliffa vulgaris. The common Garden Baulme.

The common garden Balme hath divers square greene stalkes, with round hard darke greene leaves pointed at the ends, and a little dented about the edges, fet by couples at the joynts, of a fweet fmell, comming neerest to a Citron or Lemmon, the flowers are small and gaping, growing at the toppes of the stalkes, of a pale Carnation colour, almost white : the rootes fasten themselves strongly in the ground, and endureth long, the leaves and stalkes dying downe yeerely.

2. Melissa Turcica flore cornleo. Turky Baulme with a blue flower.

This Baulme rifeth up with one square brownish greene stalke, two foot high at the least in any good ground and higher sometimes, spreading with two branches from every joynt where the leaves are fet, up almost to the toppe: the leaves are narrower and longer than those of the ordinary Bauline, and more dented in about the edges, of as fweet a Lemon fept, or rather more than it, rough alfo, and of as fad a greene colour the flowers are gaping or hooded, growing at the toppes of the branches, at certaine diffances, of a blue or purplish blue colour. standing in rough sharpe pointed huskes, after which commeth the feed which is black and roundish, with a white spot in every of them, plainely to be seene while they are fresh, but not so easily discerned when they are dry. The root perisheth every yeare, and must be sowne a fresh in the Spring time, if any bee defirous to have it.

3. Melissa Turcica flore albo. Turky Baulme with a white flower.

This other Baulme differeth not from the former, either in growing, or height, or forme of leaves and flowers, or in the good smell thereof, or in the durability, for it is equall thereunto in all these properties: the onely difference is, in that the leaves hereof are of a fresher greene colour, and that the flowers are of a perfect white colour; the feed whereof doth not degenerate as in many other hearbes it hapneth, but keepeth

constantly his kinde, for any thing I could observe in it these twenty yeeres and upwards, since I first had it and

4. Melissophyllum Fuchsig. Vnpleasant Baulme.

Vnto the kindred of Baulmes I thinke good to adjoyne this plant more for the formes sake of the leaves from whence Fuchfiss first gave it the name, then for any other correspondence it hath therewith, but as it is at this time, take it with this description. It hath divers hairy square browne stalkes rising from the roote, halfe a yard high, whereon are set two leaves at severall spaces, at the contrary sides of them, ever up to the toppes of the stalkes, which are broader and somewhat longer than the ordinary Baulme, and of a sad greene colour, betweene which leaves at every joynt with them, from the middle of the stalke upward on each side thereof, commeth forth larger flowers, and longer than in Baulme, more like unto those of the yellow Lamium, or dead Nettles, as some compare them, or unto those of mountaine Calamint, as others doe, of a pale purplish colour on the lower part,

and whitifh above, this hath no fuch good feent therein as the Baulme hath, but is rather of a Gronger unpleafant fcent, for which cause I have so entituled it.

5. Meliffa Molseca levis five Syriaca lavis. Great Affirian Bauling. This hearbe Matthiolus and others make a kinde of Baulme from the forme of the leaves chiefly: it rifeth from feed with a round hollow stalke out of the ground, to bee two foote high or thereabouts, branching forth diverily on all fides up to the toppe, whereon are fet thorter and rounder leaves, at the end of long foote stalkes. formewhat leffe denred about the edges then in the common Bauline, and not at all fharpe on the edges, as in the next: at the joynts of the stalke from the middle thereof upwards, come forth round about it, certaine hard whitiffs kins small and round at the bottome, and wide, open at the brims like unto a bell, having five corners for the most part: from the bottome of each of these commeth forth one slower somewhat small, and like unto the slower of common Baulme, almost white, or with a small shew of blush therein, and after they are past, in the bottome of the fame skinny bells grow the feed (but feldome one of ten commeth to be ripe with us) which is whitish and cornered : the smell hereof is nothing like Baulme, but rather fulsome, the taste thereof is bitter : the roote peritheth every yeare.

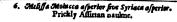
6. Melissa Molucca asperior sive Syriaca asperior. Prickly Assirian Baulme. This other Affirian Baulme rifeth a little higher, and groweth somewhat greater than the former, but after the fame fashion; the leaves hereof are somewhat longer and sharper on the edges, the huskes likewise in which stand these skinny bells, at the corners of them are sharpe pointed, and of a paler white colour: the flowers and feed are all alike, and perishesh likewise at the first approach of any cold night; this hath a little better scent to commend it than the former.

7. Cardiaca. Motherwort.

As these three last had little likenesse with Baulme, more than in the forme of the leaves, and the properties as you shall heare anon; so this, besides the properties answerable to the rest in comforting the heart, hath no shew of affinity, no not in the leaves: but because some have put it to the kindred of the Baulmes, and others to Nettles, and others to Horehound. I have thought it best for the vertues sake (whereunto none of the Nettles or Horehounds are answerable) to set in the end of the Baulmes, and to be as it were a bridge to passe from them to the Horehounds, whereunto in face it hath the more refemblance. It hath a hard square brownish rough strong stalke, rifing to be three or source foote high at the least, spreading into many branches, whereon grow leaves on each fide with long south foote stalkes, two at every joynt, which are somewhat broad and long; as it were rough or crumpled, with many great veines that show themselves therein, of a sad greene colour, and deepely denied in about the edges, and almost torne or divided : from the middle of the branches up to the toppes of them, which are very long and small, grow the flowers round about them at distances, in sharpe pointed tough hard haskes, which are more purple or red than in any of the former Baulmes, or in any Horehound, but in the same manner and forme, and roughnesse as the Horehounds; after which come small round blackish feed in great plenty; the roote

TRIBE. 1.

5. Meliffa Molucca Levis five Spiaca levis Great Affirian Banlme







Motherwort.



fendeth forth a number of long ftrings, and finall fibres, taking firong hold in the ground, of a darke yellowish, or brownish colour, and perisheth not as the other, but abideth as the Horshound, the smell likewise is not much differing

The Place.

The first is onely to be found in gardens: the two next growes naturally in Moldavia, which is under the Turkish Dominion. The third at the foote of divers hills both in Germany and Narbone in France. The fourth and fifth as Alasthiolin thought in the Molacca Hands which are in the East-Indies, but therein he was much mistaken, yet he faith they came from Constantinople, others and that thore truely fay, that Martinellus Sequinus an Italian sent them to Venice out of Syria. The last groweth among rubbish, and by the fides of walls and hedges in many places beyond the Seas, but not with us that I have knowne or heard, but one, ly in Gardens where it hath, beene once sowne or planted.

The Time.

The three first and the last flower somewhat earlyer in the Summer, than the two Affirian kindes, which flower very feldome before the middle of August, fo that it hardly giveth any good feed, although the two former and the last doe plentifully.

The Names.

Balme is called in Greeke μελιασέρυλλος ή μελίουλλος Meliffophyllum, or Meliphyllum, id est aprim solium, quod aper av valde delectautur, in Latine Melissa. Cirrago, ab odore Ciere, Apistum quod apibus sit yratissima. & Melissaphyllum, of the effect being good for Bees. The first is called Melifa, or Melifaphy have generally by all writers: the fecond and third are called Melissa Moldavica & Turcica by most Writters; Bambinou calleth it Melissa Turcica peregrina folie oblenge : the third Cordon and Fuchfins take to bee the

true Meliffophyllum,& thereupon it is generally called Meliffa,or Meliffophyllum Fuchsiy by most writers, although it have not the smell of Baulme, nor good to rub hives withall, as the true Baulme : Lugdunensis saith it is the Calaminiba prastantior which Pena and Lobel have described and set forth more exactly but he is therein much deceived. for Forthiss faith his hath blacker and larger leaves than Baulme, Ethat Calamin hath smaller and whiter: only Ranhinm and Clusim referre it to the Lamia, Banhinm calling it Laminm Montanum Melissa folio, and sairh withall, that the varying thereof may be referred, to the variable forts of the Lamia Pannonica of Clufius: it is called in English as it is in the title, untill a more exact or truer name may be given it, for I cannot consent to Bana hinus and Clufius, to call it Lamium, seeing so many Authors call it Melissa. The fourth Matthiolus calleth Melissa Constantinopolitana, or Melissophyllum Constantinopolitanum & lave is added by Dodnneus, for hee maketh no mention of any prickles in that, which grew in the Emperours Garden, but that which Alphonfus Pantins of Ferrara fent him as he faith, the leaves were prickly: affuredly that kind that I have had growing in my garden at feverall times, had no prickles either on leafe or huske, although Bashinus faith hee never faw any that was without fome sharpe thornes, and therefore it should seeme, that Lobel maketh the one kind lesse sharpe or thorny than the other, and calleth it Cardiaca Melica five Molucca minus aftera, & Molucca Spriaca. Baubinus calleth ir Melissa Moluccana odorata, as he doth the fifth Melissa Moluccana fætida, making the one to be sweet, and the o-

ther stinking. Lobel calleth it Molucca asperior Syriaca, and faith moreover that it is called Maseluc of the Turkes: Casalninus would referre both these kindes unto the Alissum of Dioscorides and Pliny; and Bauhinus saith they are like to the Alissum of Galen. They have their English names over their heads. The last is called Cardiaca of most of our later Writers, for it is likely it was not knowne to them of ancienter ages, yet Dodonaus formerly tookeit to bea Sideritin. Tragus to bea wilde Baulme. Brunfelsius to bee Marrubium mas. Anguillara to bee Licophis or Branca lupina, & Bauhinus calleth it Marrubium forte primum Theophrasti: Casalpinus thinketh that it is the Alissum of Galen and Atius. We doe call it Motherwort in English, as truely from the effects to helpe the Mother, as they call it Cardiaca from the effects to helpe the heart, as you shall heare by and by: the Arabians call

Baulme Bederengie, Bedarungi, Cederenzegum, Turungen or Trungian and Marmacor: the Italians Meliffa, Codronella, and Aranciata: the Spaniards Torcnoil & yerva cidrera: the French Melisse & Poncirade: the Cermanes Melissen, Binenkrante and the Dutch Melisse & Honichbanm Consille degreyn, and we in English Bawme, from the fingular effects therein in imitation of the true natural Baulme.

The Vertues.

The Arabian Physicians have extolled the vertues of Baulme, for the passions of the heart in a wonderfull maner, which the Greekes have not remembred : for Serapio faith, it is the property of Baulme, to cause the minde and heart to become merry, to revive the fainting heart falling into swounings, to strengthen the weaknesse of the fpirits and heart, and to comfort them, especially such who are overtaken in their sleepe, therewith taking away all motion of the pulse, to drive away all troublesome cares and thoughts out of the minde, whether those passions rife from melancholly or black choller, or burnt flegme, which Avicen confirmeth in his booke of medicines proper for the heart, where he faith that it is hot and dry in the second degree, that it maketh the heart merry, and ftrengthnesh the vitall spirits, both by the sweetnesse of smell, austerity of taste, and tenuity of parts, with which qualities it is helpfull also to the rest of the inward parts and bowels. It is to good purpose used for a cold stomack to helpe digeltion, and to open the obltruction of the braine. It hath a purging quality therein also saith Avices, and that not fo weake, but that it is of force to expell those melancholly vapours from the spirits, and from the blood, which are in the heart and arteries, although it cannot doe so in the other parts of the body. Diof corides faith that the leaves drunke in wine and laid to, is a remedy against the sting of Scorpions, and the poison of the Phalangium, or venemous Spider, as also against the bytings of Dogges, and commendeth the decoction thereof, for women to bathe or fit in to procure their courses, and that it is good to wash the teeth therewith when they are full of paine, and that it is profitable for those that have the bloody flixe. The leaves also with a little Nier are taken in drinke against a surfect of Massirons, it helpeth the griping paines of the belly, and is good for them that cannot take their breath, unlesse they hold their necks upright, being taken in a Lohoc or licking Electuary: used with salt it taketh away wennes, kernels, or hard swellings in the selfs or throate, it clenseth soulcomes, and is an helpe to ease the paines of the gowt. Galen saith in his seventh Booke of Simples, that Baulme is like unto Horehound in qualities, but weaker by much, and therefore few will use Baulme when Horehound is fo plentifull, and neere at hand to be had every where. Pliny faith in lib, 20, cap. 11, that in Sardinia it is poyfon, wherein it is very probable that he was much mistaken, and for Sardonia herba, which is called of some Apium rifus, and of Apuleius Apiastellum, he tooke this Apiastrum or Baulmer the juyce thereof used with a little honey is a singular remedy for the dimnesse of the light, and to take away the millinesse of the eyes. It is of especiall use among other things, for the plague or peltilence, and the water thereof is used for the same purposes, It is also good for the liver and spleene. A Tansie or Caudle made with egges, and the juyee thereof while it is young, putting some Sugar and Rosewater unto it, is often given to women in child-bed, when the afterbirth is not throughly avoided, and for their faintings, upon, or after their fore travels. It is ofted in bathings among other warme and comfortable hearbes for mens bodies or legges in the Summer time, to comfort the joynts and finews, which our former age had in much more use than now-adayes. The hearbe bruised and boyled in a little wine and oyle, and laid warme on a Bile will ripen and breake it. There is an ordinary Aqua-vita of strong water stilled, and called Baulme water used generally in all the Land, which because it hath nothing but the simple hearbe in it which is too simple, I will commend a better receit unto you. Take two pound of Bauline while it is young and tender, of Mints and Sage, of each one pound, bruife them well in a stone-morter, and par them into a pot or Limbeck, and put thereto of Anifeeds four ounces; of Cloves of Nutmegs, of Cinatnon, of Ginger, of Cubebes, and of Galanga, of each one ounce, being all a little bruised and put into two gallons of good Sacke if you will have it excellent good, or else into foure gallons of Ale, and so still it as Aqua-vite is distilled, and let it diffill as long as you shall finde any strength in the water, yet so that the latter water bee not so weake, to make all the rest white: whereunto put a pound of Sugar, shaking it well before you set it away, and after it bath rested so one moneth, you may use of it as occasion shall require ; for it is of especiall use in all passions of the heart, swounings and faintings of the spirits, and for many other purposes, whereunto the hearbe is here declared to be availeable.

3. Marrubium Creticum.

The hearbe is often put into oyles or falves to heale greene wounds, and it is very probable the name of Baulme. was given to this hearbe, from the knowledge of the healing properties of the true and natural Baulme. It is also an hearbe wherein Bees doe much delight, both to have their Hives rubbed therewith to keepe them together, and draw others, and for them to fuck and feed upon; and is a remedy against the stinging of them. The Turkey Baulme is of as good effect to all the purposes aforesaid, as the ordinary. The Assirian Baulme is of excellent vertue to expell any poison or venome, as also against the plague or pettilence used inwardly and outwardly, it killeth the wormes, and helpeth the jaundise, and the paines of the Mother, for it openeth obstructions, warmeth the cold parts, rarifyeth and clenfeth. Motherwort is held of the later Writers, to bee of much use for the trembling of the heart, and in faintings and swounings, from whence it tooke the name Cardiaca: the powder thereof to the quantity of a spoonefull drunke in wine, is a wonderfull helpe to women in their fore travels, as also for the suffocations or risings of the Mother, and from these effects it is likely it tooke the name of Motherwort with us. It also provoketh urine, and procureth the feminine courses, clenseth the chest of cold flegme oppressing it, and killeth the wormes of the belly. It is of good use to warme and dry up the cold humours, to digest and disperse them that are fettled in the veines, joynts, and finewes of the body, and to helpe crampes and convulfions, &c.

CHAP. XVII. Marrubium, Horehound.

Orehound is divided into two forts by Dioscorides, Theophrastus, and Pliny: that is, into black Hore-hound, which they call Ballote, our stinking black Horehound, and into white, which is the ordinary Horehound that is in use in our Apothecaries shops, & with all others: but there are some other sorts found out, which doe well agree with them in the outward face, and peradventure in the vertues also, whereof I meane to entreate in this place, referring some of the other hearbs unto that Classis, that is, proper for them, where they shall be remembred.

1. Marrubium album vulgarc. Common Hore-hound



1. Marrubium album vulgare. Common Horehound.

Common Horehound groweth up with square hoary stalker, halfe a yard or two foot high, fet at the joynts with two round crumpled, or as it were rough leaves, of a fullen hoary greene colour, of a reasonable good scent, but of a very bitter taste, the flowers are small, white, and gaping, see in rough hard prickly huskes, round about the joynts with the leaves, from the middle of the stalkes upwards, wherein afterwards is found small round blackish seed: the root is blackish, hard and wooddy, with many stings thereat, which dyeth not, but abideth many yeares.

2. Marrubium Hispanicum Candidum. White Spanish Horehound. This Spanish Horehound hath divers foure-iquare stalkes, more white and hoary than the ordinary Horehound, whereon are fer the leaves by couples, which are somewhat longer, thicker, whiter, & more woolly also than it, & a little dented about the edgesthe flowers grow towards the toppes of the flakes in rundles, at the feverall joynts with the leaves, which are of a pale purplift colour like the common fort, standing in the like rough buskes : the feed is blacke like it also, and so are the rootes: the whole plant is of a stronger and better scent than ours. Gerard hath set forth this Horehound, and is the second with him : but his defcription doth wholly answere to his fourth, which is the Hore. hound of Candy.

3. Marrubium Creticum. Sweet Candy Horehound. Candy Horehound hath more crooked and slenderer stalkes than the last, being round and not square, whereon doe grow fometimes broader, and at other times and places, fmaller, longer and narrower leaves than it, for these are accounted but one kinde, more dented about the edges, fet by couples, more white or hoary than the former Horehounds, as the stakes are also, which branch forth into many stender branches, having slowers at spaces like the former, but smaller and set in smaller and sharper haskes, which are purplish also like it; the seed is like it also, and the root busheth forth with many sibres: the scent of this is

much better than ours, and equall, if not beyond the other.

4. Marrubium Creticum angufifolium insderum. Vnfavory Candy Horehound.

This Candiot differest from the last onely in these particulars: it hath shorter, narrower, and rounder pointed leaves than the former, and is without any good smell.

5. Marrubium album villes um. French Horehound.

This small Horehound rifeth not up above a foot high, with his wooddy round, white, hoary stalkes spreading into divers branches, whereon are fer thick leaves in the fame manner as the former, but smaller and rounder, a little notched at the edges, and so white, smooth and woolly underneath, so no Cotton weed is more, but some-

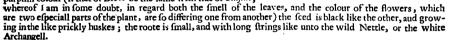
what blackish and sugged on the upper side: the flowers stand at distances at the toppes of the branches, of a pale purplish colour, in the like rough huskes.

6. Marrubium album Crifpum. Curld White Horehound.

Curld Horehound hath hard round white woolly stalkes: the leaves are smaller than the last, a little crumpled and curld at the edges, and a little dented also, of a grayish colour on both sides, but not so woolly as the last: the flowers stand in the same manner as the rest, in prickly huskes, but whiter than any of the for-

7. Marrubium nigrum Hispanicum, vel Ocimastrum Valentinum Clusy. Spanish black Ho ehound.

There are two other forts of hearbs, which although they bee no Horehounds, yet for their likenesse are referred by others therunto, as not knowing better unto what other Tribe or Family they should be joyned. The first of them riseth up with square hairy stalkes a foote high, the leaves grow by couples at the joynts, somewhat long and round pointed, thinner and fuller of veines than the wild blacke Horehound; like unto the middle kinde of Basill saith Clusius, but Lobel saith like unto black Horehound, but longer, and of no fcent at all (faith Clufius, but Lobel faith of the smell of Stachades or Cassidony.) The flowers grow at the toppes of the stalkes in wharles or rondels, of a white colour faith Clufins, standing in prickly huskes; but Lobel faith of a purplish colour (if that of Lobel be the same with this of Clusius,



7. Marrubium nigrum Hispanicum, &c. Spanith black Horehound.



8. Marrubium nigrum longifolium, &c. Black French Horehound with lon- leaves.



8. Marrubium nigrum longifolium, sive Herba Venti Rondeleti & Monspeliensum. Blacke French Horehound, with long leaves. This other plant that is referred by fome to the black Horehounds, hath many fquare rough stalkes, rifing to the

height of a cubit or two foote, spreading into divers branches, set with two long and somewhat broad leaves at every joynt, longer, and broader, than Sage leaves, and longer pointed; dented about the edges, of a fad over-worne greene colour, which in the Winter time remaining withered on the branches without falling away, are to be feene full of holes, as if they had beene eaten with wormes, all the ribbes and veines abiding as they grew until the frosts doe cause their stakes to fall away: the slowers are of a purplish colour greater than any of the Horehounds and more gaping; after which come the seed in hard prickly huskes like unto Horehound: the roote is thicke, fpreading with many blackish strings, whereby it taketh strong hold in the ground, and dyeth not, but shooteth a fresh every yeare, this hath no scent either good or ill to be found in it.

The Place.

The fir't is found in many places of our Land in dry grounds, and waste greene places: the second came from Spaine, and being sowne of the seed, abideth The third in like manner was sowne of seed that came from Candy, as the fourth was also. The fift was found growing about Paris in France. The fixth in Germany. The seaventh in Spaine, and the last about Mompelier in fat grounds, and sometimes in the wheate fields.

They doe all flower in Iuly, or thereabouts, and their feed is ripe in August.

The Names. Horehound is called in Greeke maner and in Latine erassum & Marrubium, videtur autem inquit Pena, Prassum vivor aus certe vinosus odor, appellationem dedisse Marrubio sam nigro fatido quod Ballote dicisur, quam albo odoro s Pliny hath committed many faults in translating the ree e word Prassum, setting downe Prassum id est porrum for it. The first is generally called Marrubium by most of our moderne Writers: but Prassum by Anguillara: the fecond is called by Lobel Marrubium candidum alterum Hifpanicum, Of Clusius Marrubium alterum Pannonicum, and of Camerarius Marrubium Creticum. Of Dodoneus Marrubium Candidum, and of Bauhinus Marrubium album latifolium peregrinum. The third is called by Lobel Marrubium (reticum angustiore folio, Of Camerarius Marrubium Creticum aliud, Marrubium Creticum of Dodoneus, Lugdunensis, and others. Of Baukinus Warrubium album angust ufolium peregrinum. The fourth is called in the great Booke of the Bishop of Exstor his garden, Marrubium (reticum angustifolijs inodorum, and by Baubinus Marrubium album peregrinum brevibus & obtusti folijs. The lifth is called of Baubinus Marrubium album villosum, and maketh a doubt if it should not be Prasum of Dioscorides, in English French Horehound, or white hairy Horehound. The fixth is also called by Baubinus Marrubium criffum, in English Crispe or Curld Horehound. The seventh is called by Clusius Ocimalirum Valentinum, because as he saith, the learned at Valentia in Spaine did so call it : by Lobel Marrubium Hispanicum odore Stachadis. Of Tabermontanus and Gerard Marrubium Hilpanicum; and of Bauhinus Marrubium nigrum latifalium. The last is called by the Apotheraries of Mompelier, Herba Vents & Rondeletij; others call it Sideritis Monspeliensum, A Parietaria Monspelienstum, as Lugdunensis saith, and so saith Cordus also. Lobel maketh a question or quære if it be not the Othonna of Dioscorides, rather than the flos Africanus which usually carrieth that title. Baubinus calketh it Marrubium nigrum longi folium, in English, Black French Horehound, untill a fitter may be given it. The Vertues.

The fecond and third forts of Horehound, because they are nearest unto the first, or wilde kinde, are found to bee as effectuall for the purposes whereunto the wild is assigned, having the same properties, and as Diescorides saith, a decoction of the dryed hearb with the feed, or the juyce of the greene hearbe taken with honey, is a remedy for those that are pursie, and short winded for those that have a cough, and for such as by long sicknesse, or thinne difillations of rheume upon the lungs are wasted and fallen into a consumption: it helpeth to expectorate tough flegme from the cheft, being taken with the dryed roote of Iris, or Orris: it is given to women to bring downe flegme from the chelt, being taken with the dryed roote of Iru, or Orris; it is given to women to bring downe their courses, and to expell the afterbirth, as also to them that have fore and long travels; it is also given to them that have taken possion, or are bitten or stung by any venemous Serpents or bealts, but it surrett the bladder and the reynes: the leaves being used with honey doe purge foule ulcers; stay running or creeping fores, and the helpeth of the step in the representation of the step in the representation of the step in th thion of Horehound, faith Matthiolus is availeable for those that have bad livers, and for such as have itches and running tetters, the powder thereof taken, or the decoction killeth the wormes; the greene leaves bruiled and boyled with old Hogs lard into an oyntment, healeth the bytings of Dogges, abateth the swellings of womens breafts, and taketh away the fwelling and paines that come by any pricking of thornes, or any fuch like thing. Vied with vineger it clenieth and healeth tetters. If faith Matthiolus, you boyle two ounces of fresh Horehound in three pints of good white wine, with the roots of Bugloss, Elecampane, and Agrimons, of each one dram and a halfe; of kubarbe and lignum aloes, of each one dram, untill halfe be confumed and frained, hereby is made a most excellent medicine to helpe the yellow jaundise, that commeth by the obstruction of the vessels, and overflowing of the gall, if two ounces thereof (having a little Sugar put to it to sweeten it) be taken fasting for nine dayes together: but he counselleth, that if they that shall take this medicine have an ague, the decoction must bee made with water, and not with wine : the decoction thereof is a fingular helpe for women that are troubled with the whites, if they fit over it while it is warme: the same also healeth any scabs, whether they be dry or moist, if the places be bathed therewith, being stamped and put into new milke, and set in any place overpestered with flies, it will foone destroy them all. There is a firope made of Horehound to be had at the Apothecaries much used, and that to very good purpose for old coughes to rid the tough slegme; as also for old men and others, whose lungs are oppressed with thinne and cold rheme to helpe to avoid it, and for those that are assumatick, or shortwinded. The other forts are not used, or their properties are not expressed by any.

CHAP. XVIII.

Stachys. Base Ho: ehound.

1965 Must needs adjoyne these Base Horehounds unto the former, for the neare affinity that some of theur especially, have both in face, smell and vertues, referring the Sideritides to another place, which some have

> 1. Staches Diefceridis. The true Baie Horehound.

1. Stachys Dioscoridis. The true Base Horehound. This kinde of wilde Horehound hath divers foft woolly greene leaves lying upon the ground, and abiding all the Winter, fomewhat broad and long, of about two inches in breadth, and three in length, smooth, and not dented at all, or very little about the edges : from the middle whereof rifeth fometimes but one stalke, and sometimes more, carrying divers fuch like leaves thereon, but leffer, fet by couples : about the middle of the stalkes and so upwards come foorth divers purplish flowers, standing in softer buskes than the former Horehounds have, at the joynts with the leaves compassing the stalkes, the tops whereof are small and long, ending as it were in a spike, after which come blackish round seed : the root is made of divers black ish strings which perisheth not after it hath given feed: the smell hereof is small with us, and not so pleasant as others say it is, for any thing that I ever could observe. Camerarius and Lobel say that there is of this kind that

beareth yellow flowers. which yet I never faw. 2. Stachys major Germanica. Great Dutch Base Horehound.

This great base wilde Horehound hath greater and longer hoary leaves, somewhat like unto great Sage leaves, for the colour on both fides, but larger and a little dented about the edges; the stalkes are square and hoary, set with such like leaves at the joynts, & purplish flowers with them round about the stalkes towards the tops, which are greater as all the rest of the plant is, and hath a stronger and worse scent than the other. 3. Stachys five Pfendo Stachys Cretica, Candy Base Horehound.

Base Horehound of Candy hath divers very hoary fouresquare stalkes rifing from a small wooddy roote, whereon are fee two small long and narrow leaves at the joynts, compassing the stalkes, without any foote stalke, of an hoary ash-colour, fomewhat hairy and hard in handling, but those that are next the ground are much longer, every one with a long foot stalke, which together with the leafe is an hand-breadth in length. when as they are scarce an inch in breadth, of little or no scent

at all for the most part, yet some have beene observed to be sweeter than others of this kinde: the flowers are small and purple, standing in prickly huskes round about the stalkes at severall distances: after which commeth the seed which is small, blackish and round,

4. Pseudo Stachys Alpina. Mountaine Base Horehound. The Mountaine Base Horehound from a hard brownish yellow roote, spreading into many long and thick strings; fendeth forth divers rough hairy and hoary leaves, covered with a foft white woolly downe, fornewhat like unto Horehound, but thinner, being three inches broad, and foure inches long, with long foot-stalkes, and a little dented about the edges, of a little heady smell; among which rise up source square hairy stalkes, a cubite and a halfe high; at the joynts whereof grow two such like rough wrinkled leaves, but longer than those below, whereat likewise spring forth small branches on both sides; at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand the flowers in rundles, of a whitish red colour, placed in somewhat rough huskes, wherein after the flowers are past, grow the feed, which is small, blacke and round. This kinde hath beene observed to grow higher with larger leaves, and without that heady strong smell that is in the former.

5. Stachys Lusitanica. Portugall Base Horehound. This small and low Base Horehound weth for the most part, or at the least leaneth to the ground, having many fmall round hairy white branches, not above halfe a foote long, fet with two very small long, hoary and woolly leaves, almost round at the ends, and not dented at all, of a very sweet and pleasant smell, especially in the hot Country where it groweth: the flowers grow at the toppes compassing the branches, so hid under the leaves, that they can scarse be discerned: the roote is small and long, with some fibres thereat.

Thorny Base Horehound hath many small and long hoary white leaves lying upon the ground, somewhat like unto the small Sage, without any foote-stalke at them, and without any denting at the edges, which so abide the first yeare of the fpringing all the Winter: but in the Spring following, there shooteth foorth divers small and slender stalkes, not above a soote high, as hoary as the leaves, on which are two alwaies set at the joynts, much smallet than the lower-most: the stalkes breake out at the several, joynts with the leaves into divers other small bran-

TRIBE. 1.

2. Stachys major Germanica.
Great Dutch Bale Horehound.





6. Stachys Spinofa.

Thorny Bale Horchound



ches, ending all of them in sharpe thornes, whereof the midthereof, hath no good scent to commend it.

The Place. The first groweth plentifully in Italy, as Matthiolus faith: and in the fields about Rome, as Caster Durantes faith: and in Germany also, as others have set it downe. The second is naturall of Germany, as Tragus, Lonicerus, Camerarius, Thalius, furall or yermany, as trapps, Lonicerus, Camerarius, 2 mins, Gespier, and others doe set it downe. The third from the seed that came out of Candy, did the plant spring. The sourch groweth upon a small hill in Germany, called Wasserfall. The fifth groweth in Portingall, as Lobel suffer telatesh it. The sixt and last Honorius Bellus found in Candy, and fent the feed to Clufius, who faith that hee had the figure and fome notes thereofalfo fent him from Iacobus Plateau, who had not thought that Clusius had seene any such plant before.

The foure first doe all flower about the middle or end of July, but the other two are very late, not flowring for the most part untill September, whereby no hope of seed could



dlemost is the biggest and strongest: the flowers are of the bignesse, forme, and colour of the flowers of Spanish Germander, or rather of Sage, but somewhat paler, and the upper part thereof somewhat more bowed downeward, standing thinly scattered on the branches, very quickly fading and falling away: it seldome beareth seed, in regard it slowreth fo late with us, but when it doth, it is black, and fomewhat uneven or rugged, and not round: the roote is very great for the smalnesse of the plant, and wooddy, dispersing it selfe into many sprayes under ground: the whole and every part

it Stachys floribus gratioris odoris. Lobel calleth it Stachys lychnitis, & Stachys fpuria Flandrorum. Cafalpinus calleth

it his Salvia sylvestris tertia, and Bauhinus Stachys Italica minor, in English the lesser, or Italian base Horehound. The second is called by Marthiolus Pseudo-Stachys, and so doth Lugdunensis, but divers others call this Stachys, and judge it contrary to Matthiolus his last opinion to be the truer Stachys of Dioscorides. Gesner calleth it Stachys Germanica, and Camerarius, major sive Germanica. Casalpinus calleth it Salvia sylvestria, Thalius in Harcynia sylva. Marrubium montanum album, Fabius, Columna, Sideritis Heraclea, and Bauhinus Stachys minor Germanica, in English Great Base Horehound. The third is called by Banhinus Stachys, and Pseudo-Stachys Cretica, and saithit was sowne for Marrubium Creticum. The fourth is called by Lonicerus Sphacelus forte Theophrasti. Cesalpinus calleth this Salvia sylvestris nigrior. Tabermontanus and Gerard call it Salvia Alpina, and Bauhinus Pseudo-Stachys Alpina, in English Mountaine Base Horehound. The fift Lobel calleth Stachys Lusitanica, and Lugdunensis doth the like, in English Portugal Base Horehound. The fixt from Candy, was sent unto Clusius by the name of Gaiderothymo,

The first Marthiolus in his latter Edition calleth Stachys, and judgeth it to be the true Stachys of Dioscorides, although in the former editions he had fet forth the fecond with an opinion that it had beene the right, and Dodonam. Lugdunensis, Tabermontanus, and Gerard call it Stachys, also Camerarius calleth it Stachys minor. Gesner calleth

which fignifyeth Asses Time, whereunto it hath no correspondency. Clusius first called it Stachys spuria, and Bauhinus Stachys spinosa Cretica, in English Thorny Base Horehound.

Dioscorides and Galen both speaking of this kinde of Horehound, called Stachys, say it is of a hot and sharpe quality, alittle bitter, and in the third degree of heat : and therefore the decoction thereof is profitable to procure womens courses, and to expell the after birth, and that it causeth abortion in women, that is, to miscarry in child-bearing, or to come before their time; it also provoketh urine being stopped, if the parts be fomented with the decoction thereof, or the party doe fit over the warme fumes.

> CHAP, XIX. Salvia. Sage.

Have to shew you here many differences of Sage worthy of observation, because other Authors have recorded some of them to other hearbes.

1. Salvia major vulgaris. Ordinary Garden Sage.

Our ordinary Sage is reckoned to bee of two forts, white and red (yet I thinke they both rife from one and the fame plant flipped and fet) both of them bearing foure-square wooddy stalkes, in some whiter greene, in others redder, as the leaves are also, standing by couples at the joynts, being somewhat long and broad, rough and wrinckled, of a strong sweet scent: at the tops of the stalkes come forth the flowers fet at certaine spaces, one above another, which are long and gaping, like unto the flow-ers of Clary or dead Nettle, but of a ibluifh purple colour, after which come small round seed in the huske that bore the flower: the roote is woody, with divers strings at it: it is more usually propagated by flips, pricked or thrust into the ground in the Spring time, than of the feed. Of this kinde are the two forts of party-coloured Sage, the one white and greene: the other whitish red and greene in most of the leaves.

2. Salvia maxima five latifolia. Great white Sage.

This great Sage differeth not from the common or ordinary great Sage for the manner of the growing; or the colour of the leaves, or sweethesse of the whole plant, the chiefe differences confilt first in the leaves, which are much larger, and a little dented about the edges, and sometimes much more, making them feeme curled; divers of the leaves being foure inches long, and three inches broad; and in the flowers, fome plants bearing purplift flowers like the ordinary, and others milke white flowers which is the more rare.

3. Salvia major Cretica latifolia, & angustifolia aurita, & non

aurita, pomifera & non pomifera.

Great Sage of Candy with broad and narrow leaves, and bearing cares and apples, and that beare none.

This great Sage hath many fquare hard hoary stalkes, especially when they are young, but turning almost round when they groweld, rifing both greater and higher in the hot Countries than with us, whereon are fet two leaves at a joyne, one against another, in some like our ordinary Sage but larger, in offices

fomewhat smaller and longer; in many plants of both forts there will bee small pieces of leaves growing on both sides at the bottome of the leaves, and in some plants or places there will be none of these pieces or eares to

1. Salvin major vulgaris. Ordinary Garden Sage.



TRIBEL bee seene, (which hath caused severall Authors to give severall figures) which are very hoary underneath, and more greene on the upperfide, having as it were the hoarynesse rubbed off from them, of a much fronger feent than the common: the stalkes branch forth on all sides, towards the toppes whereon stand the flowers at distances, like unto the flowers of ordinary Sage, but of a pale or whitish purple colour; after which come great heads of feed standing in the same huskes or cuppes that bore the slowers before, which are fo much swollen, that they seeme to be berryes, with three or foure great seeds in them. These kindes likewise beare in the hot Countries of Egypt, Candy, &c. at the joynts, and fometimes betweene the joynts of the stalkes, certaine excrescences like unto small Apples or berryes bigger than Pistack nuts, of an inch thicknesse at the leaft, and covered with much downe or cotton, fomewhat rough in handling, of a tafte not fo hot, but more binding than the Sage, and not unpleasant, which the people usually eate with bread, but in other colder Countries is

z. Salvia pomifera. Sage bearing apple se

Flore

4. Salvia minor pinnata. Sage of Vertue.



4. Salvia minor, five pinnata. Small Sage, or Sage of Verme.

This leffer Sage groweth like unto the fift great white Sage, but that the branches are long and sienderer, the leaves also whitish, and never red, and much imaller or narrower, having for the most part at the bottome of each leafe, on each side a small piece of a leafe, which maketh it feeme like finnes or eares : the flowers also are of a bluish purple colour, but lesser. Of this kinde there is one that beareth white flowers, differing in nothing else from the o-

5. Salvia minor aurita odorațissima Hispanica. The sweetest small Spanish Sage with cares.

This Spanish small Sage is in most things so like the ordinary small Sage with eares, called Sage of Vertue, that unlesse it bee well heeded or marked, it will bee thought all one with the other, but herein confliteth the difference, it feldome groweth to be so great, the leaves are somewhat smaller and greener, or not so white, it is more tender to keepe, and doth quicklier perish in the Winter. unlesse it be better desended than the other; and the smell hereof is farre more milde, sweet, and pleasant, yet somewhat quicker wirhall than the former, which is easily discerned by any that can judge of fcents; and lastly, some kinde hereof beareth white flowers, an other blue.

6. Salvia Cretica angustifolia non aurita. Small Candy Sage without cares.

This small Candy Sage riseth up with divers hard stalkes , of a brownish colour, having the leaves set thereon by couples, which are much narrower than in any other Sage, and without any eares at all fee unto them, of a whitish greene colour like the small Sage, at all let unto them, or a whittin greene colour like the imall Sage, and a little dented or crumpled about the edges; this brancheth forth plentifully, bearing purple flowers at the toppes in spikes, without any leaves among them, the roote is hard and wooddy, spreading under ground diversly.

7. Salvia minor altera flore rubente. Small red flowred Sage.

This small Sage different little in the forme of growing or bignes, and the same than the same sage to frequently with the leaves as it.

or colour of the leaves from the ordinary small Sage, but that it hath not eares so frequently with the leaves as it hath: the chiefest difference from all others is that the flowers are red, and that both smell and taste are like unto

8. Salvia lanuginofa angustifelia. Small woolly Sage. This woolly Sage bath divers round stalkes a foote and a halfe high, so hoary and woolly, that they are soft therewith, though underneath they be wooddy, which spread into many branches, with leaves set thereon like the other, which are thick, narrow, short, and very livary, white and rough, of two inches long, and halfe an inch in breadth, smelling like unto Tansye; the flowers stand in spikes at the toppes of the branches, of a purplish colour, like unto the flowers of dead Nettle or Archangell, with many small long threads in the middle.

9. Salva folio fubrorundo. Round leafed Sage.

This Sage hath many fourre hoary thalkes with leaves fer thereon in such manner as the others are, which are rough or crumpled like the leaves of ordinary Sage, but thinner, and much whiter, round also like unto the leaves of Violets, or round rooted Birthwort, yet ending in a point in other things it different not from the ordinary com-

10. Salvia frutuofa lute a angustisolia, sive Phlomis Lychnitis Dioscoridis Clusio. The greater yellow wilde

This kinde of Sage (for thereunto I thinke it fitted to referre it, and not to any Mullein as others doe. for which ally more than the upper, there and assessment also than the upper, there and national also than those of the small Sage, among which rise up square hoary and hairy stalkes about a footed ligh, whereon doe grow such like long hoary leaves as grow below, two alwayes the sage and hairy stalkes about a south a sage when the sage always sage when the sage as grow below, two alwayes the sage as grow below. fet together one against another at the joynts; where the flowers stand at spaces, about the toppes of the stalkes with two leaves under them, broad at the bottome, and compassing the stalkes, being shorter than the rest: the flowers are large, open, and gaping, like unto Sage, or somewhat more like unto those of the dead Nettle, or Archangell,

6. Salvia Cretica angustifolia non aurita. Small Candy Sage without cares.

10. Salvia fruticofa lutea anguitfolia five Phlomis lichnitis, @ c. Yellow wilde Sage with narrow leaves.





of a yellow colour comming forth out of hoary woolly huskes, covered with pale coloured haires, the toppes by reason of the length and weaknesse bending a little downewards, after which come brownish seed inclosed in

woolly huskes; the root is blackish and wooddy.

11. Salvia fruticasa lutea latifolia sive Verbascum sylvestre quartum Matthioli. French or yellow wilde Sage with broad leaves.

Although divers Authors doe account this hearbe a Mullein, and so doe number it among the kindes thereof, yet I thinke it more proper to put it among the Sages: for Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria lay, that it is called wilde Sage in the Gardens of Italy, France, England, and the Netherlands: and in regard that the leaves and flowers both of this, and the precedent doe rather relemble Sage than Mullein, this the greater Sage, and the former the leffer, I fee no reason why these should be called Mulleins, or referred unto them rather then unto Sage, seeing none of the Mulleins that are properly so called, have hoosed or gaping flowers like unto Sage, Archangell, and the like: but all of them are composed of five leaves, laid open like unto the Campions, and many other such like flowers. Take therefore the description thereof here in this manner. It hath divers square wooddy hoary stalkes, whereon grow at severall spaces, rugged hoary, broad, and almost round pointed leaves, many set together, very like unto the great Sage but greater: the flowers grow likewise in rundles or spaces towards the toppes of the stalkes, very like also unto the flowers of Sage, or Archangell, but of a yellow colour: the feed is greater than of any Sage, somewhat brownish and round like the last: the root is wooddy, with divers strings and fibres fastned unto it: the whole plant smelleth somewhat strong and heady. Gerard setteth downe another fort hereof, which hee saith is more fweet, but I mervaile where he had any relation of another, there being but one fort that ever I could heare of or know.

12. Salvia minor lutea Cretica. Small yellow Sage of Candy. This fmall Sage groweth with three or foure stalkes that are hard, square, and hoary, about a foote or more high, parted into other imaller branches, at whose joynts being separate farre in sunder, come usually two, and sometimes three or more, rough finall hoary leaves, very like unto the small Sage leaves, and at them likewise towards the toppes of the stalkes, stand divers small gaping flowers very like unto those of Sage, but of a gold yellow colour, the feed is small, black, and somewhat long: the roote is wooddy and slender, the whole plant is of little sweet scent, but stiptick or astringent in taste. Alpinus calleth this Verbasculum Salvifolium, and differing in the smallesse from the other Salvifolium, which is foure times bigger, and would referre it to Dieferides his Verdafeum fyloeffre, amending the rext which is somewhat faulty, in saying rames babes circum virgas velusi Marrubium: but Marrubi-um hath not ramules, but flores circum virgas; and so it is most likely the text should runne, but I sippose it is most like unto a small Sage, wheretunto I therefore referre it, because no Verbascum hath gaping flowers.

The Place. The first groweth in Spaine and Narbone etc. and so doe the fourth and fift. The second groweth well in England

TRIBE L.

11. Salvia fratticofa lutea latifolia five Verbafcum fylveffre, &c. French or yellow wild Sage with broad leaves



12. Salvia miner lutea Cretica. Small yellow Sage of Candy.



with many that have it, and is likely to be that fort which Clufius faith he found in Austria with white flowers, and may also be Gerards his Alpina, but that the figure doth better represent an Horminum than Sage, The third as is faid, is naturall to the hot Countries of Egypt, Candy, &c. but will not abide with us, nor ever beare those apples. The fourth is in many of our gardens, and as (Infins faith, groweth plentifully in Spaine, and so doth the fift, The fift came out of Spaine, and is the sweetest of all other, yet it different as I said, from the former small Sage, which groweth in Spaine likewise abundantly. The fixt was raised from the seed that came out of Candy, whereof Classias maketh mention, that he received the figure thereof set forth to the life in colours, from Iacobus Platean, as it grew with him. The leventh Bauhinns faith he first faw in an Apothecaries Garden in Bassil, and afterwards in the Duke of Wittenbergs Garden at Mont Belgard, but from whence it was brought to them, he doth not declare. The eighth Banhinus faith he received from Doctor Nendorfferus, and faith no more. The ninth hee faith likewise hee had from an Apothecarie at Smaleald: the two next throughout Spaine and Portugal plentifully: and the eleventh about Mompelier also: the last grew in Candy. All these forts will grow by the slippes taken from them, and planted in March or Aprill.

Most of these forts of Sage does flower in July, or about the time of the ordinary Sage, yet some of them flower not untill August. All of them also doe beare feed, but the small ordinary Pigge Sage, or Sage of vertue, which although I doe acknowledge to give feed in some places, and in some yeares, yet most commonly, and with many it doth not, nor the freet small Spanish kinde.

The Names.

Sage is called in Greeke Englishass. The pale ash-coloured dry and withered deformity of the leaves of Sage, espesage is called in Greeke and the for Countries where it groweth naturall, was the cause to give it that name, as if you should call it, scorched or consumed by blasting, for inadem doth fignisse interquere, and contrabere to bee drawne together, or wound within it selfe, and some or rather spanned doth fignisse that disease in plants, which the Latines call fideratio, a blafting, that is, when the hearbe or tree by the extreame heate of the Sunne in the Dogdayes, or otherwise piersing into it, and drying up the moissure that nourished it, seemeth to grow faint and dry, or as it were scorched. It might saith Penabe fitly so named, from the helpe this hearbe given to those parts of a or as it were corened. It might laten remove newly to named, from the neipe this hearbe giveth to those parts of a mans body, that seeme to be as it were dead by some blashing, in restoring the natural heat and vigout to the part, in which quality it excelleth, giving a friendly and beneficial comfort to the vitall spirits; and therefore the Latines called it Salvia, quia salvia shomines of incultances efficiat, because it maketh men sale and sound in health. And the Latine versifyer from hence tooke his occasion to say, Car moritur homo cam Salvia cress in horro. And Sage in English, from the property in comforting and strengthening the head and memory, to make men sage or wise, of the French word Sangesor from the Latine Salvia, to say safe, and altered into Sage. Phiny in his 21, Booke, 16, chaphath souled versed in missaking the Greeke word sangesor and translating income. hath foulely erred in militaking the Greeke word seare, and translating it eare which is Lens, for he there faith,

shar Eliliphacos, with the Greekes is phacos with others. The one is more gentle than the manured lentell. with a leffer, dryer, and fweeter leafe; and the other kinde that is wilde, is of a more grievous fcent, &c. too much here to recite and fer downe, and to little purpose. The first is generally called Salvia major & latifolia, by almost all Authors; the second Clusius faith he first saw in Austria, and Baubinus that he had it first from England, and called it thors: the second common and it in the second secon which he faith they ufully call ordenounces Phlascomelea: the fourth is called Salvia nobilis by Gefner & minor, by Whithill sand divers others, angustifolia, and semnifolia by some others, aurita also, or auriculata, or pinnata by others : the fift Camerarius calleth Salvia Hispanica odoratissima, but Bauhinus Salvia folio tenniore, the old Gerard calleth it Salvia Indica, but his Correcter confoundeth it with the feventh following as you shall heare: the fixt Clufins setteth forth with this title, Salvia Cresica angustifolia, and Banhinus Salvia angustifolia serrata: the seventh Baubinus onely hath remembred unto us by the name of Salvia minor altera, and I adde thereunto flore rubente, to make it the better knowne, for it is fearce knowne to many : this is that Sage that I faid before Mafter Iobnfon that corrected Gerard hath erred exceedingly, in confounding this with the fift, which is the same that Master Cannon shewed him and gave me, whose scent is farre sweeter than the small Pigge Sage, and much differing from the frent of Wormewood, if he had as duely enformed his smell thereof, as hee did his sight of the flower: the eighth Bashinus also giveth the name of Salvia angustifolia lanuginosa, and in English small woolly Sage: the ninth likewise hath his name in the title, Baubinus giving the Latine, and I the English : the tenth is called by Clustus Phlomis Lychnitis, and referreth it to the Lychnisis called also Thryallis by Dioscorides, and by the Castilians in Spaine Candilera, and those of Granado Menchera: Lobel calleth it Verbascum Sylvestre folys salvia tenuifolia, and Baubinus Verbascum angustis Jatvia folys, who saith it is also called of some Angarathi: but Gesner in bortis Germania calleth it Salvia (tivelirie Monspeliensium, and therefore I have placed it in the number of the Sages, and altered the title in Latine and call it thereafter, in English, the greater yellow Sage with narrow leaves: the eleventh is called by Marthiolus also Verbascum stuestre, being his fourth, and from him Anguitara, Castor Durantes, Clusius, and others do call it Verbascum a. Matthioli: Camerarius Verbascum stuestre foliys salvia, and Lobel Verbascum fruticosum liquosum of florelutes, who faith as I shewed you in the description, that it is called a wilde Sage in Italy, France, the Low-Countries, and England, for we call it French Sage, and why then he and they should call it, as the next going before this, Verbascum Mullein, I see no cause more than that the leaves in both are woolly like Mullein, and may serve as a weeke for Lampes, as the Spaniards doe with the last before this, and as Mullein leaves may doe, but that is not a fufficient cause in my judgement, to make them of the tribe of Mulleins, other things not concurring as the flowers whereof I have spoken before. Let others of knowledge bee judges herein. It is called in English as I said, French Sage, and wooddy Mullein, and this may as fitly bee called the great yellow wilde Sage with broad leaves, as the former is called the greater yellow wilde Sage with narrow leaves; The last is called Verbascum salvifolium by Prosper Alpinus in his Booke De plantis exoticis , but because the flowers of this are more like a Sage than a Mullein, as in the former I have rather referred it to these than to them. Baubinus would feeme to make our ordinary Sage to bee the Sphacelus of Theophraftus, (for Dioscorides maketh no mention of Sphacelus) fet downe in his 6. Booke and 2. Chapter: whereof he speaketh in this manner, Sphacelus & Salvia, differ one from another; as if you would call the one the tame manured Sage, and the other the wildo: the leafe of Sphaelus is innocher and narrower, and lesse unseemely, or not fo ill-favoured: but Sage is more rough. Lugdunensis doth make the ordinary small Sage to be it, and Matthiolus seemeth to say the same: Guilandinus as is fet downe in the Chapter going before, thinketh the great Stachys to be it. Dodoneus judgeth the Salvia agrestis, or Scorodonia, Wood Sage to be it, and some others thinke Colus Iovis, or Jupiters distasse, a kinde of wild Clary fet downe in the next Chapter to be it. So that among fuch variety of opinions among learned men it is very hard for me to fet downe which is the truest : yet I will make bold to fcan them all a little, and lastly shew you my judgement. First, for Banhinus that seemeth to judge our ordinary Sage to bee the Sphacelus, which if it should be so, I would faine have him set downe; what fort should be his Sage, that must be by Theophrastus judgement more ragged than Sphacelus; for I thinke none of the Sages is more rugged than the ordinary: For Dalechampins and others that thinke the finall Sage to bee Sphacelus, and fay it is peculiar to the Sphacelus to have eares; furely I thinke that if Theophrastus had meant that Sage, he would not have forgotten to specific the eares, which is fuch a manifelt diffinction from the other, and from all other hearbes almost, that he might foone have put it out of all question, if he had but so set it downe, besides his Sphacelus hath a smoother lease, and not so ill-favoured as the Sage, but the leafe of the small Sage, is almost as unsightly for the smalnesse as the greater : for Guilandinus that taketh the great Stachys or base Horehound to bee Sphaceius, the greatnesse of the leaves and whole plant, and the resemblance more neare an Horehound than a Sage, will make any the more to decline from this opinion; for it feemeth by Theophrastus that Sphacelus should be a kinde of Sage, in that it should no otherwise differ from it, but in the seemelinesse, smoothnesse, and smalnesse of the leafe. For Dodonaus who would make the Secrodonia or Salvia agrefis to be Sphacelus, and strengthneth his opinion with these reasons, that the leafe of the Sphacelus Is more narrow or fmall, (for fo I translate the word contractius) and lesse unseemely than Sage, such as the wooddy Sage hath, and maketh the Greeke word Aspirisher to fignific a more grievous smell, as well as a more rugged or crumpled leafe, that he might make the wood Sage to bee answerable unto Sphacelus, and to be lesse grievous in fmell, as well as lesse rugged in forme to the Sage: but although it be called Salvia & agress with him, and splee fris with Tragus and others, yet it is also referred by the best Authors unto the second scordium or scordois; water Germander of Pliny, and of Valerius Cordus, called Scorodonia, of the finel of Garlicke, whereof this wood Sage hath a imack, which even Dodoneus himselfe describeth to have larger, but shorter leaves than Sage, both which I thinks camot agree unto Sphacelus, for it is faid to have smaller leaves than Sage, and the smell hereof cannot be said to bee leffe grievous than that of Sage. Now for those that would have Colus lovis to be sphacelus, their opinions have farre leffe shew of reason than any of the other going before, for the forme and largenesse of the leaves and Raikes is greater than Sage, and is differing from any good scent, drawing neerer unto a wild Clary, (whereof good Authors make it a kind) than to any Sage. Now to thew you my opinion, which of these come neerest to the truth, I must a little before hand fcan the words of Theophrastus, which you may read in the same Booke and Chapter within a few lines after it; for in describing the next hearbe Marrubium, Horehound to be of two kindes; when hee hath

but else not.

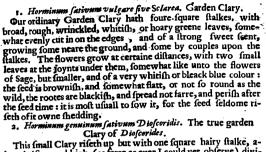
shewed you the first, he saith of the second alternm rotundins squallens websmenter sizes. Sphacelis, &c. which is, the other kinde, hath a rounder lease than the former, and of an exceeding foule unseemely, or ill-favoured forme or colour (for the word squallens may be referred to both) like unto Sphacelus: so that is seemeth that the leaves of the other Horehound should be as unseemely in shew as the Sphacelus, which words seeme to contradict the former concerning Sphacelus, to be smoother, smaller, and lesse unseemely than Sage, for thereby the leaves of Sphacelus should have a neater forme and colour than Sage, and hereby they should be worse, or as bad in shew as Horehound, which all know to be of no good colour or shew: to reconcile these descriptions it is is necessary, seeing an Author of so great learning and judgement, should not vary in his owne writing (but this is note observed or remembred by any Author that I have read) therefore it is the best way to say, that even Sphacelus is very deformed and unseemely, but in comparison of Sage, which is more dry and deformed, Sphacelus is smoother and lesse deformed. So that considering all these hearbes that the severall Authors doe makes to be Sphacelus, Is sind nons that can be more sitly referred thereunto than the Salvia minor, the lesser Sage: not withstanding that Theophrasius hath can be more fitly referred thereunto than the Salvia minor, the lesser Sage: not withstanding that Theophrasius hath can be more fitly referred thereunto than the Salvia minor, the lesser Sage: not withstanding that Theophrasius hath can be more fitly referred thereunto than the Salvia minor, the lesser sage: not withstanding that Theophrasius hath can be more fitly referred decembers contrarieth it, for that it is as deformed as the greater Sage, for both Mastibies in his last Edition upon more mature deliberation no doubt, and Dalechampius, or the Author of Lugdanensis hath expressly set it downess, and Theophrasius according to the Greeke name before shewed, which is Si

of the Dutch Savie, and by us in English, Sage. The Vertues. A decoction of the leaves and branches of Sage made and drunke, faith Diofcorides, provoketh urine, bringeth downe the feminine courses, helpeth to expell the dead child, and is a remedy against the prickes of the Puffen or Forkfish, and causeth the haires likewife to become blacke : it stayeth the bleeding of wounds, and clenseth foule ulcers or fores : the decostion of the leaves and branches made with wine, doth take away the itching of the cods. if they be bathed therewith. Gallen faith it is of a manifest heating quality, and a little binding, and Etius saith the fame also, but he further saith, that some report that the sumes thereof being taken when it is burnt, doth stay the immoderate fluxe of womens courses, and all other fluxes of theirs: Agripm saith that if childing women whose wombes be too moist and slippery, not able to conceive by reason of that default, shall take a quantity of the juyce of Sage, with a little salt, for foure dayes before they company with their Husbands, it will helpe them to conceive, and also for those that after they have conceived, are subject often to miscarry upon any small occasion, for it caufeth the birth to be the better retained, and to become the more lively : therefore in Cyprus and Egypt, after a great plague, women were forced to drinke the juyce of Sage, to cause them to be the more fruitfull. Orphens saith, that three spoonefuls of the juyce of Sage taken falling with a little honey, doth presently stay the spitting or casting up of blood: For them that are in a confumption, these Pills are much commended. Take of Spiknard and Ginger of each two drammes, of the seed of Sage a little tosted at the fire eight drammes, of long pepper twelve Ginger or each two drammes, or the tect. or Sage a little torted at the fire eight drammes, or long pepper twelve drammes, all these being brought into fine powder, let there bee so much juyce of Sage put thereto, as may make it into a masse, formable for pills, taking a dramme of them every morning salting, and so likewise at night, drinking a little pure water after them. Mathiolus saith, that it is very profitable for all manner of paines of the head, comming of cold, and rheumaticke humours, as also for all paines of the joynts, whether used inwardly or outwardly, and therefore it helpeth such as have the falling sicknesse, the lethargie or drowse evill, such as are dull and heavie of spirit, and those that have the palse, and is of much use in all defluxions or distillations of thin rheume from the head, and for the diseases of the chest or brest. The leaves of Sage and Nettles bruised together, and laid apon the impollume that rifeth behind the eares, doth asswage and helpe it much: also the juyce of Sage taken in warme water, helpeth an hoarfnesse and the cough: the leaves sodden in wine and laid upon any place affected with the Palsie, helpeth much, if the decoction be drunke also. Sage taken with Wormewood is used for the bloody fluxe; Plisy faith it procureth womens courses, and stayeth them comming downe too fast; helpeth the stinging and bytings of Serpents, and killeth the wormes that breed in the eares, and also in fores. Sage is of excellent good the to helpe the memory, by warming and quickning the sences, and the conserve made of the flowers is used to the fame purpose, as also for all the former recited diseases; they are persuaded in Italy that if they cate Sage falting with a little falt, they shall be safe that day, from the danger of the byting of any venemous beast t they use there also never to plant Sage but with Rue among it, or neare it, for feare of Toades and other Serpents breeding under it, and infecting it with their venemous spittle, &cc. the danger whereof is recorded in Boccace, of two Friends or Lovers, that by eating the leaves of that Sage under which a Toade was found to abide, were both killed thereby, and therefore the Poet joyneth them both together to have wholesome drinke, saying; Salvia character faciant tibi pocula inta. Sage hath beene of good use in the time of the plague at all times, and the small Sage more especially (which therefore I thinke our people called Sage of Vertue) the juyce thereof drunke with vineger. The nse of Sage in the Moneth of May, with butter, Parsley, and some salt, is very frequent in our Country to continue health to the body: as also Sage Ale made with it, Rosemary, and other good hearbes for the same purpose, and for teeming women, or fuch as are subject to miscary, as it is before declared. Gargles likewise are made with Sage, Rosemary, Honisuckles, and Plantaine boyled in water or wine, with some Honey and Allome put thereto, to walk cankers, fore mouthes, and throats, or the secret parts of man or woman as need requireth. And with on ther hot and comfortable hearbes to be boyled, so serve for bathings of the body or legges, in the Summer time, espedistribution that the state of the boyletists for ve for bathage of the body of legges, in the summer time, especially to warme the cold joynts or snewes of young or old, troubled with the Palsie or trampe, and to comfort and strengthen the parts. It is much commended against the strict or paines in the side comming of winde, if the grieved place be fomented warme with the decoction thereof in wine, and the hearbe after the boyling be laid warme

CHAP. XX. Horminum. Clary.

Here are divers forts of Clary, fome manured onely, called Garden Clary, others growing wilde whereof I shall here shew you many, collected from fundry parts.

'z. Housimum fatebum vulgare five Scharea. Garden Clary.



bout halfe a yard high, (as farre as ever I could yet observe) divided into severall square branches, whereon are set at every joyne two leaves one against another, which are somewhat broad and round, a little rugged like unto Horehound, but more greene than white, and of a reasonable good and small scent; at the toppes of the stalkes stand divers leaves, one row under another, of a very fine deepe purple violet colour, yet the lowest are paler than the uppermost, and seeme a farre of to be flowers, but nearer observed are discerned to bee but the toppe leaves, the flowers comming forth under them at spaces about the stalkes, of a whitish purple colour, smaller than any of the forts of Clary, standing in brownish purple huskes, which after the flowers are past, while the feed ripeneth, turne themselves downeward, whereby the seed is loft, if it be not gathered in fit time : the roote is small and perisheth every yeare, requiring to bee new fowne in the Spring, for it seldome commeth of the seed that it shed, the Frosts and Winter most likely killing it.

Affirian Clary is somewhat like unto Garden Clary, having a squarestalke about two soote high, very little hairy, divided towards the toppes into smaller branches, whereon doe grow at the joynts two rough leaves, those below being larger than those above, and somewhat smoother, as long and large as a mans hand, unevenly waved about the edges: the slowers are like unto Garden Clary, for the gaping forme, but smaller, and of a white colour, after which come small stag grayish seed, having red ribbes and black lines on them, when it is in flower, it smelleth pretty and sweet,

4. Horminum Germanicum humile. Low Germane Clary.

This small low Clary of Germany hath square and somewhat hairy stalkes, a cubit high, whereon doe grow large beaves, very like unto our garden Clary, two growing at a joynt on the contrary part thereof, one unto another, which are very rough and hairy, somewhat torne in on the edges, and deepely dented likewise, both lesse hoary, and of a lesse strong scent than it; the flowers grow at spaces about the stalkes to the toppes, bowing their spiky heads, which are of a purple colour, not much bigger than Lavender slowers, after which come small blackish seed; the root is of the thicknesse of a mans thumbe, blacke on the outside, with divers sibres set thereto, which perisheth not, but abideth many yeares.

The wild Clary (that groweth in many places of this Land) bath many fquare stalkes, two or three foote high, whereon doe grow broad darke greene leaves, dented about the edges, somewhat rugged and hard in handling, the sowers grow along towards the toppes of the stalkes, like unto the gaping or hooded flowers of the garden Clary, but smaller, and of a bleack blue colour, after which come round brownish seed: the roote is long, tough, and black with divers sore same action, as whereby it taketh fast hold of the ground i this hath a strong smell therein, but nodning so quick as our garden Clary. There is another kinde hereof, the toppes of whose stalkes are purplish, with sowers of a deeper purple colour, and somewhat larger leaves. And another likewise hereof, differing onely in that the tops of the stalkes are green; and not purple, the flower of a pale blue colour, and the leaves a little torne in on the edges.

6. Horminum sylvestre incasum store allo. Hoary wild Clary with a white flower.

This white Clary differeth little from the former, but onely that this hath more hoary leaves than it, a little deeper indented into the edges, and the flowers are wholly white.

7. Horminum 17 - Horminum 18 - Hormi

s. Horminum genumum fativum Dioscoridis. The true garden Clary of Diofiorides.



7. Horminum folveftre Italieum. Italian wild Clary.



4. Herminum Germanicum bumile. Low Germane Clary.

7. Horminum fylvestre Italianm. Italian wild Clary. This Clary groweth with such like square high stalkes as the former, whereon grow in the like manner two leaves at a joynt which are greene, but more rugged or fuller of wrinckles, & somewhat longer, ending in a longer point: the flowers likewise stand at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, in spaces or distances like the other. hankes and branches, in spaces or untances like the other, and hooded or gaping as they are, but smaller, and of a red colour: the seed is small and blacke, standing in the brownish huskes, that conteined the flowers, in the like manner as all the rest doe : the roote is living, and perisheth not after feed bearing.

8. Horminum Sylvestre Lavendula flore. Wild Clary with Spike flowers.

This wild Clary groweth like unto the ordinary wilde Clary, with square hairy stalkes as high as it, set with harder narrower and fmoother leaves, deeplier endented about the edges, and rounder pointed, the flowers are much esse than they; and neither in bignesse or colour, much differing from the flowers of Spike or Lavender, growing in spaces as the rest doe: the seed and rootes differ not, nor the finell hereof much, from the other wild kindes.

9. Horminum stuffer salvifolium. Sage leafed wild

Clary.

The Sage leafed Clary hath low square stalkes, not much above a foot and a halfe high, whereon grow two hard rugged leaves at a joynt, very like unto Sage leaves, hard rugged scaves at a joynt, very like unto page scaves, but not hoary at all, of a darke greene colour, dented about the edges: the flowers grow at spaces round about the stakes, of a faire purple violet colour in some, and more pale in others; or aimost of an ash-colour in others; the feed is black, and so is the root without, but yellow within, and shideth without perifling, as most of these wilde



TRIBE. 1.

9. Herminum fiveftre fatvifolium. Sage leafed wilde Clary.



kinderdoe, the smell hereof is more pleasing and lesse heady than most of the others.

There is another of this kinde that differeth chiefly from it, in that it groweth much higher, and hath thicker that the state of this kinde that differeth chiefly from it, in that it groweth much higher, and hath thicker that the state of both of leaves and flowers, there is no difference.

The low Clary of Candy hath divers leaves lying upon the ground, having every one a long foote-stalke somewhat small toward it, and growing broader to the middle, ending in a small point, and three or source inches long, roughlor rugged, or snipt about the edges: the stalkes are somewhat cornered on which doe grow such like leaves, set by couples as in the rest, and towards the toppes white flowers, very like for forme and colour unto the flowers of Garden Neppe, yet without any fweet fcent to commend it.

11. Horminum angustifolium laciniatum. Torne and narrow leafed Clary.

This Clary is small and low also, growing not above a foote high with his stalkes, which are square and hairy, seldome divided into branches 1 the leaves that are set thereon by couples, as in the other forts, are somewhat small and hairy, about one inch in breadth, and three in length, torne in deepely on the edges, especially the lowest; but those that grow up higher are but onely waved, or grosely endented like the leaves of Scolopendrium, or Milt waste, the flowers are small and white, standing in rundles about the toppes of the stalkes, ending in a long spike, which bendeth downewards with the length : after which come black feed.

12. Horminum luteum five Colus Iovis. Yellow wilde Clary, or Impiters diftaffe.

This kinde of yellow wilde Clary, hath divers large hoary, or whitish greene leaves, dented about the edges, standing upon long fooce-ftalkes, riling from the roote, which are broader at the bottome, smoother also, and somewhat fat or clammy in handling, as the square stalkes also are, and somewhat hairy, that arise from among them to the height of two or three foote, whereon are fet by couples such like leaves as grow below, but somewhat leffer: as the toppes of the stalkes the flowers come forth, set at spaces, which are gaping, and like unto Clary, but of
a faint yallow colour, after which come brownish black seed; the roote is composed of many long strings, whereby it taketh ftrong hold in the ground, and abideth many yeares : both leaves and flowers finell formewhat ftrong. 13. Sclarea Athiopica five Athiopis laciniatit, & non laciniatis foliss. Plaine and jagged Athiopian Clary.

The nearer refemblance that both these Ethiopian hearbs have, the one being fee forth in my former Worke, under i ne neaver reiemblance that both these Ethiopian hearbs have, the one peing set forth in my former Worke, under the mame of Echiopian Mullein, hath made me upon more reature cogitation and deliberation, to what genus or kind they ought to be belt referred, rather to Joyne them to this tribe of the Claries, and effectially to our common garden Clary, than to the Verbasca Mulleins, as all Authors before me have done; for although they may be Wollins in regard of their woollines, yet the whole forme and frame of leaves, flowers and faed are more like unto the garden Clary, as also the time of abiding and perishing, as the Clary doth altersfeed-bearing, which few of the other wild Claries doe: and firely Mulleins they cannot properly be, in regard of their hooded or gaping flowers, which no Mulleins properly so called have, as I have shewed more largely in the Chapter of Sage going before, and

TRIBE I.

12. Horminum luteum fire Colus lovis. Yellow wilde Clary or lupiters diffaffe.



13. Sclarca Aethiopica five Acthopis i on lacintat.a:





in this. The description hereof is in this manner. Each of them have divers very large leaves spread upon the ground; every one nigh a foote long, and almost halfer foote broad, ending in a point, in the one smooth, and in the other very much torne in on the edges on all sides, and depact the reabouts, both also of a whirtin hoary greene colour, with moth white hoar intelle or woollinesse upon them in the middle whereof rifleth up a hoary squarestalke, divided toward the toppe into this in the middle whereof with the small branches, whereon are set divers intalier reaves, and at the toppes divers large white hooded stowers, the one like the other, set at distances about the branches: after which come the seed, two alwayes joyned together in one seed welfell, which are brownish, the one like the other also. The plants doe both die after seed time, which is usually the income year after the springing.

The first is planted onely in Gardens, and so is the second in these Westerne parts of Europe, both on this side and beyond the Alpes, by the judgement of the best Authors. The third was first brought by a dudanta into these parts ont of Spain. The sourch is wild in many places of Garmany. The shift is wild in our owne Country, almost every where by the way sides; and so is the other of this kind with the purple stilkes, but the other with greene stalkes groweth in Hingary; and divers other places in Garmany. The first Classian similar sources of the second in the Medowes neare Sopronium in Plangary. The second in the Medowes neare Sopronium in Plangary. The second in the Country. The eighth grew with Classian of the second second in the second in

throughout al Hungary in great plenty; and in Antiria, & in many other places. The last as Dioscorides saith, on Mount Ida in Phrygia, and in Mellenia, but of late dayes gathered from some of the Hills of Greece and Illyria, that are neare the Sea, but is chiefly kept in Gardens.

The Time

They all flower in the Summer Moneths of Iune and Iuly, yet fome a little later than others, and their feed is ripe in August, or thereabouts.

The Names.

These are called in Greeke of miror and Te opuar qued moes the envesian mapegua ad venerem frimulat . 22 Dieserides faith : for one fignifieth imperu quodam ferri quemadmodum in venerem proni : because it provoketh to venery. And Gaza that translated Theophrast m into Latine, translateth the word into Geminalis, from the fruitfulnesse it capseth most likely in bearing twinnes, in Latine also Horminum. We call it in English Clary, of the Latines Scarles, or Sciarea, which as Anguillara faith, is fo called of the Ethiopians, and is alwayes taken for our ordinary Garden Clary, gaaf Cleere eye. The first ordinary Clary is Clufius his first kinde of wild (lary : with Matthiolas, Camerarius. Gefore and others called Sclares and Sclares hortenfis, with Lobel Scarles; with Tragus Gallitricum fatioum. and with Lugdunensis and Gerard Galitticum, Horminum, and Orminum with Cordus and others: but Ruellius and Fuchins take it to be the Garden Horminum of Dioscorides, which Matthiolus contrarieth, and Dodoneus taketh it to be Horminum (sluestre of Dioscorides, and Dalechampius upon Pliny, Scordium alterum Pliny: by Fracastorius Sideritis Heraclea; of Dodonaus and Durantes Orvala, and is called likewise by some others Centrum Galli, and Matrifalvia. It is taken of some to be the Scoparia whereof Pliny maketh mention among the Sideritides and some his Tuffilago altera; others take it to be Phorbion of Galen or Baccharis of Dioscorides, & some Alettorolophus of Pliny: Pliny as I shewed you before in the Chapter of Horehound, mistakethevery where the Greeke word against, which is Horehound, as if it were meason porrum Leekes, for here he faith that Clary hath the leaves of Leekes, reciting the words of Dioscorides, when as he should have said like unto Horehound. The second kinde here set downe, is called by Matchielus Hormisum domesticum, and by Lacuna, Anguikara, Dodonaus, Lobel, Casalpinus, Caster Du-rantes, Lugdunensis, Camerarius, Tabermontanus, and Baubinus, Horminum or Horminum sativum, or Herminum verum, (although Gerard against the authority of so many worthy and learned Writers saith, they are deceived without shewing his reasons how, and calleth it wild Clary with purple leaves) in English The true Garden Clary of Dioscorides and others. The third is called Horminum Syriacum, both by Camerarius and Banhinus, and was brought out of Syria by the name of Bifarmar or Rifermas, and called also Aman by some, in English Assirian Clay. The fourth is called by Clusius in his Pannonick observations, Horminum silvestre latifolium Pannonicum primum, and is his third Horminum fylvestre, in his Hiltory of plants: in English Germany Clary. The sisth is our ordinary wild Clary called Oculus Christi, and Horminum sylvestre vulgare: of Fuchsius, Cordus, Gesner, Lonicerus, Turner, Lobel, Camerarius, Lugdunensis, Clusius, and others. Gerard his figure of Colus Iovis is the true figure of this wilde Clary. Brunfelfins calleth it Salvia agrestis: and Bester that set forth the Garden of Eystot, Salvia agrestis flore purpureo. Tragus and Gesner Salvia sivestris & vera. It is likely also to bee Dodonaus his fourth Orvala silvestris. Cafalpinus faith, it is the common Gallitricum in Italy. Tabermon anus callethit Sclarea fluestris, And somewould make it to be Pliny his Alectorolophus, and others to be a kinde of Verbenaca recta, upright Vervaine: and of Banhinus Horminum pratense solys serratis. The fixth is called by Clusius Horminum solvestre 4 nives flore, and is the other for of his fourth wild kinde in his History of plants. Gerard his figure of Horminum strugger, is the true figure of this plant. Tabermone anns calleth it Sclares strugger of this plant. Tabermone anns calleth it Sclares strugger of the great Booke of Effects Strugger aerestis flore albo, in English hoary wild Clary with a white flower. The seventh is the fourth fort of the sourch kinde of wild Clary by Clusses, of Bashims Horminum majus felis profundins incife: in English Italian Clary with a red flower. The eight is Clusses his first fort of the fourth kind of wild Clary which hee had from Spaine by the name of Eaccharis, and groweth at Greenewich also. Tabermontanus calleth it Sclarea Hipanica, and Gerard Gallitricum alterum, of Bauhinus Horminum Slvefire lavendula flore: and Clusius saith it is the Sideritis quernosolio of Lusdunenfis, in English wild Clary with spike flowers. The ninth is the Horminum sylvestre of Matthiolus, Casalpinus, Caftor Durances and Lugdunonsis, Tragus, calleth it Salvia slvestris adriterina, of Lobel it is called Verbascum nigrum salvifolium purpureo flore: and so also of Lugdunensis, it is Dodonaus his Orunia altera, and Glusius his fift kinde of wilde Clary, whereof there are two forts, the one greater than the other, as is fet downe in the descriptions. Baubinus calleth them Horminum sylvestre salvifolium majus & minus. The tenth is Clusius his sixth kinde of wilde Clary which he called Horminum minus supinum Creticum, and in English Candy Clary. The eleventh is called by Banhinu Horminum angustifolium laciniatum & folijs Scolopendria at Alempelier, it was as hee said, sent him likewise by the name of Horminum Greticum album. The twefith is called by Lovel, Clusim, Camerarius, Lugdunensis, Esstetensis, and Gerard Colm Iovis. Dodonam calleth it Orvala tertia. Casalpinus Melinum, Dalechampius and Lingdonenfis Galeopfis lutea, and is Clufins his fecond wild Clary. Some call it Camphorata, some Sphacelus, and others thinke it to be Stachy: Plinij. Banhinus calleth it Horminum luteum glutinofum. Some others also call it Horminum lureum, and Horminum Tridensinum. The thirteenth is of two forts, the one called Ashiopis, and the other Ethiopis altera, and by Bauhinus who onely hath written thereof, Athiopis latinian folio, which I have called in Latine Sclarea Athiopica laciniata, as I doe the other Athiopis five Sclarea Athiopica mediciniata, for the reasons before alleaged in English Platine and jagged Ethiopian Clary: The Italians call Garden Elary Sclarea, Sclarea is Scharia, and herba di S. Giovanni, and thereon in Latine berba S. Ioanni; and the white Clary Horminis: the French call the garden kinde Orvale & toute bonne, and the wilde fort Orvale Santagia; the Germanes call the one Scarlack, and the other wilder Scarlack, the Dutch Scarley, and wild Scarley in English Caryand wild Clary, and Ocaline Santagia; the Germanes call the one Oculus Christi.

Our garden Clary (as I faid before) that Distinguish thinketh to be the right wilde Clary of District. Because it is of greater form and vertue than any of the other forts, which are called wild Clary, the Districts said that the wild kind is more effectuall than the tame of garden kinde) is of most see in all Christian Commiss. I thinke for any inward cause, for the true kinde of Disserties, and the relt of the wild kindes here see less owne are lesse used, as I thinke, and to lesse effect: but the seed thereof chiefly, as well as of our garden Clary, is used to be put into the

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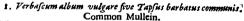
eyes to cleare them from any moates, or other fuch like things are gotten within the liddes to offend them, as also to cleare them from white or red spots in them. The Muccilage of the seed of either fort made with water and applyed to tumors or swellings, disperseth and taketh them away, and also draweth forth splinters, thornes, or other things gotten into the flesh, the leaves used with vineger either by it selfe, or with a little honey, doth helpe hot inflammations, as also Biles, Felons, and the hot inflammations that are gathered by their paines, if it be apply. ed before they be growne too great. The powder of the dryed leaves put into the nose provoketh neefing, and thereby purgeth the head and braines of much rheume and corruption. It provoketh to venery, either the feed or the leaves taken in wine, It is in much use with men or women that have weake backes, to helpe to strengthen the reines, either used by it selfe, or with other hearbes that conduce to the same effect, and in tansies often, or the Table, is not unpleasant to any, but specially profitable for those, for whom, as I said, it is convenient. Lobel and Pena faith, that some Brewers of Ale and Beere in these Northerne regions (I thinke they meane the Netherlands for so Dodoneu, meaneth) doe put it into their drinke to make it the more heady, fit to please drunkards, who thereby according to their feverall dispositions, become either dead drunke, or foolish drunke, or madde drunke It bringeth downe womens defired ficknesse, and expelleth the secondine, or after birth. It is used in Italy to be given to women that are barren through a cold and moist disposition, to heate and dry up that moisture, and to helpe them to be fruitfull, and stayeth the whites, it helpeth also a cold stomacke oppresse, with cold slegme, purgeth the head of rheume and much corruption, the overmuch use hereof offendeth the head, and is hurtfull for the brainand memory. Yellow Clary, or Impiters distaffe is hot and drying, and the juyce is of especiall good use to clense and heale foule ulcers. The Ethiopion Clary is commended for the roughnesse of the throat, and to helpe to expe ctorate the rotten and purulentous matter in the Pluresie, or in other coughes, either the decoction of the root drunke, or made into an Electuary with honey. Diofeorides faith also, it is good for those that are troubled with the Sciarica.

CHAP. XXI.

Verbascum. Mullein.

Any of the Verbasca Mulleins that are properly so called, doe grow wild in divers and severall places in so rowne Country, and therefore are not usually brought into gardens, yet because some of them are more rare, and seldome met withall. I thinke it not amisse to shew you all of them here, with those also that have beene sent us from beyond Sea.

1. Verbascum album vulgare sive Tapsus barbatus communis.



The common white Mullein hath many faire large woolly white leaves lying next the ground, somewhat longer than broad, pointed at the ends, and as it were dented about the edges: the stake risch up to bee soure or five foote high, covered over with such woolly leaves as the lowest, but lesser, so that no stake can be seene for the multitude of leaves thereon up to the slowers, which come forth on all sides of the stake, without any branches for the most part, and are many set together in a long spike, in some of a gold yellow colour, in others more pale, consisting of sive round pointed leaves, which afterwards give small round heads, wherein small brownish seed is contained: the roote is long, white and wooddy, perishing ever after it hath borne seed.

2. Verbascum Danicum bumile. Dwarfe Mullein of Denmarke. This small Mullein groweth like the ordinary Mullein with yellow flowers, having such like woolly leaves growing thick together at the bottome, but much smaller: the stalke riseth not up above a foote high at the most, set with some leaves thereon from the bottome: the slowers are very large for the proportion of the plant, and yellow like the ordinary, differing in no other thing from it.

3. Verbascum mas folijs longiaribus. White Mullein with long leaves.

This Mullein hath many thicke white woolly leaves lying upon the ground, like unto the common white Mullein, but that they are formewhat narrower, and thereby feeming longer: from a mong which rifeth up a round hard woolly Italke, about the foote high, fet with the like leaves, as grow below, but finaller unto the middle thereof, where it beginneth to give flowers, and n forme plants and places to divide it felfe into branches, whereon refer many flowers, growing round about the Italkes or brait he thicke rogether, confilling every one of five ground pointed leaves, of a which the light which the confilling every one of five ground pointed leaves, of a which colour, and in fome plants and places more yellow,

with a few yellow threads in the middle: in whole places afterwards come round hard feed veffels, very like

unto the feed vessell of Foxe-gloves, or Finger-flowers, but not fo long, wherein is contained very faiall and brownish feed: the roote is formewhat long, thicke and hard, but not wooddy, with divers long fibres fet thereunto.

4. Verbascum famina flore also wel pallido. Sweet white Mullein.

The fweet white Multen hash white hoary and woolly leaves like the other, but longer, narrower, and more indented about the colors, and not formany growing below on the ground; the stalke is woolly, and riseth higher than the forman, having greater flowers growing at the toppes, much sweeter also than it, and of a white colour; wherein sometimes some reddish lines are to bee seene therein; in other things this different not from the former.

G. Kerhafcam nigram vulgare. Ordinary black Mullein. Our ordinary black Mullein hath leaves nothing woolly or hairy, but of a darke greene colour fomewhat large, longer pointed, and dented unevenly about the edges, the stalke rifeth almost as high as the common white Mullein, and usually parted at the toppes into some branches, bearing long spiky heads of gold yellow slowers, and in some tending to purple like the other, with some threads in the middle, which are reddish in some, and purplish in others: the seed is like the other: the roote perisheth after seed time as the other doth: the whole plant hath a stronger or

more grievous smell in it than the white kinde.

6. Verbascum nigrum adorasum. Sweete black Mullein.

This black Mullein hath foure or five leaves lying upon the ground somewhat long and broad, ending in a long point, somewhat hard, and as it were crumpled, of a darke greene colour, without any manifest dents or notchings about the edges: from among which riseth up a round hard greene stalke three stote high, oftentimes without any branches, but more often divided into two or three branches, whereon grow many yellow flowers smaller and thicker set together, that is, two or three at a place, than in any other, and smelling pretty sweet, which fall away without giving of seed in the most that I have observed, or very seldome bearing small seed in round small heads: the roote is somewhat great and long, with divers sibres annexed unto it, and perishet not, but abideth ma-

7. Verbascum laciniatum. Iagged Mullein.
This jagged Mullein hath large and long leaves unevenly cut in on the edges, seeming to bee waved, somewhat like the leaves of Horned Poppy, of a darke greene colour, and a little hairy withall: the stalke is small and greene, but high, and branched diversly, bearing smaller yellow flowers, and more sparsedly set than in the other blacke

forts, the feed and roote are not unlike the others. Lobel in Adversaria should seeme to set out this plant as Ban-binus and other doe intimate, and as himselfe doth demonstrate it to be Verbascum alind Matthioli: but his description both of the order, forme, and colour of the flowers in his, is much differing from this: for he saith the flowers are set under the salkes, as Sage or wild Clary are, and of the same forme and colour, and thereupon giveth it the title of Verbascum pupureum Erneafolium, as it is to be amended: and in his observations, Verbascum silvestre salvi-strumtum.

8. Verbascum Salvifolium exoticum Cistoides. Sage-leased Mullein.
This strange Mullein hath from a wooddy roote, divers white hoary leaves like unto Sage leaves, but whiter, thicker, and rounder pointed, every one having a long soote stalke, from among which rise up divers hoary white round stalkes, set here and there with such like whitish leaves, but a little smaller and narrower: at the toppes of the stalkes stand divers slowers, one above another, consisting of sive round pointed leaves, of a yellow colour, with a few reddish threads thereon.

9. Verbasculum folis Salvia tennifolia Syriacum. Small Sage-leased Mullein of Syria.

Although I never saw this plant, yet because Lobel who first set it forth, entimeth it Phiomos, and placeth it among the Verbasca Mulleins. I can doe no lesse then shew you it also with them, with this my note of Verbasculum, rather than Verbascum, from the polture of the slowers differing from all the other. Take therefore this short description of Lobels, untill a more exact may be given. It hath long, narrow, and pointed leaves like unto the lesser, or Pigge Sage, all hoary as the square stalkes are, which have also much woodlinesse on them: the slowers are yellow, mny standing together, at their toppes somewhat like to those, of the wild Campion, or Flower of Briston, called by divers Nonesiuch.

The Place.

The first groweth by the side wayes and Lanes in many places in this Land: the second in the fields betweene Croneaberg and Hafnia, neare Elsenere in Denmarks, there observed by Lobel. The third and sourth doe grow but in some places of our owne Country, so that one shall hardly sinde a plant in a great way. The sit in many places likewise, both in Kens, Surrey, Essex, and elsewhere, The six is sometimes also to be found wikd abroad, but



5. Ferbastum nigrum vægstre. Ordinary blacke Mullein.

ke

TRIBE. 1.

7. Verbascum laciniarum. Iagged Mullein.



9. Verbafculum folijs Salvie tenuifolie Syriacum. Small Sage leafed Syrian Mullein-



8. Verbafcum Salvifolium exeticum Ciffoides. Sage leafed Mullein.



yer scarsely to be met with, and indeed unlesse one well exercised in the knowledge of plants, doe light upon it, and know it, it will scarse be regarded of a great many others. The seventh Lobel sain he found neare the raines of an old Church, by the Bathes at Bathe in England. The eight is a stranger to us, we have onely the knowledge that it groweth at Padoa, or thereabouts, in a garden of a Signor Clarissmo of Venice, called Contareni. And the last is a greater stranger than it.

The Time.

All these Mulleins doe flower about July, except the eighth and the last of whose time we are as yet ignorant, but hope shortly to be so well informed that we may informe others.

The Names. Verbascum is called in Greek φλόμ@ from φλέρο μτο & φλόξ φλόρ@ flamma, for that it served as a weeke to put into lampes to burne; and of the Latines Candela regia and Candelaria, because the elder age used the stalkes dipped in Suet to burne, whether at Funeralls or otherwise, and so likewise the English name Higtaper, for Hightaper, the h being left out, used in the same manner, as a Taper or Torch. It hath also some other names in Latine, as Thap'm Thiap'm, and Tap'ms barbatus, and Lanaria, in English also some call it Torches, some Bullockes longwort, some Hares beard, and some Impiters staffe : The first is called Verbascum mas, and Verbascum mas latifolium of most Writers. The second hath no other name than is in the title. The third is called by some Verbascum ma and by some Famina & e converso, Lobel calleth it in his observations Verbascum famina, and in his Icones, he calleth it Phlomos alter, Verbascum lychnite Matthioli: of Fuchsius it is called Verbascum candidum mas : of Dodonaus in French, of Turner and Gefner, in hort, it is called Verbascum album famina : and of Dodonaus in Latine Verbascum angustins; in English, white Mullein with long leaves. The fourth is called by Lobel Tapsus barbatus maximus odorasus meridionalium (and not Septentronalium as Baubinus hath

it) flore albo, in English Sweet white Mullein. The sit is called Verbascum nigrum of all others. The sixt is not set forth by any other Author that I can finde than by Baubinus, who onely remembreth it, as a kind of his sirst yellow Blattaria, or peradventure that Blattaria of Pliny with many branches: for the common blacke wilde Mullein is not this, but another plant, and therefore the name in the title is sufficient for it. The seventh is called by Matthiolus Verbascum aliudand Lobel so sait also, and the serve of the sait also, and the sait allowed the serve of the sait also, and saith Lobel saileth it Verbascum laciniatum Matthioli, and Camerarius Verbascum sufformas alivia folio, and saith he had it out of Contarenus his garden, by the name of Verbascum Cificoides: in English I have called it sage, leased Mullein, because I saide it may be a Mullein, in regard the flowers are Cistus saltens which is answerable to the rest of the right Mulleins. The last is called by Lobel Phlomos lychnitis altern Syriaca, Lugdunensis & Baubinus, Verbascum jolio Saiviz tenuifolia. It is called by the Italians Verbasco, and Tasso barbasso: by the Spaniards Verbasco as is abovessid.

The Theater of Plants.

The Vertues.

Mullein is commended by Diofcorides against laskes and fluxes of the belly, if a small quantity of the root be given in wine : the decoction thereof drunke is profitable for those that are builten, and for those that have crampes and convultions; and likewife for those are troubled with an old cough; the decoction thereof gargled, eafeth the paines of the toothache. If the feed and flowers hereof, together with the flowers of Camomill, and the powder of dryed Venice Turpentine, be calt upon a few quick coales in a chafing-difh, or fuch like other thing fer into a Clofe-foole, and the party fitting bare over the fumes, that is troubled with the piles or falling downe of the fundament, or any the paines of that place, doth give much eafe and helpe : as also for those that have a great desire to goe often to the ftoole and can doe nothing, especially to such as have the bloody Flixe. An oyle made by the often mitulion of the flowers, is of very good effect for the piles alfo. The decoction of the roote in red wine, or in water, if there be an agrie, wherein red hot steele hath beene often quenched, doth stay the bloody flixe. The same also openeth the obstructions of the bladder and reines when one cannot make water. A decoctian of the leaves hereof, and of Sage. Marjerome, and Camomill flowers, and the places bathed therewith, that have their veines and finewes tarke with cold, or with crampes, doth bring them much ease and comfort. It is faid that there is not a better remedy found out for the hot gowt then to drinke three ounces of the distilled water of the flowers every morning and evening for some dayes together. Arnaldus saith, that if two drams of the juyce of the rootes of Mullein before it beare stalke, be taken in a draught of Muscadine at every time, for three or foure times one after another. an houre before the fitt of the quartane ague commeth upon any, it shall furely helpe them. The juyce of the leaves and flowers being laid upon rough warts, as also the powder of the dryed rootes rubbed on, doth easily take them away, as Marthiolus faith, although it will doe no good to those that are smooth: and that the powder of the drved flowers is an especiall remedy for those are troubled with belly aches, or the paines and torments of the collick. The decoction of the root hereof, and so likewise the leaves is of great effect to dissolve the tumors or swellings, as also the inflammations of the throat. The seed and leaves boyled in wine, and after laid to any place that is prickt with a thorn, hath a folinter, or fuch like thing got into the flesh, draweth the forth speedily, easeth the paines, and healeth them also. The leaves being bruised wrapped in double papers, and covered with hot ashes and embers, to bake a while, and then taken forth and laid warme upon any botch or boyle that happeth in the groine or share, by filthinesse or otherwise, doth dissolve and heale them. The seed hereof bruised, boyled in wine, and laid upon any member out of joynt after it is fet in againe, taketh away all fwellings and paines thereof. The leaves and toppes of the leffer white Mullein boyled in water, and laid upon the places pained with the gowt, doth wondroufly eafe them. The distilled water of the flowers hereof dropped into the eyes, taketh away the watering of them, as also taketh away that rednesse of the face, is called in Latine Gutta Rosacea, and in English, the Rose, if it bee washed therewith often, having a little Camphire dissolved in it. The water is likewise used against running or creeping fores, or any other deformity of the skin. The flowers bruifed and made up into an oyntment with the yolke of fores, or any other deformity of the skin. In howers bruned and made up into an oyntment with the yorke or an egge, a few crummes of bread, and the juyce of leekes laid upon the painefull piles when they fwell, doth eafe the paines exceedingly, and helpe to bring them into their right place. Country men doe often give their Cattell that are troubled with coughes, the broth of the hearbe to drinke with good fuccesse, as also to those that by casualty, or through loosenesse and weakenesse, yoyd out their guts behind them. The leaves also a little bruised, and laid or bound to a Horse foote that is grievously prickt with shooting, doth wonderfully heale it in a short space Dioseorides faith it was a report in his time, that if dryed figges were lapped in the leaves of female Mullein. which is that with large and white flowers, they will not putrifie at all. The golden flowers of the blacke Mullein boyled in lye, dyeth the haires of the head yellow, and maketh them faire and smooth. The leaves boyled in wine and a little honey put to it, is fit to wash and clenie foule ulcers, and boyled in vineger, doth helpe greene wounds. Taken also with Rue it is a remedy against the stinging of Scorpions.

CHAP. XXII.

Blattaria. Moth Mullein.

Lattaria is certainely a kind of black Mullein, and therefore to follow next, whereof there are fundry varieties as shall be shewed.

1. Blattaria lutea odorata. Sweet yellow Moth Mullein.

This sweet Moth Mullein hath sundry grayish greene leaves lying on the ground, somewhat long and broad, and little or nothing snipt about the edges, but pointed at the ends: the stalkes are two or three soote high, with some smaller leaves on them, branching forth from the middle upwards into many long branches, stored wish sharp small pale yellow slowers, of a small sweete scent, yet stronger than in the others, and seldome giveth seed, but abideth in the roote, which sew or none of the other doe.

L. Blattaria lutee odorata.



Fiore ca-

. Blattaria flore luteo. 5. Flore #to. Yellow Moth Mullein.



2, Blattaria lutea major sive Hispanica. The greater yellow Moth Mullein.

This Spanish kinds hath longer and greener leaves than the former, rounder also at the ends than the next that followeth the stalke is stronger and higher than it also whereon besides the leaves grow toward the roppe many gold yellow flowers, confishing of five leaves a piece, as all the refigion, not so purplish threads in the middle, formed fomewhat like unto a five, after which come in their places round threads, 3000 me. three, or more fometimes together, but most infually one wherein lye small dusky seed: the roote is not great, or full of fibres, but perisheth every yeare, after it hath given feed, except that it abide sometime in a milde winter. 3. Blattaria lutea minor five vulgaris. The ordinary yellow

Moth Mullein. This yellow Moth Mullein (that is most frequent in our Interpretation Moth Mulicin (that is most prepare in our gardens) hath fuch like long leaves as the laff, but narrower and roundly dented about the edges; the stake, is usually fingle, and without branches, whereon stand such like gold yellow showers, but lesser, with the like purple threads in the niddle: the feed vessels are fingle, and the feed, small, both fo like the last, that they cannot be distinguished: the roote likewise perisheth every yeare after seed time.

4. Blattaria flore succepturpurascente. Cloth of Gold Moth.

Mullein.

The greatest notes of difference betweene this and the last described, confilterh first in the flower, which is a yellowish purple, or the ground yellow, overshadowed with a bright crimfon colour, which is of much delight; the threads in the middle are not to purple red as in the former, but neare unto middle are not to purple red as in the former, our neare unto the colour of the flower: fecondly, it feldome beareth feed: thirdly, it doth longer abide in the roote, although in a hard Winter it will perish like the two last this out of doubt hath beene raised from the seed of the last. Lobel setteth forth a fort hereof with greene flowers which I never faw.

5. Blattaria flore albo. White Moth Mullein.
The leaves of this Moth Mullin are of a little fresher green The leaves of this Moth Mullin are of a little frether green colour, and tharper dented about the edges, in other things it different not from the ordinary yellow, but that the flowers are pure white, and hath the like purple threads like flyes creeping up as it were in the middle of the flowers.

6. Blattaria flore purpare. Purple Moth Mullein.

The leaves of this purple Moth Mullein are broader, thore are not purple to the flowers.

ter, and of a grayer greene colour than the former, and without any denting for the most part, yet pointed at the ends: the stake rifeth not so high as the former, but sometimes branched, bearing such like flowers: of a faire deepe blue or purple colour, tending to redneffe, the threads in the middle of the flower being yellow: the seed vessels hereof are smaller ler than in the former: the roote is long, thick, and blackish on the outside, abiding sundry yeares, and rifeth plentifully from the shedding of it owne seed.

The blue Moth Mullein differeth in nothing from the last, but in the colour of the flower, which is of a paler blush violet colour.

7. Blattarja Cretica incana rotundo laciniato folio. Hoary Candy moth Mullein with round torne leaves.

This Candy Mullein hath round hoary stalkes, rising upto the height of a foot and a halfe, whereon are fet divers leaves without order, which are long, and as it were torne into finaller leaves, for every leafe hath small pieces of leaves, for on each fide of the middle ribbe thereof, separated from the end leafe, which is fomewhat broad, round, and a little dented about the edges, the whole leafe is very hoary, covered as it were with a woolly downe (especially in the hot Country where it groweth, but here it is hoary, white; and not so woolly) from the middle of the stalke upwards it breaken forth fometimes into branches, whereon doe grow yellow flowers, very like unto the flowers of the vellow Blattaria,

6. Blattaria flore purpureo. Purple Moth Mullein.

TRIBE. 1.

7. Blattaria Cretica incana roundo laciniato foito.
Hoary Candy moth Mullein with round pointed leaves.





but smaller: after which come small round heads, containing small browne seed, both heads and feed being smaller than those of the other Blattaries : the root perisheth with us at the fitth approach of winter, and seldome giveth ripe feed, because it flowreth so late, whereby we are to seeke of new feed every yeare.

8. Blattaria Cretica incana longiore laciniato folio. Hoary Candy Mullein with long leaves. This other Candy Mullein is in manner of growing, hoarinefle of leaves, yellow colour of the flowers, and in other things like unto the former, the onely difference, in this from the other is, in that the end leafe hereof upon every stalke is more long than the former, (which is as broad as long, making it seems almost round) and the heads of feed are somewhat longer also.

9. Blattaria altera folio rotundo flore luteo. Round leafed Moth Mullein.
The first leaves of this Mullein are fomewhat long and pointed at the end, but those that are set upon the stalkes, are all round pointed, and not so long every one, compassing the stalke at the bottome of the leafe, and are of a darke greene colour on the upperfide, and grayish or hoary underneath : at the setting on of every leafe unto the stalke, come forth likewise two other smaller leaves, and from the middle of them shoot forth two or three slowers upon small long foot-stalkes, which are yellow, with purple threads in the middle of them, like unto the other Blattarias: the heads and feed are small like unto the other, and the roote perisheth after feed time, as most of them

also doe, and often groweth by the shedding of it owne seed.

10. Verbascum frutescens spinosum, sive Blattaria Cretica spinosa. Thorny Moth Mullein of Candy. I was in some doubt with my selfe whether this plant should belong to the Verbasca, as some would have it, or to the Blattaries, but finding ir more agreeing with these than with them, although it bee wooddy or shrubbie. I have here placed it in his proper place, as I thinke. It rifeth up with many finall heary, hard and wooddy branches, fpreading round about the roote, not above a foote and a halfe high, dividing it felle into many sender branches, which are tender and greene while they are young, but quickly after turne hard and hoary, every sprigge of the branches ending in a sharpe thorne; the leaves are many set together at spaces of the stalkes and branches, somewhat like unto the leaves of the Sea-Rockgilloflower; but much smaller and shorter, a little torne about the edges, but towards the toppes smaller and smaller, and not cut in at all, and of an hoary colour : towards the rops of the branches also come forth many flowers, dispersedly set thereon (and not as the Blattaries or Verbascas doe, in a long spike) but consist of sive round pointed yellowish leaves, with some purple threads in the middle of them, like unto the Blattaria: after which come such like round hard heads, containing small browne seed like unto them also: in Candy and other warme Countries, when it is growne old, it beareth a great bushy and thorny head, as it is here expressed: the roote is hard, long and wooddy, spreading much under ground, and abideth many yeares in the natural places of those warme Countries where it groweth, but must have some coverture or defence with us against the extremities of our Winters, else it will hardly endure.

10. Blattaria Cretica (pinefa. Thorny Moth Mulicia of Candy

10. Summitates Blatterie shimofa cum jam adoleverit planta. The tops of the thorny moth Mulkin when it is grown old.





The Place:

The first, third, and fift forts have beene found in severall places of our Land, as well in Kent on Black beath, and neare Detford, as in other places: the other 3. of the first fixe forts are onely nursed up with us in gardens, their naturall place being not knowne, but the other forts that follow, except the ninth, doe grow in fandy, and from the see have beene fent by Honorius Bellus, an Italian Phylition, in his time abiding in Candy, to divers persons in Italy, as to Iohannes Pona of Verona, and others there, and to Clusius, and Planteau in the Low-countries, and to Baubinus and others: The ninth Baubinus faith he onely found in his Apothecaries garden in Bafil. The Time.

They all flower in Summer, and give their feed prefently after. The Names.

The name Blattaria in Latine hath beene imposed hereon from Blattis in se contrabentibus, as Pliny saith (for it hath no Greeke name.) The first fixe or feven forts have their names in their titles, as most Authors call them, but the seventh being the first Candy kind, Honorius Bellus first wrote of, and called it Auturus, or Artiurus, and faith he is bold so to doe, not knowing better whereunto to referre it, (although it doth not throughly agree to the Auturns, or Archurus of Dioscorides) which he sent to Clusius. I finding it better to agree with Blatteria, than any o ther plant, have put it under that tribe, and have given it an English name, according to the rest of the Blattarias, Hoary Candy Moth Mullein with round pointed leaves. Banhinus in his Pinax calleth it Verbaseum humile (retieum laciniatum, and the Italian Pona, Verbascum fruticosum auriculatum. Columna saith it was sent unto him with the name of Marum Creticum, but he calleth it Verbascum Brassica solio, and referreth it to that Verbascum of Dioscorides, that hath the lease of a Colewort. The eighth Pond in his Italian Baldus calleth Arturi secunda species. The ninth Baubinus calleth Verbascum foliys subrotundis flore Blattarie, and I in English Round leased Moth Mallein. The last is called in Candy Galastivida quast lattea stivida, as Honorius Bellus saith, that sent it to Clusius (but Baubinus calleth it Glassivida) who thereupon finding the leaves to be like unto Sea Stockgilloflower, called it Leucoium spinosum Creticum, but withall saith it is in flower differing from them, because all the kindes of Stockgilloshowers have but foure leaves in every flower, and this hath five. Some others therefore would give it a more proper name as they thinke, and call it Verbascum frutescens spinosum Creticum incanum, from the hoarinesse of the leaves and stalkes, but I thinke it may more fitly be raunged with the Blattarius, as I said before, for the reasons there expresfed, in English Thorny Moth Mullein of Candy.

The Vertues. I can finde no Author hath spoken of any other properties belonging to any of these Blattaries, then those Fling doth ascribe to the ordinary fort, that is, to gather Mothes unto it, whereforer it is layed.

CHAP. XXIII. Stachas. Cassidony.

there are two kindes of Stachas, one with a purple flower, the other with a yellow, of each whereof there are divers forts; Heliochrysum also is added unto them, by Bashims and others, that entitle many forts of Christenie with that name, but I doe not fo thinke it fitt.

1. Stacha vulgaris. The ordinary Cassidony or French

Lavender.

The common Sticadove as we will it in fome places, or French
Lavender that groweth with us, it is note tender plant than lavender, and more tike an hearth, than a wifth or shrub, not above a foot der, and more like an hearth, than a thin or furth, not above a foot and a halfe high, having diany, narrow long whitifu greene leaves like unso Lavender; bus foiter and smaller, fer at severall distances about the stalkes; which special in fundry branches, at the tops whereoft and long and round, and meetimes foure-square heads, of a darke greenish purple course impact of many scales, from which come forth the stowers of a bluish purple colour, after which follow seed vessels, which are somewhat whitish when they are ripe, containing blacking browne seed within them; the core is former when woods? roote is somewhat wooddy, and will hardly abide our cold Winters, except in some places, or before it have flowred: the whole plant is somewhat sweet, but nothing so much as Lavender.

2. Stachas vulgaris flore albo. White flowred Cassidony. This Cassidony differeth not from our ordinary garden Cassidony in any other thing so much as in the flowers, for although the leaves grow thick together upon the branches, being a little greener, and not altogether fo white, and the heads short likewife, yet the flowers starting from among the scales, are larger than in the other, and of a pure white colour, which is very rare to meete with.

3. Stechas longioribus ligulis. Cassidony with long leafed heads. This Cassidony likewise differeth very little from the ordinary kinde : the chiefest differences noted betweene them are these; the toppes of the branches are bare, without leaves upon them, for an hand breadth in length or more, unto the heads: and the heads of these are not fully so large as in the other, but longer, and have divers hard, stiffe, and longer skinny purplish leaves rising a bove the heads of them, than at any time seene in the other, which in some places have a shew of some short pieces like unto thinne skinny leaves, of a purple or blue colour, the flowers, feed, and rootes are alike, and fo is the fmell.

1. Stachas Vargaris.
The ordinary Cassidory or French Lavender.



4. Stachas serrata folio. Cassidony with dented leaves. This dented Cassidony hath such like square brittle slender hoary branches, whereon are divers long narrow leaves let, many growing together, which are dented or notched about the edges, and as it were curled or crumpled, greene on the upper fide, and hoary underneath, of a hor taffe, somewhat bitter : the toppes of the branches end in somewhat long square stalkes, naked, and without leaves unto the spiky heads, which are scaly) slenderer and longer than in the other; the flowers are like unto the other, but of a more purple colour; at the toppes of the heads fland fuch like skinny leaves, of a bluish purple colour as the former hath, the seed and rootes doe not

5. Stachas viridis Dalechampiji. Yellow Cassidony with greene heads. I doe place this Cassidony betweene both these sores, because it doth in some things partake with both, the defcription whereof is in this manner. It hath many greene stalkes, and wooddy like the rest, whereon grow the leaves at spaces, many set together, whereof the two outermost are longer than the other, all of a pleasant greene colour, at the toppes of the branches stand such like scaly heads as the former, but longer, from which come forth

yellow flowers round about the heads, at the toppes whereof fland two long greene leaves.

6. Stachas Rofmarini facie Cretitä. Candy Rofmary like Cassidony.

From the seed sent out of Candy by the name of Stachas no chair in politics, to like in tace or forme unto the ordinary Stachas, or Cassidony, that any at the first fight would such fay to were the same string up with a stalke, not much higher than Cassidony, divided from the very ground into divers branches, and they againe and againe into many leffer, leaning downewards a little, befer at every joynt, fonetings with two and fometimes with three or foure small and narrow long leaves, of a grayish greene colour, smelling sometimes with three the leaves toward the toppes of the branches grow forth small showers, very like unto Rosemary, both for colour. forme, and bigneffe, after which succeed small round heads, or feed vessels, no bigger than Pepper-cornes, wherein are conteined small seed; the roote is stender and wooddy, divided into several sprayes, the whole plant is of an obscure gray colour, and smelleth somewhat like Stachas, but more weakely, taking a little bitter, with small heat, but more aftringency.

TRIBE I.

3. Stachas longioribus ligulis, Cassidony with long-leafed heads-

4. Staches ferrato folio. Callidony with dented leaves.



6. Stechas Rofmarini facie Cretica Candy Rolomary like Callidony





7. Stuchas Citrina free Coma aurea. Golden or yellow Cassidony.



7. Chrylocome surea & Stachas citrina vulgaris. Golden tusts, or golden Cassidony.

This golden Cassidony hath fundry hoary branched stalkes; with long and narrow whitish leaves, dispersedly statement on the toppes, where the sowers appeare in umbels, each branch bearing a large tust of scaly yellow showers, like a loose or sparsed umbell, keeping their colour long before they wither, and being gathered in a sit dry time when they are in their persection, will so abide, and be kept a long time afters: the seed is red, smaller than Marjerome, and sharper: the roote is small and black: the whole plant is of a strong sweet scent, will unbeasint.

8. Chrysocome sive Stachas Citrina Cretica. Candy golden Cassidony, or Goldslocks.

This Candiot groweth very like the former, but with smaller long le wes, all hoary, the howers are in larger umbels, greater also, and of a more shining pale gold colour, which will abide, being gathered in the beauty as the other. There is another fort called Elichrysum Orientale by Rankinus, differing little from this last sort, but in the Elichryscaly heads of flowers, which are greater and longer than they, and in the whole plant which is taller and more entate.

9. Chryfocome Cretica altera five Hifpanira.
Spanish Golden Callidong.



9. Chrysocome Cretica altera five Hispanica. Spanish golden Cassidony.

This other Candior or Spaniard, which you will, groweth fometimes but with one stalke, or else with more, halfe a yard high, covered with an hoary downe, having sindry long and narrow leaves on them, sometimes disperiedly set, and sometimes more together, greene on the upperside, and hoary underneath: at the topper grow small branches, bearing one or two fealy long heads of yellow slowers, somewhat like to those of Maudeline, consisting of many threds or thrums.

10. Stachas cirring altera odora. Sweet yellow Cassidony.

The yellow fuver Cassidony is a small low plant, not rising above a foote and a halfe high at the most, with divers slender branches somewhat hoary, whereon are set small long and narrow leaves, of a darke or more sullen hoary colour, then those of the former golden Cassidony, at the toppes of the long divided stalkes, stand single heads of yellow scales, nothing of so lively a yellow colour as they, not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they, not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they, not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they not so roughly the lively a yellow colour as they not so yellow yellow yellow yellow so yellow so yellow so yellow yellow so yellow yellow yellow so yellow yello

lively a yellow colour as they, nor so round, but a little longer than round, with a few threads or thrums at the tops, whichbring forth small browne seed, wrapped in some downe: the roote is black, but smaller and slenderer than it: this hath a lesse heady scent than the other, yet not unpleasant.

I1. Steebas Citrina modora. Vníavory yellow Cassidony.

This small Cassidony hath divers low hoary stalkes, not aboue a foote high, whereon doe grow small long hoary leaves, broader and larger than the last at the toppes of the stalkes stand most commonly two heads, yet sometimes but one, which are greater and longer than the last, and the seales likewise longer, and somewhat of a brownish greene with the hoarinesse, from whence rise many pale yellow threads or thrums, which when they are pass, the seed ripening, is inclosed in downe, and blowne away with the wind: the roote is lesse than the last, and blackish, but not lesse wooddy: this whole plant and every part is utterly without any scent to bee perceived in it.

12. Steebas Citrina fylvestrior. Wilde yellow Cassidony.

This wilde Cassidony (for thereunto I referre it) hath a round hairy talke, stored with most pure white wooll, divided at the toppes into severall short branches, the leaves that stand on them are somewhat longer and larger than the last; greene on the upperside, and grayish, hoary, and woolly underneath, and a little endented about the edges, the ends of the branches are naked without leaves, for source inches long, bearing at the toppes of every of them one scaly head, with divers yellow threads or thrums in the middle, like unto the last, but somewhat larger.

13. Stachas Citrina Cretica flore ample. Candy unsavory yellow Cassidony with large flowers.

This brave silver-like plant groweth very high and tall, having a straight round stalke that is white or hoary, and of a singers thicknesse, for preading sundry branches, so thick set with small long and hoary leaves, many together at some set they cover and hide the branches almost wholly, and are more like unto Cassidony than Lavender-cot-on leaves, whereunto Aspinus doth liken them, but not dented about the edges: the upper part of the stalkes divide themselves into small sprigges, bearing each of them, on a long slender stalke, a large yellow shower, like unto a single Marigold standing in a greene huske, wherein after the slower is withered and past, groweth small long steed like unto Sow-thisse seed: the roote is long, white, and tender: this plant hath neither scent or taste much to be perceived in it, saving a little bitternesse, whereby the Natives sinde it effectuall to kill the wormes, to provoke unine, to open obstructions, and to helpe the jaundise, and the powder of the dryed hearbe, or the juyce thereofs, to cleanse and heale soule ulcers and sores.

I. A. Stachas purpures odorata. Sweet purple Caffidony.

I doe acknowledge that I doe not pleafe my felfe, but others, in the placing of this plant in this place, and by this name, for although it hath a face or fhew in some things like unto the yellow unfavory Cassidony, yet in other things is fo farre different, that I might in my judgement, more truely place it with the Income Knapweeds, than with these, as the description following will shew to any that will duely consider it, which is thus. It risets to the height almost of a cubite, leaning or bending downe the branches, whereby it spreadeth in compasse more than in height, from a long hardblackish root, shooting forth wooddy and hoary branches, whereon doe grow many long and narrow leaves, of a darke greene colour on the upperside, and a little hairy withall, but of an hoary white on the

TRIBE. 1.

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13. Steebas Citrina Cretica flore ample.

Candy unlayory yellow Caffidony with large flowers.

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14. Stechus purpurea edorata.

Sweete purple Caffidony.

underside, and very woolly, and a little dented about the edges : at the toppes of the branches come forth fometimes but one, but more often two long heads together, compofed of many scales, at the toppes whereof stand the flowers, which are nothing but long threads or thrums, of an excellent purple colour, as fweet in scent, as pleasant to the sight rafter the flowers are past, in those scaly heads grow the feed wrapped in downe, which is fomewhat like unto the mall Pine Thiftle feed.

The Place.

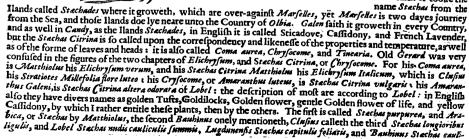
The first Cassidony or Stachas which is used by Apothecaries and others in Phylick, groweth in Arabia, as well as in France or Spaine, or upon Mount Garganus in Italy, which is called in the Italian tongue Monte Santto Angelo The second was sound in Morena, a place in Castile or Spaine. The third is found in many places, both in France and Spaine promiseuously among the other common sorts. The 4. Clusius faith is very rare to meet with, for that he onely found naturall on the toppe of the Calpe. The fifth Dalechampius only hath fet forth, without naming the place where it grew. The fixth as Lobel faith groweth in the Province of France, in Spaine also, and night the Rhine in Germany, but lesse sweet: the seventh and eighth in Candy and Spaine likewise : the ninth and tenth Lobel setteth forth to grow about Mompelier in France, and Clufins faith hee found them in Spaine and Portugal. The eleventh grew on the Hills neare Terraeinum in Italy: the 12. was found among the low Skarlet Okes and Strauberry trees in the Mountaine Canim neare Mompelier: the 13.in (andy: and the last in France. The Time.

Although divers of these have beene observed to bee in flower in March and Aprill, according to the climate where

they grow naturall, yet in our Gardens of these more Northerly countries the former three forts flower not untill May or Iune, and the rest flower not untill August for the most part, if they doe abide. for they are all of them very tender, and must bee kept with great care and looking to.

The Names It is called sounds in

Greeke, and Stuches in Latine, and most commonly Stichados by the Apothecaries, and Stechas Arabica, because the best was brought out of Arabia. Dioscorides faith it tooke the



culis non foliatis, in English Cassidony with long leased heads. The fourth is called by Clusius Stachas crispo folio; by Dodoneus and Bautinus Stachas folio serrate, of Gerard and his Corrector Stachas multifieds, but the figure is that of Lavendala multifide folio, as Clufius giveth it, for there are not two Stachades with divided leaves. Inedunentis of Lavendula multifido foio, as Clufius giveth it, for there are not two Stachades with divided leaves. Lugdunenfis fetteth it downe for Succudus of Avicen, according to Myconus judgement, in English Cassidony with dented leaves. The fift besides the name in the title, is called by Banhims Stachas viridis capitulo oblongo. The fixth is called by Alpinus lib, de plantis exoticis Rosmarinum Stachadis facie, but because it doth come nearer to Stachas than to Rosemary in my opinion, I have referred it thereunto. The seventh is called Stachas Cisrina by most Authors, by Lobel Chrysocome, and Coma aurea sive Amaranthus luteus by Fuchsius, and others, and taken by those of Mompelier to be the right Chrysocome of Dioscorides, excepting one small word wherein there might be a fault also, Casalpinus, and Banhimus entitle it Elichrysum, whereas Dioscorides his Elichrysum, whereas Dioscorides. his Helichry um, differeth from his Chry ocome, in having Southernewood like leaves, (and therefore I referre Helichrysum rather to the Milfoiles, as you shall finde it there among them. The eighth is called Eliochrysum by Honorius Bellus, and the other fort thereof, Elichry fum Orientale by Banhinus, and by Camerarius in Epitome. Stechas Citrina comis grandioribus. The ninth may be as well the Chrysocome peregrina secunda of Clusius, as his quitta Cresica, for he saith they are very like. The tenth is the Stachus Citrina altera, and altera odora of Lobel, by Clusius Chrysocome peregrina prima, by Lugdunensis Ageratum alied quorundam, and by Banhinus Elichrysum sylvestre angustia folium capitulis conglobatis. The eleventh Lobel calleth Stechas Citrina altera inodora, and is Clusius his Chrylocome peregrina tertia, which Lugdunensis setteth downe, for Gnaphalium marinum Dalechampy, and Bauhinus calleth Elicoryton (slueftre flore oblingo. The twelfth Baubinus calleth Elichryfo fylveftri flore oblingo similis, in English it wild yellow Cassidony. The thirteenth Alpinus lib. de exoticis plantis, calleth Santulina Cretica, but I, as it is in the title, for the reason expressed in the description. The last was sent by Pilliterius from Mompelier, by the name of Stachas purpurea odorata, who faid it was to be referred to the Stachas Citrina altera inodora, because it was fo like it, but yet was a differing fort from it : the causes that make me discent from that opinion, whereof I said fomething before in the description, I will here set downe: by the description you finde it hath a scaly head . and purple thrummes rifing in the midft of it, which is the flower (and fuch have the flowers of all the Incens) and the feed like wife inclosed in the heads among the downe, are like unto the feeds of the small low Pine Thistle, which are like the feeds of other Thistles, that is flat, hard, and shining, and such are most of the seeds of the Iaceas Cyanus, and fome others: but none of the Stachades have thrummes for their flowers, and none of the other Stachades purpures, or Citrine, have fuch like feeds, and these two things cause me to thinke it fitter to be referred to the Paceas whereunto it is like both in flower and feed. There is a controversie betweene Moliness the Author of the great Herball named Lugdenenis, and Pena and Lobel which should be the true Chrysocome of Dioscorides. Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, thriving to make Stachas Citrina vulgaris, called Coma aurea, and of some Tinearia and Amaranthus luteus, and taken of Dodoneus to be Eliochryson of Theophrastus, and Agerasum of Dioscorides, to bee the true Chryscome of Dioscorides: and Molinaus, in folio 780. contradicting and confuting them. Lobel and Pena in the description of Stechas Cirrina, say that the golden yellow toppe or head of tufted flowers thereof hath caused the name of Chrysceme, which our age could not hitherto know, in wanting the knowledge of the true Hisope, unto whose tufted toppes it was by Disserides compared: but now that the true Hisope is declared and set forth which whole three topies it was by Disjurius' compared to the low that the true ringe is declared and the rioring which they make to be the Winter or Por-Marjerome of our Country, as I have shewed you in the first Chapter of this Booke) with whose tusted toppes or umbell of flowers, they compared the flowers of the yellow Cassidony, they are perswaded that the Scachas Cirvina is the true Chrysocome of Dissocorides, but yet asterwards they say that one word or two in Dissocorides description of Chrysocome doth hinder it, and that is that the rootes of Chrysocome Word of two in Disjourness description of the state of Black Hellebor, and the talle thereof refembling Cyperus, of a sweet, but author easily are small like unto the rootes of Black Hellebor, and the talle thereof resembling Cyperus, of a sweet, but author easily are small the tall the state thereof resembling Cyperus, of a sweet, but author easily are small the tall the same and the tall the same and the same and the same and the same are small the same and the same are same as the same are small the same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same ar and drift of their reasons to be, that because few did know what hearb was the true Chrysocome of Dioscorides (who copared the tusted heads of flowers thereof unto Hisope) & that thereby it was manifest, that our Hisope not having any tusted head or unbell of flowers, but a spiked head was not the true Hisope of Disserrider, and therefore they having shewed what was the true Hisope, would also declare this yellow Cassidony, whose tusted head of slowers is like unto that of their Hisope, to be the true Chrysocome of Dioscorides: Vnto all which allegations Molinans thus answereth. That first he would examine whether our ordinary Hisope be the true Hisope of Dioscorides, and What part thereof is compared or referred to the Chrysocome, and then whether this Stachus Citrina bee the true or no. There are faith he, two forts of Hisope well knowne to us, the one tame, or of the garden, with a spike of blue flowers, which is the more bitter: and the other wilde with a red flower, which is lesse bitter. Now they that deny either of these to be the true Hisope of Dioscorides, are led by this reason : that the leaves of each of them are long and narrow, not like unto any of the kindes of Origanum, which are round, and by Dioferides compared to the leaves of Marjerome, Pennyroyall, and Dittany. This faith he, hath troubled many that did not know a third kind, (which is the round leafed Hisope (declared in the first Chapter of Hisope) set forth by him, and like the other two forts, but that the leaves are round like unto Origanum or Marjerome. If this kinde of Hisope had beene knowne to them, they would not have called for an hearb out of England to supply the place of the right Hisope, seeing it hath a place of it owne, even among the forts of wild Origanum or Marjerome, whereunto it is like, but somewhat altered by manuring from that which is common. But this their Hisope or Pot-Marjerome hath no corymbi tufts or umbells, they are rather a heape of flowers gathered together, as the wild Origanum or Marierome hath, for no man did ever attribute any fuch heads or tufts as are called corymbi, unto any of them. This knot being untied, it followeth (faith he) that we try whether the Stachas Citrina be Chrysocome. In this their plant there is no likenesse of leaves, of neither of the forts of Hisope to bee seene, to wit, either of the long or of the round leased fort, besides the bushy toppe of leaves and stalkes of flowers of this Stachas Citrina, loosely set together, is not a close tust of heads, such as Corymbus (which is a close umbell or tust of heads or seeds, such as the Ivie hath) is usually faid to bee; but are onely a few yellow golden round fining bullers, or heads at the toppes: the roote also thereof hath no thicke and small strings as Helleborns niger hath; nor is like to Cyperus, nor hath an austere sweet taste, all which Chrysocome hath: He therefore (I meane the foresaid Molinums) saith that hee hath often in revolving these doubts, suggested to those Herbarists that have knowledge in plants, that hearbe which the French call Targon, and some in Latine Targun , Tarshon, Tragum, and Dracobortensis, in English Tarragon, and which Ru-

Flore

albo.

TRIBE !. ellius too credulous of fables, thought was produced from the feed of Flaxe put into the roote of an Onion to bee very agreeable to the description of Chrysecome, in the toppes set with many corymbi or tusted heads t in the leaves Very agreeable to the deteription of coryscome, in the coppe at will many corymite to the colour of the colour of Cyperni, like unto the ordinary long leafed Hisope: and in the roote branching as Helleborns niger, of the colour of Cyperni, of a tafte not unpleasant, which is somewhat austere with the sweetnesse, by which quality it is profitable to the difor a take not unpleasant, which is formewhat anticle with the Iweethene, by which quanty it is promisine to use and eafes of the liver and lungs. This (faith he) feemeth probable to me, and therefore I could not bee filent therein, feeting forth the nature of Chryfocome, leaving it to the judgement of those that are more learned. I have, I confesse beene a little too prolixe or tedious in this narration, but I was rather willing to set forth the whole minde of the man, then to abridge any of his reasons, that comparing both his negatives and affirmatives, yee may agree or the man, then to abridge any of his reasons, that comparing both his negatives and annumentary, yet may agree of differnt from them: For my owne part feeing Clufius and others, doe account the Stachas (irring, to be Chrifton of Dieforides, and mil-like of this opinion of Targum; I can doe no leffe, and thinke there is farre leffe reason in any to suppose Targum to be Chrysocome, than Stachas Citrina, for Dieforides in the description thereof, mentioneth no likenesse of leaves, but of the toppes of tusted heads to be like unto Hisope, and the small rootes unto those of Hekeborus niger, equalling Ciperus. The Arabians call Stachas Aftechodes, and Aftechodes: the Italians Stachas and Stechade : the Spaniards Cantueffo : the French Stichades : the Germanes Stichas krant : the Dutch Stichas cruss : and we in English Sticadove Cassidony, and French Lavender. The Stachas citrina is called by the Italians Anna rantho giallo, by the Germanes Motten blumen, and Rhein blumes.

The Vertnes. The decoction of our garden Cassidony is as effectuall as Hisope for the diseases of the breast, that is, for coughs and colds. It is put into Antidotes, that is such medicines, as are remedies against infection and poison. It is of a mixt temperature, as Galen faith, to wit, of a small earthly cold essence, from whence it hath the quality of binds ing; and of another more earthly extenuated, from whence it is bitter, by the mixture of both which, a openeth oblituctions, and freeth the body from them, it extenuateth, cleanfeth, and strengthneth all the inward parts and bowels, as also the whole frame of the body. We have faith it cleanseth, purgeth, and resolveth all obstructions of the liver; spleene, and of the other inward parts; it hindereth pure faction, and corrected their intemperature we by that small astringent quality that is in it, it strengthneth the braine and sinewes, the heart, and all the other inward parts: It purgeth black choller and flegme, as well from the head and braine, as the finewes, and other the instruments of the sences, and comforteth them also. It is very effectuall in all cold griefes, used in drinkes, baths, ming and comforting them. Taken with vineger of Squilles, it helpeth the falling ficknesses, and swimming of the ming and comforting them. Taken with vineger or squales, it neighbor the raining fickinents, and Iwamining or the head, and is helpfull for all other paines of the head and ftomack; with Lapis Gyanent, or Sal Indicans, it helpeth those that are melancholick, whom feares and terrours doe accompany. Taken with the juyce of Buglosse and of Pipins, it helpeth the sadnesse of the heart, and melancholy; it easeth the paines of the since say, arteries, muscles, and joynts, taken in what manner you will : the fumes thereof taken into the notirile, openeth them when they are closed: Taken in a Syrupe or any other forme, it helpeth the quartane ague, and all other day agues, especially are cloted: 1 axen in a syrupe or any other forme, it helpeth the quartane ague, and an other day agues, especially in those that are flegmatick. It is especially hurtfull to those that are hot, dry, and cholerick, because it troublesh the stomack, and provoketh both thirst and fainting: but because it worketh slowly, some Sal genusa is added unto it to quicken it, or else sometimes the Myrobalani Indi, or Chebuli, to make it the more forcible, and sometime Squilles are added, especially in the griefes of the head; It is made the stronger, if it be steeped or boyled in whey? it is the lesse hurtfull if it be boyled with wine, the juyce of Pipins, and a few Raisons of the Sunne. Cassidony and a little Spike or Lavender, steeped in old oyle, is of much good use, and of great effect for all the cold causes aforefaid. The heads of Cassidony are of more force than the leanes; Pliny faith it provoketh womens monethly courfes and urine: It is of especiall good use for the cold griefes of the mother, and for women with child. The other yellow Stachas or Cassidony, is much about the same temperature and vertues, serving very well for most of the yellow Stechas or Cassidony, is much about the same temperature and vertues, serving very well for most of the affects before specified, as you shall heare: It is somewhat bitter and binding, and therefore it warmeth, dryeth, openeth and cleanseth, where cause requiresh. The toppes or slowers steeped or boyled in wine, openeth all obstructions of the liver and gall, and therefore helpeth the jaundise and dropsie; and is very profitably taken of those that have the falling sicknesses, and for all other the diseases of the braine, proceeding of a cold cause, as cararrhs, the same and distillutions and also all old griefes of the head that are continually and the Palife also whether the rheumes, and distillations, and also all old griefes of the head, that are continuall; and the Palsie also, whether yee take the decoction of the hearbe, or the powder thereof in Oxymel or Rhodomell; it likewife killeth the wormer of the belly: It being boyled in lye is very profitable for all those diseases of the head, to wash it there-with, and besides cleanseth the head of scurffe, dandrasse, and such other things as offend it, and killeth lice therein. The decoction of the hearbe openeth and cleanfeth the reynes, and uritory parts, caufing abundance of urine, esperie decocrin of the nearoe openeth and cleaneth the reynes, and untory parts, cauning acondance of urine, eige-cially in them whose urine was stopped before. The slowers are very profitably used in all those bathings, that are applyed to the obstructions, and cold griefes of the mother. Pens saith he hath by good experience found it effe-ctuall in the diseases of the liver, which proceed from the bad concoction therein, by reason of clammy humours, and thick vapours, that passe thorow the unicles thereof; it is not without danger given to those whose lungs are enslamed: but is especially good for all thin, sowre, and sale slegme oppressing them. Clustus saith that they of Spaine used the decoction of the Spanish fort against the wind collick with good effect.

> CHAP. XXIIII. Lavendula, Lavender,

Here are two forts of Lavender or Spike, or Lavender Spike, that is a leffer and a greater, of each whereof there are some diversities, as shall be shewed.

Our ordinary Lavender rifeth up with a hard wooddy ftemme above the ground, parted into many small branches, whereon are fet whitifh long and narrow leaves by couples, one against another, from among which rise up naked square stakes, with two leaves at a joynt, and at the toppes divers small huskes standing round about them, formed in long round heads or spikes with purple gaping flowers springing out of each of them : the roote is

wooddy, and spreadeth in the ground: the whole plant is of a strong sweet scent, but the heads of flowers much more, and more piercing the sences, which are much used to bee put into linnen and apparell. There is also a kinde hereof that beareth white flowers, and somewhat broader leaves, but it is very rare, and kept but with a few with us, being more tender, and not so able to endure our cold Winters.

2. Lavendula minor five Spica. Small Lavender or Spike. The Spike or small Lavender is very like unto the former, but groweth not so high, neither is the head or spike so long, but shorter and smaller, and the flowers of a deeper purplish blue colour : the leaves also are a little harder, whiter, and shorter than the former: the fcent also is somewhat sharper and stronger. This is nothing so frequent with us as the first, and is nursed up but with few, that take delight in rare hearbes and plants, and kept in a warmer place.

3. Lavendulammor flore albo. Small white Lavender or Spike with a white flower.

This small Lavender is in all things like unto the other small Lavender, but that the whole plant is smaller, and the flowers are white, which maketh it to differ from the other.

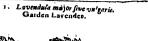
4. Lavendula folio multifido. lagged lavender.
This small Lavender riteth up with square rough and hoary branches, to the height of a foote and a halfe, bearing thereon many hoary whitish leaves, very much jagged or torne on the edges, into many parts unto the middle ribee, and each part cut or jagged, of a sharpe taste, and a pleasant scent, yet much weaker than in the other small Lavender: from among which rise fourefquare hoary stalkes, without any leaves on them unto the toppes, where they beare small spikes of purple flowers, like unto the small Lavender or Spike, but that the flowers seeme to stand fquare, or in foure parts or corners : the roote is hard and wooddy like unto the other.

The Place? The three first forts are found naturally in many places of Spaine and Narbone in France, where the other groweth, although both forts with white flowers, are much more rare, and feldome, and nursed up as I said with us in their Gardens that are curious. The last was found by Clussus both about Malaca in Spaine and Mur-cia in the Realme of Granado: it groweth also sometimes in the gardens of those that are curious of all rare hearbs and plants.

The Time. These all flower about the end of Iune, and beginning of Iuly, and although Clusius faith hee found the last about Malaca in flower in February, and in March about Murcia, yet it doth not flower in these colder Countries untill Iune at the soonest, or Iuly. The Names.

Layender is called in Latine Lavandula, and Lavendula, and of some Lavanda, quia lavacris expetitur, because it was much used in washings. The ordinary great Lavender is called by Marthio-lm, Nardau Italica, and Pseudonardau. Tragus calleth it Spica, Nardus Germanica, but most other Authors Lavendula major mas: as they doe the smaller, minor & famina. Dalechampins upon Pliny would make it to bee Caffinalba, as hee would also have Rolmary to be Cassia nigra, and of some to be the Iphium of Theophrastus. It is thought of many, to be the Cmerum that Pliny saith Higinus called Cafa, which was frequently planted in the gardens of Italy for their Bees to feed on, and was also used in garlands, whereof Virgil in his Georgicks and Bucelicks, maketh mention, before Higinus or Plinies time, in these verses

> Tum Casia, atque alys intexens suavibus berbis Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha. and againe Vix humiles apibus casias, roremque ministrat, and Nec circum casia virides, & olentia laté Serpylla, & graviter spirantis copia thymbra Floreat, irriguumque bibat violaria fontem.





4. Lavendula f olio multifido. lagged Lavendera



TRIBE 1. Anguillars is of opinion that Lavender should be the Cneorum album of Theophrastus, and that Rosmaty should De his Cnearum nigrum, which Mathiolus confuteth sufficiently, from the description of the parts, which can be no wayes like them; viz, that both forts of Cneorum have flexible branches, fit to binde other things withall, which neither Lavender nor Rosmary can doe; that the one fort of Cneerum hath a good scent, and the other without feent, although Anguillars would pervet the word, to make the blacke have a good feent, as well as the white, which cannot fland with thesecope of the text; and that both of the Cuers doe flower after the Autumne quarter, which Lavender doth not; and Rosmary, although it doe so, yet it flowreth first in the Spring; and lastly, that the which Lavender doth not; and Rolliany, that the rootes of more made and descend deepe into the ground, whereas neither Lavender nor Rosmary doe so. The lagged Lavender is called by Clusture, as it is in the title, and others fince his time, doe so entitle it likewise, yet, as I said bevender is called by Cinjust, as it is in the time, and outsts time institute, due to entitle it incewire, yet, as I laid before, the figure of Stachau multifida in Gerard, both old and new is the true figure of this Lavendula folio diffetto, as Tore, the figure or statement posses in our new, could be a fine and the figure of this Lavermann forces, as Baubinus callech it, and therefore I mervaile that Master Johnson did not see, or would let passe such an error, that

The Vertues. Lavender is of especiall good use for all the griefes and paines of the head and braine, that proceed from a cold cause; as the Apoplexie, falling sicknesse, the drowsie or sluggish malady, crampes, convulsions and palsies, as also those that are given to faint often. It strengthneth the stomack, and freeth the liver and spleene from obstructions, those that are given to faint often. It strengthneth the stomack, and freeth the liver and spleene from obstructions, provoketh womens courses, and expelleth the dead child, and the secondine or after-birth. The flowers of Lavender strength with the spleeth them to make water that are stopped; as also that are troubled with the winde or collick, if the places be bathed therewith. A decoction made with the flowers of Lavender, Horehound, Fennell, and Asparagus rootes, and a little Cinamon, is very profitably used, to helpe the falling sicknesses, and the giddinesse or turning of the braine. It is good to garble the mouth with the decoction of the flowers, against the paines of the teeth. Two spoonefuls of the distilled water of the slowers taken, doth helpe those that have lost their speech or voyce, resto ing it them againe. It helpeth also the tremblings and passions of the heart, and the swomnings and faintings thereof likewise, not onely drunke, but even applied to the temples, or to the nostriis to be smelt anno, as also tyed to the arteries: but where the body is repleate with blood and humours, it is not safe to use it, because of the hot and sabtist some arteries is but where the body is repleate with blood and humours, it is not safe to use it, because of the hot and sabtist some arteries is but where the body is repleated with blood and humours, it is not safe to use it, because of the hot and sabtist some safe to use of the lefter some commended in all the difference of the hot and sabtist some safe to use of the saf the hot and fabrill spirits wherewish it is possessed. The lesser Lavender is much commended in all the diseases of the hot and motin ipirits wherewith it is policified. The tener Lavelage is much committed at all the difference of the mother, as the firangling or fuffocation, the difference of diplacing, &c. for women to be bathed therewith, as also to helpe forward their travaile; The oyle chimically drawne from Lavender, which is usually called oyle of pike is of fo fierce and piercing spirits, that it is to bee used with great respect, and but some few drops used with other things, either for inward or outward griefes.

CHAP. XXV. Resmarinum. Rosmary.

Here was formerly but one fort of Rosmary knowne, but we have now more diversity, than hath beene extant before, which shall be declared in this Chapter.



1. Libanotis coronaria sive Rosmarinum vulgare. Ordinary Rofemary.

Our ordinary garden Rosmary is so well knowne I thinke, to Our ordinary garden Kolmary is 10 well knowne 1 kninke, to all manner of persons being continually in their hands, that I shall starfe need to describe it, yet not to passe it over so slightly it is well observed in our owne Land in divers places (as Noblemens gardens, &c.) where it hath stood long, as well as in the naturall places, that it groweth in time to a great height, with a great and wooddy fremme, of a close firme substance, and whitish fret and wooddy tremme, or a close in the translative, and would fit to make Inftruments of, &c. being cut into long thin boords for the purpose) branching forth into sundry armes, and from them againe into many other smaller branches, at the joynt whereof, are set as severall distances, many long and very narrow whereof, are set as severall distances, many long and very narrow leaves, greene above, and grayish underneath, and with them all all along the stalkes towards the toppes, divers small gaping flowers, of a pale bleake bluish colour, standing in whitish huskes: the feed is finall and reddifh, but feldome doth any that is fowne in our Country endure the first Winter without extraordinary care, and therefore is usually encreased by slipping: the whole plant doth finell exceeding fweet.

2. Resmarinum friatum five aureum. Gilded Rosmary. This Rolmary differeth not from the former in any thing but is the leaves, which are edged or striped, or pointed with a fairt gold yellow colour, which so continueth all the yeare through out, yet fresher in Summer than in Winter.

3. Rofmarinum lasifolium. Broad leafed Rofemary.

This also groweth like the former, but wee have not seeneit growne fo great in our Country, nor with fuch wooddy branches, and is more tender to keepe : the leaves are larger, and of a more deepe shining greene colour on the upperside, and little or no-thing whitish underneath, more thinly also or sparsedly set on the stalkes: the flowers likewise differ not from the precedent

4. Rosmarinum flore duplici. Double flowred Rosemary. The double flowred Rosemary this farre different from the former, that it hath stronger stalkes while it is young then the last, or not so easie to breake, fairer also, and larger leaves than the first, and the slowers double like as the Larkes heele or spurre: and all this parration is but by information, not sight.



5. Ledum S lefiacum clufis.

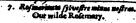
5. Rosmarinum Slvestre Bahemicum Matthioli sive Ledum Silesiacum Clusy. Wild sweet Silesia Rosmary, This wild sweet Rosemary of Silesia riseth with wooddy ash coloured branches, two foote high or more, which shoote forth other branches of a purplish colour covered with a brownish yellow hoarinesse, on which are fer many narrow long greene leaves, like unto those of Rosemary, but covered with the like hoarinesse as the stalkes are, especially in the naturall place, but not so much, being transplanted and folding their sides so close together, that they seeme nothing but ribbes or stalkes, of an excellent pleasant and sweet scent: at the ends of the branches grow certaine brownish scaly leaves, out of which spreadeth a tust of many flowers, consisting of five white leaves a piece, with ten white chives or threads in the middle, and in some plants with fixe leaves and 12. threads or chieves, after which follow long and five square heads, spotted with filver like white spots while they are greene, but grow brownish when they are ripe, and turne downe their toppes, opening their huskes at the stalkes, lest the feed which is as small as dust, should suddenly fall out : the roote is wooddy with fhort fprayes.

6. Rosmarinum sylvestre assur. Vnsavory wild Rosmary. Because this plant doth so nearely resemble Rosmary, I have thought it meete to joyne it with the rest, although it be not sweet like them: It groweth above a foote high, having divers reddish branches which divide them felyes into other smaller, of a whitish colour, see consused with long and narrow leaves, greene on the upperside, and hoary underneath, like those of the dwarfe willow, of no pleasant scene at all, but of an aftringent taile; at the toppes of the branches stand divers heads, composed of many short scales, out of which thrust forth fundry flowers, standing on long footestalkes made of five leaves a peece, of a fine delayed reddish, or fleshcolour, after which rife short five square heads with blunt points, containing small pale coloured seed.

Our wilde North-Country Rosmary groweth not so high, with smaller leaves, nothing so great and long as Rosmary leaves, but thicker and shorter, of a darke greene shining colour above, and somewhat yellowish greene underneath, set very sparsedly on very slender and pliant blackish greene twigges, at the toppes whereof grow the flowers, not out of scaly heads as in the former, as farre as I could perceive by those plants, that were fent me and others out of Lancashire, of a reddish colour; the whole plant hath as little scent as the last, which is none at all that I could perceive.

TRIBE I.

6. Kofmarinumfylveftre doome. Vnfavory wilde Rolemary.







The Place and Time.

The ordinary Rolemary groweth in Spaine abundantly neare the Sea fide, the fcent whereof is many times felt by those in the Shippes that passe by many leagues off from the Land, in Prevince also of France, and tinder other those hor Countries, but will not abide (unlesse kept in stowes) the Winter in divers places of Garmany Commarke, and those other Northerly Regions: the fift in Silefia, Bohemia, and the parts there abouts: the fix in the fame places with the fift, the last in divers places of Lancasbire, and Torkesbire, bordering there. The first flowfieth in Aprill and May with us, and fometimes in August againe, the others not untill August. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Manorns Libanotis, & separouarini Stephanomatica is added thereunto, to distinguish it from the other Libanotides, that are umbelleferous plants ; in Latine Rofmarinus & Rofmarinum quafi Rofa marina. from the other Lieuwines, that are unintenererous plants; in Latine Rojmariums & Rojmarium quap Roja marma, Cordus on Diofeorides calleth it Libanois Coronaria according to the Greeke: Dalechampius on Pliny taketh it to be the Cafia nigra of Theophrassus, and Anguillara to bee the Casia of Hyginus acceptable to Bees, and therefore sowne neare their Hives, as also to be the Cucorum nigrams of Theophrassus, and Lavender to be his album, but Manthiolus hath confuted that errour, as is shewed in the Chapter before: some as Banhinus noteth it, would make it tobee the Hebrewes Hisope, as if their Hisope differed from the Hisope of all other Nations, but without true judgement. Gefuer in horse calleth the first Rosmarinus minor free remission, as he doth the third Rosmarinus aler ignobilior, and Cordus in historia, Rosmarinus syl. seu major: the fift is called Rosmarinum stuestre & Bobenicum, by Matthiolus Rosmarinum sylvestre; by Dodonaus in his Durch Herball, Ledum Silesiacum by Clusius; Ledum solije Rosmarini alterum by Lobel, and Chamepence by Cordus on Disservides, and in his Hiltory also, because the narrow long leaves being folded together, do represent the Pine or Pitch tree leaves. The fixt is called by Clusius as it is in the titles the last is not remembred by any before. The Arabians call it Elkia gaber, the Italians Rosmarino, the Spaniards Remero, the French Romarim, the Germanes Rofzmarin, the Dutch Romfmaryn, and we in English Rosmary.

Rosmary is an hearbe of as great use with us in these dayes, as any other whatsoever, not onely for Physicall, but civil purposes: the civil uses as all know, are at Weddings, Fanerals, &c. to bestow upon friends the Physical remedies, both for inward and outward diseases are many and worthy, for by the warming and comforting heats thereof it helpeth all cold diseases, both of the head, stomack, liver, and belly: the decoction thereof in wine helpeth the cold distillations of the braine into the eyes, &c. and all other cold diseases of the head and braines, as the giddinesse or swimming therein, drowsinesse or dulnesse of the minde and seuses like a stupidnesse, the dumbe pallie, or losse of speech, the lethargie and falling sicknesse, to be both drunke, and the temples bathed therewish it panie, or tone or speech, the setnargie and raining sicknesse, to be both drunke, and the temples bathed therewas is helpeth the paines in the gummes & teeth by theume falling into them, or by patrefaction causing an evil smel from them, or a stinking breath: it helpeth also a weake memory by heating and drying up the cold moistures of the braines, and quickning the senses: it is likewise very comfortable to the storage kin all the cold griefes thereof, and to ftay the pronenesse to casting, cansing the stomack the better to containe and to digest the meate, either the decoction or powder taken in wine : it is a remedy for the windinesse in the stomacke or bowels, and expelleth it

powerfully, as also the hypochondriack passion, and winde in the splene : it helpeth also those that are liver-grown. by opening the obstructions thereof, by warming the coldnesse extenuating the grossnesse, and afterwards binding and threngthening the weaknesse thereof: it helpeth dimme eyes, and to procure a cleare sight, if all the while it is in flower, one take of the flowers fasting with bread and salt : both Dioscorides and Galen say, that if a decoction be made thereof with water, and they that have the yellow jaundife, doe exercise their bodies presently after the taking thereof, it will certainely cure it, the flowers and the conserve made of them, is singular good to comfort the heart, and to expell the contagion of the pestilence, to burne the hearbe in Houses and Chambers in the time of the infection to correct the aire in them a both the flowers and the leaves are very profitable for women that are tronbled with the whites, if they be daily taken: the dried leaves shred small and taken in a Pipe like as Tobacco is taken. helpeth those much that have any Cough or Tisick, consumption, by warming and drying the thinne distillations, which cause those diseases: the leaves are much used in bathings, and made into oyntments or oyles, is singular good to helpe cold benummed joynts, finewes or members. The chymicall oyle drawne from the leaves and flowers, is a foveraigne helpe for all the diseases aforesaid, to touch the temples and nostrils with a drop, two or three for all those diseases of the head and braines, spoken of before, as also to take a drop two or three, as the cause requireth for the inward griefes, yet must it be taken with discretion, lest it doe more harmethan good, for it is yery quick and piercing, and therefore but a little must be taken at once. There is another oyle made by infolation in this manner : take what quantity you will of the flowers and put them into a strong glasse close stopped, and digest them inhot Horse dung for 14. dayes, which then being taken forth and unstopped, tye a fine linnen cloth over the mouth, and turne the mouth downe into another strong glasse, which being set in the Sunne, an oyle will distill downe into the lower glasse, to be preserved as precious for divers uses, both inward and outward, as a soveraigne Baulmero heale the diseases before spoken of, to cleare a dimme sight, and to take away spots, markes and scarres in the skin. The Rosmary of Silesia is by often experience found to bee good for the shrinking of the sinewes, for the Patient to fit often in the decoction thereof, and to bathe the affected parts.

CHAP. XXVI.

Ledum Alpinum sive Rosa Alpina. The sweet Mountaine Rose.

Ecause both Cluston and others, referre this plant for the sweetnesse thereof, to the family of the Ciston Lethe sweetnesse thereof, to the family of the Cipiu Le-dum, as he did the last in the foregoing Chapter, and called it Silesiacum, neither of which I dare doe, not thinking them (although sweet) to belong thereunto, else I had not placed them here, but with the other forts of Ledum. I thinke it meet to speake hereof among the sweet hearbs, whose description is thus. It hath fundty slender hard stalkes, 2. foot long

or thereabouts, lying for the most part on the ground, covered with an ash coloured barke, at the ends whereof are set without order many hard leaves, like anto those of the Italian dwarfe Bay with an afth coloured barke, at the ends whereof are fet without order many hard leaves, like mno those of the Italian dwarfe Bay of a finining greene colour on the upperfide, and paler underneath, fomerimes pointed, and sometimes round at the ends, and sometimes pointed, and sometimes round at the ends, and sometimes pointed, and sometimes round at the ends, and sometimes pointed, and sometimes round at the ends, and sometimes round at the ends, and sometimes of the brimmes into five parts, of a deepe red colour on the outside, sprincipled with many silver like spots, as the stalkes of them as all pointed with many silver like spots, as the stalkes of them as all pointed with many silver like spots, as the stalkes of them as all pointed, which being mibbed while they are greene, are of follows a scale of a paler red colour on the in-side with divers threads withe middle, and of a pretty sweet seene, after which come sive parted beads, containing within them very small brown in the selling as a state of the side of the state of the side of the state of the side of the side of the state of the side of the

There plants being lately found and made knowne to us, have received fundry mines; as every one in his opini-

I. Ledum Alpinum five Rofa Alpina. The lweet Mountaine Rofe.



on thought fittest, Viisses Aldrovandus calleth it Norium Alpinum, Gesner and Camerarius in borto, Balsamum Al-pinum, and so doth Lobel also, who also calleth it Chamerbododendros Alpina adora, as hee doth the other sort hereof Chamalae solio; seve leutisci solia minus odora: Clusius Ledam Alpinum: Casalpinus Rhododendron Alpina quibusdam, Gesner himselse calleth it in his Booke de lunarys Nereum Alpinum, in bortie Germanie, and in Descriptione montie fratti, Rosa Alpina from the vulgar, who call it Alprosen and Bergrosen, he maketh it also in the Chapter of Change. rium, to be his third fort. Lugdunensis would referre it to the Evonimus of Theophrafts, but Clusius sheweth the error of that opinion ; but it is very likely that Lobel his, differeth from this of Clufius, as I shall shew you in the The Vertaes.

Glusius saith he could not understand, of any other use that this plant might be put unto, then that the Diers there, used the small galles that grow on it, to dye a black colour like unto other galles.

CHAP. XXVII.

Costus hortgrum major. Coastmary. And Costus bortorum miner sen Ageratum. Maudeline.

Must joyne both these sweet hearbes together, both for the likenesse of their slower, and necrenesse of their names : of the former there is but one fort, but of the other there are divers, whereof I doe intend to thew you the knowledge in this place.

1. Coffus hortorum major. Coftmary or Alecoaft.



1. Costus hortorum major. Costmary or Alecoast.

Costmary or Alecoast hath many broad and long pale green leaves, dented or nipped about the edges, every one upona long foot-stalke, among which rife up many round greene stalkes, with such like leaves thereon, but lesser up to the toppe, where it spreadeth into three or foure branches, every one bearing an umbell or tuft of gold yellow flowers. somewhat like unto Tansie flowers, ibut lesser, which afterwards are the heads containing small flat long feed : the roote is somewhat hard and stringie, which being divided with the heads of leaves, may bee replanted in the Spring for in-

2. Ageratum vulgare sive Costus hortorum minor Common Mandeline.

Common Maudeline hath somewhat long and narrow leaves fnipt about the edges, the stalkes are two foote high, Learing at the toppes many yellow flowers fet round toge-ther, and all of an equal height, in unbels or tufes like unto Tanfie, after which followeth small whirish seed, almost as great as Wormfeed : the whole hearbe is fweet and bitter.

great as wormiced: the whole hearde is tweet and outer, being as well gained by flipping as fowing.

3. Ageratum flore albo. White Maudeline.

This Maudeline hath wooddy stalkes, and many finall leaves thereon like the other, but somewhat smaller and lesses thereon like the other. dented or notched in on the edges, at the toppes of the fialker grow many flowers, as it were in a tuft together, like unto the common Maudeline, but wholly, white, except a little flow of yellow in the middle; the Gent of the whole plan is not foltrong as the other; the roote is small and strings like the other alfo.

This other small Mandeline hath divers hoary stalkes, nor rising much above a foote high, beservas thick with leaves as the former or fuller, upon all sides of the stalkes, which are smaller, longer, narrower, and whiter than the other, and not dented at all about the edges, somewhat like unto the leaves of yellow or golden Cassidony, here before described: at the toppes of the stalkes stand many yellow showers, thicke thrust together, in an umbell or rist, very well resembling the first or common garden Mandeline, of a reasonable good and quicke scent, which turns into downe, and is carryed away with the winde, the roote is small and white with many sibrer amexed unto it.

1. Ageratine purpurems.

Purple sweet Mandeline.

Ageratine purpurems.

5. Agerative purpureus. Purple (weete Maudeline.

This rare and dainty plant hath many small leaves lying upon the ground, round about the toppe of the roots, formewhat like unto the leaves of the fast Maudeline, here set forth, nicked on the edges towards the points of them. and not backwards, somewhat bitter in tafte, yet not so much as the common, from among the leaves arise many and not backwards, to mewhat offer in tarte, yet not to much as the common, from among the leaves arife, many finall stalkes, befer with such like leaves as grow below, but somewhat smaller unto the very toppes, where many slowers stand one above another, every one upon a short spot-stalke, consisting of sive small greene leaves, of an excellent violet-like purple colour, comming, forth of small greene buskes, of so excellent a dainty sweet scent, that it passes the Violet in scene, and to be compared with Muske: after the slowers are pass, there arise small long seed vessels, bearing small seed therein: the roote is yellow, small and short, bushing forth many small sibres, whereby it taketh saft hold of the ground. 2. Ageratum vulgare five Coffus borturan.





. Ageratum minus. Smal' Maudeline.



Ageratum Fernleteun. Fennell leafed Maudeline



80

6. Ageratum Ferulaceum. Fennell leafed Madeline.

This rare hearbe is to be lovned with the Maudelines, for that the flowers decay not being gathered, and kept for a long time. It hath many Fennell-like leaves lying upon the ground, round about the roote, which shooteth forth divers crefted or cornered stalkes, a foote and a halfe high, whereon doe grow at corraine distances, on each side one above another, such like leaves compassing the stalke at the foote of them, as Femali, doth: at the toppes of the stalkes stand large umbels of flowers, some of the stalkes rising lower than others, set all making a round compassed tust of yellow slowers, very like unto the slowers of Groundsell for the forme, but of a more excellent gold yellow colour, which being gathered before they grow to full maturity, will abide a long time in their perfect beauty, which hath canted the name, and to be joyned with them: the roote is formewhat long, black and wooddy, rugged alfo, and a little writhed with divers fibres growing to it. The Place.

The first three forts have beene found naturall in divers rough untilled places of Tax cone in Italy, and Narbone The hift three forts have beene round natural indivers round infinite praces of Assessing individually, and Narbone in France, but in gardens onely withus. The fourth groweth on dry grounds, and open our of old mid and ftone walks. The fift groweth upon the rockes in clifts, where it hath but a small cruft of earth apon it, the roote growing fometimes into the chinkes, and moistned onely by the vapours of tome wasters, justing neare it, or the dew and moisture from the rockes. The last groweth in dry and hungry grounds, and among the Pine tree.

They doe all flower in Iune and Iuly in most places where they are planted and profeer The Names.

The Name:

Coastmary or Alecoast in English, is called in Latine by some Cossum bortorum major, and by others Balsamita major, Mentha Graca, Mentha Romana, Mentha Corymbisera major, Mentha Saracenica, the Isty Gesner in hortis, Herba Maria by Cossum and Luglulata by others as the Italians doe, the same frequent manne, the French Cog & Baume, as the Durch doe Balsome. But Ageratum is called Agenation was the Galpina frequent, or sentitudes non sentient, because significant the flowers gathered in a fit time) was the Galpon of decay by age:

Matthiolus, Gesner, Lacuna, Castor Durantes, Lugdunensis, Camerarius, and Tables.

Dodonaus Belsamita famina of minor, and of sus bortensis minor by Gesner, Montha course of aminor by Cordus, by Casalpinus Campborata, Herba sulia by Anguilara, Gesner in hortis Germania; and Fibra sun Mesnes by Tragus Gesner in hortis, Matspholus and Loncerus; in briefe most of the best later Writers, and Fibra sun Mesnes by Tragus Gesner in hortis, matspholus and Loncerus; in briefe most of the best later Writers, and the content of Mesnes, although fome would disprove it: and likewise the true Empator. Of Mesnes, although and that of Avicen and Dissorving rare both of them but one plant, even the officent of Mesnes, although the content of the feet of the content of the feet of the sun of Mesnes, to be the Agenatum of Dissorving and the Agenatum with Matthiolus and Lugdunins and Lugdunins, and Camerarius: the third is the third Agenatum with Matthiolus and Lugdunins, Ageratum foilus and called Ageratum minus by Lobel Camerarius: the third is the third Agenatum with Matthiolus and Lugdunens, and Camerarius: the fourth is the derrating parphram of Lugdunins. the third is the third Ageratum with Matthiolus and Lugdunensis, and called Ageratum minus by Lobel Camerarius, and Tabermontanus, and by Bunbinu, Ageratum foliy non servatic: the sourch is the depending purphrenum of Lugdunensis, which as he saint some Cermanes called Moschatella carulea, yet is not the Professional of Cordus. Baubinus calleth it Ageratum servatum Alpinum: the last is called by Lugdunensis. Geratum servatum, but Baubinus referreth it to the Achillaa montana Arthemista tennifolia facie of Lobel, to the Achillaa montana of the same Lugdunensis and Tabermontanus, and to the Chrysanthemum Alpinum secundam of Clusius by opinion it is not that Chrysanthemum of Clusius, for we have had it growing in our gardens from the second of the substitution of the same second second of the same secon

The Vertues.

The ordinary Costmary as well as Maudeline (as some of the other are sure in the first the same quality) as well as moulding the hardness of the mother. Galen saith it is not in the inst degree, & drying become that it digesteth, and afters a fort gently dissolvent instantations, it gently purgets choler and dryine that the control of the pure states of the mother is grown and gluunous, deanseth that which is grown and gluunous, deanseth that which is the pure states of the pure states in the pure states of The Vertnes. t'e Waxe, Rollen, and Turphitias, to bring it into a convenient body.

> CHAP. XXVIII. Tanacetum. Tanfic.

Here are two forts of Garden Tanties, whereof the one is called ordinary of common Tantis and the other carld or double Tantie: but there are some others also to be spoken different this Chapter.

Our garden Tantie hath many hard greene leaves, or rather wings of leaves, for (although they bee

I. Tanacettus valgare & criffain. Ordinary and curld Tanlie.



two forts, ver one description may serve them both) they are many small ones set one against another all along a middle ribbe or stalke, and snipt about the edges; in one fort the leaves stand closer and thicker, and somewhat crumpled, which hath canfed it to becalled double or curld Tarifie; in the other fort thinner and more fparfedly fet i it right up with many hard falkes, wherein grow as the toppes of the branches gold yellow flowers like buttons, which being gathered in their prime, will hold the fresh colour a long featon: the feed is small, and as it were chaffet the roote creepeth under ground, and shooteth up agains in divers places: the whole hearbe both leaves and flowers are of a sharpe strong bitter smell and taste, but yet pleasant and well to be endured,

2. Tanacetum versicolor. Party coloured Tanfie. The party coloured Tanfie is in roote, leafe and flower, altogether like the other common garden Tansie; the onely, difference berweene them, confifteth in this, that upon the first shooting up of the heads of leaves, they are almost all white, and after they are growne great, there will bee many leaves. remaining white, among the greene, which maketh it the more delightfull, feeming like unto a party coloured Feather, in regard of the fine cut leaves of white and greene.

3. Tanacerum laniginosum. Woolly Tansie, Woolly Tansie from a thick blackish spreading roote, sendeth forth divers winged leaves, somewhat like unto the former Tansie and neare unto the leaves of Yarrow, (whereof fome would make it a kinde) of a very sweet scent, and withall very woolly, fer close together about the roote, among which spring up divers woolly stalkes, having a few such like leaves upon them, and at the toppes many tufts of yellow

4. Tanacetum minus flore albo. Small white Tanfie. Small white Tantie hath divers winged leaves lying upon the ground found about the toppes of the roote, very much cut or divided into parts, somewhat resembling both Tansie

and Yarrow, of a pale greene colour, being both lesse bitter from among which leaves rise divers low stalkes, beset with smaller leaves up to the toppes, where the flowers stand in tufts, the borders being of a white colour, and the

with infaller leaves up to the toppes, where the nowers trang in turts, the borders being or a winte colour, and the middle thrum yellow, the roote is long and wooddy, fivoting divers wayes.

The Mountaine Tanke hath many winged leaves lying upon the ground, comparing the toppe of the foote, very like unto the ordinary Tanke; in the division of the leaves, and of a deepe greene colour, as bitter in talke, but more pleasant in scent than it : from whence rise up the stalkes, little above a foote high, here and there set with the like leaves, but smaller; the flowers at the soppes are like unto Camomill flowers, with a border or pale of white leaves, and a yellow thrumme in the middle : the roote is small and short, somewhat thicke at the head and smaller downewards, with divers small fibres thereat.

6. Tanacetum inodorum. Vnsavory Tansie. Vnfavory Tansie hath his large winged leaves, very neare resembling Tansie, lying upon the ground, and among them round hard greene stalkes, with very few and shorter leaves thereon, at the toppes whereof stand divers flowers, spon short foote-stalkes, very like unto the flowers, of the great white Daily, and as large, consisting of foureteene or fixteene leaves, as a pale or border, about a yellow thrumme in the middle : the roote foreadeth unfor the upper part of the earth, and goeth not farre downe: the whole is altogether without any from therein at all, yet the leaves are of a hot and fhatpe taffe, quickly piercing the tongue:

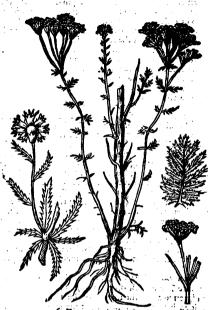
There is another of this kinde of unfavory Tanfie, whole leaves are more loofely foread, althought as such divi-

ded, and the flowers being white, are as small as Fever few.

The ordinary Tantie groweth in some places beyond Sea by the hedges and ditches sides, and in the borders of fields, the curld Tantie is peculiar to our owne Land, and so is the second, and likely to be a degeneration from the ordinary sort by accident, and nursed up in our owne Country, where the flips doe often look, and sometimes keepe their kinde. The third groweth about Mompelier in France, and in other places. The foilth groweth as well in Germany as in Itely, in divers places. The fift groweth on the high and fnowy Hills on the Alpes, among the Switzers. The last groweth in Hungary, Austria, Germany, and about Valentia, and in the Country of Daulphine in

They doe all flower in the Summer Monethes of June and July.

The Names. Tansie is called Tanaceiuse, corruptly taken, as Fuchfiss thinketh, from Lagres, on Apaleius his Aribenisia Tragence, and Aribenisia peradventure of Arbanaes fine morre, or non motions of because the yellow flowers gathered in due time, due not of a long time after, like as divers of the other heaptes last remembred; Takermon3. Tanacetum lanuginofum. 4. Tanacetum minus flore albe.
Woolly Tanlie, Small white Fanlie.



6. Tanacerum imcdorem.



5. Tanacetum Alpinum Mountaine Tanfic.



tensu calleth the ordinary Tanfie, Arthemifia Dioscorida, and the double Tanfie Arthemifia saiva Anglica. The iscond hath no other name then is in the tille, except the some doe cail it white Tansie, because many of the tome doe can it write ranne, occasie many or me leaves will bee white. The third is called Transections Langington of Lugdonensis; Bankinus in his Pinax would referre it to the Strationes Millefolian states of Lobel, but I thinke he is therein mistaken, for the leaves of Stratiotes being much smaller, and having no scent declar it so. It may be also the Heliochrysum Italicum of Matthi. olus, but not any Achillea, whose descriptions yee shall have in another part hereafter. The fourth is called by Dedonaus Tanacesum minus flore albe, of Lobel Tanacesum minus candidate floribus: (but it is not likely to be the Achillea of Matthiolus, Cafter Durantes and others, who follow the description of Dioscorides and Matthiolus; the flowers of whose Achylles are of a whitish purple, with fome yellow spots in them) for that it hath both the forme and the smell of Tansie, but somewhat weaker. The fift by Lugdunensis is called Tanacetum parvum Alpinum, and faith that the people in the Mountaines where it groweth. call it Iva Moschata, and some Anthemic Alpina: Gesut in hort, calleth it Tanaceto cognața berbula, in English Mountaine Tansie. The two last are called Tanacetum a edorum of most, yet some doe adde Bellidis, majore flore, and some Bellis Tanacetifolio: some have thought it to be Siderisis Italorum, but Pena contradicteth it, Clufius theweth the differences of the greater and the leffer. Wee call it in English according to the Latine, Vnsavory Tanse, and I place it here among the rest of the sweet Tanses, for the names fake, rayfed from the likenesse of the leaves, although it hath no fcent. The Italians call it Tonacoto, and Dianels: the French Tonaife, and Athanafis ithe Grand manes Reinfarn, because the leaves resemble Ferne, and the Dutch thereafter Reyn vaer, wee in English Tansie.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the common Tantie (and some of the rest come neare in effect thereunto) or the juyce drunke in wine, is a singular remedy for all the griefes of the wrine, to provoke it being stopped, to helpe those that have the strangury, and have weake reines and kidneies, and that cannot make their water but by drops. It is also very profitable to distolve and expell winde, whether in the stomack, belly, or bowels; and to procere women monethly course, and to expell windinesse in the mother. If it be bruised and smelled unto often, as also applyed to the lower part of the belly, it is assured from the mother. If it be bruised and smelled unto often, as also applyed to the lower part of the belly, it is assured from the interior swith good successes their sull time, without danger or losse; it is used also against the stone in the reines with good successes, especially to men. It is much used both in Lent and in the beginning of the Spring, while the hearbe is young and tender, to make cakes thereof with egges fried, which are called Tansies, and are very prositable for those shomackes, that are troubled with bad humours cleaving thereunto, both to helpe to digest them, and by clearing the shomack of them, to carry them away downeward. The feed is much commended and very prositably applyed to comfort the sinewes that are shrunke by crampes, or are in paines through cold: It is said also, that the roote preserved in Sugar, is a remedy for them that have the gowt, if they take thereof fashing for a certaine time together.

CHAP. XXIX.

Mairicaria. Featherfew.

Here are divers forts of Featherfew to bee entreated of here, as shall hereafter follow.

1. Matri aria vulgaris simplex. Common Featherfew.

Common Featherfew hath many large fresh greene leaves, very much torne or cut on the edges: the stalkes are hard and round, set with many such like leaves, but somewhat smaller, and at the toppes stand many single flowers, upon severall small soot-stalkes, consisting of many small white leaves, standing round about a yellow thrumme in the middle: the root is somewhat hard and short, with many strong sibres at it: the scent of the whole plant is very strong and studing, and the taste very bitter.

2. Matricaria flore plane. Double Feathersew.

This different very little from the former but in the flowers, which are very thicke and double, with white leaves, fo that onely a little yellow fpot is to be seene in the middle.

1.3. Marricaria vulgariu fințlen & bullatis 2. Flore pleno. foribus aureu. Ordinary & naked Featherfeye. Double Featherfeye

3. Matricaria bullatu floribus aureus. Naked Featherfew.
This kinde differeth not from the former, but that it hath

his flowers, without any of the pale or border of white leaves about it, and therefore being naked, and without those leaves, I have named it naked Peatherfew, as an especiall difference from the former.

4. Matricaria grati odoris. Sweet Featherfew.

This other Featherfew differeth not from the first, either in roote, leafe, or flower, being in all things so like, that there can be no difference perceived betweene them, untill you smell thereunto, and then it is soone found to bee of a more pleasant softer smell, which so abideth in the kind, and is not so made by art, or degenerated by any casualty, but the worke of nature onely.

3. Matricaria inodora. Vnsavory Feathersew,

The Vnfavory Featherfew is a small low plant, rather spreading than rising high into many branches, whereon are many leaves set, here and there without order, every one being smaller, shorter and thicker than the leaves of the common leathersew, but cut in on both sides, somewhat like unto it, of no smell at all: the slowers are white with a yellow thrumme in the middle like the other, which have a certaine heavie dull scent, but very weake, the roote is bushy like the former.

6. Matricaria sive Parthenium tenuisolium. Fine-leased Feathersew.

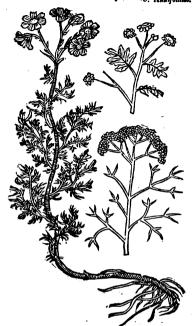
This Featherfew hath a few leaves below, rifing from the roote, as small and fine as Fennell, and very like unto Sothern-wood, but smelling so like Feathersew, and bitter withall, that even thereby it may easily be knowne, to what stocke or tribe it doth belong, from among which rife divers brownish round and hard stakes, to the height of halfe a yard or more, whereon grow dispersedly such like leaves: at the topper of the stakes stand many small white slowers, in an umbell, thicke set, or close together, very like unto the sow-

ers of Yarrow, that they may foone deceive him that heedfully doth not marke them s the roote is fmall, white, and wooddy, with force small fibres at it,

7. Matricaria



7. Matricaria five Parthenium Alpinum Clusij. 8. martinum.
Mountaine Featherfew of Clusius. 6. tenuifolium.



7. Matricaria five Parthenium Alpinum Claffic Mountaine Featherfew of Cluffus.

Mountaine Featherfew hath many flender weake green branches trayling on the ground, and taking roote as they creepe thereon, very like unto Camomill, and not rifing a bove a foote high, about which are let many leaves, almolta fine as Camomill, but cut in after the manner of Maywed or Featherfew, and very neare of the same smell as Featherfew, being of a hot taste, but not unpleasant: at the topperof the stalkes stand many showers together, very like unto the former, but that the middle thrumme is smaller and pale, and the circling leaves not altogether so white, but as large, and somewhat rounder or closer fet, of the same scent with the hearbe: the roote is composed of many small sibres shooting downe from a small head.

8. Parthenium maritinum minimum. Small Sea Featherfew.

I have thought fit to place this Sea plant, with the rest of the same tribe, as I meane to doe with as many as will abide the culture and manuring, to prosper in this garden, entending to shew you the rest in their convenient places: The roote is small spreading abroad many long fibres, from whence rist small spreading abroad many long fibres, from whence rist structure which we have ground, diversly set without order, with many small whitis greene leaves, cut in or dented on the edges, very like in forme, unto the leaves of the great white Daisie, but much lesser and more full and stessy, or thicker, of a strong street seens, somewhat like unto Feathersew, or rather unto stinking Maithes or Mayweed at the toppe of every branch stand one or two slowers, somewhat like unto those of Feathersew or Mayweed, but smaller, and the bordering leaves also smaller, having a whitish greene head or huske of leaves under them.

The first is found wilde in some places of this Land, as well as in others, yet for the most part it is nourished in garden

as well as the second, which as Clusius thinketh, is peculiar to us: the thing grew in Essay, and was there found by a Gentleman called Master William Coys. The fourth grew in an Iland called Nos in the Levant Seas, as Cameratius saith, but it hath beene sound wild in our owne Country, as it hath beene assumed unto mee, as well as the other naked kinde. The fit groweth in Egypt, as Prosper Alpinus saith, and is onely naturall to that Country. The sixth was found in Spaine, by Myconus a learned Physician of Rarcinona, and sent to Molineus who composed the great Herball called Lugaunensis. The seventh Clusius found upon the Mountaines of Stiria, which are part of the Alpes. The last Pena saith grew plentifully neare the Fishermens Cottages, at the foote of Mons Catius in Narbone in France.

The Time.

They all flower in Iune and Iuly, but the Sea plant is the latest.

The Names.

It is called in Grecke machinov. Parthenium quasi virginalis quia mulierum morbis uterinis medetur, & inde vulso Matricaria. It is called also febrifuga, from whence I thinke our English name Feathersew, or Feaversew is derive i, it being good to expell feavers or agues. It is held by most of the later Writers to be the true Parthenium of Diefeor des, yet Lobel and Pena (even as Brafavolus and Fuchfins before them, whom Matthiolast doth confute) by many reasons alleadged doe shew, that both the face or forme of the leaves, compated by Dioscorides to Coriander but lesser, as also the properties given to Parthenium, can by no meanes be found in this Matricaria : but may all most ruely and plainely be found in Cotula fetida, or stinking Mayweed : the discourse is too long here to recite, I, therefore referre you to the place where you may read it at large, in the description of Parthenium in their Adverfaria, as also in Lugdunensis in the Chapter of Marricaria. Parthenium, as Galen faith was called in his time, Anthemis, Helxine, Linozoftis and Amaracus; and Pliny affirmeth, that Helxine was called Perdicium and Parthenium. and in another place he faith, that it was called Leucanthemam and Tamnacum, and that Celfus called it Perdicium and Muralium, so that hereby it may be seene, that Parthenium was a word applyed to many hearbes. Fuchsius would make Mairicaria to be the second kinde of Dioscorides his Arthemisa, called Leprophyllos, that is tennifolia, and Parthenium to be Cotula fetida, which as I faid before, Matthiolus disproveth: the second is so called by divers Authors as it is in the title, and by Tabermontanus Arthemisia tennifolia store pleno: the third is a species not spoken of by any Author before, as I take it. The fourth fort Camerarius calleth Matricaria altera ex Ilva, of Tabermontanus Arthemisia tennisolia odorata, and Banhinus Matricaria odorata; and we Matricaria grati odoris, because it is of so good a scent. The fifth Profeer Alpinus faith is called in Egypt Achaovan, and he thereupon called it Parthenium inodorum: in English Vnsavory Feathersew. The sixth was judged by Myconus that sent it out of Spaine, (as is before said) to be another Parthenium, oursessevor, and it may be that of Hippocrates, which many judge to bee Cotula settle. B. unbinu. calleth it Matricaria solys Abrotani. The seventh Clustus calleth Parthenium Alpinum. Camerarius Matricaria sive Parthenium Alpinum, and Baubinus Matricaria Alpina (hamameli foliys. The last Lobel and Pena call Cotula five Parthenium marinum minimum, and Lugdunensis Parthenium maritimum minimum, and is

likewise the Chamamelum maritimum of Dalechampius, set out in the same place of Lugdunensis, for they are both one, as may be gathered both by the sigure and description, although the slowers in Lobels sigure be more obscured: in English small Sea Feathersew. The Italians call it Matricaria, and Amarella: the French Espargousse: the Germanes Musterkraut, and Melsram: the Dutch Modecrust, and we in English as I said before, Feathersew, or rather Versus.

ther Feaverfew. It is chiefly used for the diseases of the mother, whether it be the strangling or rising of the mother, or the hardneffe of inflammations of the same, applyed ontwardly thereunto, or a decoction of the flowers in wine, with a litnette or innammations of the fame, applyed of the fame, and drunke often in a day, is an approved remedy to bring downe womens the Nutmegge or Mace put therein, and drunke often in a day, is an approved remedy to bring downe womens courfee speedily, and to warme those parts oppressed by obstructions or cold, as also helpeth to expell the dead birth course affect of the hearbe, made in water or wine, and the afterbirth. For a woman to fit over the hot fumes of the decoction of the hearbe, made in water or wine, and the afterbirth. is effectuall also for the same purposes, and in some cases to apply the boyled hearb warme to the privile parts. The decotton thereof made, with some Sugar or honey put thereto, is used by many with good successe, as well to helpe the cough, and stuffing of the chest by cold, as also to cleanse the reines and bladder, and helpe to expell the from in them. The powder of the hearbe, as Dioferrides faith, taken in wine, with fome Oxymel, purgeth like to Epithymum both choler and flegme, and is availeable for those that are short winded, and are troubled with melancholy and heavinesse, or sadnesse of the spirits: It is very effectuall for all paines in the head, comming of a cold cause, as Camerarius saith, the hearbe being bruised and applied to the crowne of the head; It is also profitable for those that have the Vertigo, that is, a turning and swimming in their head. It is also drunke warme (I meane the decoction) before the accesse or comming of an ague, as also the hearbe bruised with a few cornes of Bay-salt (and forme put beaten glaffe thereto, but I fee no reason wherefore) and applyed to the wrestes of the hand, to take away the fits of agues. Some doe use the distilled water of the hearbe and flowers, to take away freckles, and other spots and deformities in the face. And some with good successe doe helpe the winde and collicke, in the lower part of the belly, (and some say it is good also for the winde in the stomack) by bruising the hearbe, and heating it on a tyle. with some wine to moisten it, or fryed with a little wine and oyle in a Frying-panne, and applyed warme outwardly to the places, and renewed as there is need. It is an especiall remedy against Opium, that is, taken too liberally. It is an hearbe among others, as Camerarius faith, much used in Italy, fryed with egges, as wee doe Tansies, and eaten with great delight; the bitternesse, which else would make it unpleasant, being taken away by the manner of dreffing.

CHAP. XXX.

Chamamelum. Camomill.

TRIBE. 1.

Have divers forts of Camomill to shew you in this Chapter, some common and well knowne to most, others more rare, and heard of but by a few, and unto them I thinke it not amisse to joyne the Mayweeds, because they are as well the like stinking, as lesse or not sweet.

I. Chamamelum vulgare. Ordinary Camomill.

Our ordinary Camomill is well knowne to all to have many small trayling branches, set with very fine leaves, bushing and spreading thick over the ground, taking roote still as it spreadeth: the toppes of the branches have white slowers with yellow thrummes in the middle, very like unto Feather-few, but larger, and not so hard, but more soft and gentle in handling, which give a small white feed, not observed by many, and being cast in the ground, will bring forth plants as other seed doth: the whole hearb is of a very sweet scent.

We have another fort of fine small Camomill. We have another fort of fine small Camomill in our gardens, although very rare, like unto the former, but with whiter, finer, and shorter leaves set on the stalkes, that rise somewhat higher, and beare naked small slowers, that is consisting enely of the yellow thrummy heads, without any pale or border of white leaves, smelling almost as sweet as the former.

3. Chamemelum flore pleno. Double flowred Camomill. The double Camomill groweth very like the fingle, but a little higher, and more upright, having fresher greene leaves, the flowers being composed of many rowes of white leaves, making them double, as we call them, & with a yellowish spot in the middle of each flower for the most part, which is of a sweeter scent than the single, but spreadeth on the ground in the same manner, and is more tender to bee kept in Winter: this also hath seed in the middle of the flowers, which being broken and cast into the ground, will produce double Camomill, even as double Feathersew will doe the like.

4. Chamenelum pumilum Africum. Small Camomill of

This small Camomill growerh lower than the former naked Camomill, with as fine small leaves, but longer: the flowers being yellow thrummy heads like it, but bigger, and without any pale or border of white leaves, smelling as sweet as the best Camomill.

. 1. Chamemelum vulgare, Ordinary Camomill, & flore pieno. Double Camomill.



z. Chamemelum nudum.

Naked Camomill.

4. Chanemelum pumilum Africum.





5. Chamamelum Hilpanicum amplo flore. Great Spanish Camomill.

This great Camomill groweth in the fame manner as the ordinary Camomill doth, with greene striped stalkes, of a cubite high, branching forth into many parts, whereon doe grow fuch like leaves, and as finely cut in or divi-ded, the ends whereof are blunter, and divided into two parts, and not very thicke fet on the branches; at the tops whereof fland the flowers, each being four times larger than the flower of the ordinary fort: confifting of about twenty waved or endented leaves, of a very pale yellow colouralmost white, for a pale or border, about a pale yellow thrum in the middle: after the flower is past the feed ripeneth in these heads, which is small and yellowish like the ordinary fort: the roote confisceth but of a few fibres, which dye every yeare, the plant being but annuall, and must be new sowne in the Spring; it is of a good scent, somewhat resembling the garden Camomill,

and must be new towne in the Spring; it is or a good itent, tomewhat retembing the garden Camomili.

6. Chamemelum Hiffanicum luteum odoratum, Sweet yellow Spanish Camomill.

This yellow Camomill is like unto the garden Camomill in all things, faving the flowers which are wholly yellow, both the bordering leaves, which are of a shining yellow colour, about fourteeens in number, and the middle thrum, but the whole flower is at least twice as bigge as the flower of the ordinary fort, and almost as fweet, but lesser almost by the halfe than the former.

7. Chamamelum Hilpanicum incanum parvum. Small hoary Spanish Camomill. This small Camomill groweth not to be above an hand breadth high, having some sew hoary whitish greene

finely cut leaves, lying upon the ground, being as small and fine as those of Southernwood, or fine Wormewood, from among which rifeth up a bare or naked stalke, without any leaves thereon, and one somewhat large flower, standing at the toppe, having many white leaves, standing about a pale yellow middle thrum; the whole plant and every part thereof, is as well without scent as without taste. 8. Chamamelum Alpinum inoderum. Vnfavory Mountaine Comomill.

Vnsavory Mountaine Camomill hath many hoary stalkes rising from the roote, without leaves for a certaine difrance, and then having many fet together, small toward the bottome, seeming to bee but as stalkes to the leaves, which are somewhat narrow, and deepely cut in on both sides, as it were into deepe notches, being more thicke and full of juyce, then other forts are by much, among which rife ap divers other weake stalkes, without any cut leaves on them, and one somewhat large flower at the toppe of each, like unto a Camomill flower, but larger, the border of leaves being white, and the thrum yellow in the midde : the branches fpread farre, and take roote in divers places : the roote is composed of a few whitish strings, the plant hath little or no smell to commend it, and is a little bitter in tofte.

9. Catula fasida, & non fasida. Mayweed with a strong, and no scene. Mayweed is so like unto Camomill, that I must needs joyne them together: but that which stinketh growth more upright than either that which smelleth not, or the common Camomill, and neither of them creepe or runne on the ground, with the branches taking roote as Camomill doth; the leaves thereon are longer and greater than

8: Chamemetum Alpinum tuodorum. Vafavory Mountaine Camomill,

9. Colula felida & non fatida. Mayweed with a ftrong and no fcent.





Camomill, yet very like, but of a paler greene colour, the one fort smelling strong and unpleasant, the other having no scent at all : the flowers of them both are very like unto Camomill, but larger both the white border and the middle yellow thrum, whereby and by the scent thereof they are onely to be discerned from Camomill for many doe gather the flowers of that which smelleth not, in stead of Camomill flowers, either of ignorance or wilfulnes, and so sell them promiscuously to the Apothecaries, that know not this note of distinction.

Of this kinde there hath beene found oftentimes, and in divers places of this Land, a fort with double flowers Flore almost as large as double Camomill flowers.

The Place. Small Camomill groweth familiarly wilde in many places (on greenes as they are called) of this Land, and with the Mayweed oftentimes that flinketh not, which groweth also among corne, as the flinking fort doth: the naked and double fort grow onely in gardens: the fourth was found by Guillame Boel in Africa by Tunis: the fifth, fixth, and seventh in divers places in Spaine: the eighth in sundry places of the Alpes: the last plentifully in our owne

They all flower in the Summer, yet some earlier than others. The Names.

Camomill is called in Greeke A'rifius, Anthemis of Dioscorides, and A'rifius of Theophrastus, and this for a di-Stinction Asuraissius of the whitenesse of the flowers: and Xauraius As quad mali adorem babeat, of the scent of an Apple or Quince. It is called by some in Latine Leucanthemum, and Anthemis, but most generally Chamamelum, and of some Chamomilla, as it is also in the Apothecaries Shops Some call the garden Camomill, both single and double Chamamelum Romanum & odoratius & nobile, thinking them to be sweeter kindes than the wilde, when as that which groweth wild is usually brought into gardens, and will by manuring become of as good a scent, or any other before in the garden. The relt have their names in their titles, both in Latine and English, as much as is convenient, and that others have called them: but Mayweed as is before said in the last Chapter, is more truly taken to be Parthe. nium of Dioscorides, yet generally called Cotula, taken as it is thought from the Thussans Causa, the diminutive being Causula, corruptly called Coula; by the Greekes xuvàrbeus; & xuvoscraine Cynanthemis & Cynobotane, that is, Camomilla canina & Canima herba; the Germanes Krottendill: the Arabians call Camomill Debonigi & Babunegi; the Italians call it Camamilla: the Spaniards Manzanilla: the French Chamomille: the Germanes Chamillon, and the Mayweed Krottendill : the Dutch Camille : and we in English Camomill.

The Vertues. A decoction made of Camomill, and drunke, taketh away all paines and flitches in the fides. The flowers onely of Camomill beaten, and made up into balls with oyle, driveth away all forts of agues, if the party grieved bee an-noymed with that oyle taken from the flowers, from the crowne of the head, to the foles of the feete, and after hald to sweat in their bed, with sufficient coverings upon them, and that they sweat well; this is Nichessor an Exprians medicine; which Galon seemeth to confirme, for he saith that the Sophi of the Egyptians confecrated this hearbe to the Sunne, as a remedy for all forts of agues ; but therein faith Galen they were deceived, for it hea-

TRIBE. 1.

leth onely those that are already digested; but it is very profitable for all other forts of agues, that come eyther from flegme or melancholy, or from an inflammation of the bowels: for these (saith he) Camomill is a soveraigne remedy to be applied, when as they shall be concocted: and therefore there is nothing can be more acceptable and profitable to the Hypochondria; that is, the fides, and that part where the liver and splicene lye, then it. The bathing of a decoction of Camomill taketh away wearinesse, and easeth paines to what part of the body soever it be applied besides, it comforteth the sinewes that are overstrayned, mollifieth all swellings, and those that are not overhard. and rarifyeth those that are bound together. It moderately comforteth all parts that have need of warmth, and digesteth and dissolveth what soever hath need thereof, by a wonderfull speedy property. It easeth all the paines of the collick and frone, as also all paines and torments of the belly, and provoketh urine gently. The flowers boyled in posset drinke, provoketh sweat, and helpeth to expell colds, aches, and paines wheresover; the same is an ted in policitarinke, provoked tweat, and neighbor confess, actions and paints whethere is an excellent helpe to bring downe womens courfes; A Syrupe made of the juyce of double Camomill, faith Ban-binus, but of garden Camomill say Pena and Lobel, with the flowers and white wine, is a remedy against the jaundife and dropfie, that commeth by the evill disposition of the spleene. The flowers boyled in lye is very good to wash the head, and to comfort both it and the braine. The oyle made of the flowers of Camomill is much used. against all hard swellings, and paines, or aches, shrinking of the sinewes, or crampos, or paines in the joynts, or any orthor parties the body; and helpeth to dissolve wind, and paines in the belly, used in glisters for that purpose: any novinces also, it helpeth flitches, and paines in the fides. Mayweed is often with good fuccesse for the fame purpofes that Camomill is, both to diffolve tumours and winde, and to cafe paires and aches, in the jowns, &c. especially the stinking fort, which is stronger in operation than the other.

> CHAP. XXXI. Ambrosia. Oke of Cappadocia.

Lethough there be extant with some Writers, two sorts of Ambresia, as Matthiolis in his last Edition, and three forts with Lobel in his observations, and so likewise with Gerard yet finding both the forts in Matthiolus, and the later fort in Lobel and Gerard, to be other hearbes, the I shall shew you in the sixth place amonighte Arriana, and not Ambrofia: I have here only shewed you one, as Dodonaus before me hath done also, which is the first both with Lobel and Gerard, as the truest, and is the state of the first both with Lobel and Gerard, as the truest, and is the state of the state



Снар. 31.

1. Ambrofia hortenfis. Oake of Cappadocia.

The Oake of Cappadocia from a long slender roote, bushing forth with many fibres, fendeth forth one hoary white striped, or straked stalke, rising to be two foote high at the least in any good ground, divided or spread into many branches, from the very bottome, whereon are fet without any certaine order, fomewhat large leaves, upon pretty long foot-falkes, very much cut in on the edges, fomewhat refembling the division of Mugwort leaves, especially the ends of them, but much smaller than they, being all whitish or hoary upon the greene, and of a very pleafing fcent, not fo hot or refinous as Botrys or Oake of Ierufalem: at the toppes of all the branches both great and final, stand the flowers, which are small round yellow mossie buttons, never opening abroad, nor bringing any feed, but fall away as idle chaffe : but under these flowers from among the leaves, come forth small shortstalkes, bearing two or three, or foure small rough and pointed heads, without any flowers before them, wherein is contained small round blackish seed, almost like the kernels or stones of Raisons or Grapes.

The Place. This is fald to grow naturally in Cappadecia, but Bellenini fetteth it downe to have found it in many places of Afia miner, and is onely to be found in gardens thorowout all Europe.

The Time.

It flowreth not with us untill August, and hardly giveth us any perfect feed, for the least cold night comming before it can feed taketh it away, making it presently to perish, so that for the most part wee are to seeke for seed, from Italy, or other places.

The Names. It is called in Greeke duberria quafi ro rar dear Brata. Deermi cibus, the meate of the Gods: for so Gentilisme accounted of

it, for the excellent fragrancy it yeldeth, and that mortall men did not make it their food, or because, as they supposed, it did make men that did eate thereof, to bee of so less life, that they might be held to be immortall. Anguillara, Gesuer in bort, and Camerarius suppose it to bee Compa Hyppocratis. Lugdunensis calleth it Artemisia monoclones, but giveth two figures thereof, one with an upright stalke without any branches, and the other branched. Gesmer likewise calleth it a kinde of Artemisia, and some dot take it to bee the second Artemifia of Pliny, but Dodonaus, Camerarine, Lobel, and Tabermoneanas, doo all call it

Ambrolia, or sativa & agrestin : Banhinus calleth it Ambrolia maritina : in English Oake of sappadocia, The Vertnes.

The properties referred by this ancient Writers to this hearbe are scarce answerable to so glorious a title: for Discorides faith onely, it hath a property to repell, stay and bind those humours, that fall into any part of the body, being annoynted or outwardly applyed, and so saith Galen also, and more is not said by any Author thereof: onely Pliny in writing the words of Dioscorides, in stead of repelling, hath set downe discussing, as mistaking the Greeke word, and mif-interpreting it.

> CHAP. XXXII. Botrys. Oke of Ieruialem.

EE have generally knowne but one fort of Bostrys, which is a small low hearbe, but of late dayes there hath come to our knowledge, another fort more tall, and like unto a small shrubbe, because it is more wooddy.

1. Botrys vulgaris. Common Oke of Ierusalem.

The ordinary Oke of forufalem is a small bushy hearbe, full of branches, a foote and a halfe high, with some few, and not many leaves thereon, which at the first springing are reddish on the underside, and after grow to be of a yellowish greene colour, especially when they grow old, and in the time of the flowring and feeding; which are much cut in on the edges, like unto Grunsell but larger: the toppes of the branches, and so downe to the halfe of their height, is fully stored with small pale yellow flowers like unto the blossomes of Vines, which turne into small brownish feed: the roote is long and hard when it hath given feed, perishing yearely: the whole plant is of a resinous sweet scent, and while it is greene is fomewhat clammy in handling.

2. Botrys Americana. Indian Oke of Ierusalem. This Botry, or Oke of Ierusalem riseth up higher, and the branches are more wooddy and durable : the leaves are fomewhat like unto wild Arrache, but larger, and much cut in on the edges, like unto the former, the whole plant, both flowers and feed, is most like unto the former; and doth most likely abide the Winter of his naturall warme Countries, which are nothing to violent as ours, but will not doe so with us, without much care to preferve it; but doth fpring of the feed fowne, as well as fpilt, at, or before the gathering : the fcent whereof is fomewhat firong, but not unpleasant, very neare unto the other. The Place:

The first groweth in Italy and Narbone in France, in divers places, as well by the water sides, as in the dry sandy grounds. The second is naturall of Mexico & Virginia, from whence it hath bin brought. The Time.

They both flower and feed in August and September, and doe often raise themselves, of their owne sowing, especially the former.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Corevs and Botrys in Latine, a floribus & seminibus in betryos formam ramulis insidentibus, because the slowers, and so the seed also groweth like unto a bunch of Grapes. All Authors call it Borrys, yet Eystetensis calleth it Artemisia Turcica, and Camerarius faith that the Italians call it Patientia, Cordus upon Dioscorides calleth it Ambrosia altera species, and moreover saith, that in some Apothecaries shops in Germany, the seed thereof was taken for Amomum: Dioscorides saith, that in his time, the Cappadocians called it Ambrofia, and some others Artemifia. Banhinus calleth it Botrys Ambrofioides vulgaris. And the other he calleth Borrys Ambrosioides Mexicana, and faith the feed was sent by the name of Parote: wee doe generally call it Botrys fruticosa Americana, as a distinction from the other; in English Shrubby Oke of Ic-

The Vertues. Dioscorides applieth it not to any other thing, then that it helpeth those that cannot take their breath, unlesse they hold their neckes upright, being taken in wine; but others have found out more especiall properties therein; for in that it both heateth and dryeth, attenuateth, cutteth, cleanfeth, purgeth, openeth, and expectantel tough flegme. It is very profitable for all the diseases of the chest or breast, troubled with flegme, whether it bee thin or tough, or rotten silthy corrupted matter to spit forth, as also for those that are short winded, or have the cough of the langs, either the hearbe it selfer alone being boyled, and the decoction taken with Sytupe of Violets, or with Liquoris added into the decoction, and taken for divers dayes together. The greene hearbe is of especiall good use in the paines of the mother, to be heared on a tyle, and moilthned with Muscadine, and laid hot to the belly. As also if wasters to the best of the offence of the o also, if you take Oke of Iernsalem, Feathersew, and Camomill slowers, and fry them together with some oyle of

1: Botres vulearis. Common Oke of terulalem.



2. Artemifiaminor.

TRIBE I.

Small Mugwort.

3. Artemifia tenuifolia montana, Fine Mountaine Mugyvort:

Lillies into a cake, and apply it warme to the belly, is an approved remedy for women in childbed, that feele any paines of the mother, after their delivery. The fumes of the decoction thereof also taken underneath, by sitting over it, helpeth to bring downe the courses, and to expell the dead child. It is much used to be laid into Wardrobes or Presses, not onely to kill or drive away the mothes, but for the sweet scent to persume the garments.

CHAP. XXXIII. Artemisia. Mugwort.

Here are three or foure forts of Mugwort to be here declared, besides a stranger lately come from Virrinia, although Pling and others doe reckon but two forts, one with broader, and another with smaller leaves.

1. Artemifia vulgarů.



1. Artemisia vulgaris. Common Mugwort.

The common Mugwort hath divers leaves lying upon the ground, very much divided or cut in deepely about the brims, somewhat like unto wormewood, but much larger, of a sad or darke greene colour on the upperfide, and very hoary white underneath: the stalkes (doe grow in some to be purplish, and then the flowers are deeper coloured) rise to bee soure or five somewhat smaller, branching forth very much towards the toppe, whereon are set, very small pale yellowish slowers like buttons, which fall away, and after them come small feed, inclosed in small round heads; the roote is long and hard, with many small fibres growing from it, whereby it taketh strong hold in the ground, but both slalke and leafe doe die quite down every yeare, and the roote shooteth anew in the Spring: the whole plant is of a resonable good scent, and is more easily propagated by the files, then by the feed.

2. Artemifa minor. Small Mugwort.

This fmall Mugwort is fomewhat like unto the former, ha-

ving fuch like leaves, divided or cut in on both fides, greene above, and whitish underneath, but much smaller than they: the stalke likewise (for oftentimes it hath but one) riseth not so high, nor is so great, but bearing the like flowers, yet paler: the scent whereof is also a like.

2. Artemisia tenuifolia montana. Fine Mountaine Mugwort. The Mountaine Mugwort, is also not much unlike the for-mer, having divers square brownish branches, not above a foot and a halfe high, whereon doe grow fuch like leaves almost, but longer, narrower, and much more crumpled, or finely jagged on the edges; the flowers are pale and small like the former: the roote is long and blacke, fpreading in the ground,

4. Arcemila Polyfermos. Fruitfull Mugwort.
This kinde of Mugwort rifeth up ulual but with one stalke, dividing it selfe from the bottome thereof into ma-This kinde of Mugwort rifeth up utual out with one italke, dividing it seite from the portrome thereor into many branches, whereon are fet somewhat sparsedly, somewhat longer and larger leaves than the small Mugwort, but more sinely cut in on the edges, unto the middle ribbe, and ending in a longer point; the toppes of the branches, are more plentifully stored with flowers than the other forts, which turne into small seed, bearing abundantly.

7. Artemisia Virginiana. Virginian Mugwort.

This Virginian being so lately come to our knowledge, that we can scarce give a perfect description thereof unto you rifeth up, somewhat higher and larger spread, with much divided leaves like the first but greater, the flow-

ers hath not beene yet thorowly observed.

The Place. The firstgroweth plentifully in many places of this Land, as well as in others, by the way sides, as also by small water courses, and in divers other places. The second likewise is found in some of those places, but farre lesse streets quent. The other three are strangers, and nursed up with us onely in gardens.

They all flower and feed in the end of Summer.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke devenious, and Arremifia in Latine also, and recorded by Pliny, that it tooke the name of Artemifia, from Artemifia the wife of Manfolm, King of Caria; when as formerly it was called Parthenis, quaf Virginalis Maidenwort, and as Apuleius faith, was also called Parthenium: but others thinke it tooke the name from sprius, who is called Diana, because it is chiefly applyed to womens diseases. The first is generally called of all Writers Ariemifia & vulgaris, because it is the most common in all Countries. Some call it also Mater berba-



4. Artemifia Poly rermos. Fruitfull Mugwort.





4. Attemifia Monoctones. Fruitfull Magworts



rum. The second is called by Matthiolus and others Artemisia minor, and so doe we. The third is called by Lugdunensis Artemisia leptophyllos incana, and in English Fine Mountaine Mugwort. The last is called by Baubinus Arte. misia Polyspermos, and the other by Lugdunensis Artemisia Monoclonos quorundam aligs Ambrosia, in English Fruitfull Mugwort.

Dioscorides faith, it heareth and extenuateth. It is with good successe put among other hearbes, that are boyled for women to fit over the hot decoction, to draw downe their courses, to helpe the delivery of the birth, and to expell the secondine or afterbirth, as also for the obstructions and inflammations of the mother; it breaker the stone, and canfeth one to make water where it is stopped: the juyce thereof made up with Myrrhe, and put under as a peffary, workern the fame effect, and to doth the roote also, being made up with Axungia into an oyntment, it doth take away Wens and hard knots, and kernels that grow about the necke and throat, as also to ease the painer about the necke, but especially and with more effect, if some field Daisies be put with it. The hearbe it selfe being fresh, or the juyce thereof taken, is a speciall remedy, upon the overmuch taking of Opium: three drammes of the powder of the dryed leaves taken in wine, is a speedy, and the best certains helpe for the Sciatica. A decodion thereof made with Camomill and Agrimony, and the place bathed therewith while it is warme, taketh away the paines of the sinewes, and the crampe. It is said of Pliny, that if a Traveller binde some of the hearbe about him, he shall feele no wearinesse at all in his journey; as also that no evill medicine or evill beast shall hurt him that hath this hearbe about him Many such idle superstitious and irreligious relations are set downe, both by the ancient and later Writers concerning this and other plants, which to relate, were both unseemely for me, and unprofitable for you. I will onely declare unto you, the idle conceit of some of our later dayes concerning this plant, and that is even of Baubinus, who glorieth to be an eye witnesse of this foppery, there won Saint Iabns eve, there are coales to be found at mid-day, under the rootes of Mugwort, which after or before that time, are very small or none at all, and are used as an Amulet to hang about the necke of those that have the falling sicknesse, to cure them thereof. But Oh the weake and fraile nature of man! which I cannot but lament, that is more prone to believe and relye upon fuch impostures, than upon the ordinances of God in his creatures, and trust in his providence.

CHAP. XXXIIII. Abrotanum. Sothernwood.

F Sothernwood (which is the Abrotanum mau, as the late and best experienced Authors doe hold; the faminate bethe Lavender often, which shall be set downe in the next Chapter, there are many some strey shall be declared in their order: of which number I have taken some from those hearbes going before, as also from Wormewood that shall follow, because I suppose they rather belong to this Tribe, than to any of the other, from whence I have taken them.

1. Absotanum mas vnigare, Common Sothernwood.



1. Abrotanum mas vulgare. Common Sothernwood.

Our ordinary Sothernwood (which is the most common in gardens with us, and generally called Sothernwood : for the other forts are called by other names, for the most part, and not acknowledge to be of this kinde) rifeth up with maand not acknowledge to be or this kinde? First in p with ma-ny weake and wooddy branches bending downewards, if they be not held up, specially white they are small; for the elder stems are more strong and great, rysing in time to bee higher than any man, from which doe grow one many small and long branches, whereon are fer many small fine and short and long branches, whereon are textuary small fine and short leaves, as sine as Fennell, but not so long, of a grayish or ruffet greene colour, somewhat throng; but not impleasant in smell, and fra strong and somewhat bitter taste. from the middle almost to the toppes of the upper sprigges, stand small round yellow flowers tranging like little buttons; which never open much, but hadle away, and after them come the seed, which is distilluted that of the strong the seed,

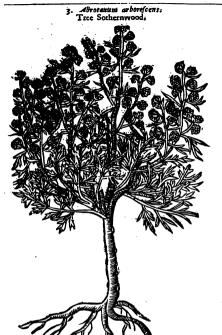
round yellow nowers training like little buttons; which never open milch but paffe away, and after them come the feed, which is finisher than that of Wormewood: the root groweth not viry deep, that is wooddy, with divers strings annexed undite: this foldshall the sever on the stalkes and branches curry years; and shoot forth anew, in the Spring.

3. As a summary of Great Sothernwood.

This great Sothernwood is altogetier like the former; growing as high our after higher, and with leaves like thereunto, but to say in the range of a though refinous feen, not supplied high give and growers, of a though refinous feen, not supplied high give and growers and feed different from the other, nor the mane, which is wooddy and runneth under ground in the same manner.

2. Abrotansum arbitraction. The Sothernwood.

This rare kinde of Schernwood groweth upright, with one stem or stalke, to the highest of man, if the lower small springes bee printed on all sides, on which doe grow many branches on all sides, on which doe grow many leaves, very much cut in and divided, but are nothing so since



4. Abrotanum inodorum. Vnfavory Sothernwood.



and small as the former, but yet a little quicker, and nearer resembling Wormewood, as it is also in the taste, and more aromaticall than Sothernwood: the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches, being more plentifull and larger than the former, but yellow like them, after which come the feed, which likewife is formewhat larger: the roote is wooddy, spreading many strings and sibres : the plant is more tender than the others, and will require fome care to preserve it in the Winter more than they.

4. Abyotannen inodorwa. Vnfavory Sothernwood.
Vnfavory Sothernwood fpringeth up with many flender, but wooddy whitish stalkes for the most part, leaning or lyingupon the ground, yet sometimes standing somewhat upright, upon which at severall places, come forth many small whitish leaves, not so small or finely cut or divided as the common Sothernwood, but greater, of little or no finell at all, but of a hor tafte, drawing rheume into the mouth, to bee fpit forth: from among which fpring forth small greenish purple branches, set with the like leaves, but smaller, and many small pendulous greenish purple heads, along the fprigges to the toppes, which when they open, shew out small pale purplish flowers; the roote is somewhat wooddy, and brancheth forth divers wayes, with many small strings or fibres.

This small Sothernwood shooteth forth many small weet Sothernwood.

This small Sothernwood shooteth forth many small wooddy branches, rifing seldome above halfe a yard high, but very thickly spreading into other smaller sprigs, set full of small leaves, somewhat longer, greater, and greener than the last the toppes of the stalkes are stored with many small round heads, which shew forth small yellow greenish flowers : the roote spreadeth like the other : the whole plant as well leaves as flowers, and the sprigges yeeld a very good feent and pleasant savour, more than the other, somewhat inclining to Wormewood.

6. Abrotanum campestre. Field Sothernwood. The Field Sothernwood hath many small fine leaves, rising from the roote, very like unto the leaves of com-mon Sothernwood, but of a darke greene colour, and likewise many wooddy stakes, about a foote high or more (yet sometimes but one) divided diversly, having such like leaves growing thereon, as are below: the stender iprigges are stored with plenty of small round greene heads or buttons, which contains small yellowish flowers like Sothernwood, and plenty of small seed following them: the roote is long, thick, blacke, and wooddy, with diversibres annexed thereunto: the smell hereof is more neare unto Mug wort, than Sothernwood.

7. Abrotanum campestre incanum. Hoary Field Sothernwood.

This other Field Sothernwood, is in all things like the last described wild Sothernwood, but that the leaves are of a whitish or hoary colour, and of a sweet aromatical scent and taste, and that the roote is of a darke reddish colour on the outside, with divers fmall fibres growing from it. The Place.

The first is usually found in gardens but his originall is not fet downe. The second groweth in Germany, and brought into their gardens. The third came out of the Levant into Italy, from whence it hath beene fent to divers other places, as well here, as to German, the Low-countries, Sec. The fourth Clufin faith he found in Austria,

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. Atrotanum hamile odoratum. Small fweet Sothernwood.

6. Abretanum campejire. Field Sothernwood.





7. Abrotanum campestre incanum. Hoary field Sothernwood.



Hungaria, and other parts thereabouts. The fifth is onely found in the gardens of Herbaritts that are curious. The fixth groweth in Harcynia fylva Sazonothurungica, as Iohannes Thalium fetteth it downe. And the last about Listz in Austria, from whence, Bankhinus in his Prodromus saith, it was brought to him.

Most of them doe flower in Iuly and August, yet some later, so that we seldome see them beare seed, especially the greatest.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Aspertoror Sid to apole of radipor in analy palvedui, anase n', to Daniverrai, hoc est quod conspettu tenerum melle & delicatum appareat : aut quod gravem acremue & difficilem balitum spirat : in Latine after the Greeke Abrotonum, but more usually Abrotanum. Pliny calleth this mu Campefre, and the femina montanum. The first is called generally by all Authors Abrotanum ma, and by Cordus nigrum, except Dodonam in French, and Anguillara who call it famina, in English common Sothernwood, The second is called by Camerarius Ambrotanum magnum camphoratum quibusdam Incensaria, and by Bauhinus Abrotanum mas an gustifolium maximum: in English great Sothernwood. The third is called by Anguillara Absinibium del Comasco, and Absinibium arborescons of Lobel, Lugdunensis, Tabermonianus, and Gerard: but Dodonans calleth it Abrotanum famina arborescens, and Banbinus in his Pinax, Abrotanum latifolium arborescens, in English Tree Sothernwood. The fourth is called by Dodonaus Absiminam indorum of inspidum: by Lobel, Lugdunensis, and Gerard, Abroranum indorum: but Clusius calleth it his second Arthemisa tenuifolia: all these Authors doe give one and the same figure for this plant: Dodoneus for Absinthium, Lebel and others for Abrotanum, and Clusius for Arthemisia. Banbinus calleth it Abrotanum lasifolium inodorum : in English Ynsavory Sothernwood; for wa have a Wormewood that is unfavory, differing from this, as fhall be shewed you among the Wormewoods. The fift is called by

Dodonans and Lobel Abrotanum odoratum humile & dense frusicosum: by Tragus Abrotanum tertium, and by Baubinus Abrotanum mas angustifolium minus: in English Small sweet Sothernwood, The sixth is cased by Matthiolus in his later Edition Ambrosa altera; whom Lacuna, Lonicerus, Castor Durantes, Lugdanensis and Camerarius doe follow, and Lobel Ambrosa tennisolia. Gesner calleth it Ambrosa Leptophyllos, and Clusius Arthemisa ternia tennifolia, it is Tragus his Abrotanum sylvestre quartum: and Tabermontanus, Gerard, and Bauhinus Abrotanum campestre, in Fnolish Field Sothernwood. The last is called by Rushimus Abrotanum.

in English Field Sothernwood. The last is called by Bauhinus Abroranum campestre incanum Carline odore: in English Field Sothernwood. The Arabians call it Cathsum Kesum, or Gaissum: the Italians and Spaniards Abroranus: the French Auronne & bou de S. lean: the Germanes Stabmuriz: the Dutch Averonne: and wee Sothernwood.

The Vertnes.

Dissociates faith, that the feed bruifed, heated in warme water and drunke, helpeth those that are burften, or are troubled with crampes, or convultions of finewes, with the Sciatica, and with the difficulty in making water, and to bring downe womens courses: the same taken in wine, is an antidote or counterpoison against all deadly poison, and driveth away Serpents, and other venemous creatures, especially against Scorpions and polionfull Spiders; as also by the smell of the hearbe being burnt, or laid in places where they come : the oyle thereof being announted on places convenient, especially the backe bone, before the fits of agues taketh them away: it is profitably laid to the eyes to take away the inflammation of them, if it be put with some part of aroasted Quince, and boyled with a few crummes of bread : boyled with barly meale, it taketh away pimples, pushes, or wheales, that rise in the face, or other parts of the body. The feed as well as the dryed hearbe, is often given to kill the wormes in children: the hearbe bruised and laid to, helpeth to draw forth splinters, and thornes out of the flesh: The ashes thereof dryeth up and healeth old ulcers, that are without inflammation, although by the sharpnesse thereof it biteth fore, and putterh them to fome paines, as also the fores that happen in the privie parts, of men or women. The ashes likewise mingled with old Sallet-oyle (for we have neither the oyle of the seed of the Mastick tree, which is much commended, nor the oyle of Cherua, or the great Spurge, called Palma Christi, nor some other that are used in other Countries) helpeth those that have their haire fallen, or their heads bald, to cause the haires to grow againe, either upon the head or beard: Some say the juyce thereof with oyle doth the same. Durantes saith that the oyle made of Sothernwood, and put among other oyntments, that are used against the French disease, is very effectuall, and likewise killeth vermine in the head. The distilled water of the hearbe is said to helpe them much, that are troubled with the stone, as also for the diseases of the spleene and mother. It is generally held by all both old and new Writers, that it is more offensive to the stomacke than Wormewood, because it hath not that astriction in it. The Germanes commend it for a fingular wound hearbe, as their name of Stabwart given unto it doth testifie.

Снар. ХХХV.

Abretanum famina. Lavender Cotton.

Here are divers forts of Lavender Cotton, to be here remembred.

1. Abrotanum famina vulgare. Ordinary
Lavender Cotton.

The ordinary Lavender Cotton hath fundry wooddy brittle hoary branches, whereon are fet many long foure-fquare hoary or whitifh leaves, dented about the edges: at the tops of the branches stand naked stalkes, bearing every one a large yellow head or flower, like unto Tansie or Maudeline, but greater, of a gold yellow colour, abiding so a long time upon the stalkes, and being kept dry likewise: after which commeth small darke coloured seed: the roote is wooddy, and spreadeth sundry hard sibres: it is of a strong sweet scent, but not unpleasant.

2 Abrotanum famina magnum. Great Lavender Cotton. This Lavender Cotton is very like the ordinary Garden kinde, but not bulhing so thicke with stalkes, growing to have a great high and thicke stemme or stalke, not set with so many branches thereon, but somewhat bigger than the other, whereon grow soure-square dented leaves like thereunto, but somewhat larger, thicker and greener: the slowers stand in the same manner every one upon his song stalke, being as yellow and large as they, which give the like seed: the roote spreadeth in the ground with hard wooddy branches, like the other; and endureth the extremities of Winter as well as the other: the smell of the whole plant, and every part thereof is strong, but not so pleasant to a great many, as the other: this will be propagated by slipping, as well as the other.

3. Abrotanum famina Narbonense magno store. French
Lavender Cotton.

The French Lawender Cotton groweth not to bee so high as the ordinary garden kinde, but hath many wooddy short little branches, not above halfe a yard high, diversly spread into many other small ones, whereon are leaves like the o-

1. Abrotanum famina vulgare. Ordinary Lavender Cotton.



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2. Abrotanum femina Narbonenfe magno flore. French Lavender Cotton.

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ther, but somewhat smaller, and more thinly or sparsedly see on the branches, of a greenish white colour, neither so green as the last, nor fully so white as the ordinary, of a strong fcent, fomewhat like the ordinary kind : the flowers stand upon the toppes of the smaller sprigges, every one by it selfe, upon a bare or naked stalke, without leaves for a good space, which are of a paler yellow colour than they, and much larger, which give feed somewhat of a darker colour than it: the roote is as great and wooddy, and spreadeth much in the ground.

Abrotanum famina Erica folys. Fine Lavender Cotton. This Lavender Cotton growth not fo great or high, as the French kind, but hath many short wooddy branches, whereon doe sparsedly grow smaller, shorter, and finer whitish greene leaves, very like to the leaves of common Heath; the flowers are yellow standing in the like manner as the others doe this hath a fine small scent to commend it, some what refinous, not very faintish or weake.

5. Abrotanum famina folys Rorifmarini majus. Rosmary leafed Lavender Cotton.

This kinde of Lavender cotton, shooteth forth from his wooddy roote, many stender hoary stalkes, little above a foote long, whereabout grow many very narrow small and flat leaves, like unto the leaves of Rosmary, which while they are young are more hoary white, and have but a small thew of denting about the edges: but when they are grown old, they are more greene, and the denting about the edges is more apparant, of a fweet scent, and bitter taste: from these stalkes come forth divers short sprigges, with very few leaves on them, on the toppes whereof stand severall yellow flowers, like unto Lavender cotton, but much larger, which die downe to the stalkes every yeare, after it hath borne feed, as the other kindes doe.

6. Abrotanum famina folis Rorismarini minus. Small Rosmary leafed Lavender cotton, There is no difference betweene this and the last, in the leaves and flowers, but in the smalnesse thereof, being more flender, low and small in every part, which is not by reason of the place (as being more dry and barren) where it growing, but growing in the fame place, with the former, is smaller, and the seed being sowne, retaineth still the fame forme it had, in the naturall place.

7. Abrotanum famina viridis minor. Small greene Lavender cotton. This small kinde of Lavender cotton is very like unto the last small kinde, but that it groweth somewhat greater and higher, having greene and not hoary stalkes at all, as the leaves also are, and a little longer, being as bitter in taste as it, but not of so sweet a scent: the flowers stand in the same manner upon slender stalkes, and of the same fashion, but of a paler yellow colour: the roote is wooddy like it, and full of small sibres.

8. Abrotanum famina repons. Creeping Lavender cotton. This creeping Lavender cotton also, is a small low hearbe, whose branches stand not upright, but lie downe, or as it were, creepe upon the ground, and are as white and hoary, or rather more than the ordinary, and so are the fmall dented leaves also, but they are somewhat thicker and fuller: the flowers likewise are yellow like thereumo. but somewhat smaller; and the smell is not much unlike unto it also.

9. Aboreasum peregrisum Lobely (upress) foligs. Strange Lavender cotton.

This strange plant I have here inserted among the rest of the Lavender cottons, presuming it to be his right place, although Lobel giveth it the name of Sothernwood, with the face of Cypresse: but hee maketh no mention of any flowers, whether they are answerable thereunto, which might affure us of the truth, and put the rest out of all doubt but as he fetteth it downe, so doe I give it you here, the description thereof, untill I see the face thereof my selfe. to contrary or confirme the title. From a small roote rifeth up many black hard slender stalkes, about a foote, or foote and a halfe high, bearing many long, narrow, and flat leaves, interlaced or brayded like unto the leaves of the Cypresse or Savine tree, and dented about the edges: the flowers as I said, he doth not expresse, nor can I give you any further knowledge hereof as yet. The Place.

The first groweth in Germany. The second in divers places in Narbone in France. The third is not knowne to us, whence it is naturall. The fourth, fifth, and fixth, Clufius found about Salamanca in Spaine. The feventh is unknowne whence it is: and the last it is likely by the title whereby it was fent, came out of Egypt. Many of them grow in the gardens of those that are curious Conservers of rare plants.

They doe all, or most of them flower in July and August. The Names.

There is forme controversite among Writers concerning the true Abrotanum famina of Dioscorides, forme holding that which others refuse and confine but by Matthiolus, and the most judicious of the later Writers, this is taken to bee the true Abresamm famina of Diescerides, although Fueblins and Dedonaus doe deny it, unto whom also

Clustus doth agree, saying that it cannot be that of Disserides, which hath as hee saith, divided leaves like unto Sea Wormewood, and yet setteth downe both it and the rest of that kinde, under the name of Abrotanum famina. which I thinke he would not doe, if he thought they had not some nearer esemblance; but Matthiolus doth shew against Fuebfius, that the plant which he setteth forth for Abrotanum famina, is farre unlike it (being the Abinthium Ponticum of Dodoneus and others, whereof I shall speake in the next Chapter) and that although Fuchlius doth fer forth the true Abrotanum famina of Dioscorides, yet it is under the name of Chamacyparifin, not knowing it to be the right: Dedoness also (whom Gerard followeth in translating his words, and his Corrector letteth them passe as currant) contesteth that this Lavender cotton cannot bee Dioscorides Abrotanum famina, but would make his greatest and his smallest Sothernwoods to be it: which as all may well observe, differ very little either in leaves or flowers, from the ordinary mas; and therefore I the more mervaile that hee should refuse this, for the flowers Take onely, seeing his mas and famina are so like in flowers: but Dioscorides in describing his Abrotanum famina faith, floribus referta est, comantibus in summe fulgore auri, which doth most lively expresse the flowers hereof, and cannot be referred to either of his Sothernwoods, and therefore he setteth forth this plant, and the divers kindes thereof, under the name of Sanglina, which he would referre to Eliochrysum, and Stathas Citrina, but how truely let others judge. The first is the Abrotanum famina vulgare by Matthiolus and divers others, and Santolina by Anquillars, as they call it in some places of Italy, and Crespolina by Casalpinus, as they call it in other places of Italy, Some of the later Writers would make it to be the Chamacypariffus herba of Pliny, which may well be doubted of, feeing he is so briefe therein, giving onely the bare name, and a few properties the second is called by Camerarius Abrotanum famina folius magis viridibus; whereunto Clufius feemeth to agree, making it his fecond Abrotanum famina. Fabius Columna maketh it to be an other fort of Polium, but not so hoary as our ordinary Lavender cotton, in English great Layender cotton. The third is called by Cordus Santonicum majus, by Tabermontanus Absentium marinum primum: by Pena and Lobel it is taken to bee the true Seriphium of Dioscorides, yet say it hath the face of Abrotanum femina. Dodoneus calleth it his first Santolina: it is Clufius his third Abrotanum femina, which he calleth Narbonense : Columna his Poly altera species major, and Baubinus his Abrotum famina flore majore : in English French Lavender cotton. The fourth is Dodonaus his third Santolina and Baubinus his Abrotanum faming folips erica, and called by some Vnquentaria Lutetianorum, Baubinus judgethit to be Chamacyparissus Dalechampy, as it is set downe in Lugdunensis, but by the comparison of the description thereof, I finde that that Chamecyparisus doth better agree with the second Spanish Abrotanum famina of Clusius, called Salmanticensis secunda, in his Spanish observations. The fift is Clufius his fourth kinde of Lavender cotton, and the first of his Spanish kindes, and called by Bauhinus Abrotanum famina folys Rosmarini majus: the sixth is the second Spanish Abrotanum famina of Clusius, which Baubinus calleth Abrotanum famina Rofmarini folys minus : the seventh is the third Abrotanum famina Salmasicensis of Clusius, called by Baubinus Abrotanum famina viridis. The eighth is Dodonaus his fifth Santolina, which Baubinus calleth Abrotanum famina repens canescens, in English Creeping Lavender cotton. The last Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria say, they received both the plant and seed from Bolonia, under the name of Sabina Ægyptia, and referring it hereunto, call it Abroianum peregrinum Cupressi foliys, which Baubinus thinketh to bee Dodonaus his fourth Santolina: but there is some doubt thereof, as I said before in the description, for Dodonam giveth flowers to his fourth Santolina, with the leaves of Cipreffe: but Baubinus maketh two forts of this plant of Lobel, the one he calleth Abrotanum famina folis Cupressi, and the other Abrotanum Sabina folio, and quoteth Lobel for both, when as Lobel doth acknowledge but one plant, although it be fet downe in two feverall places of the Adversaria, but not in his observations, as Baubinus saith: Gerard his figure of Chamacyparissus, which he calleth Lavender cotton, is utterly false, being the figure of Muscus terrettris clavatus, and his whole Chapter a meete transcript of Dodoneus in most things thereof. The Italians call it in some places Santolina, and Crespolina in others, as is before said, the Spaniards Yerva lombriguera : the French Petit Cyprez, and Cyprez de jardin, and Guarde robbe : the Germanes Garten Ciprez: the Dutch Cipres, and we in English Lavender cotton.

The Theater of Plantes.

Dioscorides, and so all other Writers doe generally say, that the vertues hereof and of the former Sothernewood are alike, working the same effects, and applyed to all the diseases it is appropriate unto : but particularly it is obferved by Matthiolus, that halfe a dramme of the pouder of the dryed leaves of Lavender Cotton, taken in a little of the distilled water of Fethersew, every morning fasting, for ten dayes together at the least, and afterwards every other day, is a very profitable medicine for women troubled with the whites to flay them. Pling faith that his Chamecypariss (which as I said before, is taken by some to be this Lavender cotton) is good against the poison of all venemous Serpents and Scorpions being taken in wine. The feed is generally in all our Country given to kill the wormes, either in children or elder persons, and accounted to be of as great force as Wormeseed: the leaves also are good when seed cannot be had, but are not of so great vertue. Clusters saith, that in Spaine they use the decoction of the Spanish kindes, to take away the itch and scabbes, in whomsever have them, but he adviseth, there should be caution used in giving it.

CHAP. XXXVI. Absinthium. Wormewood.



Lthough Diofcorides (and Galen also) make mention but of three forts of Wormewood, the one a common fort, well knowne as he faith, the best growing in Pontus and Cappadocia. The other Sea Wormewood or Seriphium, and the third Santonicum of the Country beyond the Alpes in France, yet there hath fince beene found out many hearbes, accounted to be kindes or forts of them, for fome likenesse of face, or vertues, or both, as shall be declared hereafter.

1. Absenthium vulgare. Common Wormewood. Common Wormewood is well knowne to have many large whitish greene leaves, somewhat more hoary underneath, much divided or cut into many parts, from among which rife up divers hard and wooddy hoary stalkes, Arboref-

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1. Abfathium zulgare. Common Wormewood.



3. Absmtbium Ponticum five Romanum vulgare. Common Roman Wormewood.



two or three foote high, befet with the like leaves as grow below, but smaller, divided at the toppes into smaller branches, whereon grow many small buttons with pale yellow flowers in them, wherein afterward is conteined small feed. the roote is hard and wooddie, with many strings therear; the stalkes hereof dye downe every yeare; but the roote holdeth a tuft of greene leaves, all the winter shooting forth new againe, which are of a ftrong fcent but not unpleasant, and of a very bitter taste. There is a Tree Worme. wood like hereunto, but growing greater and higher in the warme Countries.

2 Absinthium Ponticum verum. True Roman Wormewood. This Wormewood hath more slender and shorter stalkes. by a foote at the least than the former, and reasonable large leaves, yet smaller, and more finely cut in and divided then it, but as white and hoary both leaves and stalkes: the flowers also are of a pale yellow colour, standing upon the small branches in the same manner; so that, but that it is smaller in each part, it is altogether like it : the rootes likewife are fmaller, lesse woody and fuller of fibres: the smell thereof is somewhat aromaticall sweete, and the bitternesse is not so loathsome to taste: Vnto this answereth the Absenthism Ponticum Creticum of Bauhinus, but that it is in his owne Country more fweet in fcent, and little or nothing bitter in talle, but somewhat altereth in another soyle.

3. Absinthium Ponticum sive Romanum vulgare. Common Romane Wormewood.

This is a small low hearbe (if I may call it a Wormewood) with much more slender & short stalkes than the last, whereon grow very final and fine fhort hoary white leaves; smaller and finer than those of the fine Sothernwood, which grow at severall joynts, many comming forth together, at the tops of the stalkes grow small yellowish flowers, neither so many nor fo great as the last: the roote from a short head shootest forth many long fibres, whereby it is nourified in the ground, fending forth divers fprouts round about it, where by it is much encreased the smell hereof is faint, and fare weaker than the other, & the taste thereof much lesse bitter.

4. Absinthium tennifoljum Austriacum. Five leafed Wormewood of Austria.

This small Wormewood, hath many small hard and stiffe hoary stalkes, whereon are set without order, small and fomewhat long hoary leaves, very like unto the leaves of Sea Wormewood: which stalkes are divided towards the toppes, into many other small and slender branches rising from the joynts, where the leaves doe grow with many small heads, which shew forth many small whitish flowers.

5. Absinthium inodorum. Vnsavory Wormewood. The Vnfavory Wormewood is in leafe so like the first common Wormewood, both for the whiteneffe, largeneffe, and divisions thereof, that it cannot be knowne from it at all, unlesse you make your nose the judge of the scent, whichin this is so small, that it is generally faid to be without any at all : yet it hath in the heate of Summer, a small weake smel, fuch as is found in some of the Sothernwoods: the flower and all things else are alike: but this is somewhat more tender to be preserved in the Winter than the former.

6. Absinthium album sive Vmbelliserum. White tusted

Wormewood.

This white Wormewood hath his roote composed of many small blacke fibres, which shooteth forth many heads, of long somewhat thick and broad hoary white leaves, cut in about the edges, in fome places more than in others, narrower at the bottome, and broader at the point, made fomewhat like unto the leaves of the great field Daifie, but smaller: from some of these heads doe shoot forth, stender hottry stalkes, about a foote and a halfe high, see here and there with fach like leaves as grow below, but smaller: at the tops whereof sland many scaly filver white and greene heads, in a tust together, out of which breake forth silver white small

4. Abfinthium tenuiselium Austriacum. Fine leafed Wormewood of Austria.



6. Absentium album sive Umbelliferum . White insted Wormewood.

Abfatbium umbelliferum tenuifolium. White tuited Wormewood with fine leaves.

flowers, made of many leaves standing in a double row, in the middle tipt with a little yellow (the whole tust of flowers doth somewhat resemble the flowers of Yarrow: but much more pleasant to behold) which stand a great while in flower, and afterwards turne into small chasty seed: this holds them heads on the leaves all the Winter, but are very small untill the Spring begin to come on, which then shoote forth, and become as large as is expressed before, having little or no smell at all, but exceeding bitter.

7. Absinthium umbelliferum tenuifolium. White tufted W.ormewood with fine leaves.

This other white Wormewood, hath much smaller and finer cut leaves than the former, but as hoary white as the other : the stalkes are shorter, not rising so high: the umbell or tust of flowers is somewhat smaller also, but as white, so that it differeth in nothing from the former, but in the smalnesse of the plant, and in the small and fine divisions of the leaves, neither hath it any more smell or lesse bitter taste Baubinus maketh two sorts more of this kind, when as himselfe saith in his Prodromus, that all the differences arise onely from the soyle and climate, which he hath observed both by fight of the divers plants, and examining of them.

Absinthium album Vallesiacum. The Vallesians white hearbe or Wormewood.

This white Wormewood hath many foft woolly and very white leaves, small, long, and narrow, made very like unto our Sea Wormewood, in so much that Camerarine in horto, taketh it to be the very fame, but that it hath a fweeter fcent, and not fo ungratefull a take: the flowers are yellow that grow towards the toppes of the Italkes, which afterwards give small feed like the other finall kindes.

9. Absinthium Alpinum incanum, Hoary Mountaine · Wormewood. From a reddiff fibrous roote ariseth divers small bending



Ralker

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stalkes about a spanne high, set very sparsedly, with very sine cut hoary leaves, like both for forme and colour to our ordinary Romane Wormewood: from the middle whereos upwards to the toppes, at the severall joynts with the leaves shoote forth slender stalkes, bearing at the ends of them scaly heads, out of which come pale coloured flowers, and after them small blacke seed, smelling like Tansie, the whole plant smelleth and tasteth like Wormewood.

Baubinus setteth forth another sort, which he calleth Absinthium Alpinum candidum humile; which should bee here inserted, but that I thinke it rather a species of the Absinthium umbelliferum, becanse hee faith it beareth heads like the Stachas lutea, or curina, and therefore I forbeare to recite it.

The Place.

The first groweth as plentifully in England, in many places wild, as in other Countries. The second is found upon divers high Mountaines, and not elsewhere wild, but is nursed up in many gardens, both in Italy and Germany and with some lovers of rare plants with us. The third Classes faith groweth plentifully in many places of Hunga ry and Austria, and in other places also, as other Writers doe fee downe, it is much esteemed in our Country, and therefore found in many Country gardens of our Land. The fourth Clusius faith, he onely found in Austria, where women gather it and bring it to Vienna, for the use of the Apothecaries, or any else, promiscuously with the other. Ponticke or Romane Wormewood. The fifth is not knowne whence his originall was, but is onely kept in gardens as a rarity, and variety among others. The fixt Clusius faith he first found, onely on the high cliffes of Austria and Stiria, and afterwards on the Mountaines. The seventh growth on Mount Baldus, and on Strva one of the Belluni Mountaines. The eighth groweth on the hills, among the Valefians, as the last doth also. The Time.

They doe all for the most part flower in August, yet some earlier, or later than others. The Names.

Wormewood is called in Greeke a Liv Sieve quasi amenor importabile ob amarigudinem, vel ingustabile, quia illud non tangunt animalia in depascendis herbis. Dioscorides calleth it also gastanteer a profundo amarore. The first is generally called Absinthium vulgare, and of some latifolium, yet Ruellius calleth it Ponticum, and Baubinus saith it is the Ponticum five Romanum officinarum, meaning his owne Country : for I am fure it is not so called by any of our Apothecaries in their shops. The second is scarce knowne to any in our Land, Gesner in bortic calleth it Absinthium commune minus sive Alpinum, Camerarius upon Matthiolus Absinthium montanum, and so doth Tabermontanus who calleth it also Romanum, Baubinus calleth it Absinthium Ponticum Montanum, and Gerard Absinthium tenuifolium Ponticum Galeni. The third is more frequent as I said before, and usually called Absimthium Ponticum, or Romanum, of most Writers, judging it to bee the true Absinthium of Pontus, that Dioscorides and Galen doe commend : yet Gefner and Lacuna call it Abrotanum famina, and so doth Fuchsius, for which as I said in the Chapter before, Matthiolus taxeth him of an error. Tragus calleth it Abrotanum minus, and Cordus upon Dioscorides Abrotanum album. Ruellius and Cefalpinus take it to be Absinthium Santonicum ; and Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria fat it downe for the Absimblum Gallatium Sardonium of Dioscorides, in English every where almost, Romane Wormewood, or Tot the Exception Chaustines Des authorities Absimblem tensifolium Austriacum, and by Lobel and Lugdunensis Absimblem Ponticum Tridentinum berbariorum, by Dodonaus Absimblem Scriphium, but his figure is the same, with Clufins his Austriacum, Lobel his Tridentinum, and Gerard his tenuisolium fen Romanum, in English fine leafed Wormewood of Austria. The fift Gefner in hort, and Lobel in his observations call Absenhium inspidum, and Baubinus Abfinthium insipidum Absinthio vulgari simile, in English Vnsavory Wormewood. The sixth Clusius calleth Absinthium Alpinum umbelliferum. Camerarius Absinthium Pannonicum flore albo, and Lobel and others Absinthium album; in English white tufted Wormewood. The 7 is another kind hereof growing in other places, as Bashinas hath well observed, and so setteth it downe in his Prodromus, for Ponessetteth forth a 3. species in his Italian Booke, differing in nothing but the smalnes of leaves and flowers, Lobel calleth it Vmbelliferum alterum Italien. The 8. is called by Gester in horris, Absinthium Seriphiu famina, & in his Appendix Absinthiu album eValesia: for he saith in the said Country of Valessa it is called herba alba, Weishraut: Camerarius saith it is called by some Absinthium Santonicum, & thinketh it may better be called Santonicu femina Vallesiana, than Seriphium as Gelner doth, Baubinus calleth it Absinthium Seri-phium montanum candidum. The last Baubinus calleth Absinthium Alpinum incanum, and saith it is the Alpinum 2. of Pona, in his Italian Baldus, because Pona there saith it is very like that of Gesner & Camerarius, which is the last before this, but I cannot so thinke, for that of Pona is a species of the umbelliferous kinds. There is a controversy among many learned men, and Writers, as you may here well perceive, by their names they give to the severall Wormewoods are extant : which should be the true Absinthium Ponticum that Dioscorides preferreth, and Galen so much commendeth and preferreth before all others, both for the good smell, and aromaticall taste, others being excessive bitter and lothfome, and that it hath leffer leaves and flowers, but especially for the astriction it hath more than others, which is so effectuall for the liver and stomacke. Lobel and Pens in their Adversaria have scanned the matter, and answered all objections as I thinke at large, the summe whereof in briefe I will here set downe for all to understand. First, for the kindes. Diescorides and Galen make but one kinde of Abstratium, and not many, and but onely fay, that the best in property groweth in Pontus, as they doe in divers other hearbes, shew in what place the most vigorous of that kinde doth grow, which property it obtaineth, more by the goodnesse of the place, injoying the commodity of a free and cleare ayre, and other things correspondent, then by the nature of the hearbe it selfe. Then for the scent, that it is more aromaticall than others, yet hereby they intimate that others are sweet, although not so much, which is well knowne likewise to be the benefit of the place where it groweth, for some hearbes are more or leffe fweet, or more or leffe flinking, which transplanted doe alter; as Agrimony and divers others are sweet in fome place, and nothing at all in others. Then the leaves have troubled many learned men, for they thinke it is a fault in the transcribers, to ser downe lesser for greater or longer, as it often hapneth in Theophrastus. But more often in Dioscorides, as in the Chapters of Helenium Meum and others, & may be also in Galen, not by his owne fault, but by the transcribers: but Galen himselfe in his Chapter of Abrotanum taketh away all these doubts, where he faith thus, there are three species or differences put under the name of one kinde of Wormewood, that which is called Ponticum, the second Santonicum, and the third Seriphism and Santonicum are enemies to the stomacke, and trouble it: Wormewood onely among them named Ponticum, that is growing in Pontus, is pleasured to the second Santonicum and Santonicum are enemies to the stomacke, and trouble it: Wormewood onely among them named Ponticum, that is growing in Pontus, is pleasured to the second Santonicum and Santonicum are enemies to the second Santonicum are second santonicum. fing to the stomacke. From which place we may well gather that the strife is appeared, concerning this matter, that

our common Wormewood is that Wormewood of Disscorides, the best whereof as he saith, is that which groweth in Postes, without naming either species or genus : so that it is for certaine that our common or Romane kinde. eth in Forum, without maining entire press of genus, to that it is not another from the Ponicum, and by reason of the place is more vigorous and effectfull, but not differing in property. Galen acknowledgeth that in this there is bitterneffe, and an altriction gravefull to the stomacke, necesfary for cholericke vometings, and to clenfe it from obstructions, by which it giveth strength and comfort thereinto i which things we fee by infinite and daily experiments, even of the common people, as well as of Physitians, to. be effected by our common Wormewood, used either inwardly or cutwardly : none findeth fault with the smell for it is of an aromaticall feert, and is very fit and apt to refresh the spirits of any : Galen in appointing that of Pontus to be used, doth it rather to exclude the Santonicum and Scriphium then that which he simply calleth Absiminum: Thus much I thought good to relate out of Pena and Lobel, referring the reft to the learned, to be further fatisfied. if they please to read the whole tractate: but by this is said you see, that the vertues of our common Wormewood are to excellent, that we need not feeke for another kinde to performe those, that are commended in Wormewood. and therefore I the more mervaile at our Apothecaries, that take the Sea Wormewood, in ftead of the Romane or Ponticke, anduse it rather than the common, onely because there is less editerresse therein, than in the common. and therefore more pleating to the tafte, when as the properties are no way answerable. Neither can I commend the use of that fine leafed Wormewood, which is commonly called Romane Wormewood, to bee used in Read of the Ponticke, not having either that bitternesse or that astriction, which are both so comfortable to the liver and stomacke. Our common Wormewood hath beene observed to grow in Pontus, and the Countries there abouts, by Rellonius in his travels, as he setteth it downe in his 76. Chapter of his first Booke of observations, and elsewhere, and brought to Confantinople for their use there. And it is generally held, that the Arabian Physitians did first name it Romane, which Dioscorides named Ponticke, and from them, all others fince have held it in so great account, imagining it to be a lort differing from the common. The Arabians call it Affinthium, the Italians Assenting it to be a lort differing from the Common. The Arabians call it Assenting the Italians Assenting the Spanniards Assenting the French Alvine and Absinie, or Absinie: the Germanes Wermuet, the Dutch Assenting the Common and Week. Wormewood.

The Theater of Plants.

The Vertues.

Dissorrides faith that Wormewood is of an heating and binding property, that it purgeth choller, that cleaveth to the stomacke or belly : that it provoketh urine, that it helpeth surfeits, and that taken with Sefeli and Spica Celtica, it eafeth the paines of the stomacke, and the hard swellings of the belly the decoction or the infusion thereof taken, doth take away the loathing to meate, and helpeth those that have the yellow jaundise: (for which purpose Camerarius in his hortus medicus, giveth a good receite. Take saith hee of the flowers of Wormewood, Rosemary, and blacke thorne, of each alike quantity; of Sastron halfe that quantity: all which being boyled in Renish-wine, let it be given after the body is prepared by purging, &c. A small draught thereof taken for some few dayes together, bringeth downe womens monethly couries: being taken with vinegar, it helpeth those ther by Mushroms, are almost strangled: being taken in wine it is a remedy against the poison of Ixia (which as I faid before, is the roote of the blacke Chameleon, and with Pliny translated viscum, Milletoe or Birdlime) of Hemlocke, the biting of that small beath or Mouse which we call a Shrew, and of the biting of that Sea fish called Dracomarium, which is called a Quaviver: it helpeth the Quinsie being annointed with it, and Niter mixed together: and taketh away wheales and pushes used with water: it taketh away the black and blue markes in the skinne, that come after bruifing or beating, if it be mingled with honey and announted; as also it helpeth the dimnesse of the eyefight being used in the same manner; it helpeth fore and running eares, as also easeth the paines of them, if the hot vapours of the decoction, bee taken in thereat by a funnell or other wise; it easeth the toothach: a decoction made thereof with cute or boyled wine, and annointed, easeth the paines of the eyes; it helpeth the paines of the heart and liver, being beaten and mixed with the Ceratum Cyprinum, and applyed to the place affected; as also applyed to the stomacke with Rosewater, it giveth much comfort to those that have lien long sicke : it helpeth those that are troubled with the (welling and hardnesse of the spleene, or those that have a hot sharpe water, running betweene the flesh and the skin, if it be used with figges, vineger, and the meale of Darnell : The wine that is made thereof, called Wormewood wine, is availeable for all these purposes, restoring many to health that have beene troubled with those diseases; so that they have no agues that take thereof. Being put into Chests, or Presses, or Wardrobes, it preserveth them from wormes and mothes, &c. and driveth away Gnats or Waspes, and such like. from any part of the body, if the skin be announted with the oyle thereof : the juyce is of like effect, but is not used fo much in drinkes, for it troubleth the stomacke, and causeth headach; being put into the Inke wherewish Bookes are written, (or printed) it keepeth them from being eaten with Mice. Galen in his fixth Booke of simples maketh mention of Wormewood in this manner. Wormewood hath a binding, a bitter, and sharpe quality, it likewise heateth, cleanseth, strengthneth, and dryeth. It therefore purgeth downewards the cholericke humours of the belly, and avoideth them also by urine, especially those that are in the veines : but helpeth no flegme that is contained therein, or in the chefts or lungs : for the astringent quality therein, is stronger than the bitter: but by reason of the sharpnesse it partaketh more of heate than of cold, so that the temperature thereof, is hot in the first degree, and dry in the third, yet the juyce is farre better than the hearbe it selfe: and speaking of Sea Wormewood called Seriphium, he faith it is like unto Wormewood both in kind and in taste : which qualities Dioscorides giveth to Santonicum; for of Scriphium he faith it is more agreeing to Sothernwood, than to Wormewood: whereby it is thought by divers, that the place in Dioscorides, or in Galen, is perverted by some Writers faults, for they cannot be so farre differing in judgement one from another : It is often used, and by most, either inwardly given, or outwardly applyed for the wormes, in children or elder persons: Pliny faith, it healethold fores or ulcers in the head, and cureth the itch also: the decoction thereof with Cumminseeds taken warme, easeth the paines of the belly and chollicke by winde : the feed thereof helpeth the bloody flixe, and all other fluxes ; it is faid, that if a few leaves of Wormewood be eaten, it defendeth one from furfeiting and drunkennesse. The vineger wherein Wormewood is boyled, is especiall good for a stinking breath, that commeth either from the gums or teeth, or from corruption in the stomacke. It is likewise much commended in tertian and other lingring agues, by opening obfunctions and purging by urine, and by strengthning the liver and stomacke : The conserve thereof much used, preserveth them from the dropsie that are fallen into it, or are in danger to fall thereinto, so as there be a fit course held before, by purging the offensive humours, and such other helpes as the learned Physitian may appoint. The

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diffilled water is somewhat effectuall, but is much weaker to all the purposes aforesaid: yet the temples being bathed therewith, it helpeth the paines of the head that come of a cold cause, and dropped into the eyes helpeth to cleare the eyefight. The other Wormewoods, although they have some properties, yet by how much they want of the bitternesse and astriction, by so much weaker they are for the diseases aforesaid.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Absinthium Seriphium seve marinum, & Santonicum. Sea Wormewood, and strange Wormewood.

Ecause I would not overburden one Chapter with too many forts of Wormewoods, I thought it convenient to entreat of the Seakindes, and other strange sorts, in a Chapter by themselves, which are as tol-

1. Absinthium Sersphium sive marinum Anglicum. English Sea Wormewood.

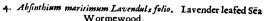
The English Sea Wormewood riseth up with many hoary round wooddy stalkes, three or source foote high at the least, having thereon divers hoary white long and narrow leaves, broader and longer than any Sothernwood leaves, or the common Romane Wormewood, but nothing so large as the true Romane Wormewood, of a kind of faltish, but not bitter taste, and of a kinde of unpleasing savour: the flowers are small and yellow standing at the joynts with the leaves, towards the toppes of the branches, as the former common Wormewood doth, and give the like small sted: the roote groweth somewhat deepe and wooddy.

2. Absinthium Scriphium Narbonense. French Sea Wormewood.

The French Sea Wormewood groweth not so high as the former, nor so white and hoary, the leaves are small long, and finely cut like them, but thicker, and of an evill coloured greene colour, and strong unpleasant savour, and evill taste: the flowers are yellow, growing as the former doe, and the feed that follow in the small round heads alike.

3. Ab Inthium Seriphium Germanicum. Germane Sea Wormewood. This Germane Sea wormewood is also very like the last, but with fine hoary white leaves, somewhat finer or fmaller, and groweth not so high: in other things there is little or no difference.

4. Absinihium maritimum Laven ule solie. Lavender Lafed Sea Wormewood

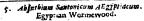


This Wormewood shooteth forth many slender weake wooddy and brittle stalkes, bending a little downewards, whereon doe grow divers hoary white long leaves, somewhat broader than Lavender leaves, having fometimes fome cuts or divisions at the bottomes of them, which is but seldome seene, and in a very few of the lowest next to the ground : those that are set on the stalkes are smaller, and fometimes are cut or divided at the ends, of areasonable weake scent, betweene Lavender and Sothernwood, but unpleasant taste: the flowers grow after the same manner that the common Wormewood doth, and of a yellow colour, and the feed is not unlike thereunto

Absinthium Santonicum Agyptiacum. Egyptian Wormewood. I must here remember also this plant (that is set forth by Matthio-lus first, and from him Dodonaus, Lugdunensis, Tabermontanus, Gerard, and Bauhinus, doe all number it among the Wormewoods, as I Label and Penalikewise doe, yet much doubt whether it be a Wormewood or no, for that they say they saw it growing with Gesner about a fingers height, and the dryed plant with Valerandus Donres, was in thew like unto Maidenhaire, with white leaves fet on both fides, of a middle stalke) rather to incite others to obtaine it, that it may bee better knowne, than that I have any knowledge thereof my selfe, whose descrption Matthiolus who had it from Cortusus, setteth forth in this manner : it is (faith he) a small low hearbe, growing in Egypt, with fmall leaves, almost like unto I avender cotton, and many slender short branches set full of leaves: the seed is small and bitter in talte, but not extreme : some faith he would make it an Abroranges mas, but they might better, as he faith, call it a famina: Some also thought that the Wormeseed that commeth from the Levant to us, should be gathered from this plant, but as he faith, he is doubtfull thereof himselfe, yet withall faith, that it hath all the vertues that the Italian Wormewood hath.

6. Absinthium Santonicum Alexandrinum sve Sementina & Semen Santtum. Wormeseed Wormewood, or Levant Wormewood.

This Wormewood likewise is a plant set full of branches, and with very few, and those very fine small leaves on them, at the bottome like unto the finer forts, of an ash colour, but stored so plentifully with seed upwards, that it seemeth to be there without leaves, and wholly to consist of seed, which as Rannolfine saith, are somewhat bitter in the naturall places, and of a reasonable good and quicke scent with us, especially if they be fresh and not



TRIFIE I.



old, but much stronger, as it should seeme by his relation that tafted it, where it grew and moved one to cast very forci-

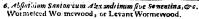
The Place.

The first groweth neare our Sea Coasts in many places of our Land, as also of the Low-countries : the second neare the Sea at Marfelles, and by Venice also: the third in Misnia in Germany: the fourth about the Coasts of the Venetian Gulph, and in the lland of Sio likewife: the fifth is faid to grow in Egypt, but Pena and Lobel doubt thereof: the last groweth in Stria and Arabia, from whence being brought into divers Christian Countries, it hath there sometimes growne, and there from the figure taken and fet forth. Rauwolfins as it is fet downe in the Appendix to Lugdunensis saith, hee saw it growing about Bethlebem, in the Land of Jury.

The Time. These all flower and seed when the former forts doe, saving the two last, which comming out of warme Countries are later than the rest with us.

The Names.

The names of Esciptor x Santonicum Seriphium & Santonicum are confounded by many Authors; for the first is called Absinthism Seriphium, or marisum by the best Authors, who call it either Belgicum, or Anglicum, yet Camerarius in horto calleth it Absimbium Santonicum; the second is called by Dodonaus and Clusius Absinthium Scriphium Narbonense, but Lobel his Absenthium Xantomicum in my judgement is the same, although Baubinus make them different, calling the one Absin-thium Seriphium Gallicum, as hee doth the other Absinthium Santonicum Gallicum: the third Clusius faith hee faw in the garden of Aicheltzins in Vienna, being fent him from Mifnia, and thereupon he calleth it Absinthium marinum Misnense, and Baubinus Absinthium Seriphium Germanicum, and saith it is





Absinthij Seriphi, sive marini diversa genera. Diversiorts of Sea Wormewood.



TRIBE I.

104. CHAP. 28. the Absinthium Seriphium of Gesner in hortis: the fourth is called by Lobel, Tabermontanus, and Gerard, Artemifia marina, by Clusius Artemisia folio Lavendula, by Dodonaus Absinthium angustifolium, but Camerarius Wondring why he should so doe, calleth it Absinthium latifolium marinum, and by others Absinthium Seriphium & marinum Camerarius thinketh it is Matthiolus his Absinthium marinum, but furely his figure doth much differ from it : the fifth is called by Matthiolus and Lugdunensis, Absinthium Seriphium Agyptium, by Dodonaus and others Absinthium Egyptium, by Lobel Absinthium aliad sive perceptium. Egyptium, and the Baubinus Absinthium Santonicum Egyptium, and the State of the Latin Santonicum Egyptium, and the State of the Latin Santonicum Egyptium, and the State of the Latin Santonicum of the State of th somentian, (as the Italians call it, and the French Barbotim) and 10 doe Tournaus, and I accommissions, and Semen Santium by him, Lobel, Lugdunenfis, and others, Scheha Arabum by Rauwolfus and Lugdunenfis in Apendic, Santonicum by Lonicerus, Semen Zedoaria by Lobel, and Abfusthium Seriphium Alexandrium, and Zine semen by Condus upon Dioscorides, and in his History of plants also, by Bauhinus Abstraction Santonicum Alexandrium & Indiaeum, for they are both but one plant, although he setteth them downe for they by divers others Semen Lumbricorum & ad Lumbricos, whose seed is generally called Wormeseed, and therefore I have called the plant rather Worms. feed Wormewood, than Holy Wormewood, not thinking any more holinesse in this than in others. The Vertues.

The Sea Wormewoods are of nothing that goodnesse in quality, as the common and aromaticall bitter forts are: they are as Dioscorides and Gales (ay, adverse and hurtfull to the stomack; yet because it hath not that bitterness therein as the common fort, it is more accepted and used by many, that there to please their palate, than to be cured of their diseases by bitter medicines, our Physicians and Apotheceries, feeding this humour for their owne profix, and to please their patients. The Wormseed is chiefly, and as I may almost say, onely spent for the wormse in children, and to smaller effect if elder persons take it.

CHAP. XXXVIII. Chamadrys. Germander.

Might have joyned both Chamadrys and Teucrium in one Chapter, because divers Authors both ancient and moderne have not distinguished them, some naming that Chamedrys which others call Tencrism, and contrarily some call that Tencrium that others call Chamedrys: yet I thinke it fit to sever them into two Chapters, and speake of them both true and false, as they are now generally reteived.

1. Chamadrys vulgaris. The common Germander.



1. Chamadrys vulgaris. The common Germander.

Common Germander shooteth forth fundry stalkes with fmall and fomewhat round leaves, endented about the edges, the flowers stand at the toppes of a deeper purple colour than the next, the roote is composed of divers sprigges, which shoote forth a great way round about, quickly overspreading

2. Chamadrys major. Great Germander.

The great Germander riseth up with bigger and harder square stalkes, halfe a yard high, spreading into divers branches from the very bottome, whereon are fet two leaves at a joynt, somewhat larger than in the ordinary, and more dented about the edges, greene above, and somewhat grayish underneath : the flowers doe fland in a longer fpiky head, and are larger, but of a paler purple, and gaping like the other: the roote is more bushing with threads, and creepeth lesse than the other. Prosper Alpinus saith in his Booke of Egyptian plants, that in Corcysa, hee faw a Germander almost two cubits high, with leaves twice or thrice as bigge as any that grew

Chamadrys Apula unicaulis. Germander of Naples. The Germander of Naples never rifeth up with more than one whitish square stalke, about a foote high, at each joynt whereof grow two long and narrow hairy thicke leaves, dented about the edges, round at the ends, and of a whitish greene colour: the flowers grow at the toppe in a long spike with smaller and rounder leaves set with them, and are hooded as the former are, with whitish beards, and a long yellowish point in the middle, but standing in prickly huskes: the feed is small, long, and round headed, yet greater than the proportion of the plant would feeme to give.

Chamadrys laciniatis folys. lagged Germander, or with fine cut leaves.

This fine Germander rifeth up usually but with one weake slender square stalke, divided into other smaller branches, ri-

fing not above a foote high, whereon doe grow divers leaves, two alwayes fet together at a joynt, on each fide of the stalkes, which are very much cut in on both sides, making no shew of the forme of any Genmander leafe, unlesse

one heed it very well : from the middle to the tops of the flalkes. at the joynts with the leaves, come forth purplish flowers like the former, after which follow small blackish seed: the roote is fmall and fibrous, and dyeth every yeare after it hath given feed, but will come oftentimes of it owne fowing and shedding,

5. Chamadrys spinosa Cretica. Thorney Germander of Candy. This Thorney Germander is a small low plant, having many square hairy and hoary stalkes, not above a cubite high, full of founts, whereat grow forth divers fomewhat round and long leaves, dented about the edges, in the lower much more than in the upper, which seeme to be without any denting at all: a ceach joynt with the leaves fland forth most usually two thornes, and fometimes more, which are in some small and short, in others bigger and larger, and fonetimes shooting forth from those joynts small branches, which end also in a thorne: from the middle of the stalkes upwards, come forth the flowers at the joynts among the leaves, standing in small hairy and hoary huskes, very like for forme unto the flowers of Germander, but of a yellowish red or brownish colour : after the flowers are past the feed groweth in those huskes, which is blacke and round.

6. Chamedrys sparia montana Cifti flore. Mountaine

Germander. The Mountaine Germander riseth up with many weake and slender brownish wooddy stalkes, about a foote high; whereon are fet without any order as in the former, many small leaves dented about the edges, very like the leaves of the common Germander, but somewhat smaller, greene on the upper side, and gray or hoary underneath: at the end of every salke of leaves, there shooteth forth a long slender and hairy soote-stalke, without any leafe thereon : on the toppe whereof standeth one large white flower, consisting for the most part of sixe leaves, yet sometimes it will have eight or ten, according as nature lifteth, and the fertility of the foyle is ready to produce, with many small threads in the middle : after the flowers are shed, there come up in their places large tufts or bufhes, of long hairy feed, like unto those of mountaine Avens, but greater i the roote is hard and wooddy, shooting long strings and fibres under ground, and divers strings like-wife above the ground, which take roote as they lye, the stalkes that bore feed dying downe to the ground every yeare, and the roote renewing then againe in the Spring: it hath little fcent to

be perceived therein, but of an altringent or drying tafte.
7. Chamadry: Alpina faxatilis. Rocke Germander.
From a hard knobbed roote shooting forth many blackish fibres, spring up divers round stalkes, about a foote high, not there, in order up to the toppe, the lower being larger than those above, somewhat dented about the edges, but not so much as those of Germander, of a shining greene colour on the upperfide, and yet covered as it were with a little hoarinesse or downe, but very grayish, almost white underneath : the toppes of the stalkes end in a long spiky head of flowers, with leaves among them, every one confilting of foure or five, and sometimes of fixe or feven small pointed leaves, of a pale blue colour, with some threads in the middle: after which come small round blackish seed in small huskes: this loseth not his greene leaves or stalkes in Winter, but being of small or no scent at all, but of an austere and harsh talle.

Chamadrys spuria major frutescens. The greater bastard Germander.

This Bastard Germander (for so I esteeme all of them, rather than true Germanders, which have not hooded and gaping flowers, as the true Germander hath, but confifting of foure or five, or more leaves as these doe, however their leaves bee like to make them beare the names of Germander) hath many square and somewhat hairy stalkes rising from the roote, beset with two large leaves at a joynt, somewhat like unto Germander leaves, but larger, and deeper dented in at the edges; towards the toppes branching forth into spiky heads of blue flowers, consisting of foure leaves apeece, whereof the uppermost is the largest, with some

4. Chamedrys laciniatie folijs. Iagged Germander, or with fine cut leaves;





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stripes or veines therein, and two small threads and a long pointell in the middle: after which arise small flat two forked huskes, containing small feed: the roote creepeth a little under ground, sending forth here and there some stakes; but the stakes also as they lye on the ground, will take roote and shoote forth sibres: the take of the leaves are bitter.

6. Chamedrys fourta montana Cifti florc. Mountaine Germander.



8. Chamedors Spuria major frutefcens.
The great ballard Germander.



Chamadrys Alpina faxatilis. Rocke Germander.



Chamedrys fouris miner latifolis.



Clusius giveth two other forts of this kinde, one as tall, but creeping and shooting forth branches abundantly, species whose leaves are smaller, and the flowers paler: the other somewhat lower, having narrower and larger leaves, alle due: but not differing in any thing elfe.

9. Chamedrys spuria minor latifolia. The smaller bastard Germander.

This smaller bastard kinde hath many weake purplish, or brownish branches, lying rather on the ground, than standing upright, and not above a foote high, whereon are set two leaves at a joynt as in the rest, very like unto Germander leaves, and dented about the edges also, but somewhat lesser: the toppes of the stalkes are likewise branched forth into spiky heads of flowers, consisting of foure leaves, whereof the uppermost also is the longest, of a more excellent deepe blue than in the other, yet foractimes it is found with flowers of a paler blue, or almost of an ash-colour, and in some pure white the seed following the flowers is small and reddish, growing in a small huske: the roote is buthy and spreading under ground as well as above, like the other, and abideth like it. shooting forth new stalkes every yeare: the taste hereof is a little bitter like the other, but more astringent.

10. Chamadrys spuria minima. The least bastard Germander.

This little bastard Germander (for the manner of the growing, and height of the plant is very like unto the small Gentian of the Spring, fet forth in the Chapter of Gentian or Felworts in my other Booke) hath two or three small short stalkes rising from the roote, not above two or three inches high, whereon doe grow two small dented leaves together, as in the former, but much smaller, rounder, and thicker, and standing so close one joynt unto another, that they can hardly be discerned to grow severally, but all together : from the toppes whereof shoote forth naked thort foot-stalkes, every one fustaining betweene two small leaves, one large flower in comparison of the plant, made of four leaves like the other, of a pale blue or ash-colour : after which come flat and larger huskes than in the other, containing such like small seed: the roote is of many fibres shooting forth here and there some other plants.

11. Chamedrys spuria sylvestris. Common Wild Germander.

The common wilde Germander that groweth every where in the Medowes, fendeth forth divers square upright stalkes, yet sometimes a little bending, having two leaves set at each joynt, one against another, the lower ones somewhat large, and almost round, yet pointed at the ends, and dented about the edges, but smaller up higher. the tops of the stalkes are spiked with divers blue flowers set about them, made of 4. smal round leaves apeece, with a little white eye in the middle, fmall pointed, and some threads also, after which come small flat pouches, containing small seed: the roote in small and thready.

12: Chamedry: spuria minor angustifolia. Narrow leased wild Germander.

This small Germander hath divers round reddish stalkes, somewhat rough, hard, and hairy, an hand breadthshigh bending downewards, whose lower leaves are somewhat long and broad, round at the ends, and not dented at all about the edges: but those that grow up higher upon the stalkes, are shorter and narrower pointed also at the ends. and fnipt about the edges: the flowers grow spike fashion, being either of a pale blue colour or blush, made of foure leaves like the other, and so are both heads and seeds : the roote is blackish, hard and stringy.

13. Chamedrys Austriaca laciniata. Iagged base Germander of Austria.

The leaves of this jagged Germander that grow upon the round rough stalkes, are hard and somewhat hairy, divided into many small long pieces, the flowers are blue standing in a long spike, as many other of the former doe, and round biforked heads, after them with very small feed in them.

14. Chamedrys Hispanica folys tennissime divisis. Wilde Spanish Germander with fine cut leaves.

The round stalke hereof is more slender than the last and hairy, set with many joynts, and shorter and narrower leaves thereat, full of small leaves at the toppe, where it breaketh forth into two small foot-stalkes, whereon stand

the small flowers, with each a small long pointell in the middle.

The Place. The greater Germander is found in many Countries, as well as in the upper Germany, as Clusius faith, and the lesfer in the lower, as Lobel faith, they are onely found in gardens with us. The third groweth in the fields of Naples. The fourth groweth in Saxony, as Iohannes Thalism faith, and is onely preserved with those that are curious confervers of rare simples. The fifth we have often had among other seeds out of Italy and Spaine from Boelins, and did grow in Cardinall Bembus his garden, as Bauhinus faith. The fixth Clufius faith he found on the highest toppes of the Alpes in Austria and Styria, and Camerarius faith it is found plentifully on the Hills, both in Savor and Smitzerland, and in Daulphine in France, as Lobel faith. The seventh Pona setteth downe in the description of Mone Baldus that he found there. The eighth and the two lesser kindes thereof, Clusius saith he found in Hungary, Austria, Bohemia, and other places thereabouts. The ninth Clusius also saith hee found in the lower Austria, about Vienna and Newstadt. The tenth Clusius also saith he found in the toppe of the snowy Mountaine in Austria called Sneberge. The cleventh as I faid, in every Medow thorowout the Land almost, as also by ditches and hedges sides: The twelft in the Medowes by Bassill: The thirteenth in Austria, and the last in Spaine,

The Time. These doe all flower in Iune or Iuly at the furthest, except the Thorney Germander, and the Spanish and Candy kindes, which come later.

The Names.

Germander is called in Greeke xaiuziogus, Chamadrys, quasi humilis aut parva quercus, a foliorum similitudine and Xauaided Chamedrops as Dioscorides faith, in Latine Trixago & Triffago, and Querenla minor, and of some Tenerium. The first and second are generally called of most Writers Chamedrys, and of some mas; and of some as I said Trixago, and Trissago major or minor, repens is added according to the kinde, and of some Serratula minor, and of some also as Matthiolus saith, berba Febrium, and Febrifuga, from the effects. The third is called by Columna Trixago Apula unicanlis, & forte Verbena recta Dioscoridis, and by Banhinus unicanlis. The fourth is called by Matthiolus Chamadrys altera, and so doe Durantes, Lugdunensis, and Camerarius, who accounted it an errour in them that would make it a Chamapitys, as if it smelt like Rossin. Fuchsius and others Chamadrys famina. Tragus calleth it Chamacyparissus agressis, and first also tooke it to be Chamapitys altera Dioscoridis, whom Dodonaus and Clusius follow, for he calleth it Chamapitys multifidis folys, and also Ajuga, and Tabermontanus Ivamoschata. Lobel calleth it Chamadry: laciniatis folys, and by that name it hath continually beene sent to us. Banhinus calleth it Borrys Chama-

CHAP. XXXIX. Tencrium. Tree Germander.

remaineth that I thew you in this Chapter the rest of the Germanders called Teneria Tree Germanders to diflinguish them from the former forts, whether they be true or false.

T. Teneriummajus vulgare. The more common Tree Germander.

Tree Germander groweth like a little shrubbe, with hard wooddy, but brittle stalkes, a foote or two, and sometimes a vard high, if it be well preserved and desended from the injuries of the Winters, branching forth on all fides from the very bottome, bearing alwayes leaves by couples, smaller, smoother, and thicker than those of Germander, of a darke thining greene colour on the upperfide, and grayish underneath, and dented also about the edges like them; the gaping flowers stand about the toppes of the branches spike fashion, one above another, of a pale whitish colour saith Clusius, of a purplish faith Lobel, of both which I have had plants, somewhat larger than those of Germander, and without any hood above, having a few threads standing forth : the seed is small blackish and round, contained in small round, but pointed huskes: the roote is somewhat wooddy, with many blackish fibres: the whole plant is of a fine weake scent, but somewhat stronger, if it be a little bruised, holding the stalkes and greene leaves continually, if it be not exposed to the sharpnesse of the Winter season.

2. Teucrium Creticum. Tree Germander of Candy This shrubby Germander of Candy, rifeth up with such like wooddy brittlestalkes as the former, but somewhat smaller and whiter, whereon doe grow fuch like leaves, and in the fame manner, but somewhat lesser, lesse greene, and shining above, and more hoary underneath, two alwayes fet at a joynt, but on the contrary fide: with the leaves towards the toppes come forth five or fixe flowers standing in a buske, like unto the former, but a little !esfe, and of a purple colour, after which come small round seed like the other: the whole plant is fomewhat fweeter than the former.

3. Tencrium Baticum. Tree Germander of Spaine. This Spanish shrubby Germander groweth in some places of Spaine, to the height of a man, but usually much lower with one wooddy grayish stemme or stalke, dividing it selfe

into fome branches, but fewer than the former, two alwayes fet at a joynt : the leaves ftand likewife two together. somewhat greater, and waved a little at the edges, of a fad greene colour above, but not shining, and more hoary underpeath, the flowers frand at the joynes with the leaves towards the toppes of the stalkes, of a white colour, without any head above; and with fundry threads in the middle, the lower leaves hanging downewards: the smell hereof is lefte fweet and more bitter than the former, but abideth with stalkes and leaves thereon, greene like the reft, but will require a little more care for the Winters provision in our Country.

Tempisum Alpinum inedorum. Vnlavory Tree Germander of the Alpes. This small low shrub hath divers hairy and wooddy stalkes, not above an hand breadth high bending downewards, and dividing it felfo into many smaller branches, whereon are set very small hoary leaves, somewhat rugged or wrinckled and depred a little about the edges, like unto the uppermost small leaves of wood Sage, the flowers are very large for the proportion of the plant, being like unto Germander and hooded, of a pupilih blue colour, flanding fpike fashion at the toppes of the stalkes, the roote is stringy and white: the whole plant hath little or

The first groweth in the rocky places of fundry hills in Italy, and other Countries: the second came from Candy to Clasius, the third Clasius faith be found neare the Sea coasts in Spaine, not farte from Hercules pillars, as also in the Hand of Cules : the last as Benbinus faith, was found on the greater hill of Saint Bernard in Switzerland. The Time.

These fores of Germander doe flower somewhat later than the former. The Numes.

The Greekes calbit rounner, and the Latines Tenerium also, a Tonore inventore tafts Plinie, some also call it Quercula major. In the last Chapter the opinion of Dodonous is fet downe concerning Tenerium and Chamadrs, but he doth not in my opinion declare the whole truth, which from the rest of Dioferridge test may bee gathered : for of Chamadys he saith falia habet efficie co devisura quereus, it bath leaves like the Oake, both for shape and divisions,

drivides. The fifth Baubinus hath onely fet forth and given it the name in the title. The fixth is called by Clufius Chamadrys montana, and so doe Lugdenensis and Tabermontanus, who saith it is also called Argentina Monspeliaca, Chamedrys Alpina by Camerarius, who faith fome called it Hirizwortz, and thereupon Gefner called it Cervaria & herba Cervi quibusdam. Lobel calleth it Chamedrys montana frutescens durior. Luedunensis saith, some call it Lencas of Dioscorides, Baubinus calleth it Chamadrys Alpina Cifti flore. The seventh is called by Pona in the description of Mons Baldus Veronica petrea semper virens: Baubinus saith it is Clusius his sixth Tenerium pumilum, in his History of plants, and calleth it himseife Chamedrys Alpina saxatitis. The eighth is called by Clusius Teucrism majus Pannonicams, in his Pannonick observations, and maketh it the fourth Tencrium in his History. Bankinus calleth it Chamadrys (puria major altera frutescens. The ninth is Clusius his fifth Teucrium in his History of plants or Teucrium Pasnonicum minus, which Bauhinus calleth Chamadrys spuria minor latifolia. The tenth Clusius calleth Tenerium minimum, and Bauhinus Chamadrys Alpina minima hirfuta. The eleventh is called Chamadrys unlearis famina, by Fuch. mins, and Baumins Chamach's Asymmetric management is the transfer of the first Turner, Lonicerus, and Loudanenfis, Pfendochamach's by Thalius, Tenerium practicelle by Lobel, and by Cluffus, and commonly with us Chamachys spiria minor angustifolia, and commonly with us Chamachys spiria minor angustifolia, who taketh it to be the third fort of the fourth kinde of Clusius his Tencrium. The thirteenth and the last are remembred onely by Baubinus. There is some controversie among our latter writers, what hearbe should be the true Chamadry; and Tencrium of Dioscorides, Galen and other ancient writers: for Dodonaus by comparing both the Texts, faith that our common Chamedrys doth more properly belong to the descriptions of Dioscorides and Plinies Tenerium, and so contrarily Teucrium unto Chamadrys, for Dioscorides setteth them downe in this manner, Xapaispusis Bajurion & and anaist, ideft Chamedrys exiguus est frutex dodrantalis, that is, Germander is a small shrubbe of a span height, and of the other he faith, Teuzeior Mozesi paldoudis. Tenerium herba eft virgata, five virgulas plares ferens, Teucrium is an hearb bearing many stalkes, and hereby he faith it is evedent, our common Germander is not a shrub, which doth raife it felfe up as Teucrium doth ; and besides that, Pliny in describing Teucrium faith, it spreaderh branches like rushes, which doth more fitly agree to our common Germander, thereby transferring the Chamadry; to be the taller fhrub, and Tenerium the leffer and lower : yet as he faith, feeing Diofeorides himfelfe faith, that in his time they were transferred, for the likenesse of their leaves, one unto another, it is not absurd to call them as they are usually entituled : but as I shall shew you in the next Chapter, the Tenerium of Diosecorides is better to bee explaned than Dodonaus doth. It feemeth also that Dodonaus having beene in an errour in his former worker concerning Hierabotane mas & famina, giving the figures of the Chamedrys sylvestriu thereunto, reclaimed himselse in his later History or Pempeades, and left them both out, as not allowing of his former opinion. The Arabians call it Damedrios Chamedrius and Kemadrius: the Italians Chamedrio and Quercivola, and some Calamandrina: the Spaniards Chamedrios: the French Germandree: the Germanes Gamanderle and Bathengel: the Dutch Gamandree, and we in English Germander.

The Vertues.

Germander is hot and dry in the third degree, and is more sharpe and bitter than Tenerium, and as Dioseoridee faith, is a remedy for coughes taken with honey, for those whose spleene is become hard, for those that can hardly make their water, and helpeth those that are falling into a dropsie, in the beginning of the disease, especially if a decoction be made thereof, when it is greene and drunke. It doth likewise bring downe the termes, helpe to expell the dead child, and taken with vineger doth waste or consume the spleene : it is most effectuall against the poison of all Serpents, both drunke in wine and laid to the place; used with honey it cleanseth old and foule ulcers; and taketh away the dimnesse and moistness of the eyes, being made into an oyle and annoynted. It is likewise good for the paines in the fides, and for crampes. The decoction thereof taken for some dayes together, driveth away, and cureth both quartane and tertian agues. The Tuscans, as Marthiolus saith, doe highly esseeme thereof, and by their experience have found it, as effectuall against the plague or pestilence, as Scordium or water Germander. It is also as he faith good against all the diseases of the braine, as the continual paines of the head, the falling sicknesse, melancholicke fullennesse, the drowsie evill, those that are sottish through the dulnesse of the spirits, and for crampes convulsions, and palies : a dramme of the feed taken in powder, doth purge choller by urine, and is thereby good for the yellow jaundise : the juyce of the leaves dropped into the eares, killeth the wormes in them : It is also given to kill the wormes in the belly: which a few toppes of them when they are in flower, laid to steepe a day and a night in a draught of white wine, and drunke in the morning will doe also. Theophrastus in setting downe the properties of Germander faith, that the one part of the roote purgeth upwards, and the other part downewards; whereof there is more wonder than for Thapfia and Ischias, that is bliftering Fennell, and tuberous or knobbed Spurge to doe so: Andreas Vesalius, pag 49. speaking of the China roote saith, that if a decoction hereof bee made in wine, and taken for 60. dayes continually foure houres before meate, it is a certaine remedy for the gowt. Durantes giveth the receipt of a Syrupe very effectuall for the spleene in this manner. Take saith he, Germander Chamapitys or Ground Pine, Ceterach or Milt waste, and Madder, of each one handfull : the barke of the roote of Capers, the rootes of Smallage, Elecampane, Orris, or Flagge Flower-de-luce and Liquorice, of each halfe an ounce. Of the leaves and barke of Tamariske, and of Cyperus, of each three drammes, of the feed of Anife, Fennell and Smallage, of each one dramme, of Raisins stoned one ounce. Let all these be boyled according to art, in a sufficient quantity of Posset, (that is of vineger and water equall parts.) Vnto each pound of this decoction being strained, put sixe ounces of Sugar, and three ounces of Cinamon water, which being made into a cleare Syrupe, take foure ounces every morning falling. The decoction thereof is good to stay the whites in women, if they fit therein while it is warme, and likewise easeth the passions of the mother; being boyled in vineger and applyed to the stomacke with a little leaven, stayeth vomitings, that rise not from chollericke or hot causes: the leaves hereof and the seed of Nie gella quilted in a Cap, flayeth the catarrhe or distillation of raw cold and thinne rheumes: being boyled in lye with some Lupines or flat beanes, and the head washed therewith taketh away the dandrasse or scurfe thereof. The mountaine Germander is used by those of the Alpes, where it groweth; to stay all manner or fluxes, whether of the belly, or of the blood, the feminine courses, and the bloody flixe, as also to stay vomitings.

Tencrimm

1. Toucrium majus vulgare.



3. Teucrium Beticum. Tree Germander of Spaine



which argueth them to bee greater than of Tencrium, whereof hee faith Triffavinis est similitudine, tenuifolio, non multum a Cicere alieno : so that Ten crium hath leffer leaves than Chamadrys, yet like the leffer ones thereof, and not much differing from those of Ciche pease, and with such leaves is the Tex in the description of Tencrium, where he saith it is called Hemionitis, or H_n. mion (as Matthiolus hath it) having neither flower nor feed, which fome would call Asplenion or Splenion, as he hath it, and then telleth fables how the vertue thereof was knowne to be good against the spleene, in that the Swine vertice thereof were found to have no milt. And againe, that the intrails of beafts being cast upon the hearbe, the milt or spleene of them onely lying nearest was consumed, scilicet, of the dead beast, and then addeth by and by the true description (although somewhat varying from that of Disserties) of Tenerium, so that he consoundeth both Hemionisis and Tenerium together in one descripcion. Matthiolus saith that some did take Tenerium to be Erassiam major, or Fabainversa, called by others Telephium. The first is simply called Tencrium by Matthiolus, Lobel, and many other Authors, and by Clufius Ten. crium vulgare fruticans, but by Dodonaus Chamadrys altera fen affurgens : the second Cinfins calleth Tencrium Creticum, faying it was sent by the name of Chamedrys major, and Baubinus Tencrium Creticum incanum: the third Clufus calleth Tencrium fruticans Baticum, and so doe Lugdunensis, Tabermontanus and others, that have taken it from him, Baubinus calleth it Teucrium percent num folio sinuoso, and maketh a quere, which Clusius had made before an Pe derota Paulania: the last Baubinus in his Pinax and Prodromus calleth Tencrium Alpinum inodorum magno flore, and yet is the same with his Tencrium folin Scorodonie, as any may well fee that will compare them together, for Camera rius who had his from (andy, by the name of Scordium verum, sheweth that it hath the leaves of Scorodonia, but leffe.

The Vertues

Galen maketh Teucrium to be not in the second degree, and dry in the third, and of thinne parts, and cutting also, whereby it is helpefull for the spleene; it is saith Dioscovides used either greene or dry, and is good to consume the

pleene, being inwardly or outwardly applyed : it is also used against the sting of venemous creatures.

CHAP. XL.

Scordium, Water Germander.

S

P Sordium being a kinde of Germander mult be next entreated of, yet for that it smelleth of Garlick, it mult be separated from them, and with it the other of his kinde, and some also for the affinity in name or smell a arenot unsit to be joyned together in this Chapter.

1. Scordium legisimum. Water Germander.

Water Germander (from a small roote full of white strings spreading in the ground, and creeping or running about also, shooteth forth divers weake square hairy branches, which take roote in divers places, as they lye and spread, whereby it encreaseth much; whereon doe grow many leaves, two alwayes at a joynt, which are some what larger and longer than garden Germander leaves, of a sad or darke greene colour, whereon yet there is a shew of hairinesse and hoarynesse, somewhat soft in handling, full of veines, and dented about the edges, of a scent some what strong, resembling Garlicke: the slowers are small, red, and gaping, standing at the joynts, with the leave towards the toppes of the branches: we have not observed what seed it beareth.

2. Scorodonia sive Scordium alterum quibusdam, & Salvia agressia. Wood Sage-

Wood Sage rifeth up with square hoary stalkes, two foote high at the least, having two leaves fer at every joynt thereon, which are somewhat like unto Sage leaves, but smaller, softer, whiter and rounder, a little dented about the edges, and smelling somewhat strongly: at the tops of the stalkes and branches stand the flowers on a stender long spike, turning themselves all one way when they blow, and are of a pale or whitish colour smaller than Sage, but hooded, and gaping like unto them: the seed is blackish and round, some usually set in a huske together: the roote is long and stringy, with divers sibres thereat, and endureth many yeares.

3. Scordotis Plini primum. The first Garlicke Germander of Pliny.

Because Dodonans, Lobel, Pena, and Dalechampins, have set forth divers hearbes for the true Scordotis of Pliny, as some Scordonia or Salvia agressis, some Stacips, and others Gallisricum, none of them having the smell of Scordium, or the vertues that Pliny giveth to his Scordotis at therefore Honorius Bellus a Physitian in Candy, a diligent searcher, and of great knowledge and judgement in hearbes. Sent to his friends in divers places, the true Scordotis of Pliny, with the leafe of Wild Mints, or water Mints, whose description is as followeth: It hath from a long great and shorous roote, abiding long, and not perishing every yeare, many square hairy white branches, lying round about it on the ground: whereon are set two leaves at a joynt, broader and rounder than the former Scordium, and all hoary white, being somewhat like unto the leaves of Horebound, or water Mints: at the toppes of the branches

1. Semdum legitimum, Water Germander.

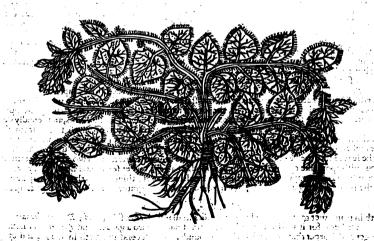
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3. Scordetie Pliny primum.

The first Garlicke Germander of Pling.



come forth the flowers, flanding as it were in a long fifthy head, with leaves among them, which are of a very pale purplish colour, almost white like more Porchand, after which comments small found blacke feed: the whole plans smelleshof Garlicke, as much as Northam, and thereby to be knowne as well as by the leaves, to differ from those balland sinder that other Authors have fir think.

4. Scordotis alterum Pliniy Pona. Another Garlicke Germander of Pliny.

The other Scordotis rifeth up with his stalke more upright, and more branched than the former, bearing the like L 2

4. Scordotis alterum Plini Pone. Another Garlicke Germander of Pliny.

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them.

5. Alliaria. Sawce alone or lacke by the hedge.





I eaves, but somewhat larger, and roundly dented about the edges, two at every joynt, and two branches with them likewise, having spiked toppes of reddish flowers.

5. Alliaria. Sawfe alone, or Tacke by the hedge. The lower leaves of Sawfe alone are rounder than those that grow towards the toppes of the stalkes, and are set singly one at a joynt, being somewhat round and broad, and pointed at the ends, dented also about the edges, and somewhat resembling Nettle leaves for the forme, but of a fresher greene colour, and not rough or pricking the flowers are very small and white growing at the toppes of the stalkes one above another, like unto Rocket, which being past, there follow small and long round pods, wherein are contained small round feed somewhat blackish: the roote is stringy and threaddy, perishing every yeare after it hath given seed, and raiseth it selfe againe from its owne sowing: the plant or any part thereof being bruised, smelleth of Garlicke, but more pleasantly, and tafteth somewhat hot and sharpe, like almost unto Rocket.

This is fometimes found with larger and rounder leaves, in nothing else differing.

6. Scordio affinis Elephas Columna. The Germander-like hearbe of Naples.

This Germander-like hearbe hath a square tender hollow stalke, somewhat hairy, and of a whitish greene colour as the leaves are likewife, two alwains fet at a joynt, the lowest being smaller than the other that grow upward to the middle of the stalke, being somewhat like unto Mint leaves, but rounder at the points, and roundly dented athe middle of the traine; being inhermat into unit heaves, our rounds at the pointes, and roundry deficed about the edges like Germander, but more sparingly; from the joynts with the leaves on all side; from the very bottome almost of the stalke, spring forth branches set with the like, but smaller, longer, and more pointed leaves, towards the toppes whereof come forth gold yellow gaping or hooded flowers, every one upon a stender stote stalke, between the leaves like the head of an Elephant, with the bowed snowt, and two crooked teeth on each fide thereof, and purplish spots like eyes under the upper hood, of a very sweet scent, and flowring by degrees one after another, after which come grayish seed contained in heads, with very thinne skins that they may be discerned thorow them : the roote is long and white, with some translucid graines like wheate cornes growing at

The Place. The first groweth in many wet grounds, and by water sides in many places of England; Dioscorides saith, as well on the Hills, as by water fides, for it will abide well if it be transplanted into a garden, and Comerco in faith that it is found to be stronger and sharper that groweth on high grounds. The second groweth in woods and by wood sides, as also in divers fields and by-lanes in many places with us t the third as is faid groweth in Camby, whereas Honorius Bellus saith, the people gather it promissuously with the former fort, and so use it, or sell it to others the fourth doth grow also in Candy, and fent to Signer Contarini, from whom Pona faith he had the knowledge thereof. The fift groweth under walls, and by hedge fides, and path-wayea in fields in many places : the last on the hill Came poclari in Naples, as Columna faith.

The Time

They doe flower in June, July, and August, somewhat before which time the most usual manner is to gather the water Germander, and dry it to keepe. The Names.

Water Germander is called in Greeke Zziger, and in Latine Scordium, from orageofor which is Allium Garlicke. because of the smell : the likenesse of the Greeke name, did much deceive the former ages before us, for as Matshiols writeth, it begun to be knowne but a while before his time, and that all men both Phylitians and Moothecaries used the wild Garlick called Ophioscoridon in stead of the true Scordism in their medicines; the occasion whereof (befides their owne ignorance and negligence in not diltinguishing of the words) was Avicen, as it is most likely or his Translator that appointed Scordism in one composition of Treakle, and wild or crow Garlicke in another: and the Physitians of the former ages, thinking that Avices had interpreted himselfe, expounding one place by another, continued the error by tradition without further feareti, untill learning & all other feiences began to be more fought into, and refined as it were from the groffe puddle of ignorance and barbarifme, which brought the knowledge of this to light, as it did of many other things; fo that now our curiofity doth not reft in medys & milibus, but transcendeth adimes or minimas etiamsi inutiles; It is called also Trixago palustris, Water or Marsh Germander, both for the likenesse thereof unto Germander called Trixago, and for the growing thereof in marshes, &c. Some also call it Nisosper from the strong scent so unpleasant to the sences. Pliny faith that Cratevas did ascribe one of the sorts hereof unto Mithridates, and called it Mithridation; and it may be from hence as well as from Garlicke: was called poore mens Treakle, and by our Country people English Treakle. The first is called Scordium, or Trixago paluffrie of all Writers, and although Tabermontanus and Gerard that fo: loweth him, doth make two forts thereof, as major and misses, a greater and a lesser, yet I never could observe any other difference then in the place which produced them, being one more or lesse fruitfull or barren than the other. The second is called by Lebel and Cameraview Scordium alterum; and Scordium majes Pling by Gefner; who calleth it also Salvia montana, and Ambrofia quibuldam : Trapis, Lonicerus, and Tabermontanus, call it Salvia Sylvefiris, and Salvia Bosci, and Bosci Salvia, and Lugdunensis Salvia agrestis, as Dodonaus also doth, who taketh it likewise to bee Sphacelus Theophrass; as I have formerly shewed. Cordus, Thalius, and Gerard call it Scordonia, and Scorodonia, although his figure thereunto is not right. Cafalpinus calleth it Melinum alterum, Atius, and Raubinus Scordium alterum Salvia Sylvestris. The third is called Scordoris Levitimum Plinu, both of Bellus and Pona in his description of Mons Baldin, and it is very probable that Camerarius doth meane this fort, which he calleth Scordium Creticum lanuginofum: for as I said before. Bellus faith, the people of Candy make no difference betweene them, but in gathering put them together. It is probable alfo, that Anguillara called this Scordium alterum, which hee faith was found about the banke of the River Pifcara, with leaves as large as Baulme: and that fuch is found in Candy alfo, in Greece and other places, nothing differing either in scent or quality from the first. The fourth is called by Pons in his Italian Baldus Scordois secundum Pliny, The last is called by most Authors Alliaria, yet Cosper in horsis calleth it Alliassum, and Erkins Cordus.
Rimamarina, but Anguillara Rimamaria, Dalechampius upon Pliny takath it to be his Alectorolophus; and so doth Lobel alfo, some alfo take it to be Thlassidium Crateva, and Trague chieft it De insertect obspans, and to doth Lobel alfo take it to be Thlassidium Crateva, and Trague chieft it Thlassidium consusum. The last Columna calleth it Elephas Campotlarensium, and Banhinus Scordio assissing the Spaniards Camedreos de arroyes, the French Scordion and Chamaras, the Germanes Wasser Robbengel, and Lachen K soblauch, the Dutch Water Gamadree, and we in Figith Water, or Marth Germander. The Italians call Sawce alone, or Iacke by the hedge Alliaria, the French Alliarie, and Herbeaux anks, the Germanes Knoblanchs krant, and Saltakrant, the Dutch Look fonder look.

The Vertues.

Diescorides and Galen doe both agree that water Germander is of an heating and drying, or binding quality, bitter alfo, and a little fowre and sharpe, whereby it is effectuall to provoke urine, and womens monethly courses: the decoction thereof in wine being either greene or dry, is good against the byrings of all venemous bealts or Serpents, and all other deadly poilons; and also against the gnawing paines of the Stomake, and paines of the side that come either of cold or obstructions, and for the bloody flixe also: made into an Electrory with Cresses, Rossin, and Honey, it is availeable against an old cough, and to helpe to expectorate rotten flegme out of the chest and lungs: as also to helpe those that are bursten, and troubled with crampes. Galen in libr. Antidot. (which Matzbiolus and others also set downe) recordeth that it was found written by sundry faithfull and discreet men, that in the warre of the bondmen, where the bodies of the flaine had lien upon Scordiam any long time, before they were buried, they were found to be lesse putrified than others, that had not fallen thereupon, especially those parts that were next the hearbe; which observation bred a perswasion of the vertue thereof to bee essectuall, as well against the poilon of venemous creatures, as the venome of poilonfull hearbes or medicines. It is a speciall ingredient both in Mithridate and Treakle, as a counterpoifon against all poisons, and infections either of the plague or pestilentiall or other Epidemicall difeases, as the small pockes, measels, faint spots, or purples: and the Electuary made thereof, named Diascordium, is effectuall for all the said purposes: and besides is often given, and with good successe before the fits of agues, to divert or hinder the accesse, and thereby to drive them away. It is often taken also as a Cordiall to comfort and strengthen the heart. It is a most certaine and knowne common remedy to kill the wormes, either in the stomacke or belly, to take a little of the juyce thereof, or the powder in drinke fasting. The decoction of the dryed hearbe with two or three rootes of Tormentill sliced, and given to those that are troubled with the bloody flixe is a fafe and fure remedy for them. The juyce of the hearbe alone taken, or a Syrupe made thereof is profitable for many of the forenamed griefes. The dryed hearbe being used with a little honey cleanseth soule users, and bringeth them to cicatrizing, as also closeth fresh wounds: the dryed hearbe made into a cerateor pultis, and applyed to excrescences in the flesh, as Wens and such like; helpeth both to constraine the matter from further breeding of them, as also to discusse, and disperse them being growne. It being used also with vineger or water, and applyed to the gowt, easeth the paines thereof. The greene hearbe bruised and laid or bound to any wound, healeth it, be it never fo great. Wood Sage is hot and dry in the second degree, the decostion thereof is good to bee given to those whose urine is stayed, for it provoketh it and womens courses also. It is thought to be good against the French poxe, because the decoction thereof drunke doth provoke sweat, digesteth humours, and dissolveth led poor a nic as

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fwellings and nodes in the flesh: the decoction of the hearbe rather greene than dry made with wine, and taken, is accounted a fafe and fure remedy for those who by falls, bruifes, or beatings, doubt some veine to be inwardly broken, to disperse and avoid the congealed blood, and to consolidate the veine, and is also good for such as are inwards ly or outwardly bursten, the drinke used inwardly, and the hearbe applyed outwardly; the same also, and in the same manner used, is found to be a fare remedy for the palsie: the juyce of the hearbe or the powder thereof dryed is good for moit ulcers and fores in the legges, or other parts to dry them, and thereby to caule them to heale the more speedily: it is no less effectively also in greene wounds, to be used upon any occasion. lacke of the hedge is eaten of many. Country people as fawce to their falt fifth, and helpeth well to digest the crudi-ties, and other corrupt humours are engendred by the eating thereof, it warmeth also the Romacke, and canfeth digestion: the juyce thereof boyled with honey, is held to be as good as Erysmann, hedge Mustard for the cough, to belpe to cut and expectorate the slegme that is tough and hard to rife; the seed bruiled and boyled in wine is a good remedy for the wind collicke, or for the stone, being drunke warme, the same also given to women troubled with the mother, both to drinke, and the feed put into a cloth, and applyed while it is warme, is of fingular good use : the leaves also or feed boyled, is good to be used in glisters, to case the paines of the stone : the ground leaves are held to be good to heale the nicers in the legges, the roote tafteth sharpe somewhat like unto Raddish; and therefore may be used in the same manner, and to the same purposes that it is. अध्यक्ति ज्ञानिक विद्यालय

> CHAP. XLI. Baccharis. Bacchar.

Lthough fundry Writers have set forth divers hearbes, for the true Baccharis of Disserties, and other learned men have refused them : yet these hearbes come nearest thereunto, the one the learned of Mon. pelior account the truest, and with them many others doe agree: the other Ranwolfins Setteth forth which are therefore here proposed unto you.

3. Baccheria Monfpelienfinm. French Bacchar.

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1. Baccharis Monspeliensium. French Bacchar.

This hearbe hath divers somewhat long and large leaves lying upon the ground full of veines, which make it feeme as if it were crumpled, foft and gentle in handling, and of an overworne greene colour, feeming to be woolly: from among which in the Summer time, rifeth up a strong stiffe stalke, three or foure foore high, fet with divers such like leaves, but smaller up to the toppe: where it is divided into many branches, at the ends whereof come forch divers flowers, three or foure for the most part, at the end of every feverall branch, and every one on a small foote-flalke which flowers confift wholly of small threads or thrums, standing close and round; and never laid open like other flowers, that consist of leaves, of a dead or purplish yellow colour, out of greenish scaly heads, which thrums turne into a whitish downe : at the bottome whereof is the feed; fmall and chaffy, which together with the downe is carried away with the winde, and rifeth up in fundry places of a garden, where it is once planted, and beareth feed : the roote confifts of many strings and fibres, bushing somewhat thick, not running deepe into the ground, but so taking hold of the upper face of the earth, that it may eafily be pulled up with ones hand the finell whereof is somewhat like unto Aven, but lesse in gardens than growing wild , even as Avens doth in gardens, and divers other sweet hearbes that are of thin parts and subtile.

2. Baccharis Dioscoridis Rauvolso. Syrian Bacchar. The Syrian Bacchar, brancheth forth from an hoary stalke, about a foote high, into many smaller sprigges; bearing somewhat long and narrow leaves thereon, as white, hoary, and woolly as Mulicin leaves, without any foot-stalke arthe bottome, but compassing the stalke about: these being larger below, yet lessessing Mulicin, and those above smaller, and smaller to the tops s where on fland the flowers very thicke fet together, fomewhat like un? to golden Tufts, or Mountaine Cotton weed, called also Cate

foote, of a pa'e purplish colour : the roote was not fully observed, but seemed by some parts thereof, to be sibrots like blacke Hellebor, and fweet alfo.

The Place. The fast groweth plentifully neare Mompelier, and nany other places also. The other in Syria. The Time.

The first flow reth with us about the end of Iuly, or beginning of August. The other time is not expreffed.

The Names.

TRIBE. 1.

It is called in Greeke Bannapis, Baccharis, or as some would have it manuels, Pacebaris, as though it should bee named Turnseis Pancharin, from the excellent fmell it hath. Pliny faith that some in his time called it Wardusruftica; but faith hee. they were in an errour that did so call it, for Alarum is most truely and properly called of the Greekes Night apple Nardus rultica, and therefore Gerard in following the old error reprehended fo long agoe, giveth it the English name of Plowmany Spikenard, whereunto it hath no refemblance, neither for forme nor venues, and his figure also is rather the figure of Marchiolas Baccharit, then of this and although in former times divers did thinke, that Afarum and Baccharis in Diolcorides were all one hearbe, and thereupon came the name of Afanhacera; ione taking Afarum to be Baccharis, and fo contravily some taking Baccharis to be Afarum; for Cratevia contractly some taking or the state of the s time and diligence have expelled those errours. The first of these is called Backbaris Monspaliensium, whereunto it doth more fitly agree, than any other hearbe that others have fee forth; as Possa and Label, Cluffut; and others doe agree; although Dodoneus calleth it Conyes major alcora, and faith it hath little or no likenesse unto Diescorides his Baccharis, Matthiolus his Conyza major, is faid by the Author of Lugdanenfis, to be this Bacebaris Monspeliensium: and Lobel and Pena fay that the plant which Matthiolus fet forth for Baccharis, cannot agree unto that of Diefeorides, but is a kind of fweet Mullein, or a kinde of Moth Mullein : yer Banbinus in his Pinax, calling this Conyes major vulgaris, shewing thereby that many did call it fo, referring it as well to Matthiolus his Conyza ma. jor, as to his Baccharis; which Lugdanensis faith, are so conone plant as in the Chapter of Baccharis he sheweth. They of

Salmanos in Spaine, as Cluffus faith; called it Helenium, and di-vers hother women and Monkes, used both the roote and the hearbe, for scabs and itches, which is one of the properties whereunto the true Helenium ferveth. The other Rauwelfius onely finding in Syria, feemeth to referre unto Dieferidet his Battharis : which Clasius thinketh rather to bee a kinde of that Mountaine Cotton weed, which Fushfus: calleth Pilosella minor, and therefore Bauhinus calleth it Gnaphalio montano affinis Egyptiaca.

The Vertues. Dissocrides saith, that the rootes of Baccharis boyled in water and drunke; helpeth those that are troubled with convultions and crampes, as also those that have ruptures and are burften, such as have bruses by falls or otherwise. and those that can hardly draw their breath, or are short-winded, as also for old coughs, and the difficulty in making water: it also procureth the feminine courses, and is very profitable against the bytings of venemous creanures being taken in wine: the greene roote being bound or hanged to, expelleth the birth, and is good for women in travell to fit over the warme fumes of the decoction thereof. For the sweet smell thereof it is put into Wardrobes to perfume: and the smell thereof procureth sleepe: But the greene leaves by reason of their astriction are good to ease the paines of the head, the inflammations of the eyes, and the watering of them in the beginning, the hot (wellings of womens breaths after childing, and those hot inflammations called Saint Anthonies fire, being applyed to the places affected. Pliny faith further, that it helpeth to breake the flone, and to take away these and prickings in the fides. Paulus Eginets faith moreover that the decoction of the roote openeth obliructions, and that the leaves are beinefull by their aftringent quality to flay fluxes: Virgil in his feventh Ecloque faith, that is was used in his time as a garland to secure one from witchery and charmes, in these verses.

At fi ultra placitum landarit, Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

> CHAP. XLII. Nardus. Spiknard.

Lthough it is not my meaning to shew you the Indian Spiknard in this place, in that it is a plant peculiar to the Easterne parts of the world, and was never brought to grow in these Christian Countries; yet there is a bastard kind thereof found nearer hand, very like unto it, which I mad set forth unto you, and fome others alfo, that for the affinity either of fcent or property, or both, have beene called Nords.

1. Nardus Gaugitis Spuria Narbonensis. Ballard French Spiknard. In imitation of the true Indian Spiknard (which Fens faith doth grow indivers places of Syria and Egypt, which relation is his onely; for we never could understand by any of our Merchants that trade into those parts, that is

2. Baccharis Diefcoridis Rauwolfim. Syrian Barchar.

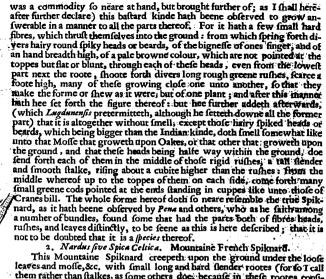


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. Hirculus Clafit

Vnlavory Spiknard

1: Nardus Gangitis fourta Narbonenfe. Baftard French Spiknard.



This Mountaine Spiknard creepeth upon the ground under the loofe leaves and mosse, sec. with small long and hard slender rootes (for so Teall them rather than stalkes, as some others doe; because in these rootes consifteth the whole vertue and efficacy of the plant, and are by the best Aporhecaries used onely in Mithridatum, &c. and no part else) covered with many short small dry leaves like scales: sending forth in divers places as it cree-peth and spreadeth, here and there small blackish fibres into the ground. whereby it is nourished: at the head whereof stand sundry small buttons

or heads, from whence (pring many finall narrow, and fomewhat thicke greene leaves, not divided or dented at all, finallest at the bottome, and broad toward the end, which thange vellow in the end of Summer, or beginning of Autumne : among these leaves rife up sometimes more, and sometime but one flender stalke, without any leaves thereon, at the toppe whereof stand many small whitish flowers, like unto the smaller forts of Valerian, every one on a slender foote stalke: which afterwards bring small seed like unto them also t the whole plant is sweet and aromaticall, more than the Indian Spiknard, hotter also, and tharper in talte, than either of the other.

3. Nardus Celtica altera. Mountaine French Spiknard with tufted flowers. This other French Spiknard differeth in nothing from the last but in the stalke with flowers, which is branched at the toppe, bearing three or foure flowers in a tuft together, on the end of every small branch. Baubinus in his Prodromus fetteth forth another fort hereof like thereto in most things, but that it is wholly without fcent.

4. Saliunca Neapolitana five Nardus ex Apulia. Italian Spiknard.

This small plant hath a thicker and yellow roote than the last recited, somewhat rugged, but not scaly like it, and fomewhat resembling the garden Valerian, but lesse, having fibres at the bottome, and in divers other places at severall fraces, where it shooteth forth also upwards divers heads or small knobs, and from them many small long leaves, tomewhat larger than the other, narrower likewife below, broader upwards and pointed at the ends what flowers, stalkes, or feed it beareth is not expressed : it bath the sweet scent of garden Valerian, and likewise the sharpe talte thereof, and this is all is declared of it; but that they of Naples use it in their medicines in stead of the Malabathrum of Dioscorides, for the excellent sweetnesse of the leaves.

5. Hirculus veterum Clusy. Vnsavory Spkinard. This small plant (being found dry amongst many bundles of Spica Celtica, or French Spiknard, by Clufius in Antwerpe) is set forth to have a blackish hairy roote, like unto it, but without any smell at all, and smaller, shorter, and whiter leaves, rather grayish, and of an ash-colour: it was found without any stalke, and so Diescorides and Pliny fay it was found in their time : but theirs (as they fay) had a strong scent, but not sweet, and growing with it was uttered among the true; and by the smell as well as colour and talte was to be knowne from it; for it tooks the name Tpayor or Hirculus, of the finell thereof like unto that of a goat.

6. Nardas montana tuberofa. Knobbed mountaine Spiknard.

This kinde of Valerian or Spiknard, call it which you will, hath his first leaves lying on the ground, without any division in them at all, being smooth and of a darke greene colour, which so abide all the Winter: but those that fpring up upwards, when it runneth up to flower, are cut in on the edges, very like unto the jagged leaves of the great garden Valerian, and to the edder they grow, the more cut and jagged they are: the stalke and flowers are very like the stalke with flowers of the garden Valerian, but of a darke or deep red colour, and more store of them thrust together: the seed also is not unlike it; the roote is subgroup to shooked, both above and below, and round

3. Nardus Celtica altera. Mountaine French Spiknard with tufted flowers.

TRIBE I.



6. Nardi montane taberofe fummitates. The tops of the knobbed mountaine Valerian.



4. Saltunca Neaphlitána. Italian Sprknard.

6.Nardio montana tuberofa primum ger Knobbed mountaine Valerian, the first leaves.



TRIBE. 1.

7. Nardus Montana longiori radice.
Long Tuberous Mountaine Spiknard.



about it, with some fibres shooting from them, whereby it is encreased, and smelleth very like the roote of the garden Valerian; or Setwall, or not altogether so strong, being greene, as when it is dry.

gether to strong, being greene, as when it is dry.

7. Nardus Montana longiori radice. Long tuberous Mosmaine Spiknard.

This other Mountaine Spiknard or Valerian is very like the last, but hath a longer round white roote, shooting forth many long knobs, and small shores underneath, which may be separated, and grow for increase: it hath many small long and somewhat darke greene leaves like it, but smaller: the stalkes are not above halfe a yard high, in any that I have observed, bearing some siner cut and divided leaves thereon than any below, two alwayes standing together at a joynt; at the toppes stand reddish slowers, thicke thrust together in an umbell like the other, which passing away, leave small seed behind them naked upon the stalkes: the whole plant is of a faint weake scent, but the roote is much stronger, and much more when it is dry, than when it is sfresh and greene.

The Place.

The true Nardau is said by Garciau to grow onely in India, whatsoever others have said thereof. The first here was sound upon that pleasant high hill in Narbyne, called of the French, L'hort de Dieu, and Dei Paradises, both for the pleasantnesse of it, and for the excellent hearbes that grow thereon, as Pena saith, in the mostly most places thereof, facing the South and Mediterranean Sea, which is not farre from a small village called Gango. The second is sound upon the Alpes in Germany in divers places, as also of Lieuwis in great plenty, and sundry other places. The third is sound on the same hills, and on others also. The fourth was sound upon the Hills in Applia, which are in the Kingdome of Naples. The fift was seene as is aforesiad dry, but never seene growing greene: but that we may well conjecture, that it grew where

the French Spiknard was gathered, as Disferrides also and Fliny imagined. The fixth was found by Pena as he faith, on the hills neare Afindamm, and on the hills of Veganium: (Jufius faith her had it from Ferrances Imperatus of Naples, and gathered from the hill Virgined. The last is likely, being a kindle of the other to bee found in the same places with the other.

The Time

They all flower and florish in the Summer moneths of Iune, Iuly, and August, some carlier or later than others.

The Names.

Nardus is called in Greeke Náth a Naardo urbe Cyriaca forte saith Lobel, Emphrati contermina ch raphisaxus quasi Nardus spica, and so the Indian kinde is generally called Spica Nardi, and of some Nardus Indica, for a distinction betweene it and Celtica: The first of these Pena calleth Nardus Gangitis spuria Narboa, both for the like-nesse thereof unto the true Nardus Gangitis of Dioscorides; and that the next Towne of any note unto that Hill whereon ingroweth, being about seven miles of, is called Gange; and by that name of Nardus Narbononiss, and Nardus sparia Narbononiss, it is called by all other Writers. The second is called Nardus Celtica of Dioscorides, and of all other Writers lince, and Cesalpinus sollowing Pliny Nardum Gallicum. It is in shops called Spica Celtica, and by this most and best, is judged to be the Saliunca that Virgit in his Bucolicks maketh mention of in these Verses,

Puniceis humitis quantum Saliunca Rosetis, Judicio nostro, tentum tibi cedit Amyntus; in English thus: As the Mountaine Spiknard unto the purple Rose tree, So (if I judge) Amyntus yeelds to thee.

And is thought by them also, that the name integral is corruptly put for oursing in Dioscorides: for the: Valesians call is in their tongue to this day Selliga, as savoring of Saliunca, as Pena saith also: yet Matthiolus sinderth sailt with Fachsus and Remissions for taking them to be both one; and the Germanes also, who were reckened a part of the Celtes, call it Syldimics; some would have it called Nardus lights, because it groweth so pleneissibly on the Alpes of Lights, and yet Matthiolus saith, that the Physitians of Genus which is a City in Lights, did not know it before his time, and that he had published his Commentaries upon Dioscorides in the Italian tongue, which caused many both Physitians and Apothecaries, to be more inquisitive into the knowledge of hearties, than they were before. Some also following the Arabians doctrine and words call it Agrams, or Spica Romans, because they will in their tongue Cambail Banimis. The third is called by Gamerarius in his Epitome upon Masthiolus Ignes Teltica fulficiants for some also following the Arabians doctrine and words call it Ryrdus, or Spica Romans, because they sail in their tongue Cambail Banimis. The third is called by Gamerarius in his Epitome upon Masthiolus Ignes Teltica fulficiants for some also fulficiants of the sail of Clustus to be the former, when as Cameranim sail in the former, when as Cameranim sail in the former, when as Cameranim sail in the former, and sail in the former, and Pinan, and called by lim Nardus Alpina sin his Prodomus and Pinan, and called by him Nardus Celtica similis inodora. The fourth is called by Lugdunensis Saliunca Neaplitana, by Takennessaurus Phisminus Apulumand by Bauhinus Nardus ex Apulia. The lith as is before said, was thoughe by Chasses of the Hirculus of Dioscorides, although it sine not strong as he saith his doth: Anguillara taketh it to be the Nardus of Dioscorides, although the first is generally called Nardus montana, and also though by all Writers, to be Dioscorides his Nardus montana, notwithstanding bee

tion he faith, it hath the stalke and lease of Eryngium, and therefore could not be so forgetfull, as within two or three lines to contrary his owne Writing) in laying the errour in the writers of his copy, in the same manner as he set downe in Distammus, and is declared in the Chapter thereof going before: that is, of the source, profert for confert, it beareth not, for it prosident not, the roote onely and no part else being to be used: as also that the leaves hereof doe not agree with the leaves of Eryngium, wherein it is most likely an errour is committed also, in missuring and missaking one word for another, for all other things agree sufficiently thereunto. Dioscorides and Galens also it was called Thylacius, because it was brought out of Cilicais in leatherne bagges, which were called booking and Niris, as it is in Dioscorides copy, but called Pyritis, as it is in Galen, because it was used as a persume in their sacrifices. Baubinus, Camerarius, and others make two sorts thereof, one that hath but one two or three round small rootes like unto Olives, which thereupon he calleth Nardus montana radice obsorgs, and the other hee calleth Nardus montana radice obsorgs, and the other hee calleth Nardus montana radice obsorgs, and the other hee calleth Nardus montana radice obsorgs, and the other hee calleth nardus montana radice obsorgs, and camerarius Nardus montana longius radicales, when as it may be the place onely, where they naturally grow, that causeth the difference of forme in the rootes, as it hapneth in Anthora, Napellus, and many other things, too long here to recite: for being transplanted and manured, they grow much greater, and somewhat alter that forme it formerly held in the naturall places, yet I have given you the figures of both to see the difference.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith that the true Indian Spiknard is of an heating and drying faculty, and that it provoketh urine? It is profitable to ftay the loofenesse of the belly, and all fluxes both of men and women, and thin warry humours, being taken in drinke or applyed to the places affected: being drunke with cold water, it is profitable to those that have a loathing of their meate, or having swellings or gnawings at their stomacks, as also for them that are livergrowne, that have the yellow jaundife, or the stone in the reines or kidneys. The decoction used as a bath for women to fit in, or over it, taketh away the inflammations of the mother : It helpeth watering eyes by repreffing and flaying the humour, and thickning it also. Galen faith the same things and addeth withall, that it dryeth up the fluxe of humours, both in the head and breaft. It is an especiall ingredient into Antidotes, against poison and venome, as Mithridatum, &c. There had need be caution taken in the uling of it, for it often provoketh vomitings, being either put with Rubarbe, as sometimes it is appointed, or in other cordiall medicines: and therefore our London Physicians in their Pharmacopes, have appointed it to bee left out of many cordiall medicines. It is also with great caution to be forbidden to women with child, because it procureth them much disquiet, and may force their courses beyond either their time or conveniency. The oyle made thereof according to art, doth both warme those places that are cold, maketh the humours more subtill that were thicke or congealed before, digesteth those that are crude and raw, and also moderately dryeth and bindeth those that were too loose or sluxible: and hereby worketh powerfully in all the cold grieses and windinesse of the head and braine, lost the stomacke, liver, spleene, reynes and bladder, and of the mother; being findfed up into the nostrils, it purgeth the braines of much rheume gathered therein, and causeth botha good colour and a good savour to the whole body; Being steeped in wine for certaine dayes, and after diffilled in Balneo calido; the water hereof is of singular effect, for all cold indispositions of the members, used either inwardly or outwardly: for it comfortes the braine, helpeth to flay thin diffillations, and the cold paines of the head, as also all shaking and paralitick griefes: it helpeth also in all studden passions of the hear, as faintings, and swounings; and for the collicke, two or three spoonefuls thereof taken upon the occasion: The first of these which is the baltard kinde, being almost without finell or taste, doth declare it to bee of small vertue and officacy: but the mountaine French Spiknard, is reckoned to be effectuall, for all the purposes that the true Spiknard serveth for, but is weaker in operation; and moreover by reason it is somewhat more heating and lesse drying than it; it is more pleasing to the stomacke, and provoketh urine more effectually: the decoction thereof with Wormewood being drunke, helpeth those that are troubled with the swellings and windinesse of the stomacke, and being taken in wine is good for them, that are stung or bitten by any venemous creature. It helpeth also to dissolve all nodes and hard swellings, and is profitable for the spleene, reines, and bladder. It is also an ingredient of no small effect in Muhridatum, and others; and is used outwardly in oyles and oyntments, to warme and comfort cold grieses where soever they be. The Mountaine Spiknard is weaker than the Celticke or French Spiknard, by the judgement of Diescorides, Galen, and others.

CHAP. XLIII.

Hêre are many forts of Valerians to be remembred in this Chapter, some naturall, others strangers to our Country; and yet have beene free denizons in our gardens along time, others but of late.

1. Phu majus sive Valeriana major. The great Valerian.

The great Valerian hath a thicke short grayish roote, lying for the most part above ground, shooting forth on all sides other such like small peeces or rootes; which have all of them many long and great strings or sibres under them, in the ground, whereby it draweth nourishment: from the heads of these rootes spring up many greene leaves, which at the first are somewhat broad and long, without any division at all in them, or denting on the edges but those that rise up after, are more and more divided on each side, some to the middle ribbe, being winged, as made of many leaves together on a stalke, and those upon the stalke in like manner, are more divided, but smaller soward the toppe than below: the stalke riseth to be a yard high; or more, sometimes branched at the toppe, with many small whitish slowers, sometimes dasht over at the edges with a pale purplish colour; of a small scent which palling away, there followers small brownish white seed, that is easily carried away with the winde: the roote smelleth more strong than either lease or slower, and is likewise of more use in medicine.

There is a Mountaine kinde hereof, as Concretible faith, found in Savey, which is more fweete than this, even Atters of the finell of a Pomecition, but it is more fost of sentle than it.

d. Valerian

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A. Paleriano Alpina minur.

Small wild Valerian of the Alpes

1. Phu majus frue Valeriana major. Thegreat Valerian.

2. Valeriana Cretica tuberofa. Knobbed Valerian of Candy.





2. Valeriana Cretica tuberosa. Knobbed Valerian of Candy.

This Valerian of Candy hath his first leaves, that spring up and lie upon the ground round about the roote greene, thick, and round, like unto the leaves of Afarabacca, and iometimes greater; the next that come after them are fomewhat longer, and fomewhat divided or cut in on the edges, and those that follow more and more divided, so that those that grow upon the stalke, are very like unto the divided leaves of the former Valerian: the stalke is hollow, and rifeth to be two foote high at the least, having here and there two smaller leaves set at a joynt: at the toppe whereof, which is divided into some smaller branches, stand many white slowers in an umbell, thick thrust, somewhat larger than those of the former, which turne afterwards into small and flat seed with a little downe at the head of them, like thereunto also: the uppermost roote from whence the leaves and stalke doe spring, is small round short and tuberous, from whence shoot forth round about it, divers other smaller rootes, fastned thereunto by long strings, like as the rootes of Filipendula are, the scent whereof is very like unto the former great Valerian.

3. Valeriana Alpina major sive latifolia. Broad leafed wild Valerian of the Alpes. This wild Valerian hath many large and somewhat round pale greene leaves, and in some they will be yellowish, rifing from the roote, lying upon the ground round about; every one having a long foote-stalke thereunto, some

whereof are very like unto Ivie leaves, but leffer and gentler, and others longer like unto the leaves of Canterbury Bells, but lesser also, and not so hard; in some a little dented, in others more dented about the edges, but not divided at all: the stalke is round, and about a foote and a halfe high, in some greene, in others somewhat reddish, having few leaves thereon, which are finaller, longer, and deeper cut in on the edges, than any below, and at the toppe is branched, whereon stand divers small purplish flowers, like unto the other Valerians: after which come small feed like unto the rest: the roote is large, round, and whitish, set with divers knots or joynts, and long fibres

under them, of a reasonable good smell, like unto wild Valerians, and of a bitterish binding raste.

4. Valeriana Alpina minor.

Small wild Valerian of the Alpes.

This small Valerian hath source or five small long, and somewhat narrow leaves, with one or two dents onely at the edges, lying on the ground next the roote, and are somewhat like unto the leaves of the great wild white Days of the control of the state of the great wild white Days of the great will will be determined to the great will be great will be determined to the great will be great will be determined to the great will be fie, especially those that grow highest, and are the smallest, but with sewer dents or notches about the edges : the stalkeriseth not up above a soote high, having very sew leaves thereon, which are smaller, longer, and narrower than those below, with as few dents or norches on the sides as the other: the toppe of the stalke is divided into few fmall branches, on every of which grow a few white flowers, like unto the Valerians, but smaller: the roote is small, and creepeth a little under ground, fending forth fibres, but no lesse sweet than the former.

5. Valeriana annua five Aftiva Clusy. Summer Valerian.
This annual! Valerian, hath divers long leaves lying on the ground, all of them deepely cut in or gashed on the edges, somewhat like the leaves of the Starre Thistle, among which rife up round hollow stalkes, two or three

3. Valeriana Alpina major five latifolia. Broad leafed wild Valerian of the Alpes.

TRIBELL.



5. Valeriana annua five Æftiva Clusij.

foote high, with some leaves growing thereon, two alwayes fet together at a joynt, as in the other Valerians, but smaller and more divided than the lower; branching forth towards the top, on the which stand many flowers fet together in tufts, being fmall and long, divided at the brimmes into five parts, making a ffisw of flowers, confifting of five leaves a piece, fontewhat like unto the flowers of the Indian Valerian next following, and are of a pale red or flesh colour, which afterwards bring small feed, like unto the red Valerian of Dodoness; the root is small, white, and wooddy, but perisheth every yeare; this hath a small weake Scent of Valerian.

6. Valeriana Indica five Mexicana. Indian Valerian.

The Indian Valerian growerh quickly into a stalke, from the first leaves that spring up, which are but few next the ground, fomewhat long and broad, somewhat like unto the first leaves of the Mountaine Spiknard, of a pale greene colour; the stalke is weake and hollow, not franding upright, but leaning or bending downewards, fer with joynts, at the which frand two long leaves, like unto those below, but a little more cut in or divided atthe edges, and at the joynts likewife fhoot forth two branches, fometimes on each fide one, and fornetimes but one branch on the one fide, which are divided, and at the toppes of them doe beare many flowers. (et thicke cogether in an umbell of tuft, each whereof is somewhat long, and endeth in five divisions; two of the uppermole whereof are broader and shorter than the rest, of ther two hangdowne as labels or lips, and the fift is the greatest standing in the middle, in some plants of a deepe red, of purple bemg in bud, and of a pale purple dolour being open, and in others milke white; each of these standeth in a small greene huske, wherein after the flower is fallen, the feed groweth, which haske openeth is selfe, and sheddeth the seed on the ground, when it is through ripe, if it be not carefully tended and gathered, which is



spongy,

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THEE BELL

6. Muleriana andina fine Mexicana. Indian Valtrian.

Niteriana Africa rajor free later spongy, rounder, bigger, and blacker than any of the former

fongy, rounder, bigger, and blacker than any of the former Valerians, without any downe at the end of them: the room is small and stringy, perishing every them wighther first frosts the whole plant is utterly without tast from the winder any small in all that I have seen, and almost without taste from the small that I have seen, and almost without taste from least of the small red Valerian.

This small red Valerian is very the tunes the react red Valerian set forth in this & my former book, but the strength of the same long, and very narrow, very like unto the leave of Like or Flaxe, but not so long, harder or rougher in harding than they, and ending in a point: the flowers are of a labe red, like unto them for forme, being long, but smaller that they, and having as like seen to commend them. tle scent to commend them.

the scent to commend them.

8. Valeriana Petras. Rocky Valerian.

This simil Valerian hath divers sheaves lying upon the ground, some of them little or nothing divided, others as mud cut in, and gashed on the edges, as my of the other Valerian, but they are nothing so great; the stake is branched at the toppe, carrying turts of purplish lowers, but similer: the seed that followeth is smaller, whour any downe at the head, but in stead thereof it hath little skins, so it were at the ends, divided in five parts, and get them seems the a Starre, much like unto the toppes of the state of Valerian, as the leaves and flowers have the same of Valerian, as the leaves and flowers have the same of Valerian aminor annua. Small Valerian of a years.

9. Valeriana minor annua. Small Valerian of a yeare.
This small Valerian hath the first and lower leaves some This small Valerian hath the first and tower leaves somewhat round and dented, but the other that follow, and grow upon the stalke, are divided like unto the Valerians, the flowers are small and purplish, which followed by small seed that is blowne away with the winner, the rooten small and threaddy, perishing every year.

10. Valeriana minima. Small Valerian.

This little Valerian is very like unto the small wilde Valeddike the suppose has stalked for his

rian, but much smaller, having the leaves much divided like thereunto: the stalkes are not above halfe a foot high, bearing tufts of fmall purplish flowers : the rootes are long and small, with fmall white threads or fibres, fmelling like unto the small wild Valerian.

There are some other heartes set for the probes and others for Valerians, which in my judgement have so little one is called Physicians. Months some is called of most. Lattice against lather the minimum alternative which Dadmanic calletts against lather lettice, or Corne Sallet; which I have mentioned among the latitudes of Lettice in this and my other Books.

It. Valorians rubra Dodonai. Red Valorians.

This Valorians rubra Dodonai. Red Valorians.

This Valorians hath divers harts, but brittle whittin greene stalkes rising from the roote, full of taberous or swelling joynes, whereat stand two seaves on each side means and most and standone small leaves from betweene them, which are somewhat long and narrow, broaded in the middle, and small at both ends, without either division of dent on the edges, of a pale greene colour; the stalkes are three or source some head, without either division of ends whereof stand range sources, of a sine red colour, but without any scena of valorian a little to ordinary Valorian, but with longer neckes, of a sine red colour, but without any scena of valorian a little roote is great stood blowne a good while, they suddenly sall away, and the seed which is small and naked, with a little root of downs, at the toppe thereof, whereby it is easily castied away with the wind, ripeneth quickly after a the roote is great, thicke, and white, continuing long, and shooting out new branches every veare. white, continuing long, and mooting out new branches every yeare.

12, Valeriana Gracu. Grecke Valerian. The Greeke Valerian hath many winged leaves lying on the ground, form what like unso the wilde Valerian that groweth by the dirch fides, but more tender and small among which rile two or three round hollow brustle stakes two or three foots high, whereon are fet at the joynts such like leaves at grow below, but smaller, the soppes of the stakes are divided into many small branches full of flowers, each consisting of five small round pointed leaves, the sound like the state of the st of a faire bleake blue colour in force plants, and in others white, with some white shreads tips with yellow perdents in the middle: after the flowers are past, there come up in their plants small hand heads, containing small blackish seed: the roote is composed of a number of small long blackish threads, without any seems of a Vale-

This wild Valerian hath fundry winged leaves in ringing from the roote, whereafthe and leafe like largest, of a fad greene colour, without say dents on the edges, the stalke hath two fach like leaves and i joynt as grow below, but smaller, and at the toppe branched, with sundry small whitish purple flowers, but deeper than the Garden Valerian, the roote is a bush of blackish threads and strings, which send forth strings of extending besides that the lower branches doe shoot forth shrees so. Major, er branches doe shoot forth fibres also. Of this kinde there is accounted a greater unit a defendance of the



12. V derians Graca. Greeke Valerian.



11. Valeriana rubra Dodonei. Red Valerian.



13. Valeriana felvestru. Wilde Valerian,



Ma

TRIBE. 1.

The Place.

The first is said by Diosecrides to grow in Pontus, it is found in the wet grounds of Mountaines, and in other moist places, it is generally kept in our gardens. The second grew in Candy, and was sent by Honorius Bellus from thence unto Clusius. The third groweth on the Mountaines of Austria and Styria; and so doch the fourth also, as Chifine faith he had from Places, but recordeth not from whence he had it. The fixth faid to come from Mexico a Province in the West-Indies, it came into these parts first from Italy, and as Bankinia faith, that which beared purple flowers, groweth (as he was given to understand) in the Country of Latines; or of the Latines in a place there called Siculus, and from thence was called of some Valeriana Sicula, and that with the white flower in the Country of the Sabines. The feventh was gathered on Mons Baldus. The cighth Fabine Columns found on the Mountaines in the Kingdome of Naples. The ninth growth in garden onely with those that are currious, the name rall place being not knowne. The tenth Lobel faith groweth about Mompelier in Franch. The eleventh and twelfth in our gardens chiefly, for we know not the naturall places of them. The last two forts grow in many Marshes and wet Medowes by Rivers and water sides in our owne Country.

They doe all flower in the Summer moneths of June and July, & the Indian kinds if they be fet early, will flower betimes, and continue flowring untill the frosts pull it downe, and so doth the Summer or annuall kind also. The Names.

It is called in Greeke of Phu, and vdo de dyfia, Nardus agreffis, or fplueffris, became it is in finell and faculty like unto Nardus, in Latine Valeriana, a multis quibus valet facultatibus. Some also callit Tigricoria, because itu an especiall ingredient into Treakle, and herba Beneditta, of Paracelsus it is called Tordina. The first is generally ealled, both in shops and of all other, Pha majus, and Valeriana major horteins: in English the great garden Valeria an, and of some Capons tayle, and Setwall: but Setwall properly is Zedourie, an Out-landish roote in the Apothecaries shops, which never was knowne to grow in any of these Christian Countries, The stoom is called by Bella, Nardus (retica, because the rootes have the smell of Nardus, (but the whole face of the bearie, as hee faith him. felfe, is most properly like a Valerian) as all the sweet Valerians are more or less; The chird is called by Clusius Vatelie, is most property like a Valeriant) as all the invect Valerians are more or lette. In crurcia cancarby Cinpus Valerians filterinis Alpina prima latifolia, and is the Valerians Alpina prima, and also the Valeriants Alpina Scrophularia folio of Bandiniu, described in his Prodomus; both which as hee himselfe saits, are comprehended under this of Cinfus: and is also the same that Pilleterius sent from Alompelier, unto Lobel in his life; time, under the name of Valeriana montana, which I doe here publish, and it is probable to be the Valeriana minimus of Lagdanish, although Banhinus seement to make it another peculiar sort. The fourth is called by Cinfus, Valeriana spicesfiris Alpina secunda saxatis, which Ranhinus calleth Valeriana Alpina Norde Celica simils. The fifth is called by Clusius Valeriana annua swe Affire, and Bashiniu calleth it Valeriana folis Calcierana. The fixth is generally now called Valeriana Mexicana and Indica: notwithstanding as is before said, they have beene both found growing naturally in Italy; and as Banbinus faith Faschalis Gallus fent him that with the white flower, from Paston many yeares agoe, under the name of Valeriana Indica Imperati; and againe from Cafabon under the name of Nordon Cretica: Corne. Jus did judge it to be Tripolium of Dioscorides, and was chiefly led thereunto, by the figure of Tripolium, which he faw in a Manuscript of Dioscorides, which Pinellus kept in his Library. The seventh Baubinus onely hath set forth the description thereof, under the same name is expressed in the title. The eighth Fabius Columna, calleth Valeriantila the description thereof under the same name is expressed in the title. The eighth Fabius Columna, calleth Valerians alter a tensifolia semine seabios selection. Tabermonianus calleth it Phu minus perraum, and Baubinus Valerianella semine selection to ninth hath no other than is set downe in the title. The tenth Kansh calleth Phu minimum, and Baubinus Valerianas structures of the seminers of the second series of the seminers of Speercrudt, and we in English as is before said.

The Vertues. Dioscorides saith that the garden Valerian hath a warming faculty, and that being dryed and given to drinke, it provoketh urine, and helpeth the drangury, and the decoction thereof taken doth the like also, and doth take away paines of the fixes, procureth womens courses, and is used in Antidotes. Gales faith that the reotes of Phu or Valerian are sweet, and like unto Nardas in quality, but much weaker to all purposes almost, yet it provoketh arine more plentifully, this either the sudian or Syrian Nardas, and is like unto Celtick Nardas therein. They saith that the powder of the foote given in deinke, or the decoction thereof taken, doth helpe all thranglings or choakings in any part, whether they be because of paines in the chest, or sides, and the past a way. The roote of Valerian boyled with Liquotice, Raisins, and Amiteed, is singular good for those that are finent away. The roote of Valerian boyled with the cough, and helpeth to open the passage, and to expectations the sides of the sides of the passage, the decoction thereof drunke, and the roote being taken in wints a side of expectative and provided with the plague, the decoction thereof drunke, and the roote being used to implicate a the passage of the side of the sides with a side of the sides of the side of the side of the sides of the sides, and or the purposed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the roote taken fresh, being broaded in applyed to the sides with the sides of the sight, or any pinne, have, or worlds therein. It is of excellent property to heale any inward fores or wounds, as also for outward hurts or wounds, and draweth any splinter or thorne out of the sides. The decoction of the roote of the sides Valerian, is stronger worlds draweth any splinter or thorne out of the side of the side of the side of the side of the sides paines of the fides, procureth womens courses, and is used in Antidotes. Gales faith that the reotes of Phu or Vaproperty to heale any inward fores or wounds, as also for outward hurts or wounds, and draweth any iplinter or thorne out of the fielh. The decoction of the roote of the lesser Valerian, is stronger to pass of the code, and insections than the greater, as Matthioluss said. It is very profitably applyed to assume that the stronger to pass of the code, caused of cold or of winds, if the sumes or vapours of the decoction thereof, made in the water distilled from the greater Valerian both hearbe and roote, in the support of the sum as singular good to be taken fasting for all the purposes aforefaid, and is a good and safe medicine in the property of the sum of the wormes in the belly, and is singular good to wash either greene wounds, or old where. It is generally called in the Countries of this Land, the poore mans remedy, to take the decoction of this root and drinke it, when by taking cold

rold after (weating, or over-heating their bodies, they be troubled with the cholicke or winde, or are otherwaies diffempered; or to use the greene hearbe bruised and laid to any cut or wound, of to draw out any thorne or fplinper, and heale it after.

> CHAP, XLIIII. Conyza. Fleabane.

tweene both. The providers and Pliny that followeth him, make but two forts; a male and a female, a country in forms and a female, a greater and a leffer, and a third which is betweene both. The providers and Pliny that followeth him, make but two forts; a male and a female, others have added a female, the least of all: but there are divers other hearbes referred unto them by Clusius and office, as they have found them in their travels: some of these forts are found wild in our Country in some places, but because they are not very frequent to meet with, I thinke it not amisse to ranke them with the rest of their Tribe in this place.

This great control of the rides. The truest great Fleabane. This great control of the rides accounted the truest and nearly unto change Discounted high divers hard rough, or hairy and woodly laskes, two or three stoote high; whereon are placed without discounted him of the edges, very clamping as the fallests also, surmitted more in the hotter Countries, than health, and are homewhat like mino the cleaves of the fallests also, surmitted more pointed at the ending of the properties of the fallest come forthat every joynt with the cleaves avellow flowers somewhat large, like into the first of Flaws were do Groundfell; which when it is full ripe, inverted into downer, and fivest gway with the feed: the small heach is somewhat strong, but somewhat sweet withall, and has satisfiance: and is so glutinous and clammy, that whe small proposed to the strong of the str

This kinde of Conyza hath divers round greene stalkes, about two foothigh, nothing to elaminy as the former, having many long political leaves flet thereon without order, of a fad or darke greene colour, each whereof is foure or five inches long, and an inch and a halfe broad: the flowers are yellow. forthewhat larger than the other, every one manding at the toppes of the branches upon a long stalke, in the same manner that the former doe, that is with a pale or border of leaves, and many finall, thrums in the middle, paffing into downe; and is carryed, sway with the winde, even as they doe. There At another of this fort with longer leaves, and leffer flowers. 3. Conjug Helenitis mellita incana. Hoary iweet Fleabane

This Fleabage Mallers like trap with diversiong and fome-what broad leaves meare unique to forme of Fox-glove leaves.

but that the leave, heary or gray on, the upperfide, and of a brownill, gronic on the manifeld, herein compey hat like unto the leaves of Rha Helini folio, or Baftard Rubarbe with Elecanopus leaves side falkes are heavy likewise, rifing to be two or three foote high, let with the like leaves as grow below, but implicant implicant in aller and in all aller and in aller and in aller and in all aller and in Realesters, and much greater than Stoundfell, which turne into downe and file away with the winde: the roote is someofic obtains blackfil fittings and subject by the chief the flood of the ground, the whole plant is formed what claiming, you much be compared and much sweeter than it.

Links with in the leaves are larged or cut

In such distribute of another lower, whole charte anterence comment in the last recited fleabane in long of the place of t



1. Cenyga major verior Diofforides,

TRABE I.

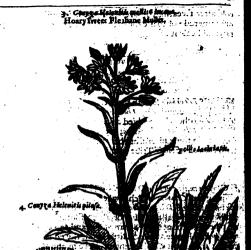
grant and the contract of the

2. Congramajor mentana Germanica. Great Mountaine Fleabane of Germany;



6. Cony te adir ary caralea Swies partie Elexante.





downe, and is carried away with the winders oil the self up the roote is blackish without, but white within, hard, by and wooddy, of an harsh talle, altringent, or binding , the whole plant electe semisuher blatter; with a little actioner alfoto be tafted therein அடித்தும் மட்டிரு சிமைய்கள்

allo to be united sherein.

8. Conyes vibrais careled "Sweet purple Richestel"
From a frort which in foot with many fight sheets from the many find floor teached a control of the same for the teacher of the party floor what the teacher is the teacher of the party floor of the teacher of the tong tout lying in the cowing, seen anying seems described which regether therewith is blowing shead with which which gather dand kept: the whole plants of a flowing the the recommunity more, which is much piepper, and of a flowing buryer, and of the many the recommunity that the Momentum.

The more of the Pickone is found, wordly and reliable from whence metry the backer in the first that the light of the state in the light way that the first that the light way that the first that the whole is the light way that the state is where Phathories implication, and the stower is at the of their it, which is of a parpliff the cotton, the amount in the cotton, which is of a parpliff the cotton, the amount in the cotton.

last, and likewise turning into a downy matter, easie to be carryed away with the winde : the leaves on the failkes are sholy set thereon, being hairy thicke, long and narrow, about three or foure inches in length, and about in inches in length, and about in inches in length. S. Congracerules Alpine minor. Small blue Mountaine Fleabane.

This small plant is france an hand breadth high, and sometimes lower, having a small round flender stalke, some-The small pane a main any included one bluish flower; like unto the greater kinde of Mountaine Fleabane, but the times smaller, with many threads in the middle flying away with the wind, when it is ripe as the other; it hath many small leaves at the bottome of the stalke, and the toppe of the roote, which are of a pale greene colour; and about three inches longs but fratter as they grow higher upon the stalke, every one having a short foote-stalke arche bottome thereof the roote is blackish and fibrous.

The little Fleahane is feldome found with more than one stalke rising from the roote, which is a foote and a halfe, or sometimes two score high, and some-

the roote, which is a foote and a halfe, or fomerimes two foote high and fome-times lower than a foote, fomewhat hairy and clammy allo, but greener than the great kinde, as the leaves are allo, which are long narrow, and fat or clam-iny, foreign hat like into the leaves of Lindria or Tonde flaxe, fer thereon up to the rope where it to mattines brancheth forth, or from the middle thereof op-wards; with the finall leaves come finall pale yellow flowers, like unto the great kinde, which suppe into downe, and are blowne away with the winde as the offices are, the roote is intall and flender, with a few fibres thereat, but the whole plant finelleth (weeter than most of the former, and dyeth every years, and site raight it allo affect ourse foreign. or must be new former areas. and either raiseth it selfe of its owne sowing; or must bee new sowne every

10. Congraminor Rauwolfy. Small Syrian Fleabane. The small Syrian Fleabane hath many small low branches about a foot or more high, whereof few stand upright, the most of them leaning or lying downe upon the ground, and taking roote againe, in feverall places as they lye; the leaves that are fer thereon are intall and long, formewhat like unto the leaves of the Olive tree, being fator clammy, and hairy also, of a throng scene, yet somewhat

fweet withall the coppes of the stalkes are garnished with small yellow showers like unto the last, which when they are ripe five away with the winde

There are other forty of Flesbanes which becanfe they grow in moorish watery, or wet places, shall be remember bred hereafter among the marthy or warry plants.

The first groweth naturally onely in the warmer Countries of Spaine, Italy, Narbone of France, and the like, and The first groweth naturally onely in the warmer Countries of Spaine, Italy, Narbone of France, and the like, and will hardly industry the cold of these Countries, and therefore must be carefully kept in the Winter, if any would have it. The second is familiar to Germany, and therefore will better along heaven foundly Journes Thalism and others it Haronic files in Sanony, and we in many places of our owne land, as constal transproper. The third and fourth Lobel saith were found upon the hills in Arton. The fifth was small by Reforming on high hills in Spaine. The first is found in diverse places in the Kingdome of Naple, in modifications are in the Manutaines, as Companies faith, as also in the faind pits or places, neare the River of the fair by Jours in France, and the first of the faith. The soventh was found on Saint Bernard Mount in Spit orthand, and the faith of the faith growing bout Tripoly in Syria.

They doe all flower in the Moneths of Time, Lilly, and August, forme earlier or harr than others, and full and the ninth for the most partflower latest.

The Names.

The Names.

Of in tiffled in Greeke now, a, and in Latine also Compassio force dista and adjunct, id of colors for leaves and stalling the Description, the glutinous claimminesse both of leaves and stalling holders stall what over stilled upon them, yet Display is said in it is so called, because Institute of Subfirms conjugations of Charles in Subfirms of Subfirm



fade, which I am fure this Amelius doth not, and is not wholly yellow, as that of Dodoneus is. The feventh and eight Baubinus calleth Conyzacernica Alphia major & minor. The 9, is called Conyzaminor vera, both by Pena, Clufius. Gefner, & others, because it differeth from the more common fort. The last P. annelfins referreth to the Company miner of Dioscorides, which Clusius rather thinketh is a species of his greater kinde, yet Banhinus calleth it Congrammion altera, and quoteth both Raumolfius and Clusius to call it Congrammior Dioscoridis. The Italians call it Congrammion it the Spaniards Attadequa : the French Conyza : the Germanes Hundfang and Durwartz : the Dutch Donderwortel

The Vertues.

The leaves of Fleabane as Diosecrides faith, are fitly applyed to the bytings or hurss of all venemous creatures, as also for pushes and small swellings, and for wounds: the leaves and slowers boyled in wine and drunke, is good to bring downe womens courses, and to helpe to expell the dead child: taken also in the same manner, it is good m procure urine, or when one maketh it by drops : it helpeth also those that have the yellow jaundise, and the griping paines of the belly: it is also good for the falling sicknesse, taken in vineger: the decoction is good to helpe ping paines of the belly: it is also good for the falling sicknesse, taken in vineger: the decoction is good to help many griefes of the mother, if women be bathed therewith, or fit therein: if the juyce beeput into the Matrix it causeth aborcement, that is to be delivered before the time: the oyle made of the hearthe, and annoysted, is very effectuall to take away all shaking fits of agues, and those tremblings that come of cold. The shall kinde helped the paines in the head. Galen saith that both the greater and the lesser are hot and dry in the third degree, and therefore powerfully warmeth any place whereunto they are applyed, whether used of themselves, or boyled in oyle, and anoyned; the leaves bruised and bound to any greene wound or cut, being first well washed or cleansed, healeth in a short space: applyed also to the soles of the feete, it stayeth any laske or sluce, and bound to the forehead is a great helpe to cure one of the frense: it openeth the obstructions of the liver, if the decoction thereof made in wine be drunked of either Goats or Sheepe eate hereof it will kill them by any extremity of thirth. The lesser is effectuall to all the ourposes aforesaid, but is more nowerfull to helpe any sluxe, or the bloody sluve. The sixth is effectuall to all the purposes aforesaid, but is more powerfull to helpe any fluxe, or the bloody fluxe. The fixth as is faid before, helpeth the toothach.

> CHAP. XLV. After. Starrewort.

1963 Helikenesse in many things that the Starreworts have with the Fleabanes, enforceth me to place them next thereasto, whereof we have such a number, as well of those that were formerly knowne to manext the results, whereor we have such a number, as went of those that were to interest and accurate my, as those which our later times have made knowne to us, and from Virginia, New-England, Sec. have come not the least store unto us. And although Dieferrides hath fet forth but one kind, which he calleth After Atticus of the place no doubt, where it grew most plentifully, or was of greater force, which -was the Country of Athens, yet later. Writers having found out divers other hearbes. Somewhat like unto it, have referred them thereunto; all which I meane in this Chapter to declare unto you.

1. After Atticus luteus verus. The true After Attick, or yellow Starwort.



1. After Asticus luteus verus. The true After Attick. or yellow Starrewort.

This Starrewort rifeth up with two or three nough hairy stalkes, a spote and a halfe high, with long rough or hairy brownish darke greene leaves on them, divided into two or three branches: at the top of every one where of standeth a flat scaly head, compassed underneath with five or five long because five or fixe long browne rough greene leaves, flanding like a Starre, the flower it felle, flanding in the middle thereof, is made as a border of narrow long pale, yellow leaves, fet with brownifh yellow thrums, the root dyen every yeare after feed time.

2. After cernuus Columna. The fost Starrewort of Naples.

The foft Starrewort is very like unto the former yellow Starwort, but that the leaves hereof are somewhat broader, larger, and not fo rough or hairy, the stalke is in like manner branched toward the toppe, which is not flenderer there than below, but groweth thicker when the flower flandeth, and bendeth downeward; on the toppe of every branch flandeth one flower, formewher toppe of every branch standeth one slower, somewhat like the other, consisting of many yellow leaves, with brownish threads or thrums in the middle, and compassed about with many more greene leaves, which are lost and gentle in handling, and not prickly or rough as the other; she feed is hitter in taste, long and notrow, somewhat star withall, yellowish, clammy, crested, and sweet in single is the root is composed of diversinge, yellowish starworks. Low creeping Starwork.

This low Starwork riterings with many stender, weaks crested, and somewhat harry stalkes, leaning downeyards, and not standing upright, whereon are see many long

long and narrow leaves, a little round at the toppe, very like unto long and narrow leaves, a little round at the toppe, very like unto the former, but finaller and greener up to the toppe; every fialke beareth opened overs which has yellow and large, like unto the flower of a come Manipold, so stained in a very hard huske, made of finall greene leaves, which she the flower is palt, becommeth fo hard and wooddy that one safe feare, open or breake it, to take out the feed which lyeth slope fitching therein a the roote is long and flender, having a few filters for the entire intro of Winder.

4. After latens major the fractor. Great yellow Starrewort of Matria.

Austria.

This Stat wort hath many long and narrow leaves, of a pale greene colour at the ground, formewhat like unto the leaves of that kind of Sostians, that is called Divide bit, whose leaves are not jaged at all, but are fornetimes covered with a little downe, the stalke is about two foote high, brownish and round, whereon are fet sparfedly long narrow pointed leaves, a little dented about the edges, at the toppe whereof it is divided into a few small and short branches, every one bearing a large vellow flavier, compofor the many small flowers, compared about with many long, for together in around head, compassed about with many long, somewhat broad and flar leaves, of a most excellent yellow colour, of a weake scent or none at all rafter the flower is pall, the seed is contained in the heads, cornered as if it were three ionare, lying dispersed in a downy substance : the roote is somewhat thicke and blackish, growing allope in the ground, fending forth many strings, & shooting forth many heads, wherby it may be encreased.

5. After montanns foly: Salicis. Starwort with Willow leaves. This Starwort from a long creeping roote, wonderfully sprea-I me starwort from a long creeping roots, wonderfully ipreading under ground, and encreasing: shootest up divers cretted strong greene stalkes, two foot high, plentifully stored with leaves thereon, being longer, harder, and greener than the last, without any downe or woollinesse on them, and a little dented about the

any downe or woollings on them, and a little dented about the edges, somewhat sharpe and hot in taste: the toppes of the stalkes are divided into two or three small branches, each sustaining divers small greene heads, composed of many small leaves set together, one about another, which in time open themselves into showers, of as large a size as the last, but with a smaller thrum in the middle, and narrower leaves compassing them, parted or divided at the end.

6. After latent languages starwort with woolly seaves.

This woolly starwort hath divers small and strong greene or browne stalkes, somewhat woolly, rising from the roote (which is spead under ground, and fastned with many long and strong shres, shooting yearely new sprouts bowing to the ground, and covered over with a soft woolly downe, compassing the stalkes at the bottome of them; of a sharpe hot taste, and somewhat bitters at the toppe of the stalke standers a large head, made as it were of many sealy leaves, which sustainesh a large round flower confisting of many long narrow and pale yellow leaves. of many fealy leaves, which sustaineth a large round flower confishing of many long, narrow, and pale yellow leaves, as a border to the middle, which are a number of small mostly flowers set together, of a deeper yellow than the border; the whole flower doth resemble that of Elecampane, and without any scent to commend it: the stalke brantheir from the joynts below, into three or four branches, rifing higher than the middlemost, every of them bearing such a slower: which when they are past, the seed contained in those heads, with the woolly or downy substance therein, is carryed away with the Winter.

7. After Intern angustifolins. Narrow leafed Starwort. This narrow leafed Starwort hath as great a creeping running roote as the fourth, and giveth as plentifull encrease, from whence spring up many small hard greene stalkes, not much above a foote high, whereon grow many long and narrow leaves, without any order one above another, not dented at all about the edges, but elfevery like unto the leaves of the wild Pellitory or Ptarmica, up toward the toppes, where they are divided fometimes into two or three finall branches, every one bearing a greene fealy head, and out thereof a yellow fearrelike flower, as the others have, but leffer than any of the former; these branches doe seldome over-toppe their middle or master branch, as the last recired doth; the seed that followeth is very like unto the other: and carried away with the

Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria have set forth two forts of After, which they call After went ann, and hirfuthe : Bankshus makerly them both of the number of his yellow Afters, but because that, as Clusius feemeth to fay they are comprehended under the others here fer downe, I make no further mention of them.

This Starwort rifeth up with a firong round falke, two or three foote high, bearing at the joynts two faire broad at the toppe of the fifth edwire brancheth) funded to make in the toppe of a finall Flos Solis, but more pointed at the ends, and being harder in feeling, full of voines: made of nine or ten greene leaves) tomposed of many long and narrow yellow leaves, with a brownish chrimme feed: the roote is fring past, there follower feed like unto a small Flos folis as it is said, for I never faw it beare feed: the roote is string various under ground, and spreading market: it losest both shalles and lease every yeare, feed: the roote is firingy, creeping under ground, and spreading maid: it loseth both falks and leafe every years,

Low creeping Starrewort, 3. After faptusus.



6. After luteus angustifolius. Narrow leafed yellow Starwort. 5. After luteus lanaginefus. Starwort with woolly leaves. 8. After Virgineus latifolius tuteus repent. Yellow creeping Starwort of Virginia.





9. After Virgineus lateus membranaceo caule. Yellow Starwort of Virginia with a filmy stalke. This yellow Starwort groweth to be 6.0r 7. soot high, with many stalkes, whose lower part thereof, almost to the halfe, is round, hard, and strong, the other part upward having a small stime of skin on soure sides thereof (as is no be seene in many other plants) up to the toppe which brancheth not, but beareth sundry small showers, as it they were tufts at the first, but being blowne open, each is a yellow starte composed of five or fixe small and long yellow leaves with small thicke yellow pointels in the middle, each having a blackish tippe or point resembling slowers, and afterwards turne to be star seed, broad at the head, which are so separately set together, that they resemble the stead of seed of a Rannensum, but greater: the leaves stand singly on each side of the stalke, being very like unto the former, of a dead or sullen greene colour, but not alsogether so large and broad, a little longer pointed also, and more rough in handling, with a small soot-stalke under each: the roote is knobbed and wooddy, with sundry long strings saltned unto them, and encreases the much at the sides, but creepeth not, holding strongly in the ground; this slowers that with us, and that not but in a warme yeare, whereby we seldome observe the seed: divers doe takeths to be the Wisanek, or Wosecan of the Virginians, but if Gerards information be right, as it is most probable, that which he calleth Wisanek, beareth crooked pods, and such dort the Peripleca of Virginia, as I sint well observed in Malter Francquevilles garden, whose rooked pods, and such dort the Peripleca of Virginia, as I sint well observed in Malter Francquevilles garden, whose rooked pods, and such dort the Peripleca of Virginia, as I sint well observed in the tender wisanek; this also lose the states as the former, and springeth fresh every yeare.

The other yellow Starwort of Virginia, groweth up but with one upright small round stiffe stalke, source or size footchigh, bearing two faire greene long shining leaves at every joynt, dented about the edges, but smaller than the former, standing on small footc-stalkes, and somewhat hard in seeling: at every joynt with the leaves on both sides, from the very bottome come forth branches, halfe a yard long at the least, with the like leaves on them: at the toppe of each stalke and branch standeth one flower, whole greene small round button under it, hath diver small greene leaves on the head thereof, out of which breaketh the flower, consisting of a dozen yellow small long leaves, compassing a middle deepe yellow thrum: this although I and some others have had it growing with us, yet slowed and seeded with none but Master Tradescant at South Lambeth. The seed by reason it slowers have have not yet well observed: the root is composed of sundry white and long hardish strings, with small sibrest them, and abideth divers yeares, encreasing by the sides, but perisheth to the ground, shooting new heads every yeare.

This kind of Starwort hath long and narrow leaves growing on the branched stalkes, which are a foote high, in singly thereon without order: the slowers grow singly at the toppe of every stalke and branch, composed of many duskie yellow leaves, with a browner thrum in the middle turning into downe, which with the sinall seed is carried away with the wind: the roote is threadly.

Wee have had from Virginia another fort of this kind, very like unto it, but with smaller flowers.

Fleabant like Starreworts

TRIBE ...

12. After fuptume Compenides Africania. Fleabano-like Searwort of Ravion.



This hath fundry weake branches rising from a stender long white roote, with divers small and long heavy serves middle, which after it is ripe turneth-into downe, which with the small seed enclosed together, siyeth away.

The Italian Starwort hath many wooddy round and brittle Italian Starwort, or the purple Margold.

The Italian Starwort hath many wooddy round and brittle Italian Starwort, or the purple Margold.

Whereon are fet without order to the toppes many somewhat hard and rough long leavest ound pointed, and is divided into sundry branches, bearing, single flowers like Marigold, the outer border of leaves Bering of a bhild, purple colour, and the middle thrum of a brownish pellow, breaking, out of a greene Italy head, like unto those or wherein lie small blacke and started long in their beauty, and in the end wither and string into a soft downe, with the wind; the roote is composed of sundry white strings which perish not but downe is tarried away leaves on their heads, and spring afresh every years:

wherein he is all blacke and that regulations what have unto Lattice seed, which with the downe is tarried away with the wind; the roote is composed of fundry white strings which perish not, but abide many yeares with greene leaves on their heads, and spring afresh every years.

14. After Anicus considered. Another blue Starwort, or another purple Marigold.

This other purple Marigold or blue Starwort, is a species or differing fort of the other Asistas Talorum force purples, but considered in stalke, leafe and shower, that one would thinke there were no difference, and indeed at the ends: the stalke riseth not up so high, showreth somewhat earlier before the other, and is of a paler purple oblight and colour, and sometime sound white also.

colour, and fometime found white also.

Of this Narrow-leafed kinde there is one also which groweth lower clear this, and in their fore called a dwarfe Alter kinde.

From among a number of small long and narrow leaves, houry as well on the under at application, of the forme of garden patic leaves, being as well on the under at application, of the forme of garden patic leaves, being and marrow at the bottome, and growing broader to the and which is sained pointed lying about the soone of this Mountaine Starwore, upon the growing broader to the find which is sained pointed lying about the soone of this Mountaine Starwore, upon the growing, rifert up a stalke it will a foote high, before with the like leaves grow below, but smaller up to the coppe, where there standed in which is a dominated of many long narrow leaves, of a purplish to the side of the standard of the standard long, and the saint small white saint a middle yellow through the roote is somewhat long, growing allope in the ground, which many small white sibres annexed thereunce, and encreasing by the sides as the rootes of Dassier doe.

17. After minor angustifolius.

The French purple Starrewort.

13. After Attions Italorum flore purperes.
Purple Italian Statrewort, or the purple Marigold.

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15. After Alpinus carnice magne flore. The great blue Mountaine Statteviore.





16. Aster hirsutus Austriacus caruleus magno flare. Great blue Starwort of Austria. This Starwort likewife hath many leaves lying upon the ground, about the toppe of the roote, but they are thicker, broader, rougher, yet, with a foft hairineffer formewhat tharpe about the edges, and ending in a more rigid or flarpe point: with fush like leaves is the round stalke also beset up to the toppe, where it is divided sometimes into one or two branches, each sustaining as large a flower as the last, but the middle thrum is of a paler yellow colour, and compassed about with a number of small long leaves, of a pale blue colour, which passeth into downe, like unto the other s. This although it be somewhat like the last, yet is not the same, but a manifest differing kinde

This purple Starwort rifeth up with many flender, but straight tupright stalkes, of a foote and a halfe high, set with many seawes up to the coppe, longer and narrower than any of these blue or purple Starworts last recited, fomewhat like unto the leaves of Linerie or Tode flaxe : at the toppe of each italke fland three or foure flower imaller than the two last Starworts, and fomewhat leffer than the first of these blue kindes; confishing of many finall feaves standing as a starre, of a very pale bluish purple colour, and the middle thrim yellow, which passed into downe, and carryed away with the wind as the others doe. I should adjoyne unto these the Tripolisms, both for the likenesse of the slowers, and the English name of Sea Starwort; and although it be a sweet hearbe, yet because it is a plant that delighteth better to grow in watery places, I will referre it to bee spoken of among the Paludofa or wateru hearbes.

18. After Virgineus latifolius pracecior purpurante flore parve. The earlier and broad leafed purplish Starwort of Virginia.

The leaves of this Starwort which fland fingly on the fundry hard stiffe brownish greene stalke, of a yard high with short foot-stalkes under them; are broad and round at the bottome, growing narrower to the point, and small dented about the edges, of a fresh greene colour on the upper side, and somewhat yellowish underneath: each great stalke towards the toppe branchesh forth into slowers, which stand in a unit or spike, with divers small greene leaves below them on the stalke, and the slowers being many set on several small branches, have a small greenish fealy huske, and a small pale purplish flower comming out of it, confilting of fundry small leaves laid open like s statre, with divers pale yellow threads rifing up like a thrum, which turne into a downe with finall feed therein the toote is living, holding greene leaves all the Winter when the Italkes are withered and dead, but hard and twooddy at the head, fending forth long whitift strings: this flowreth a moneth or two before the next, that is bout the end of August, of later if the yeare provenor warme.

19. After Virginian angustifalian fermions payor absence flore. The narrow leafed and later flowred

Starwort of Virginia,

The many stalkes of this Starwort grow higher than of the other, bearing single leaves at every joynt, being long and narrow, without any dent at the edges, and without any foot-stalke at the bettome : at every joynt from about

the middle upwards it shooteth very long branches, and they oftentimes branched againe, at each joynt whereof stand single leaves, but much smaller and thicker set than below, the flowers stand fingly also at the joynts and toppes of every stalke and branch, which are small and Starre fashion, of a pale white colour, with a fingle purple thrum in the middle, rifing out of a fmall greene huske which turne into downe like the former : the roote is composed of fundry long white strings, which live long, and encreafeth much, losing all the stalkes in the Winter, and holdings aust of greene leaves, until it shoot new stalkes the next yeare; this flowreth much later than the other, sometimes not untill the end of October, or beginning of November, yet a moneth fooner in a warme yeare.

The Place. The first kind of Starwort groweth in Province and Narbone in France, in Lombardy also. The second on the Mountaines in the Kingdome of Naples. The third in New Castile in Spaine. The fourth at the foote of the Alpes of Austria and Stiria, and on Leytenberg, and other hills neare Vienna. The fifth in Mo-

Viensa, at the foote of divershills, and on the woods that were felled there. The feventh likewise in the fields neare Vienna, and in a small Wood neare the River Donaw or Danubins. The eight hath beene many yeares growing in England, fince it was first brought out of Virginia, and so hath the ninth also, but the tenth we have had scarle time enough to observe it thorowly since we got it from Virginia, by the meanes of Master George Gibbes Chirurgion of Bashe, who brought in his returns from thence, a number of seeds and plants hee gathered there himselfe, and flowred fully only with M. Tradescant. The eleventh groweth in many places of our owne land, in most or shadowy places. The twelfth Guillame Boel many yeares agoe brought out of Barbary with him. The thirteenth in many medowes both in Italy and France. The fourteenth in many places of Hungaria, Austria, and Moravia. The fifteenth in the graffy fields on the Alpes of Austria. The fixteenth groweth about Crenifum in Austria, and other parts of the Alpes there, as also on the Mountaine Iura in Switzerland neare Geneva. The seventeenth on the dry Rocky hills and Olive yards about Mompelier and Callrum novum. The eighteenth and last were sent us from France growing first in Canada. Some of them are hardly nourished up in gardens, especially the eighth and ninth, which are unwilling to change their naturall habitation.

The Time.

They doe all flower in the Summer moneths of June and July, some earlier or later than others. The Names

It is called in Greeke A'sap arfino & Subanior: in Latine After Attions; Bubonium & Inquinalia, both for that the flower is like a Starte, and that as it is likely, it grew plentifully about Athens, and of the effect to cure the fores that hapned in Ingwine, the groupe, Herba Stellaria also of fome. The first is called by all After Atticus legitimus, but Banbinus to diltinguish it, added foliolis ad flore in rigidis. The 2. is called by Fabius Columna After Cernus, be-cause the flowers bend downe their heads, and by Banbinus After Atricus folis circa florem mollibus. The third is called by Cynfus After secundus supinus, and so doe Dodonaus, Lobel, and Lugdunensis, and Camerarius, After Atticase repeas. The fourth is called by Clusius After terisus; Austriacus primus, or After Amonicus tertius, Ot Baubinus.
After luteus major felig Succifa. The fifth is Clusius his After Austriacus secundus; of Tabermontanus, Bubonium luteum: of Gerard After Italorum but fallely, of Lugdunensis Bellie lutea: of Baubinus After montanus luteus Salicis glabrofolio. The fixe is Clufun his After lanusinoso folio sevo quintus: of Tabarmontains After lute store: of Gerard After hirsuns: of Banhimus After lutens hinsurus Salicie folio. The seventh is Clussus his Anstriacus quartus: of Bauhiuns After Inicus linaria, rigido glabro folio. The eighth came fuff to us by the Virginian name Aquafcomenfe; somethinke that the Virginian name of the ninth is Wifanck, but fallely: but the tenth and eleventh without names, and therefore we have given them fuch names as feemed to us most convenient, and as are in their titles, untill fome fitter may be given by other. The eleventh Lobel in his observations calleth offer Conyzoides, as I and all others doe, but the twelfth was fo entimied by Boolins, as it is here fet downe. The thirteenth is called generally After Actions Italorum purpuses or carules flore. The fourteenth is a species of the last Actions Italorum flore purpuzee, whereof both Clufius and Camerarius make mention. The fifteenth is Clufius his After Auftriacus quinius, which he faith may be called Amelias Alpinus, in that it dothretemble the Amelias of Virgil. Lugdanensis calleth it After purpareus montanus. Bauhimus After montanus caruleus magno flore folis oblongis. The fixteenth Bauhimus onely remembreth by the name of After his/usus Austriacus caruleus magno flore. The seventeenth Lobel calleth After minor Narbonensium Tripoly store idinaria folio medio purpureus. The two last have their names given by us, as we dinke sittes for them. There hat beene formerly some controverse among Writers, what plant should bee After Attiens of Dissocrables, divers allowing of that After Attiens for lives, which is fet forth in this & my former Booke, whereof the 2, here fet forth; is I faid, is a kind nearest thereunto, others refusing it unterly, because it hath no purple colour in the flower, which that of Dissocrables hath; both in the description thereof by him, (as many described are that part in the description of the flower, to be propressed by living whitereas the new Editions have Purparenm luceumve) and in the vertues, where he faith that divers fay, that the purple of the flower, or in the flower, is good to heale the force of the groine; and rather allowing of the 13, kinde here fet forth, as likewife in my other Booke (whereof those with purple flowers here described are species) to be both the true After Atticus of Discouries, and the true Amelius of Virgil, which he describeth in the fourth Booke of his Georgicke, and that most plainely in these Verses.

1. Ruta heriensis major. The greater ordinary garden Rue of Hearbe or Grace.

TRIBE I.

3. Ruta Sylvestris major. The greater wilde Rue.





foure square heads (and sometimes in three square heads) like the other. This is of a more strong and virulent scent and talte than the garden kind.

4. Ruta sylvestria minor. Small wild Rue.

This small Rue, is also like unto the former, but that the leaves hereof are much more finely cut than it, both shorter and smaller, but as strong, or rather more than the other, both in scent, talle, and quality : the stake hereof rifeth not so high as the other, but brancheth at the toppe, bearing yellowish small flowers, and small feed in foure-foure heads, like thereunto: the roote is long and wooddy.

5. Rusa montaina. Mountaine Rue.

This Rue is the smallest of all the rest, whose leaves are the finest cut, and divided of them also, so that it hath fearfe the face or forme of any leafe of Rue; they are also much whiter in colour than any of them, and the most virulent and pernicious of all the reft, both in scent and taste : the flowers and feed are like unto the other forts, but the finallest of them.

6. Ruta sylvestris Syriaca sive Harmala. Wild Affirian Rue.

The Affirian wild Rue rifeth up with many darke round greene stalkes, about a foore high or more, whereon are fet diverslong leaves, divided into many parts, each whereof is longer, thicker, and greener, than the small wilde Rue, but not of fo strong or virulent a favour as it, yet somewhat strong, and a little sharpe and bitter : at the tops of the stand many flowers, consisting of five white leaves, larger than in any of the other forts of Rue: in the middle whereof rifeth up a greene three fourte head compassed about with many yellow threads: in which three fquare head when it is ripe, is contained small prownish cornered seed: the roote is thicke, and somewhat yellowith, with divers small fibres annexed to it. The Place.

The two forts of Garden Rue are onely nursed up in gardens in all places, yet the second is not so common as the first, but onely kept by a few. The other two wild forts grow upon the Mountaines in Spaine and Italy, and about Mompelior in France: but how we should believe Gerard, who saith some of them grow on the hills in Lancaspire and Torkesbire, you may easily gesse by their abiding our Winters, in gardens, for being of so hot and burning qualities, and growing in hot Countries, not enduring any cold; how should they be naturall to our climate, especially the more Northerly parts : the fifth in Spaine also, France, and other hot Countries. The last groweth in Syria, from whence it was fent into these Countries: as also in the fields, and about the hedges neare unto Constantinople, as Bellonius faith, in the fifth Chapter of his third Booke of observations.

The Time. The garden kindes especially the lesser, doth seldome flower in our land, and therefore scarse ever beare good feed. And the wild or Mountaines kindes doe the like.

The Names. It is called in Greeke nityarer, Pegenum quia caliditate semen genitale coagmentat, the roote of the fifth kinde, as

Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen Amello Fecere agricola, facilis quarentibus berba t Namque uno ingentem tollit de cestite sulvam. Aureus ipse, sed in folys, que plurima circum Fundantur, viola sublucet purpura nigra. Sapè deum nexis ornata torquibus ara. Afper in ore sapor : tonfis in vallibus illum Pafeores, & curva legunt prope flumina Melle,

Yet Guilandinus milliketh hereof, and although he allow of it, to be After Atticus, yet not to be Amelias, whom a I take it. Matthiolus doth convince : he nameth no man, but faith, that fome would make that hearbe, which be the judgement of all men, is Chelidonium minus, to be the Amelius of Virgil; which neither the flower, being if yellow, though standing like a Starre, not having any purple colour therein, which Virgil saith Amelias hath; for his words Aureus ipse, which is the flower, hath in foliys qua plurima circumfunduntur, the purple colour of the vis let, but not so faire, and cannot be referred to the leaves of that plant : neither the stature or forme of Chalidonian let, but not so faire, and cannot be reterred to the leaves of that plant: neither the stature or forme of Chelidonium, which is low lying upon the ground, and Amellus rising high, and bearing a bush of flowers at the toppe of his stake, as Virgil saith, uno imperment to this deceptive sylvame; neither the time of the flowring, for Chelidonium flow, reth in the Spring, and Amellus in the end of Summer, when the fields are mowed, as he saith, Tonsis in validous illustrations are legant prope summing Melle. Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria also, would make Tripolium to be the never the unto Amellus of Virgil, because the flower is purple, starre sufficient and yellow in the middle, and that it usually groweth in mostly places, neare unto Rivers, as Virgil saith of his; which in the greatest probability next unto this content is the property of the property of the state of the probability next unto this content is the property of the probability next unto this content is the property of the probability next unto the property of the probability next unto this content is the property of the probability next unto the property of the probability next unto this content is the property of the probability next unto this content is the property of the probability next unto the property of the property of the probability next unto the property of the probability next unto the property of the p of any other hearbe, but Virgil his words, after in ore fapor, which is harth or binding, agreeth not unto Tripolism and because I find no other Author agreeing thereunto, and that this is most commonly received of all, I dare not for sake so great reasons, and so many judgements, and adhere to this one of Pena and Lobel. The Vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that the purple leaves of the flowers boyled in water, was held to bee good for the paines and fore in the groine, as also the use of the fresh hearbe in oyle to anount the place, and likewise the dryed flowers, m tore in the grome, as also the use of the frein nearce in oyle to anoynt the place, and likewise the dryed nowers, use taken into the right hand of the patient, bound to the place that is grieved, it taketh away inflammations in those places, it helpeth children also that have the falling sicknesse: and those that are troubled with the Quinsse. It helpeth an hot stomacke, the inflammations of the eyes, and the fundament when it is fallen downe, if an oyntment the made of the greene hearbe, and old Hogs grease; it helpeth them that are bitten by a mad Dogge, as Cratevas saith it consument the swellings of the throat, and driveth away Serpens if it be burned. Gaten saith it is called Bubminm, not onely because, that being anonted, but also that being hung or tyed to the places, it bealeth the forein the groine: for it hath not onely a digesting, but also no small cooling quality, and repressing, being of a mixt property like the Rose. Pliny addeth that being bound to the place, it is profitable for the paine in the hippers.

CHAP. XLVI. Ruta. Rue, or Hearbe grace.

Here are foure or five speciall forts of hearbes called by the name of Rue, having little likenesse thereus to, but onely some shew in the leaves, which are these. First Russ Canina, whereas I means to speak among the Scrophularias. The second is Russ praterist, called also Thaliltrams, which you shall find in the next Classis. The third is Russ Mararias, which shall bee spoken of among other Capillar hearbes, and the fourth is Russ Capraria sive Galega, which shall be declared among the Abrighterium Counterpositions. Divers other hearbes have been entituded Russ, by singular Authors, as you shall since among the state of them, whereof to make mention here were needlesse; I rather referre you to the places specified. But

of our ordinary or garden Rue, common enough through all this Realme, there are some other form thereof which are here to be remembred with them, although not usually bred, or to be easily kept in the gardense

I. Ruta hortenfis major. The greater ordinary garden Rue or Hearbe of Grace.

This ordinary garden Rue groweth up with hard whitish wooddy stalkes branching forth on all sides, and buring thereon fundry long leaves divided into many small ones, being somewhat thick and round pointed, and of ring thereon fundry iong leaves divided into many imail ones, theing iongewise truck and round pointed, and or darke bluifn greene colour: the flowers that fland at the toppes conflit of foure small yellow leaves, with a green button in the midth, compassed about with sundry small yellow threads, which growing ripe, containeth within small blacke feed a the roote is white and wooddy, spreading farre in the ground, and shiding many yeares.

2. Ruta Hortensis miner. The lesser garden Rue.

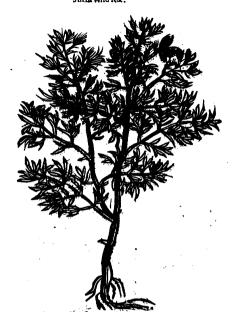
This Rue is so like the ordinary garden kind, that it will deceive many that doe not heedfully regard it, and Iss selfe am halfe perswaded that it is the pext fort of Rue, which is the greater fort of wild Rue, transplanted and many discounts and the person of the

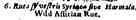
nured in gardens. It rifeth not up fo high, neither beareth for great stalkes; the leaves are very like the common garden kind, but that they are smaller, and of a blacker or darker greene, colour: it dock more seldence give my flower with us, and the smaller, and of some form, nor the taste altogether so bitter as the other; and bereincom fisteth the difference betweene them.

This wild Rue, is in all things like unjoithe garden Rue, but that the leaves are fomewhat longer and therrows, and the colour of them are darker, more tending to greene: the falke in ftrong and welldry, in the natural place, which more than in the facility of the state of the falke in ftrong and welldry, in the natural place, much more than in these colder climates, but rifeth not fully so high as our garden kinde, where it fearly attained to any wooddinesse: the flowers also are yellow, composed of source yellow leaves like unto it; and small seed in

4. Ruta fylueftris minor.

s. Ruta Montana. Mountaine Rue.









Dioscorides saith, was called in his time, Moly montanum; and the roote of the Assirian wild kinde, was also as hee saith, called Moly, for the likenesse thereunto, being blacke with out, and white within : and Rus in Latine, of Rug, for the out, and write when a and were in Laure, or and, for the violent fierce vapours it fendeth forth, caufing itching blifters,&c. in English Rue, and Hearbe Grace, for the many good properties whereupto it ferryth, for without doubt it is a most wholesome hearbe, although bitter and firong, and could our dainty ftomacke brooke the use thereof, it would worke singular effects, being skilfully and carefully applyed. The first is called Rais Saiva, or 4, mestica, hortensis, or latifolia & major by all Authors, The fecond is called by Trague Ruta bertensis minor, and by Cordan Ruta sativa minor tenuifolia, Dodonam calleth it grave shau. The third is called Ruta sivestria of Matthiolus, Lobel, Lagdunensis, and others, and is the first of the wilde kinder with Dodonam and others, as the fourth is the fecond wilde with him. The fifth is the smallest wilde Rue , called of Line Rutula and Peganum Narbonensium : of Dodonans Rutass veftris minima: of Clufius Rusa montana legitima: of Campa rius, and others Rusa filveftris tennifolia. The last is called Harmala even in Dioscorides his time, as he faith, and Raf-fan of others, and so it is called still with most Wriggs, at Harmel, yet some Rata sylvestrie, and Syriaca. The Arabim call it Sadel : the Italians Rutta : the Spaniards Arrada ; the French Rue : the Germanes Ranten: the Durch Raytee: 188 we in English Rue, or Hearbe Grace.

The Vertues. Both forts of Rue (that is) the garden and the wilde, Dioscorides saith, doe heate, burne, and exulcerate the skin-It provoketh urine and womens courses, being taken in meat or drinke. The feed thereof taken in wine is an Ansidore of Counterpoison against all dangerous medicines, or deadly poisons: the leaves hereof taken either by themselves, or

with Figges and Walnuts, is called Mithridates his counterpoifon, or Mithridate against the plague, caufeth all venemous things, as well as of Serpents, to become harmelesse; being often taken either in meate or drinke, it abateth venery, and destroyeth the ability of getting children: a decoction made thereof with some dryed Dill leaves and flowers, ealeth all paines and torments, inwardly to be drunke, and outwardly to bee applied warme to the place affected. The same being drunke, helpeth the paines both of the chest and sides, as also coughes, hardnesse, or place affected. The same being drunke, helpeth the paines both of the cheit and sides, as also coughes, hardnesse, or difficulty of breathing, the inflammation of the lungs, and the vexing or tormenting paines of the Sciatica, and of the joynts being anounted, or laid to the places, as also the shaking of agues, to take a draught before the sit come; being boyled by inflused in oyle, iris good to helpe the wind collick, or the swelling hardnesse or windinesse of the mother, and steeth women from the strangling and suffocation of the mother, if the share and the parts there-about bee anoyited therewith; it killeth and driveth forth the wormes of the belly, if it bee drunke after it is boyled in wine to the halfe, with a little honey; it helpeth the gowt, or paines in the joynts of hands, seete, or knees, applyed thereunto; and the same with Figges helpeth the dropsie, which is a running of sharpe water, betweenethe sless and the skin, being bathed therewith; being bruised and put into the nostrils, it stayeth the bleeding thereof. It helpeth the swellings of the cods, if it be boyled with Bay leaves, and they bathed therewith. It taketh away wheales and pimples, if being bruised with a few Mirtle leaves, it be made up with waxe, and applyed thereon. It cureth the Morbhew, and taketh away all forts of warrs, on the hands, face, nose, or any other parts, if thereon. It cureth the Morphew, and taketh away all forts of warts, on the hands, face, nofe, or any other parts, if thereon. It cureth the Morphew, and taketh away all lors of warts, on the nands, race, noie, or any other parts, it it be boyled in wine, with some Pepper and Niter, and the places rubbed therewith: and with Allome and Hony, helpeth the dry stable or any tetter or ring worme: the juyce thereof warmed in a Pomgranar shell or rinde, & dropped into the tares that sie full of paine, helpeth them the juyce of it and senuel, with a little honey, and the gall of a Cocke put thereunto, fielpeth the dimpesse of the eye-sight: an oyntment made of the juyce thereof, with oyle of Roses, Ceruste, and a little vinegar, and an oyntment same of the juyce thereof, with oyle of Roses, Ceruste, and a little vinegar, and an oyntment same of the juyce thereof in the head, And those flinking alocts of the noise and other parts. The earing of the leaves of Rue taketh away the smell both of Garlike and Leekes. The Antidote that Muthidates the King of Pontus aled to take every morning falting, of Garikk and Leckes. The Antidote that Communates the King of Fourth used to take every morning fatting, thereby to fecure himselfs from any poylon or infection, was this. Take twenty leaves of Rue, a little salt, a couple of Walnuts, and a couple of Figges, bearen together into a Masse, which is the quantity appointed for every day. Another Electuary is to be made in this manner. Take of Niter, Pepper, and Cominseed, of each equall parts, of the leaves of Rue cleane picked, as much in weight as all the other three weighed, beare them well together as is sitting, and put thereto as much honey as will well make it up into an Electuary, (but you must first prepare your forms of the leaves of the salt will be a cleaned by the salt will be a complete to the salt of the salt will be a complete to the salt of the sa Committed, laying it to freepd in vinegar, for 24, houres, and then dry it, or rather tofte it in an hot fire shovell, or as others would have it in an Oven) is a remedy for the paines and griefes of the cheft or stomacke, of the spleene, belly, and sides, by winde or stitches, of the liver by obstructions, hindering digestion of the meate, of the reines beny, and nuce; by wings or intenes, or the nver by contractions; hundering digention or the meate, or the reines and bladder, by the stopping of the urine, and helpethals to extenuate fat or corpulent bodies. The leaves of Rue first boyled, and then laid in pickle, are kept by many to eate, as fawce to meate, like as Sampire is, for the dimnesse of sight, and to warme a cold stomacke. The distilled water thereof, is effectual for many purposes aforestial. Our garden kindes worke all these effects, but the wild kindes are not used so often with us, not onely because we have garden kindes worke all these effects, but the wild kindes are not used to often with us, not onely because we have them not usually, and that they will not abide our cold Country, but their fiercenesse is scarce tolerable, except for outward griefes and applications, for the falling sicknesse, palsies, gowts, joynt aches, and the like, wherein they worke more forceably than the garden kindes, for taken inwardly by women with child, it destroyeth the birth, and mightily expelleth the after-birth. Antigons, in his Rhapsody or huddle of memorable things, relateth a long of the control o of a Wesfell, that being to fight with a cruell Serpent; eateth Rue, and rubbeth her felfe therewith; before hand, to be the better defended from the poilon; whereby it was found to be powerfull against the sting or byting of venemous creatures. The small Mountaine kind is so violent, that it may soone kill one, if it be not carefully looked untoo, or to great a quantity given at a time.

CHAP. XLVII. Caryophyllata. Avens.

Here are divers forts of Avens more than formerly hath beene knowne, to bee fet forth together in this Chapter.

1. Caryophyllata vulgaris. Ordinary Avens.

Our ordinary Avens hath many long rough darke greene winged leaves, rifing from the roote, every one made of many leaves, fet on each fide of the middle ribbe, the largest three whereof grow at the ends, and snipt or dented many reaves, tet on each mee or the many reaves, from times two, and fometimes foure, standing on cented round about the edges; the other being small pieces, sometimes two, and sometimes foure, standing on each side of the middle ribbe underneath them: from among which rise up divers rough or hairy stalkes, about two foote high, branching forth diverily with leaves at every joynt, not fo long as those below, but almost as much cur in on the edges, some of them into three parts, and some of them into more: on the roppes of the branches stand small paleyellow slowers, confliting of five leaves, every like unto the flowers of Cinque-foile, but larger: in the middle whereof standeth a small greene head, which when the flower is fallen, groweth to be rough and round, being made of many long greenish purple seeds, like graynes; which will sticke to any bodies cloaths: the roote is made of many brownish strings or silves, which smell somewhat like unto Cloves, in many places, especially in the higher botter, and developed and seed seeds a large street but nothing so much or not as all in many cores places. higher, botter, and dryer grounds, and freer cleare ayre; but nothing so much, or not at all in many other places, especially if they be most, and are of an harsh or drying taste.

Of this kind Camer arms faith there is another found in Mountaines, that is larger than it, not much differing else in any thing.

2. Carjophyllata montana; Mountaine Avens. The Mountaine Avens from a long brownish round roote, of the bignesse of ones singer, creeping under the upper crust of the earth, (and not altogether to stringy as the former) with some small sibres shooting downewards in several strings. verall places, and finelling and rafting like the other, sendeth forth divers winged leaves, made of many small feaves towards the bottome, standing on both sides of the ribbe, the end leaves being largest and whole, not divided the

Major:

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TRIBE I.

1. Caryophyllata vulgaris. Ordinary Avens.

2. Carvonbullata montara.

Mountaine Avens.



but somewhat deepely cut in on the edges, of a fresher greene colour likewise, softer also and gentler in handling: from among which rife slender stalkes, seldome branched, having very few leaves thereon, at the toppes whereof stand usually one flower apeece, yet sometimes more, made for the most pare like the former, consisting of five at fixe leaves, much larger than they, and of a deeper yellow colour, and sometimes with a white flower, as Camera. nixe leaves, much larger than they and or accept years worked, and to the middle, compassing a green head, which when the flower is past, increasent to be a round head, befet with flat feeds, not for rough, or ready to sieke so one garments, but every one of them having a long featherlike haire or thread at the end: the whole plant as well leaves as flowers, and feed, are covered with a small fost hairy downe, which is not much or easily differned unleffe one heed it very well.

3. Caryophyllata Alpina minor. Small Mountaine Avens.
There is a smaller kinde hereof found on Mont Baldus, little differing from the former, but in the smalnesse thereof, being covered with a foft downe, and of a darker greene colour, the flowers being large for the smalnesse of the plant, and confifting of fixe leaves for the most part.

of the plant, and confifting of fixe leaves for the most part.

4. Caryophyllata Alpina minor altera. The other small Mountaine Avens.

This small Mountaine Avens hath much longer leaves than the last, lying upon the ground round about; and small more divided, or cut into divers parts; making each part of the leafeto resemble that of Smalladge, being a blief in length, from among which rise up two or three weake trayling stalkes; with source leaves that of singly cut in, on the toppe whereof standerhone large slower, conflicing of size, and sometime of eight leaves, standing in a greene huske, whice ends reached the height of the flower; which is of a space yellow colour than the former, and attrictions such like heads, of long hairy seeds with some results somewhat long and standard with divers fibres at them.

5. "Carpophyllara munican five publifirs purposes. Purple Mountaine or marth Avens.
This Marth Avens hath leaves formewhat like the fecond fort out with longer fooce-stalkes, and formerolat help, the stalkes rise as high as the first many times, with fewer leaves for here and there on the main more divided yards. topes fland two or three small flowers apeece, hanging downe their heads; of a purplift yellow colour, surcespecting above the huskes that contains them: after which come such heads, but more lost and downers the them.

creepeth in the ground; and finelleth much leffe than the former, and some little or nothing.

Wee have had from New-England another of this kind, brought by John Newson a Chirurgion of Control is taller and greater than this, differing little in any thing elfe, giving flat thin blackish feed in huskes.

6. Caryophyllata aquatica altera. Another Marsh Avens. This other is like unto the fift, but hath the huske that containeth the flower, fpreading beyond the brims thereof, which is in some more reddish, and in some more double than in others," noe differing in any other nomble thing.





7. Caryophyllata Pentaphiles,

P. Composition Peninspollar. Cinque-foile Avons.
The Cinque-foile Rivons bath the leaves thereof divided into five parts; like unroa Cinque foile leafe; dented about the edges, the falkes are about a foote high; having some fuch like leaves thereon, at the source where it brancheth forth; at the toppes whereof hand pale yellow flowers, like the first fort, but imalier, with many vellower threads, somewhat downy in the middle: the roote is composed of many brownish thrings, findling forme-what like moothe former kindles.

The Place. The first as I faid before, is found wilde in many places of this Realme, under hedge sides, and by the pathes in many fields, and delighteth rather to grow in shadowy than Sunny places, yet is usually brought into gardenate the atherologic beautiful popular of a formula by the Springs of the River Abia, as Containing and Corona saint upon Mons Baldus, as Pens saith, and in some other places. The third and fourth upon Mount Baldus, as Pons relateth, both in his Latineand Italian delicipitions richeroff. The fifth and flixth grow by water fides, and in anoill and wet, or markin grounds, on the Mountaines. The last was found by Pans hard by Clatens on the Rhatin Alpes in Switzerland, whereas he faith, here mooks it for a kinds of Cinque itolic or To mentill at the first, in all by the funding with the first of the first, on all by the for a kinds of Avens.

These does now in the moneths of May, and June for the most part, and their seed is rine in Idly at the farthest.

by Names It is generally, called in Tarine now adays Carpophyllata and Garpahyllata, (for it is not found to be knowne to any of the ancient Greeke or Tarine Writers, except the General of Play, as most of the lare Writers doe considerity, and nor without good reason supposed from the General or without good reason suppose) from the scent of the roore, so neare resembling



Cloves,

Cloves, which are called Caryophylli, yet some have called it Herba Beneditta, of the excellent or ble fied qualities thereof, and others Sana-munda, for the like effects. Trages would have it called his Nardus agress us not onely for the sweet scent of the rootes, but for the cordiall properties it hath. The first is as I said, called of the most of the later Writers Caryophyllata & vulgaru & hortensis. Brunfelsius as I thinke first, and after him Gesner, Tragu, and Tabermontanus call it herba Beneditta, and Beneditta. Camerarius saith the French call it Sana-munda, and Tuner as I thinke, or Gefner first, and after them Lobel, call it Genne Pling. The fecond iscalled of Marchiolus (who mer as teninke, or Gefore Intt, and arteet them Loves, can it geome ring. The technicist and considered who first let it forth) Carpophyllate moment, and so doe Dodoneus, Lugduneushi, Anguillara, Tabermonomia; and Germa; Camerarius calleth it Carpophyllate Alpina, Tragus Benedicta sylvestrie: Label Carpophyllate and or minima alpina departum, in his bortis Germania; Baubinus calleth in Carpophyllate Alpina bina; The third and source be letter forts of this kind, were found by Pona on Mount Baldus, and alled by his Europhyllate Alpina omnium minima, and minima altera: The fifth is called by Lobel Carpophyllate Septembria data containing the con Alpina ommium minima, and minima altera: The fifth is called by Lobel. Carpophyllata September and the instantifolic pappole flore: by Clusius Carpophyllata montana prima: by Gesser in horis, Genm revalle: by Committee in horse, Carpophyllata palus frie, and in his Epitome upon Carpophyllata carpophyllata aguatica: it is in the september of the properties of the former, and aguatica in the first his mentioned by Bauhimus in his Matthiolus under the title of the former, and calleth it his Pinax, Carpophyllata aguatica altera, the slowers whereof are expressed by Clusius under the manerof carpophyllata montana sertia. The last is called by Pena and Lobel in their Advertaria, Carpophyllata Alpina Pentaphylla, Castor Durantes giveth the same figure, with the name and description of Matthioly's his Carpophyllata montant Tabermontanus calleth it Carpophyllata Alpina quinque felia, and so doth Bauhimus in his Pinax, who also settle downess if it were the Polympias I still is a language of the control of the source of the polympia to the source of the carpophyllata stilling in Language is which there is the source of the polympia to the source of the polympia to the polympia to the polympia to the polympia to the source of the polympia to the polympi downe as if it were the Polyrrhizos latifolia in Lugdunensis, which there is let forth, to have a white flower, growing on some hills in Savoy, but Gerard in translating Dodonans his supposition; that the Caryophyllata monta should be the Baccharis of Disservices, excepting the colour of the flowers, and the likell of the rootes, which yet he endeavoureth somewhat to reconcile, sheweth onely Dodoneus his misse; and not fully his owne, unlesse you will beleene that, all that he translateth out of Dodoneus, was first his owne opinions. The Vertues.

Being accounted by the latelt best Writers (as I faid before) to be the Genm of Plant, it is as hee faith, not onely good for the difeafes of the cheft or breft, but good also for flitches or paines of the fides, and to expell crude or raw found by all to be effectuall. It also dissolve the inward congealed or clotted blood, happening by falls or bruiss. or the spitting of blood, the rootes especially either greene or dryed, being boyled in wine and dranke; as also a manner of inward wounds, or outward if they be washed, and bathed therewith, or if they be fiftulous to bee inje cted. The same decoction also drunke, comforteth the heart, and strengthneth the stomacke, and a cold braine, and therefore is good in the Spring time to open the obliructions of the liver, helpeth the winde collicke by diffolying the wind, and flitches and paines in the fides, and being of a binding quality, helpeth also those that have fluxes, of are bursten, or have a rupture. If foule spots or markes in the face, or other parts of the body be washed therewis it taketh them away, and leaveth the skin well coloured. The powder of the dryed rootes, or the juyce of them when they are fresh, worketh the same effects that the decoction doth : and in callous ulcers, with the juyce of the rootes, if a little vardigreafe be added, it worketh a fingular good effect. Some use in the Spring time to put the toote to steepe for a time in wine, which giveth unto it a delicate savour and raste, which they drinke fasting every morning, to comfort the heart, and to preserve it from noysome and infectious vapours of the plague, or any pofor that may annoy it; as also to helpe digestion, and to warme a cold stomacke, troubled with grosse or some bumours, and to open the obstruction of the liver and sphere. Some docute to lay the mores dryed among gaments, to perfume them with the finell thereof, and to keepe away Mothes, &c. from them. The Cinque-folk.

Avens, because it participateth with the other, both in finell and talte, although weaker, cannot but likewise pe take with them in the qualities aforefaid, yet not so effectuall, although I know not any Author bath made mention of any experimentall effect thereof. The Mountaine Avens, as Matthialus faith, is found to be as good as the ord mary, for all the diseases whereunto it is applyed, and worketh more forceably and speedily in them all.

CHAP. XLYIII.

Calamus Aromaticus. The Atomaticall Reed ; and Acorus legitimus Diefertidis, five falfo Calamus edepatus efficial rum. The true Acorus of Dioferrides, or fweet finelling Flagge, universely called Calamus in the Apothecus thoppes.

Have joyned both these plants in one Chapter, for the transposition of the names, and the stweet ma-ling properties the one doth enjoy, although fallly appropriated to the other, as much differing both in se and manner of growing.

and manner of growing.

1. Calamus Aromaticus Mathieli. Calamus Atomatical Reed.

This Aromatical Reed groweth with an upright call fishing, fet full of joynin, at certaine spaces up to the topp, (not hollow as divers other Canes and Reeds are, but stuffed full of a white spongious pith, which is of a guant taste, somewhat bitter, and of the bignesses of a mans singer) and at every one of them, a long narrow state, of darke browne greene colour, smelling very sweet, differing therein from all other kindes of Reeds: on the toppe whereof groweth a bushy or Featherslike panicle, like tunto those of the common Reed: the roote is kinobby, wind divers heads thereat, whereby it encreases hand hooceth forth new heads of leaves, smelling allo very sweet, his ving a little binding raste; and sharpe withall. This is the description thereof exists in sundry Authora since Mathielus, although all others follow him therein, therefore I give you not their signre; but the signre of the offendales that Camerarius and Clussus set forth, that all may see what manner of thing that Calamus is, and the whole sigure of the plant, as Alpinus setteth it forth, in lib de stantic existics. whole figure of the plant, as Alpinus setteth it forth, in lib de plantis exosicis.

2. Colomi Aromatici Syriaci ut fertur veri flipites ficce.
The dry fialkes of the true Aromaticall Reed as it is supposed.

TRIBE. 1.



2. Calamus Aromaticus Syriacus vel Arabicus suppositirius. The supposed true Syrian, or Arabian Aromaticall Reed.

This plant which is supposed by many to be the true Indian Galamus aromaticus, (but much suspected by others I flicth up from a thicke unprofitable roote, three or 4. inches long, bigge at the head, and small at the bottome, with one, and sometimes more stalkes, two cubits high (saith Banbinne, who describesh it from the sight of the plant he received from Doctor. Doldines: but halfe a cubite high, or somewhat more, saith Alpinns lib. de plants exerticis) being straight, round, smooth, and easie to breake into splinters, full of joynts, and about a fingers thicknesse, holbeing unager, round, mooth, and calle to plant a market parties, and popular, and account a magnet unicanene, notion and foongy within, of a whitifit yellow colour (like the pith of an elder, faith Alpimur, or like other Receds, as Mashing, faith) the stalke is divided into other branches, and they againe into other smaller ones, two usually set together are joynt, with two leaves under them likewise, very like unto the leaves of Lymnachia, the Willow bearbe, or Loofe-strife, but lesser, being an inch broad, and an inch and a halfe long, compassing the stalke at the bottome, with sundry veines running all the length of them: from the joynts rife long stalkes, bearing sundry small yellow flowers made of leaves, like also unto Lysimachia, with a small pointell in the middle, after which follow small blackish long heads, or seed vessels, pointed at the end, containing within them small blackish seed : the Galles hath little or no form, yet not unpleasant faith Alpinus, being bitter, with a little actimony therein; but Baudinus saits, it is of an aromaticall taste, and very bitter. This (saith Alpinus) the Arabians and Egyptans doe use and call it Cassant are in Cassant Aromaticus, & from them all other Christian nations have to accepted it: but how improbable let any others judge that will believe. Theophrafius, Diofcorider, Gulen, Pliny, and others who doe all call it a Reed, when as this you fee is none, and as Theophrafius & Pliny fay different not in forme from other Reeds: for Pliny reckoneth up: 29 forts of Reeds, whereof this is one in their times, and for the investment the characteristic forms. thereof; onely used in sweet ownements : for the taste also ; Diescortdes saith it bath some astringency, and a little acrimony therein, but mentioneth no bitternesse, when as this bath more bitternesse in it than any other talks, which could not be forgotten by Diescaride if his had any in it. This plant growerh both in fundry moilt places in Egypt, as also by the lake Gemeafareth in Indea, and in divers places also of Syria and Arabia: and for ought that wee can perceive, is rather a kinde of yellow Lyamachia than any other plane.

This sweet finelling Flagge hath many flaggy long and narrow fresh greene leaves, two foore long specie, or more, yet structures somewhat brownish arthe bottome, the one rising or growing out of the side of the other, in the same minute that other Flagges of Flower-deluces grow, which are thin on both sides and tidged or thicke in the middest, the longest for the most part standing in the midst, and some of them as it were curled or plained to-wards the ends or the most part standing in the midst, and some of them as it were curled or plained towards the ends or toppes of them; finelling very (week, as well when they are greene and fresh; as when they are dryed, and so kept a long time; which doe so abide in a garden along time, as though it never did, or never would beare flower: the leaves every years dying downe to the ground, and should fine the every Spring, but after two, three or form the end of the did thought from the army faller. two, three, or foure yeare abiding in a place without removing, befides the leaves it shootests forth (not any stalke)

TRIBE,

CHAP. 48.

3. Acorus verus five Calamus officinarum. The fweet fmelling Flagge.

CHAP. 48.



as other Flower-deluces doe) a narrow long leafe by it felfe, flat like unto the other leaves, especially from the middle thereof upwards; but from the bottome to the middle it is thicker, narrower, or tounder, where it beginneth to grow flat, at which place comment forth one long tound head, very feldome two, in forthese bignes like unto the Catkin or Aglet of the Haffelnut tree, growing upright, and of the length that knesse of ones singer, or rather bigger; set with severall similar lines and divisions, like unto a greene Pine apple, of a purplish greene colour for the most part, out of which bunches, shoote forth small pale which flowers, consisting of four small leaves affecte, without any so good stent as the leaves, falling quickly away; and not giving any feed that ever I could observe or understand: the roote is thicker. that ever I could observe or understand : the roote is thicke and long, lying under the upper face of the ground, flipoting forward, and with small rootes as suckers on all sides like unto the garden Valerian, whitish on the outside, or greenish if it lye above the ground; and more pale or whitish on the infide, with many joyner thereabouts, and whereat, it hath or the doth shoote forth, long ducke sibres underneath, whereby it taketh strong hold in the ground, of a sirme or fast slibstance, yet not hard or wooddy, but easie to be cut, of a sweet scent, and somewhat bitterstate.

The first is thought by Matthiater and others, to grow in India, Syria, & India, The dry stalken of the same said to grow at the foot of Mount Libanus in Syra, not farfrom Tripoli, in the wet grounds there: the other as Maid before. The other Calams of the shops, or true Acors groweth in many places of Turky, (in moift grounds, for so with us it joyeth and sourisheth better than in dry) from whence the largest roots, the firmelt, whitelt, & sweetest are brought unto us: but it groweth also in Russia, and those other places thereabouts, in very great plenty; but the rootes being dryed, are more lanke or imall, not fo firme or white, nor of fo fingular a good fcent. The Time

These Reeds are strangers not growing with us, we having no further knowledge of them: the sweet smelling Flagge beareth his catkin in the beginning or middle of July and August. The Names

The first and second have their names in their titles, as their Authors have called them, but whether either of them be the true Calamus Aromaticus of Dioscorides, Galen, and others, it were worthy the knowledge; for although it be commonly to taken to be, yet Chafins in part improving it, and I shewing more doubts, doe make it the more improbable; and it is very certaine, that we have no true Calamus. Aromaticus brought unto us in these dayes, for even thorow all Turkie, with both Physicians and Druggists, or Merchants, (for they have no Apothecaries find as are in Christendome) it is not seene or knowne, for the Arabian word of Cassaberbia, which is Calama Aromaticus, they understand not what it is, and being demanded for it by that name, (although the Arabian tonget be very frequent among them) they fill will give contrary things for it, as Marthiolus in his Epiftles, and Bellonis in his observations doe declare. Now whether it should be called Calamus Aromaticus, or odoratus, it is worth the scanning also, because very many doe thinke the word aroma, from whence commeth Aromaticus, is the fame with odor and odoratus; but I finde Garcias a very learned Writer, and others also to contrary that opinion; saying the the Arabian words, derire or therira, fignifying aroma, (as Caffab doth Arumo or Calamus) is properly a drogut or drugge, whether they be spices that smell sweet, or any other thing used in medicine; that hath either a strong or no finell, for fo the Hebrew word deror fignifyeth alfo, as Mor deror, Myrrha aroma, or aromatizant, the bet Myrrhe, in the Scripture Exed, the 30, chapter, and 23, verse, was appointed among other spices to make the holy anounting oyle, and in the 34. verse of the same Chapter, with Gallanum which hath no sweet scent, as I thinks every one knoweth, and other gums to make perfume to burne : and Myrthe although it be reckoned with Ale and Caffia, as a tweet thing, in many places of the Scripture, yet it is not fweet to us, as wee account fweet thing in these dayes, and Myrrhe and Aloes are called Aromata, in the 19. chapter of Saint Johns Gospell. Garcias fall Calamus aromaticus he knew well, and was of much use in India, both with himselfe, and other Physicians. as all with many persons of high and low degree, but any to be odorans sweet, he knew not, but onely Innent odorain, and I thinke Pliny first broached that errour in numbring up his sorts of Reeds, calleth one odorarm, and therefore judged to be this, and therefore Hippocrates calleth it Myrepsicm, that is unquentarism or unquentic persons. And again. whether that roote that is generally called, Galamus odoratus and Aromaticus of the Apothecaries and others now adayes, be the true Calamus Aromaticus of the ancient Writers. Braffavolus Ferrarienfis, and Fuchfiur in their Writings, doe hold that opinion, that the Calamus ederarus of the shope, which is a root and not a Reed, or a stalk of a Reed, is the true Calamus aromaticus of the Ancients: which, that it cannot bee so, let us first scan the name, which is Calamus, or Arundo a Reed, which the Ancients alwayes speake of, and name no roote thereof tobe used, but the stalke or reed it selfe, and which Theophrastus and Pliny say, differeth not, but is like unto other sont of Reeds; although it groweth in Arabia and Syria, as well as in India, and all men plainely fee, that this rooteof

Calamies to called in thops, is neither a reed, nor the root of a reed, for being feene growing greene, as it is now adayes in many places, and as it is described before, there is no correspondency of it with a reed, (and crutely to see the face of things growing, hath brought many things to knowledge, which else would have lien in perpetuall ignorance and darknesse: how much therefore the world is indebted to those that are diligent searchers out of the genuine plants of the Antients, both by their face or forme, and by their properties and vertues, let the good and bonest acknowledge, let the vile or base neglect or contemme.) Secondly, the Ancients declaring the other notes, whereby it may be knowne say in this maner; that which is the yellower and fuller of Joynts is the best, (the thicker and shorter faith Phay, somewhat pliant) breaking into long shivers, (not brittle or breaking short) the fishila care and inoter takin runs, to the planty of earing and tong invers, (not brittle of of earing inort) the initial came or pipe being plant araneorum, or as Pliny faith; inell fiful araneom or araneos qued florem vocant or affentior eff cam numerofor or numerofus, which can be no otherwise interpreted, then that the pith in the middle of the cane or pipe, which they call the flower, the more the better, is like unto a Spiders coweb, (that is full of threads) and pipe, which they can the hower, he more that better, and bitting upon the tongue: now although some of the lenotes or markes may be found in that ballard Calamas of the shops; yet that is not enough, (for that hath deceived most men, to judge a thing to be right, because of one or two notes agreeing, the rest being not answerable,) but all the notes mult agree, for the falle Calamns breaketh short and not into shivers; it is not clammy in chewing, nor hath it any fiftula or pipe full of that cobweb like pith: by which comparison all men may plainely fee, that our Colamus is not that of the Ancients, and that we are utterly destitute of the true Calamus aromaticus of Dioscorides, and the rest of the ancient Writers: and yet so perverse are many in these dayes, that they will ftill perfift in their old errours, because they were bred in them, and will know no other, although they bee told them : but what may be the best substitute thereof in medicines, many have thought diversly. In that booke of subfitutes that is fallly attributed to Galen, Sphagnum: that is Museus arboreus, the most that groweth upon trees) is appointed, which divers have accepted, and Matthiolus among the rest, but as he saith examining, and considering the matter more seriously; he is not ashamed to retract that opinion, and condemne it quite, as erronious, judgeing no correspondence, but rather a meere contrariety, to be betweene Galamus Aromaticus, a simple of that worth, rarity, and quality, and the mosse of trees, which although it be a little sweet in smell, yet of no other quality equal thereunto. Some therefore appoint the feed of Nigella Romana, both for the feent and tharpe quicke talte, and othereanne, some incident thereunto. Others would have the Galanga major to be the substitute, for the hearing and opening qualities, they thinke it hath; but both the one and the other are hotter in their degrees by much, than the Calams, of the Ancients is: Matthiolas judgeth they shall not doe mitch amisse, that take the rootes of Angelica in. the stead thereof, because it expelleth both urine and womens courses, and besides the many other good properties the treat increor, became it expendent out it allowed to expell any point of venemous creatures, or other-therein, it is found by manifest proofes to be singular good to expell any poison of venemous creatures, or other-waies, and a soveraigne remedy against the plague, and pestilentiall ayres. But the most and best doe agree, that the Squisant or Iuneus odoratus commeth nearest both in degrees and qualities unto it. or elfe that falle Calamus of the shops, is the next best and nearest substitute thereunto, although it doe exceede it in heate, the lesse being to be taken, agreeing in many qualities therewith, and may also safely be used, untill the true Calamus bee better knowne, and brought in use. Acress is called in Greeke ange to drops, because rule chair, id est, pupillis sive acies oculorum salignoss medasus, it helpeth to cleare a dimme eyesight. Monardus, Tragus, Matthiolus, Cirdus, Gester, Camerais, Lugdusussis, Lobel, and Cinsus, doe all call it Acress of Acress of Acress of man perperime Calamine Arymeticus officina. Annual sullara calleth it Culumus moses tridis species. Amunus, Casalogus, Brasiness and Pachsine Culumus aromaticus condes. There hath beene formerly great ignorance of the true. Annual of Discovides, so in that it was generally taken and used for Calamas, it did amuse them the more, not imagining it to be devras, until some more innerally taken and used for Chiamas, at the amone them the more, not imagining it to be Acres, until some more in-dustrious and diligent, finding it growing in Turkie, and comparing it with that they had read thereof, pet (waded themselves certainely to be the true and right Acress; and Mattholns, first after them that so bound it; as I thinke published it to the world, and Lobel and Clusius after him, have now so well persuaded most manuacture or only the photimen new the work, and assessment and have now to wen periwacen more menexcept onerly the most unlearned, or the most wilfull, that few make any doubt of feruple the most of the fill would make the Galanga major to be the true Acorus, but it is knowne tertainely, that the Galanga major growth in trial and hath neither leaves or rootes like unto a Flower-delnie, as Dissertibles describes his aforms to thire, burnating hath leaves like unto Reeds, nor doe the rest of the faculties of Galanga answer these of Acorus.

The Vertues

If this Culamore aromaticus be the righe Culumns of Dioftorides, then he faith it hath thefe familiaes. It provoketh trine, and boyled with graffe rootes and invallage feed of helpeth those that have the tropfie. It hapeth the defects urine, and boyled with graffe rootes and similage seed, it helpeth those that have the stropse. It himseth the defects of the rebus; is profitable against the Strangury, or making water by drops; as also for those that are bursten the defects it provoketh womens termies or courses, estire during the applyed to the place; the strings thereof take the town a strong the provoketh womens termies or courses, estire during the applyed to the place; the strings the three the strings that the strings the strings that it is not allowed to the place; the strings that the strings in the strings that the strings in the Juyce dropped into the eyes, dryeth rheumes therein and elegreth the fight, taking away, all filmes or fuch like that may allow the eyes, dryeth rheumes therein and elegreth the fight, taking away, all filmes or fuch like that may allow them. The poster is of match them and does against all venome of postor, or instead of a had further than the control of the cont Disforder: furthermore, it is a speciall remedy to helpe a stinking breath, if the roote be taken faiting every more ning for some time together. The hot sumes of the deception made in water, and taken in at the month thorow a summer. funnell, the excellent good to helpe them that are troubled with the cobin it a didn't brite powder of the rootes of

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Снар. 49.

Acorm, with as much Cinamon, taken in a draught of Wormewood wine, is fingular good to comfort and strengthen a cold weake stomacke. The decoction thereof drunke is good against convulsions or crampes, and for falls or inward bruifes. An oxymell or Syrupe made of Acors in this manner, is wonderfull effectuall for all cold fpleenes. and cold livers. Take of the fresh rootes of Acorss one pound, bruise them after they are cleane washed and pickt, fleepe them for three dayes in vinegar, after which time let them be boyled together, to the confumption of the one halfe of the vinegar, which being strained forth set to the fire againe, putting thereinto as much honey as is draught of the decoction of the same rootes, is sufficient for every dose. The whole rootes preserved either in Surange taken in the morning with a small draught of the decoction of the same rootes, is sufficient for every dose. The whole rootes preserved either in Surange taken in the morning with a small draught of the decoction of the same rootes, is sufficient for every dose. The whole rootes preserved either in Surange taken in the morning with a small draught of the decoction of the same rootes, is sufficient for every dose. draight of the decorrion of the latter tooles, is indicated to every ones. The stones preserved are more desired than the dryed rootes that are steeped, and afterwards preserved. The rootes brusted and boyled in wine, and applyed warme to the testicles that are swollen, dissolven the tumour, and easeth the paines; it likewise mollisheth hard tumours in any other parts of the body. It is verily believed of many, that the leaves or rootes of Acorns tyed to a hive of Bees, flayeth them from wandring or flying away, and draweth a greater refort of others thereunto. Ith also affirmed, that none shall be troubled with any fluxe of blood, or paines of the crampe, that weareth the hearbe and roote about them. The rootes of Acorm or Calamus, as it is usually called, are used among other things to make fweet powders, to lay among linnen and garments, and to make fweet waters to wash hand, gloves, or other things to perfume them.

CHAP. XLIX.

Juncus odoratus sive Schananthos. The sweet Rush or Camels Hav.

Ecause through all the sorts of Grasses and Rushes, I finde none sweet, fit for this Classes, but this which I bring here to your consideration, let me, following the like method of Dioscorides, insert this Rush. and the other that shall follow in the next Chapter, in the end of this part of sweet hearbes, as a complement to the fame. Of this fort of fweet Rush, I finde two forts, a finer and a courser, or the true and a bastard kinde, although the ancient Writers have made mention but of one fort, which is the finest and truest.

> Iuncus edoraius tenuis The finer freet (melling Ruft).



groffer than those that grow within, which are a foote long and better, small, round and stiffe, or hard, and much smaller from a little above the bottome of them, than any Rush with us) of a quicke and spicy taste, somewhat pleasant, and of a fine sweet gentle or foir fcent : thus it hath growne with us, but bore neither flower, nor shewed any appearance of stalke, by reason the Win-ter deawes perished it quickly but in the natural places it beareth divers strong, round, hard joynted stalkes, having divers short brownish or purplish huskes on the toppes, containing within them mossie whitish short threads or haires, wherein lyeth s chaffie feed : the roote is stringy or full of long fibres, which are very hard as they are brought to us, from their naturall habitations, which have the smallest scent or taste, of any other part

1. Juneau odoratus tenuior. The finer fweet imelling Rush. This finer Rush hath many tuffs of heads of long rushe-life leaves, thick fer together, one compassing another at the bottome, and shooting forth upwards, the outermost whereof are bigger or

thereof, for so much as ever I could observe, either by the greene or dryed leaves that have beene brought unto us: yet Mathialm faith, he had some plants, that role with him of seed, whole rootes were fweet, fome lofing their frent; but the leaves and rushes of his were bigger than ours here described; having ashe faith leaves like Sedge, which is Carex or Sparganium, or like Zu, which is a large, or great kinde of wheat; whereby I guesse itwe of the greater or groffer kinde next hereunto following.

2. Innew ofer at realist. The grofter tweet finelling Ruft.
This greater or groffer Ruft, groweth in the fame, manner, that
the former doth, but is greater in every part thereof, and left
fweet alfo, as well as lefte fharpe and hot in talte; whereby it the meth to be a kinde of it felfe, that groweth fo great in the namial, as well as forraigne parts; or that it being the fame kinde; by growing in moifter places, acquireth thereby the larger hab-

They grow naturally in Arabia, Syria, Melopetamia, and all that Tract of the Easterne Countries, as also in force places of Africa.

As I declared in the description it commeth not to flowring in these colder Countries, and therefore Clusim and

others have thought it to be an annual plant: but assuredly it dyeth not every yeare in those hotter parts, and slowers in those time. The Time.

It is called in Greeke 2000 depotations is supermise 2 supermises of funibus dicitur: application of one pursual supermises in the Time.

It is called in Greeke 2000 depotations is supermise 2 supermises 2 supermises and of fome pursual supermises and more an along the supermises of funibus dicitur: application of the supermises of funibus dicitur: application of funitions and for the supermises of funibus dicitures and company of the supermises of funibus dicitures and function of funitions of funitions of funitions of functions and the five the function of funitions of functions of hath caused the Merchand likewise not to aske or seeke for them to bring them.

hath caused the Merchair likewise waske or seeke for them to bring them.

The Vertuer.

Dissorter faith it provides a firm and womens courses, discussed all swellings and wind, but troubleth the head a listed it remains cuttes of breaketh humburs, and digesteth them, and loosneth the breaking places of the values; the decochion of like flowers (faith he) if unke, stayeth the spirting of blood, and is condicible to the griefes and discassed for the kinner. I make the provides and discassed from the like of an astringent property, and therefore is more effectuall for those that have a longing in their dispasses to their meate, a dram thereof taken with the like quantity of pepper every morning faling for certaine dayes together, is a very good remedy for those that have the dropse, and for convulsions or examples: the decochion thereof is profitable for women to fit therein, the are troubled with the mother, for as Galeriath in open at holy on the configuration, digested to rundities, expelleth corrupt humours, cutteth tough flegme, and consumeth congrained marries in the dody, and this cfore it is of excellent good use, for the stopping of urine or womens courses taken estimated that the body, and this cfore it is of excellent good use, for the stopping of urine or womens courses taken estimated to by sometimation, it allayeth the inflammations of the liver stomacke, and body: the rootes doe binde more, and the flowers are more hor, but in all the parts thereof there is astriction, in some more, in others lefte, and therefore it is very profitably mixed with those medicines that serve to stay bleeding, it is used to be boyled in the broth of a chickin (I meane the whole plant) as very helpfull to ease the paines of the wombe, that women feele after their childing, the powder thereof is singular good for the sores of the mouth, and for all creeping ulcers; and taken with wine and vinegar, it is effectuall for those that have an ulcer in mouth, and for all creeping ulcers; and taken with wine and vinegar, it is effectuall for those that have an ulcer in their stomacke, if the stomacke or belly be somented with the decoction thereof, it taketh away all inflammations therein, and easeth the paines,

CHAP, L. Cyperus. Sweet Cyperus, or English Galinga.

Ofinish this first part of sweet hearbes, I have some forts of sweet Cyperus to describe unto you, others which are not sweet, I shall speake of in their proper place: yet unto these I thinke good to adjoyne the Trass dules for the proper place: the Traf dulce, for the prese refemblance in face and forme unto the others, and for the pleasantnesse in tafte, though not in smell.

This round rooted fweet Cyperus adaptation. The more common round rooted fweet Cyperus.

This round rooted fweet Cyperus shooteth forth many heads of long and marrow leaves, somewhat ridged in the middle, every leave, feeming thereby to be three square, and somewhat hard and rough in handling, and sweet in the middle, every leave the ming thereby to be three square, and somewhat hard and rough in handling, and sweet same the middle, every leave the ming thereby to be three squares. in feen; among these leaves rise many smooth square stalkes, about three foote high, stuffed with a white pith, and In icent: among their leaves rite many imooth iquare traixes, about three footening, tunted with a winter pitin, and not hollow, a wintoget any knot of joyar therein, unto the toppes, where there fland a few fhort leaves, and many final pariets, or thathe greene follows or eares of small pariets, or thathe greene follows or eares of small leaves above them, which after contains within them the feed the room paice of many long and round blackish browns fmall rootes; fallned together by long strings, of the bigness of small Olives, or the greater Filipendula rootes: of a sweet scan while they are greene, but more when they are dry, and of a bitter tafte, fomewhat like unto Galanga.

We have had a smaller fort hereof brought us from Spaine by Boelius, not differing from this, but if the lownesse Alter Ha

of the little an autorious nereot prought us from opene by opene, including troubles, but the foote high and in being smaller also in leafe and roote.

Of this little and took high and system Syriacus major. The greater Assiriar sweet Cyperus.

Of this little and took has beene one brought out of Syria and Eyps. Whose rootes and leaves were somewhat larger than the footened by the control of t Virtual Ande at the teleph beene one brought out of Agricand Beyer, whose rootes and seaves were somewhat larger him the former, the former him the former, the falke being formewhat shorter, the form of the rootes formewhat stronger and gricker, and of a province colour, on the quitted sife not differing in any thing.

In the first sample advanted Gricker winer. The lesser Affirian round rooted sweet Cyperus.

The first sallo another lesser four brought both from Syria and Condy, being more rough, whose rootes and seaves are clearly the halfe than the salls the stalkes also shorter than the small Spanish; but not differing in any other thing.

things with the state of the st

1. Cyperm retundan oderatus valgation: The care common round rooted (weet Cyperus. 2. Cyperm rotundus ederatus Syrlacys miner. The leffer Affirian round rooted (vecet Cypena)





4. Cyperus longus odoratus. The ordinary sweet Cyperus, or English Galinga.

This ordinary sweet Cyperus hath his leaves long, and as it were three square like the former, and as roughe hard in handling also: the stalkes are smooth, stuffed with a white matter, like as the others are, and three-square like the other, rising somewhat higher, and having some short narrow leaves at the toppes of them, and small low panicles like unto the other in all things, so that they are hardly discerned assunder above ground; the onely discrence consisting in the roote, which in this is long and round, of a blackish browne colour on the out-side, and whith within, full and sirme, creeping under the superficies of the earth round about, whereby it is quickly increased and hath also a very good sweet scent, as well greene as dry, yet more being dry than when it is greene as fresh.

5. Cyperus dulcis rotundus esculentus, Trafi dulce vocatus. The most delicate sweet Gyperus, or Rush Nut.

The leaves hereof are long and narrow like the other, with a thicke ridge in the middle, and sharpe pointed, if oote and a halfe in length; among which rise up the stalkes, smooth, without joynts, three-square, and a calle high, or more; at the toppes whereof stand five or size short narrow leaves, compassing the stalke, and standing like a starre, from among which come forth pale yellowish spiked eares, which are the slowers, wherein lyesher seed, when their colour is thorowly wasted and decayed: the rootes are small, long and round, and many often smaller at the one end, than at the other, hanging or growing at the ends of long strings, somewhat like unto the manner of growing of the Virginia Potatoes, of a pale reddish colour on the outside, and white and simile withis, of the bignesse of beanes; of no sweet scent, nor bitter or aromaticall taste like the other, but pleasant to the rate, eating like Chesnuts, or rather more delicate.

The Place.

The first is found in moist and moorish grounds, both on Mountaines, and at the socre of them, in stinday that in Italy and Spaine, as also by Nilns, and other places in Egypt, as a Alphaus saith, but is not to bee seems that are dens of the curious, either in France, Germany, the Low constriet, or England, where they hardly endure the ters, without great care. The second growth in Syria and Egypt. The third in Syria and Candy. The fourist growth in many Countries, and as well in Spaine and other hot Countries, where the rootes are sweeter, atthirding similar, as in these colder Northerne parts on this side the Alpes: it groweth well in our gardens, especially if they be somewhat moilt and not too dry. The last is reported by many Writers to be found naturally growing no what, but neare unto Verona in Italy, but Amatus Lustiannus saith, they are brought outor Ethiopia and S. Thomas lind. And it is probable by Drepannus in Sicilia, for Espissa Corresponding in its Misselian Medicinalia meaneth this, it take it is but are planted in Spaine and other hot Countries for their delight and use. It hardly groweth with meaning the safe it: but are planted in Spaine and other hot Countries for their delight and use. It hardly groweth with meaning the safe it:

5. Cyperus dulcis rotundus e sculentus Trafi dutce vocatus.
The most delicate sweet Cyperus, or Rusi: Nur.

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5. Cyperus esculentus sive Trafi cute flores.
The Rush Nur flowring.





to any perfection, neither will it abide the extremities of our Winters; for as Camerarius faith it will rot, if it bee not taken up before Winter; and new fer agains in the Spring, after it hath beene well freeped in water.

The Time.

All these round rooted Ciperi doe flower or carry their bashy toppes in August with us, but the ordinary long rooted kinde, giveth his tusted head in the end of July for the most part.

The Number,

The Greeke words mirried Cypirus, whome Cyperus, and winner Cyperus, are taken by divers good Authors, to be one and the fame plant; others to be different, especially Cypirus from Cyperus, because that Pluy lib. 21.cap. 18. maketh Cyperus to be Gladiolus, whome Gaza in his translation of Theophrassis doth in all places follow, and Pluy in another place calleth the long rooted sweet kind Cyperus is the fing the word rooted kinde, then which no other was knowne to Dioscorides, and that Cyprus is the long sweet kind as Pluy doth take it: and that Cypirus is the water or marsh Cyperus, my opinion herein being construed by Aristophanes in Dialogo de canis, where he maketh the quire of company to say Saltaviums per Cypirus of Phlemus gandentes cantibus: to that hereby Cypirus must of necessity be here understood to bee a water or marsh hearte, as Phlemus gandentes cantibus: to that hereby Cypirus must of necessity be here understood to bee a water or marsh hearte, as Phlemus gandentes cantibus: to that hereby Cypirus must of necessity be here understood to bee a water or marsh hearte, as Phlemus gandentes cantibus: to that hereby Cypirus must of necessity be here understood to bee a water or marsh hearte, as Phlemus gandentes cantibus: to the rooma forme of the roote which is like a sthall boxe or vessell, in Latine also Cyperus and Inneus triangularis of angusos, to distinguish betweene it and the Inneus lavius or vulgaris, ordinary Rushes, yet Cornelius Cellus calleth it Inneus gandents; because at it is likely in those places where he observed it, it did peradventure beare foure-square stalkes, but it is not so in many other places: in English many doe call it Gallinga or Gallingale after the name the Dutch give it, because the round rootes are somewhat like unto the rootes of the small Gallinga, and yet that kinde with round tootes, is not so frequent in our land as the other with long rootes, so be so called for the likenesse thereof between them, I thinke the name is transposed from the one to the other. It is

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TRIBE 2.

montanus Cyperus duleis; and so it is probable Theophrassus doth in his 6. booke de causis plantarum, 16:28 17. chap reckoning Cyperus, (which Gaza translateth Gladiosus in all places following Pliny herein; as is above said) among other sweet rootes to be eaten. Dalechampius upon Pliny, Casalpinus; Cussus; and Fabius Columnae, take it to be Malianballa of Theophrassus, and Abaliam of Pliny. The Italians generally call in Trass. and Trass doce, Dolect. Inii, and Doleguine as Clusius saith, from Bellonius lib. 2. cap. 25. and thereafter divers Writers doe call it so, and Dulcichinum, as Mastussus. Gelmer, Dedamas, and others; it may styly bee called Russ. these, from the Spaniss Inncia accultantas, of the sormeo Staves and topics. Baptista Cortessus sight to this bee his) is called Furgism and Azulunum, and by the Sicilians Cassandi, because the rootes taste like Chesnus. Ponts in the description of Mount Baldus sight considently, that he hath soundit by experience in suffering the rootes to grow unremoved for three or source yeares, that it beareth neither Balke, nor slower, nor seed. But Mastussus, signimus, Lasse, Dode. new, and Columna, doe all say, that it bath both stakes, slowers, and seed, and so doe give the figure thereof in all their Workes: and Cluss in his annotation upon Bellonius, lib. 2. cap. 45. giveth a signing without spowers, as sin bore none: but assured both he (if he thought so) and Pona might be as smith deceived herein, as they that wrote the Colocasia never bore flower, which Columna disproveth. There remained none thing more to be spoken of, and that is, that many of our Apothecaries, are not onely so ignorant, that they doe not know, that onely the round sweet Cyperus, is that Cyperus and no other, which all the ancient Authors have appointed to be put into the medicines that they appoint; but are without care also, or desire to be furnished with those things, that are the genuine drogues of the Ancients; because the salie is better cheape, and easier to be had, and pat into their cho

It is of a warming quality faith Dioscorides, and giveth breathing to the veines: It provoketh urine, and helpen to breake the flone in the bladder, and to confiume the water in the dropfie, if the decoction thereof be drunke: and is a remedy againft the fiting of the Scorpion: it provoketh womens courses, and is good for the fretting paines and flranglings of the mother, if the parts be bathed with the decoction thereof, or they into over the summer thereof, or is the decoction. The powder thereof is a most especial remedy for all foule fores and ulcers of the mouth, although they be spreading and devouring cankers. It is also used in sweet continuous and always that are warming and conforting. Gales saith the rootes of Cyperus are of greates such experience, and such the summing and conforting. Gales saith the rootes of Cyperus are of greates such as the summing and womens courses. The roote of Cyperus and Bayberries, of each a like quantity beaten to powder, and made up with the urine of a Boy under yeares, and laid upon the belly of those that have a dropse, doth helpe them very much: and both of them boyled in wine, and drunke often while the other is used outwardly, doth worke effectually. Alpissus saith the Egyptian doe much use both the powder of the rootes, and the afters of them when they are burnt, to cure the ulcers both of the mouth, and score parts, and the decoction of them to be drunke, to comfort and warme the stomacke, brains, lungs, sineways, arteries, and the wombe; and it is be taken for some together, it warmeth and strengthesis and windinesses of the spinning and comforting the braines and the sense is consduceth helpe to the crudities, humaldisian the naturall vigour of the spirits, it is also an especiall remedy for cold and moil braines, and the distillations thereof, by warming and comforting the braines and the sense is consduceth helpe to the crudities, humaldisian and windinesses of the spirits of the spirits, it is also an especiall remedy for cold and moil braines, and the distil

Having thus showed you the chiefest of these sweet hearbes and plants that grow with m, it is time to commont my the to another forme, that you may therein heare what will be intreated of ...

PI.AN

PLANTE CATHARTICE SIVE PVRGANTES PVRGING PLANTS. CLASSIS SECVIDA.

The Second Tribe.

CHAP. I.

Eling to shew you here the chiefest forts of purging plants that may grow within; I must as well speake of them that worke upwards, as downewards, as also of these that are conducing or helping thereinto, although they be not so forcible in working as the others. I say the chiefest or most, because, that as in the former Classis some are origined that are differedly related of in other places of this Worke, so likewise it will fall out in this and some of the other following Classis, and begin with the hearbe Aloes, whose bitter juyce is for frequent in the every where knowne by the name of Aloes and Aloes Succotrina.

1. Aloe vulgaris Herbe Alees, five Sempervious marians.
Sea Housecke.

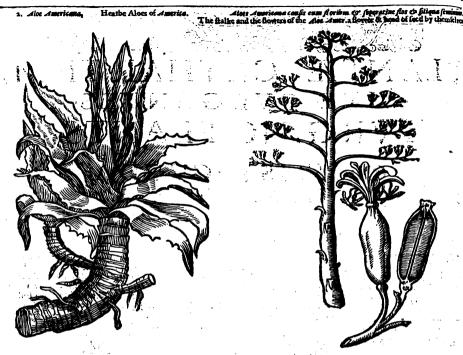
1. Alos vulgaris Herbe Aloes, sive Sempervivum marinum. Sea Housleeke.

This hearbe hath divers long fleshy pale greene leaves, of the thicknesse of ones singer, with divers hard dents or points on both sides of their, and pointed at the end likewise, the one enclosing the other at the bottome, and standing round, the outward-most binding. For the most part backwards, especially in those were search outling for the most part backwards, especially in those were search outling in the maturall places standing all of them outling and stiffe, or rather bowing inward than backward, whose servenger so thing bitter in taste in the places either natural or planted, but rather cold; in the middle of these leaves rifeth up a short thick stalks, branching forth into 2 or 3. parts; little more than a foot & a halle, or 2 show his hoearing many small bottle-like flowers, of a whitish colour with us, & so Diesconder faith also, but in the house Committee yellowish, as we are certainely informed, divided at the rinds, into five or sixe parts, every one hanging downer round about the stalkes, if from the middle thereof up to the top; it bearest fixed in buskes like unto an Alphedill, after the slowers are past; the roce is thick, and about a some long or less within the ground, thooring out some thicke, fibres at the end, and some small ones round about the sides, especially in the naturall places, but may better be discerned, if any of them be put into the ground in the Summer time: the stalkes next to the roce will have the markes of the withered leaves when they are past and fallen away, as may plainely bee discerned in many of shose that are brought from Spaine hither; and show for it a number of heads round about the withered leaves when they are past and fallen away, as may plainely bee discerned in many, of shose that are brought from Spaine hither; and show for it a number of heads round about the withered leaves when they are past and fallen away, as may plainely be discerned in many, of shose that are brought from Spaine hither; and show for the summer and some and some the second that th

The nearetemblance of the leaves hereof ainto the formet hath canfed it to be thus entituled, for it beareth very large long leaves, of a pale green colour, whereon is to bee feen an eye, of blue or afth colour, being of the length of a man, and of two of three fingers thicknesse in the natural places, denred about the edges where they are thingels, with hard sharpe treth like the other, and ending in a hard found bigge blackish thorse of prick, as bigge as a Fault-



TRIBE. 2.



constalent, which leaves are round on the under-fide, and channelled or made hollow like a gurter on the tipes fide, and at the bottome-encompasse one another, but growing flat when they are elder after a stores length, and the end i the innermost still obiding channelled and hollow; these leaves are full of juyce and full of threads running thorow them, but are no more bitter than the other; in the middle of these leaves after a long times abiding, rism a strong great spangs, stake, of the bignesse of a mans arme, with a few small dry and brownsh leaves, sparsed fet these on, and of the length of a Herselmans stake in some places, but rising higher than two speares length in these of 22. hands breadsh is hat is, about hine or ten soot: and about twelve cubits length, in the Duke of Florence his garden, and fiftenesse exhibits at Rome, branched almost from the middle thereofus to the toppe, into diverse branches, and each of them against into others, the great branch standing out for a good space, and then turning upwards; or each whereofara set waimber of sowers, even two or three hundred, being no other then long and large great shrees (quare hard limits; stringling out size great yellow hard and crooked threads, into a the toppes with yellow perioding); and in the middle amongst them another yellow round headed pointell, Lobel saith, of a purplish bit colours, which is not true, for they are of a whitch or yellowish greene colour, and of a sweet scene: these hades that bears the slowers, abore they are dry become the feed wellels, which being ripe, are divided into three parts of cells, each containing abundance of white halfe round light biparted seed, closely compact together: the rootes very great, comparable to the rest of the plant, two or three cubits long, harder than the former, giving a number of young sprouts yearely, which being separated and planted, will quickly take roote in the ground, and grow up; but mat be kept from cold in the Winter, and will not define to be much watered.

The Place.

The first groweth in Arabia Asia, Syria, and all the East Countries, and in India, as well a great way within the land, as neare the Sea side, and in the Hands there, as in Society as Garcias saith, where the best is made, as also in many places of Italy, and in Spains about Andalousia neare the Sea shore in such plenty, that divers shought to have made good store of alloca there, but after triall was made, it was not found any way so effectuall as the Indian sat. The other fort grew first in America, (which being brought into Spains, was from thence, spread into all quarters) and in that abundance about Mexico, as Vines doe in Spains, which they there use to plant, to serve them in seaso of hedges, as well to separate as to defend the limits of their grounds.

They flower in the hoster Countries, in the first Summer Moneths, but never in these colder, for they are preserved with great care from the frosts in Winter, which will cause them quickly to rotte, if they seele never so lie almost.

The first is the A'Am of Dioscorides, and all others both ancient and moderne Writers, and as Pone faith, became

it most commonly groweth neate the Sea, many doe suppose it tooke the name either from an also, that is, a falc falt, or from the a Salo, the Sea it selfet with whose breath it is much delighted. The hiardned sayes thereof is also usually called alloe, and became the best and purelt is made, as Garcias faith, in the Hand Sectorya; it is called Aloe Sectorya, and correspond to the Apotheceties shops Aloes Sacrorius, or Succe cirrias. It is also called, Aloes hepicases, became the best is trowned and red like a liver. It is called also apostors became in the ground, but will live also out of the ground. Some of the moderne Herbatists doe call it Semperorum marinum, from the histories of the traves and like helle and Salom, called Semperorum. Columella in his verses by naming Salomanning the bitter juyeds, is thought to meane this, and called it Salom amarinum, for there is no Sedam that bather juye but this onely. Another fort of Aloe was solved as formerly wont to be brought, (before wee became industrious), socials of only this belt for our ties) which was called a Caballium; either became they gave it horses, being the coursely orgotten and neglected. It is called in English heate Aloes after the Greeke, and sea Housteeke after the Latine mains, and Asygreeney that is Evergreene. Plany and others have written of an Aloe metallica, or fossillia in Indeed and other places, but it is found by divers Writers to be an errour in them, and no sinch thing to be found. The second as Gamara in the end of his Mexican Hiltory saith, is called of fome of the Indians Meller and of others Fit y Aguilla, that is so say, thread and needle, because it supplies both their use; the sharpe and thorness serving as an alle or needle, and the threads running within the leaves being spunne, serving as thread. Clusius called it Aloes on the pricke solved as the pricke and of the leaves, and of others Fit y Aguilla, that is so say, thread and needle, because it supplies the both their use; the sharpe and of other Futurous as an alle or

The Vertues. The first hearbe Aloe is usually hung up in houses to bee ready at hand upon all occasions, to apply a little of the juyce of a leafe presently cut of, or the peece of a leafe it selfe, upon any cut or fresh wound, which is found to bee just or a rear pretently cut of or in poece of a rear in case, upon any cut of them would, which is round to bee fingular good to foder and heale them i oven as Diofeorides faith, that that fort which grew in Afia, Arabia, e.e. is of more use to glue or soder wounds, than that which comment out of India: the leaves also are found to be exceeding cold in the hot Countres, and of very great use and effects for all manner of scalding with water, or burceeding cold in the hot Countres, and of very great use and effects for all manner of scalding with water, or burning with size, gun-powder, or the like, healing them quickly; the nature of the juyce, or Aloes it selfe, is sit to thicken, to dry, to procure sleepe, and moderately to heate; it openeth the belly, purgeth the stomacke, and the yellow jaundise, and stayeth the spiriting of womiting of blood, if a dramme thereof be taken in faire water: it is not onely a good purger of it selfe, but is added also with other purgers to cause the selfe trouble in the stomack a it healeth greene wounds, and bringeth old sores to cicatizing, as also those of the genitors, it healeth the chappes of the fundament, the piles and breaking forth of blood from them, being used outwardly; but assured it healeth the chappes of the fundament, the piles and breaking forth of blood from them, being used outwardly, because it healeth, and maketh the blood of them to be the more sharpe and freeting. It is also found to be more sharpe and freeting. It is also found to be more sharpe and freeting. It is also found to be more sharpe and sharpe and freeting. It is also found to be more sharpe and sissioned to anount the forehead and temples: dissolved in wine and boney, it helpe the forenesses of the reynes and gums, and all ulcers in the mouth: being torrised in a cleane earther veitell, it is in especially good medicine to be used with others for the eyes. Gales showeth that it is hot in the first degree compleat, or second inchoate, and dry in the all unters in the mouth: being torrined in a cleane carrieri veneri, it is an expectant good incollent to be used with others for the eyes. Gales showeth that it is not in the first degree compleat, or second inchoate, and dry in the third, and hatha little altringent faculty therein also, but extending butter; it opened the belly and purgerh moderately the stomacke chiefly swhereunce it is not friendly and conformable above all other medicines, (for where-sail other purgers doe trouble and weaken the stomacke, this onely is found to comfort and strengthen it:) and those humans that are in the lower parts hext unto the passage, for it is no strong or generall purger of the whole budy, to expell grosse humans, but those onely that be in and about the belly. And for this purpose the Aloes simply it felfe, is fitteft to be used, for if it be washed, it loseth the most part of the purging quality, and hath onely a comforting and strengthening property lest. And therefore if Aloes that is washt be given to those that are feverish. howfoever it may doe small farme to some, yet it is sound to doe much to others. Malticke or Cinamon are accounted, the best correctors or helpers to be mixt therewith when it is given: It healest also those ulcers that are hardly cured, and especially those in the fundament and secret parts. Messes saith it cleanseth the head and stomacke, and easieth those paines are incident unto them: and that the continuall use thereof preserveth any from dangerous and deadly diseases, and with Mirthe preserveth the bodies, not onely of the living but of the dead, from all pune faction and corruption : which offects long before his time were well knowne to the world, for the manner of embalming the bodies of the dead, with Aloes and Myrrhe, which was used among the Iewes, as appeareth in their 9. Chapter of Saint Iohns Gospell, the 39. verse, where it is faid that Nicodemus brought about 100. pound weight of Mirrhs and Aloes mixed together which was laid with the body of our Saviour Iohn in the Sepulchre: But the Aloes that is mentioned in all other places of the Scriptures, is understood to bee the Lignam aloes, which the Apointeuries use in their shops, in many medicines, appointed both by Greeke and Arabian Authors, as well inward as outward, for sweet oyntments, perfumes, and other compositions : and the Aloe tree is onely once or twice named, as in the 24. of Numb, and the 6. verse. The parable of Balaam concerning the beauty of Iacob, or the children of Ifreel, in the faire spreading of their habitations, to be like valleies stretched forth, like gardens by the River fishe, like the Aloe trees, (which Saint Perome translateth Tabernacles) that God planted, as the Cedars befide the waters. And in the 45. Plalme where Saint Peromes translation hath Myrrha Gueta & Cafia, it should be Offire Ales & Calia, for the Hebrew word Ahalod, which the most judicious doe translate Acadochum into Greeke, and Lignum aloes into Latine. It is often given to children for the wormes, either of it felfe, or in a few Ratios of the Sunne opened, and the stones taken forth and some pix therein, or ourwardly applyed to the belly, tinder the navill, made into a plaifter with a little oyle of Wormewood, or fome other fuch thing. Aloes also is often used inneadicines for the eyes, with a little honey to allay the fieate in them, to cleante the inward roughnesses of the eye-lide, and cleare the dimnesse of the fight, that commeth by most humour's distilling into them, by drying it up without that pnesse or offence; it healeth also the stching in the corners of them. Being mixed with a little vinegar and oyle of Roses, and the temples and forehead anounted therewish, about the time of tell, doth much fielpe the headach; and is a meanesto procure fleepe to those that want riffit be diffolved in white, and the head washed therewish, is flayeth the falling of or thedding of the haire ; used with honey and wine, is cleanfethall fonle neers.

that happen in the mouth or throat, as also filmlars, that happen in the yard of a manner in the fundaments and all terwards ingendenth field therein, to fill up the cavity: Hastly: Alone and so much use in the Apertreants shows or hould be, if our delicacy and nicenells did not hinder as, as either bloney or Sugare, but the blindwidth of the one, is so unpleadant and unwelcome to this delicate age, and the such as the action to common the blanking and acceptable thereto, that the rotting and corrupting (weengelp of it hash premount and one growth the abeliance bitternesse, that preserve home corruption of the other system of which premounts and one growth the action are the famous they fine. merly have beene, and so are used a being state or fours times washed with the departed types for from infusion of Damaske Roses, and dryed up againe, it is then called Alor Roses, Rosed Alors, which is a fate and gentle mil. dicine for render bodies, familiar and comfortable to the flounacke, helping more to furnishen dechan other Afon and purgeth also lesse than it, yet somewhat openeth the belly, and is good against surfers. The Aloen (that it is fay, the dryed juyce taken from the hearbe) that is used in all these Christian Countries yearments from the Past. Tadies unto us, where it is made, a yet Fabigu Columna faith, the made as good A loes in Ridges, from the leaves the grow there, as any that ever came out of the Ludies, which thing how he brought soppife; word I thinke worth to be knowne, and might be beneficiall to this Realme in time to come; it in any of our remote plantations (as the Summer-Handstor other fuch like hot Countries) the hearbe were planted in that sherry, that thereof for quantity of the dryed juyce might bee brought to us, both to require their travell, and to fave formuch paines the coft, to bring it from the East-Indies. The manner whereof as he relateth it is thus a steamt into his minde to make fome Aloes, out of the leaves that grew with them in inflicient plency at Naples; and finding that the juyce of the leaves, bruifed according to the usuall manner of all other hearbes, was unprofitable and uniavoryalfo, or that the fearifying of the roote, did not yeeld any juyce bitter like Aloes, or of any worth, her tryed that way, to take the iuvce out of the leaves of Aloes, which he had formerly tryed and found effectuall, to have the red or bloody juyce, out of the leaves of Aloes, which he had offiners, appear an infinite energial of his free feet of bloody juyce, out of the hearbe or this leaves, that the juyce was to be drawne or taken, not out of the hearbe of the deares, but out of the veines, that the juyce was to be drawne or taken, not out of the hearbe of the deares, but out of the veines, that runne thorow them: he therefore pulling divers leaves from the resets, while they were fresh, he laid their ends downewards, round about the brims of a broad from pan, that was glafed or leaded, (fuch asou ne lad their ends downewards, round about an ends of whole veines, dropped fores a yellow liquor by drops, which gaths ring together into one, when they had dropped well of themselves, besistroaked a little harder with his hand, mo draw forth what might be had from them, and tooke that also that grew, thicke from the ends of the leaves, and this he hid in the open and hot Sunne: having thus taken a reasonable quantity of this yellow juyce, he let it fland in the hot Sunne, for three or foure dayes, but fer it alide; and covered it in the night time, and as the juyce dryed on the fides of the pan, he often every day, for aped it downs into the moilt, until it became thorow dry and hard, and as easie to be dissolved as any : which from being yellow as the first, became more reddish in the drying, and lastly, blacke almost like dryed blood, yet cleare or thorow shining, light in feeling and not heavie, of a sweet and are maticall favour, but to extreme bitter, that evaluately a time was infected the rewith, and became for bitter, while it was that it was fearle to be evaluated by percipe into the mouth and throat. And thus as he faith no without much delight and content to have been found out the way, not known to any before thouse make pure without much delight and content to him. Et he found out the way, not knowne to any before; how to make pure, fincere, translucene, brittle and hard Aloes, of the colour of a liver; and was content to abide the trouble and paine, thus to impart it to others, that they also might take the pleasure; and profit thereof, to know and doe it if they will; but having given directions to some that failed in not soing right, they have left it of, as not to the done. The Aloes of America is faid to be bitter and shape in the lot Countries, where it growerh: but hath no bitterness the European parts of the world, where it is nursed up of divers. The juyce of the young leaves, and of the root mixed with the juyce of the Wormewood, that groweth in the same Country, is very profitably put into the wounds of those have beene bitten by vipers; the juyce of this leave boyled a little, on the fire, is a sure remedy quickly to heale both greene wounds and old foressof the youngest and tender leaves they used likewise to make conferve; and use it for the purposes aforesaid; Some also say, it seases the reach disease, to be taken in this meaner, Take a good peece of the roote hereof cut simall, and boyle it in a large stone pot, with a good quantity of faire we ter. For three houres space at the least, stopping the pot wery close with clay, or some other such altere was tree. rate a good peece of the roots instantiant and system in a large total post, with a good quantity of tank we ter, for three hourse space at the least, to popular the pot very close with clay, or some other such like matter, the no sumes breake forth, which pot after it hath opene so long in boyling, being placed nightimes the size Patient, to as they may receive the hot sumes thereof, when it is opened, will cause or procure them to sweat abundantly: O elfe if a leafe hereof be roafted under hot embers or coales, and the hot fumes thereof taken, will provoke fweeth extremely, that it is able almost to overcome the spirits, not to be endured, although this remedy boo infed but for three dayes onely together. They of Mexico, and other parts of America, where it groweth naturally, have as great use of this plant, and serveth them to as many purposes, as the Cocar Nut-tree doth so them of the Ball-Indies, or nie of this plant, and iervern them to as many purposes, as the country of the plant, and iervern them any other plant or tree, growing upon the Earth. For first the mighty tall and strong stalkes thereof, after it hath given his slower and seed, and becommeth dry, as also the leaves after they have beene dryed, are gathered and laid up to seven them instead of wood to burne: the hollow or charmethed level serve them in stead of tyles to cover their houses, to defend them from raine, which they can so apply dispose, that no other thing with them there can better performe that office. They net to cut it downe before it grow great, we cause the roote to grow into the greater sublance, from whence, a hole being made therein, they gather a certain liquor, which will quickly grow into the forme of a Syrupe, and being boyled a little on the fire, will be aschicked. Honcy, a little cleared and settled will become as Sugar; dissolved with water it will serve as vinegar; and will be made into wine, if Costal' (sublish in exercise). made into wine; if Ocpatis (which is a roote they use to call the medicine of wine) become unto it : which were they much use, but nothing wholesome; for it soone intoxicateth the braine, and causeth drunkennesse: but moreover cauteth to foule and flinking a breath to them that ufe it, that no carrion carkeife, or flinking finke do fmell fo loathformely. The Priests and Painters of those Countries, doe use the leaves, both in stead of Paper to write upon, and to draw any figure thereon: the Priests also use to pricke and wound themselves with the start ends thereof, which are to there and frong; that although they can caufe them to pierce how farre they pleafe jet will they not breake in the fleth, no not in other harder substances, for those prickes serve them in stead of an awii to make any hole, and the long threads in the leaves, ferve an flead of thread, to flow or tye any thing they weath therewith, yea it hath beene found to 60 good and throng thread as any home can make, and cloth bath beene we

ven thereof and made into thurs, &cc. (as Clufin reportes the Daughter of his Houltat Civell in Spaine did put

forme and flew to him, while he was refident there,) and often brought into the markets to bee fold: and being made into a course thread, serveth as cords or ropes in Ships, or other such like, purposes, and wish it also they safe being planted together, to worke into Sandals (a kinde of shoots in much use with the Spanjanda, as well as the Inbeing plantation of the ground to goe upon or to lay anything thereon to day; and intelligent floor courie gar-ments, such as Shepheards and Shipmen me, to be thereby defended from heat and raine.

CHAP. blycht ... are jost

Incca five Yucca India putata. The hipposed Indian Edeca.



No these kindes of Aloes may most fifty in my judgement bee referred, that plant which is usually in these parts called Inche or Tucca, for three plant that I know can it better bee adjoyred, the forme of the leaves especially being so like, and although the slowers be differing as may be perceived by the figure and description, yet that letteth not, for so also are the slowers of that of Americal much differing from those of the true Aloes, whose description is on this wife.

Iucca five Tucca India putata. The supposed Indian Intea.



This rate Indian plant hath a given further purises. The supported Indian plant.

This rate Indian plant hath a given stricke uniforcity rooses threathers in thate have mainly subdivide heads from whencestades forth mainly loop haird sind marrow intimed on indiance waves, very destine positional compassing one as the bottoms; of a grayifit greener colons indiang constitutify, we self-done failing waves, with facility hard dreads running in them; and being withered, become plant without to bind things a from the middle whereof

TRIBE 2.

(fome yeares for it doth not every yeare with us) firingeth forth a firing round stalke, divided into standard ches, whereon stand divers somewhat large white stowers hanging downewards, confissing of sixe leaves with divers veines, of a weake reddish or blush colour spread on the backe of the three outer leaves, from the middle to the bottome, not reaching to the edge of any lease, which abide norlong, but quickly fall away without bearing my feed in our Country, as farre as could be observed by any hath growne in this land, or in France, or e. The Place and Time.

This groweth in divers places of the West-Indies, and in our English plantations also, of Virginia, & New-England as it hath beene confidently affirmed to me. It flowfeth not untill the middle or latter end of July, the flowers fall ling away within a while after they have beene blowne open-

That it cannot be the true Tucca of Oviedus, Theyer and others, whereof the bread called Cafavi is made, both they and Monardes they plainely for the true Tacca beareth leaves divided into feven or nine parts, standing on long foot-stalkes. The not knowing what other or first name may be given it, let it hold still that name of Inca or Tucca, or Hyjucca if you will, until a fitter may be knowne. Baubinus calleth it Incca foigs, alloes. The Vertues.

There hath not beene knowne any property conducible to any difease as yet found out, or related of it. Some Merchants Factors have affirmed, but how probable I know not, that it groweth in some parts of Turkie naturally, and that they make a kinde of course cloth from the threads in the leaves, which are strong and hard: but the Relationship is the strong and that they make a kinde of course cloth from the threads in the leaves, which are strong and hard: but the Relationship is the strong and hard: tors were furely deceived herein, for it it doe grow there, it hath beene onely brought to them, as unto us and plators were turely acceived nerein, for it it doe grow there, it han beene onely prought to them, as tinto us and plated: the natives formerly in Virginia, as I heare, did and doe make bread of the rootes hereof, as they of Hispanial doe of the true Iucca, and much after the same manner, and it is said likewise, that the raw juyce is dangerous, if not deadly: Aldinus relapsth that the wound made by the tharpe point end, of one of these leaves in his owne had wrought such intolerable paines, that he was almost beside himselfe, untill by applying some of his owne Ballamas thereto, it miraculously eased him of the anguish, and all other trouble thereof.

CHAP. HIL.

Lapathum fativum & Rha. Garden Dock and Rubathe



Ecause both the true and the bastard Rhs or Ruharbe are sorts of Duckers, as shall be showed; I have therefore placed them together with the Patience or garden Docke, in one Chapter, and unto the for the names sake, rather than for any knowne properties correspondent. I have adjoyned two ther plants called also Rhs; although they have no resemblance unto the Dockes, as the other sorts of

1. Laparium fai ivum five Pariential, Garden Patience or Monkes Rubarbe. Garden Patience is a Docke bearing the name of Rubarbe, for some simall purging quality therein; and growed up with large tall stalkes fet with somewhat broad and long stire greene leaves, not dented at all; the toppes of stalkes being divided into small branches, beare reddish or purplish flowers, and three-square seed like unto our Dockes: the roote is long, great and yellow, like unto the wild Dockes, but a little redder; and if it be a little are ed, sheweth lesse store of discoloured veines then the first doth when it is dry.

2. Hippolapathum resundifolium unigare. Common Great round leasted Docke, or bastard Rubarbe.

This Bastard Rubarbe hath divers large round thinne yellowish greene leaves, rising from the roote, a little way about the edges, every one standing on a reasonable thicke and long brownish soote-stalke, from among which

rifeth up a pretty bigge stalke, about two sootehigh, with some such access thereon as grow below, but smaller, at the toppe whereof stand in a long spike many small brownish slowers, which turne into hard theee-square so ning browne seed, like unto the garden Docke or Patience: the soote groweth greater than that of Patience, will many branches or great sibres thereat, yellow on the out-side, and somewhat pale yellow within, with some discontinuous states and the states of coloured veines therein, like to the Rubarbe next to be described, but much lesse than it, especially when it is dry which then hath quite lost that fresh colour, which the other Rubarbe holdeth perspicuously.

3. Hippolapathum maximum rotundifolium exoticum, five Rhaponticum Thracium fed verius Rubarbarana verum.

True Rubarbe, or Rubarbe of Roman; or English Rubarbe.

True Rubarbe, or Rubarbe of Resease or English Rubarbe.

Because in my former Booke, I made onely a short relation of this Rubarbe, and the effects thereof; I think good here to give you a more ample declaration thereof; for it deserves to be worthily accounted of. At the side appearing thereof out of the ground, when the Winter is salt, it shath a great found brownish head, rising from the middle or sides of the roote, which openeth it selle into standy leaves, one after another, very much sumpled or solded together at the first, and brownish, but afterward fireageth it selfe, and becommeth smooth; we large, and almost round, every one standing on a brownish stalk, of the thicknesse of any mans thumbe, when he are growne to their sulnesse, and most of them two foot and more in length especially in any moist or good ground and the stalke of the lease also from the bottome thereof, next timo the foote, into the lease it selfe; being as long that is to say, two foote more, the breadth thereof also in the breadth place, from edge to edge being equall, or much, of a sad or darke greene colour, and this stands substance than the garden or Wood Sorrell: from among these riless in form, but not every yeare, a strong ship stalke, not growing so high as the Patience or garden Docke, with such round leaves as grow below, but smalls at every joynt up to the toppe, and among the flowers, which are white, contrary to the last recited Bastard Rubarb, or any other of the Dockes, spreading forth into many branches, and consisting of five or sixe small white leaves. or any other of the Dockes, foreading forth into many branches, and confifting of five or five finall white learning to be all threads: after the middle, and feeming to be all threads: after white come browniffs three famals feed, like mito other Dockes, but larger, whether, in may bee plainely known to be, all other to be the mito other by great, which due is and dundry great in preading branches must be of adarke brownish or reddiff, colour on the outside, and with a pale yellow than skin nudder it, which covered the unserfubliance or roote; which sinde and skin being pared away, the roote appeareth of to fresh and lively

3.2. Lapathum für Palientia & folium Hippolapatum / 3. Hippolapathum maximum five Rusponticum Tindeium vel Rubarbarum verum rotundifolige enigeris. Patience, or Monkes Rubarbe; True Rubarbe, or Rhaponticke. and a leafe of the Baftard Rubarbe.

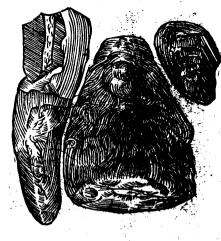


colour, with fleth coloured veines running thorow it, that the choilest of that Rubarbe, that comment to us, from the Indies and China, cannot excell it is which rooses, if it be dryed carefully, and as it ought (which must be in our Country by the gentile heate of a fire, in that we want the heate of the Sunne to dry it, as is used in the naturall places, and every peece kept from touching one another, (which thing may be observed, is also done by the Indians, in the dryed tooses that come to us, who put them upon strings to dry them apart:) will hold his colour almost as well as when it is fresh, and give a yellow tincture to the spittle when it is chewed, but not so much, nor hath that bitternes and altriction therein that the Indian root hath, as I have faid before, I have divers yeares taken up of these rootes, and dyed them carefully as I have (hewed you, and they have beene friewed to the best and most skilfull, who have approved of them, and divers of our Physicians save often times used them, and very many others to good

4. Rhabarbarum of Ponticum genuinum officinarum. The true Rubarbe and Rhapanticke of China, and the

Matthiolie hath given us a figure of Rubarbe, which he setteth forth for the true, but from whom or whence he had it, he declareth not, and it might be a figure not of his owne braine, as fome others of his are a although hee feemeth to fay that he learned from Persian Merchants, that it did grow in the Country of Success, which is subject to the Great Cham of Cathay, in the Mountaines, right the chiefe City thereof, called also Success, whose figure and description divers other Authors have followed. Trincavell in his sirst Booke and 12. Chapter, of the composition of Medicines, relateth also, that a Merchant who had formerly beene an Apothecarie, and resident in Person and Apothecaries, and the success are also as a few parts and a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a Merchant who had formerly beene an Apothecarie, and resident in Person are also as a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a production of Medicines, relateth also, that a few parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts and the parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a parts are a parts are a parts and the parts are a composition of Medicines, relateth alto, that a merchant who had formerly because an appropriate and redden in Brista a long time, did report unto him, that there grew true Rubarte in great abundance, upon the hilly places in Perisa, and that it was carried from thence into Spris and Egyps, and from thence into diversorber Countries of the world, but a fluredly that Rubart, which is used now adayes in all the world, I am fure in all the Chiffithan Countries of this part of the world, comment chiefly from the Country of Chims in the East-Indianand blash hand the countries of the world. Tradewood chief the Manufacture in friends there from the second flush when the countries from the second flush when the countries of the world, comments the first three from the second flush when the countries of the world. Indies, and hath beene brought by Arabian, Turky, and other Merchants, in former times from thence over land by Caravans : (as they call them , that is a number of Merchants and others , having Camels laden with it

. Rhabarbarum & Ponticum geruinum officinarum The true Rubarbe and Rhapantick of China, and the fhore





and all other manner of drugges and spices there to be had, wherewith they served all this other part of the world) unto Cairo and Alexandria in Egypt, Damafeo, and Tripoli in Syria, and from thence (as from the Store-houses) in to other Countries: but now fince the passage into the East-Indies by Sea hath beene knowne, and that it had beene brought unto us that way, there hatflittle or none beene brought by the Caravans over land, as in the former times. The forme of the roote, as all know that have seene and observed it, is somewhat great, round, and long withall for the most part, yet there are smaller and shorter peeces, as well as the greater that come together: whose colour on the outside is not all alike, no more than the substance within, for still some is better coloured and founder than other: the best is firme and somewhat heavy, not spungy and light, somewhat browne, but fresh at the outside, without many blackish (which are suspicious places, where oftentimes being broken it is rotten, corupted and naught, I say many, for the best preces have sometimes some) spots, which doe not runne farre inward, and if they doe yet not withstanding, the rest is excellent good, and not to be refused for allittle bad, which must be cut away as not fit, or at least not so fit to be used as the better, which is very much discoloured with fight-coloured veines running thorow it, bitter in take, and somewhat aromaticall in smell, especially if it bee fresh, and caning the firstle to be yellow, being a little chewed in the mouth. These properties belonging to the true Rubarbe, being to manifestly to be seen and discerned in the rootes of the former kinde, (excepting onely, those things which the nature of the Climate produceth) may so reasonably persuade any of reasonable ingentity, that the former is the same true Rubarbe with this, and a very Dock proper to the Country of Chima, and preasurements to some characteristic states that the same true Rubarbe with this, and a very Dock proper to the Country of Chima, and preasurements to some other Countries besides also. And if tryall were made thereof in some botter and dryer Countries, of our forraine Plantations abroad (as I have of late to divers of them put it in practife) I verily believe, it would come much nearer to the other qualities of the true China Rubarbe than it doth, and is wanting in ours, according to the heate and dimate thereof, wherein it is planted. This I thought good to intimate here, both to shew the correspondence of this Rubarbe of our English groweth, with that of the Indies, which is more probable to be a Docke of that County, than any fuch plant as Maribiolus ferteth it out for both by figure and descriptions and besides further to excite some of our Nation, if there be any ingenuity in them, to make the tryall by planting it in fundry other the bottom Countries, what effects it will procure, and how much it will better our English breeding: The true Rhaponticke which hath formerly come to us with Rubarbe (and not that faile kind of the great Centory rootes) is onely the lester and longer peeces of the rootes of the true Rubarbe, whose figure is set forth with the other, 5. Rhapbonicum Englis falio Latiore. The broader Elecampane leasted Rubarb.

I have adjoyed this and the next plant, for the names lake onely (as I faid before) because Loberhath to name and referred them: but to another place they might be more truely referred in my judgement, and that is unto the laceus Knapweeds, or Consummajus great Centory, both for the like nelle of flower and lette, although the scales of the head be different; yet at this time take the description of them in this place. It hath diverse leaves the fing from the roote, somewhat large and long, yet nothing so large as the leaves of Elecampane, greenish on the

upperfide, and grayith or white and woolly underneath, like therein unto the leaves of Elecampane, every one flanding on his owne stalke, broadest at the bottome, and pointed at the end, and dented about the edges from among which rifeth up, a reasonable bigge round stalke, about halfe a yard or 2 soote high, bearing at the from among when the transfer on the first state of representing a small Artichoke head, but that the scales doe not stand close together, but are much more open and loofe, especially after the flower is past; which standeth in the middle, composed of many blewish red or

6. Rhaporticum angusti solium. The natrove Elecampane leated Rubarbe.

TRIBE.2.



purple threades or thrumes, very delicate to behold: after which come blackish round and long stede, very like unto the seede of a Jacea or great Centorie, but a little longer and not altogether fo thicke: the root is somewhat long and thicke, blackish on the outside, and of a deadish colour on the infide, more loofe and spongye than either any Docke or great Centory, which hath in former times beene used among the Apothecaries for Rha Ponticum,

6. Rha Ponticum alterum angustifolium. The narrower Elecampane leafed Rubarbe.

There is small difference betweene this and the last described, but onely in the leaves, which are alittle narrower and longer then it, being as hoary white underneth and greene above as the other; and a little unevenly waved on the edges: the head and flowers are a like but a little larger, and so is the roote, fo that it is very likely, the naturall place of their growings, causeth the chiefest difference betweene them.

The Place. The first groweth about Laufanna in Savoy as Tragus faith, but only in gardens with us: the second naturally upon the hils not far from Caria in Germany, as also nere Friburg in Switferland, and on the mountaines in Austria. The third as it is reported grew in Thracia, and from thence brought to Trosper Alpinus, at Padoa, from whence some Apothecaryes in Venice had it : and Mafter Doctor Matthew Lifter, one of the Kings Physitions being in Venice, obtained 3 or 4 feedes, which he fent me with fome other feedes that he procured; and with me (as I thinke the first in this Land) they sprung up grew and seeded within two or three yeares, and from them, both I, and many other my friends, as well in England as beyond Sea have bin furnished, The fourth groweth chiefely as I fayd in China, or Cataya (for they are held to be but one Countery) as Matthielm his Perfian Merchant faith, and in the Mountaines of Persia, if ye will beleeve Trincavel his Apothecary, turned merchant, as is before declared: Thefift groweth both on Mount Baldus, as I am enformed, neere Verona in Italy, and also upon the hils in Smitferland, and in some craggie places in Savoy; though Lobel saith the last was brought out of Turkie, and that the last was brought out of Italy.

All these forts of Rubarbe doe grow with us in our gardens and doe flower, about the beginning or middle of The Time. line, and the feede is ripe in Iuly. The rootes that are to be dryed and kept all the yeare following, are not to be taken up, before the stake and leaves be quite withered or gone, and that is not untill about the middle or end of October; for if they be taken either alittle before the leaves doe fpring, or when they are fpring up, the rootes will not have halfe so good a colour in them.

The Names. The Greekes doe call the Dockes Namuson Lapathum, from Namuson, or Namileu, exinanire, quod foliorum decellum alvum emolliat, lenit & exinaniat, in Latine Rumex, which is rather attributed to those Dockes are sowen, than to those are wilde, and chiefely unto Sorrell, because the leaves are used to be eaten or sucked, to coole the heate and quench the thirst, even as children doe sucke a teate, which was called among the old Romans Rumem. Galen in 2 Alimentor, faith Lapathum might be called a wilde Beete, it is fo like unto the garden kinde, but because the Beete is more pleasant than the Docke, no man but will more willingly eate the Beete. The first here, is called of most men Lapathum satioum, Patientia & Rhabarbarum Monachorum, meaning those that commented upon Messus: The second Hippolapathum rounds folium, to put a difference betweene it, and the former garden Docke, which is also called Hippolapathum, it is also called of Lobel and others Pseudo Rha recentforum, of Clusius and Camerarius, Lapathum rotundifolium, and of Cordus in histor. Plantar, lib. 4, fol. 201. Rhabarbaricum, in Paris, and Camerarius, Lapathum rotundifolium, and of Cordus in histor. Plantar, lib. 4, fol. 201. Rhabarbaricum, in English great round leafed Dock, or bastard Rubarb. The third Alpinus calleth Rhaponticum Thracicum, because as isaforefaid, it was brought him out of that Country of Thracia, and in his tractate thereupon he will by no meanes bee perswaded that it is true Rubarbe, but so entituleth it, and the rather because be onely saw the rootes while they were young as his figure sheweth, but not so great as the true Rubarbe, such as I have expressed: neither do I think he pared away the outer barke or skin of the rootes to make the infide appeare the fairer but as agreat many with us also have done, dryed the roots as they tooke them out of the ground, and then they shewed both blacke and imall. Mafter Doctor Lyfter also sent it me by the name of Rhaponicum verum, but because the roote is so like both in colour, forme, and quality unto the true Rubarb, and the small long roots unto the Rha Pontienm or Rubarbe of Pontus, I account it true Rubarbe and Anguilara faith they are both one, the difference confiking chiefely in the greater or leffer long peeces, and to the climate, which giveth the true Rubarbe, or Rubarbe

TRIBE 2.

CHAP. 2.

CHAP. 5.

of Pontes, a more folid and firme substance, a more bitter taste and aromaticall finell, and an astringent or corroborating quality after the purging, all which are the effects from the climate, as being hotter and dryer, and therefore giving unto the rootes firmenesse bitternesse and astriction, which are all wanting in some fort in the rootes of this Rubarbe growing with us: yet it hath the purging quality, onely in a double proportion and the forme and colour to like the true as may be, which causeth it to be had in respect and good use, besides the beauty of the plant it selse, and may well be called English Rubarbe, to distinguish it from that which cometh from China, The fourth is thought by the most and best writers to be the Rha or Rheum of Dioscerides, Galen and the other ancient writers, which was diverfly named in our former times, as Rha Barbarum, Rha Turcienm, Rha Posticum, and Rha Scenicum or Sceniticum many thinking them to be severall things, because of the names impofed, as comming from feverall places, when as the goodnesse or badnesse, newnesse or oldnesse of the roots might cause this variation. For the Arabians did call it Raved or Raiwand Sceni, or Seni as some write, but I finde it should be rather Cini, which corruptly the Portugalls, first pronounced Chini, according to their Language, and from them all our parts of the world, doe call that Country China, which was formerly called Singram regio: Much controversie there is among writers, concerning the name Rhabarbarum or Barbaricum: Fish for the name Rha barbarum the Rha of Barbaria, what this name of Barbaria should fignifie, some thinking it to be that part of Africa, where old Carthage Rood, as Fuschim who faith lib. 1. de compositione medicamentorum, the the fouldiers that went with the Emperour Charles to Tunis, brought true Rubarbe of that Country home with them: others thinke that it was brought from Barbaruma City in India, above the River Indus, and that River. Indicum and Barbaricum were all one: and others thought that it came from an Island in the red Sea called Barbaria, whereunto shippes for Merchandise doe much resort : but Matthiolas refusing all these opinions would faine induce his owne, that Barbaria being often mentioned in Galen as lib. 4.c. 6. de wenda (anique that Ginger was brought out of Barbaria, which Dioscorides and Plinye say groweth among the Troglodises, and from them brought to us: and againe he faith that Glans Vnquentaria or Nux Ben, is brought out of the Country of Barbaria, which Diofeorides faith groweth in Athiopia, in which Country the Troglodites doe inhabite. and Plinye lib. 12. c, 21. faith it groweth with the Troglodites. Plinye also in the same booke and 19 chapter Thewing the canfes of the fearfity of Cmamon in his dayes, faith it was because the Barbarians in their furie burn the woods where it grew: whereby as Matthiolus faith, it may plainely appeare, that the name Barbaria, can fignifie no other Country than the Trogladites of Ethiopia: which as Strabe in his fifteenth booke of Geography faith, is as plentifull in fpices as the South parts of India: but by the trafficke of our Merchants in these times there is no Rubarbe growing in those parts that they can heare of; and if I might ghesse as formerly others have done, I would say that the name Barbarum was joyned with Rha, in that both Gracians and Romanes accounted all remote nations from them to be Barbarians. Now for the names, Scenicum and Sceniticum; Messes faith it is all one with Indicum, whose faying Matthielus contradicteth, saying it should be rather Sinicum which is a Country of India, for the Scenita be a people of the defart of Arabia, and are utterly destitute of all man ner of Spice and drugges of worth. The name of Rha Turcicum and Ponticum, is thought also to be all one, because fome Turkish Merchants brought it from Pontuse and for the word Rha, it tooke the name as some suppose from the River Rha, now fayd to be called Volga in Pontus, where those rootes did grow : but I rather think it came from the Arabians Reiwand or Raiwand: whether the Rha Barbarum and Rha Fonticum, be one thing or diverse, is next to be spoken of : Matthiolus contendeth against Ruellius and others, with many words and reasons to proove them differing : First that Rha Fonticum as Dioscorides and Galen describe them, are without fent; then that Rubarbe hath in it a purging quality by nature, which Rha Ponticum hath not, being fayd by Die scorides and Galen to have rather an astringent quality therein : and that it is not bitter as Rubarbe, but rather somewhat sharpe & quicke; it is not solide and heavie but spongie and light; it is not drye but tough or pliang it is not yellow as Rubarbe, but blacke: by which reasons he is perswaded that they differ, and that Ruellar was in a greaterror to fay, that they differed onely in the fent, which hapned by the coldnesse of the Country, where Rha Posticum grew: Matthiolus also saith that Manardus Ferrariensis, having beene formerly of that opinion, was afterward otherwise persuaded, upon sight of the true Rha Posticum, that was brought out of Mula via, agreeing in all things with that of Dioscorides, as the sayd Manardus relateth, in the last Epistle of the full booke written to Leonicenus; Surely this we may well fay, that Dioscorides and Galen never faw or knew fich Rubarbe, as we have brought us now a dayes, and I am halfe in doubt that wee in these times cannot welltel what fort of Rha Phonicum that was of Dioscorides and Galen; for if we scanne the text of Dioscorides a little, we shall finde him to say, that the Rha or Reum called by the name Rha Ponticum, is a roote like unto the roote of the great Centory, (and if it be but like, it cannot be the same) but smaller, on the outside of a blackish red colou spongie, light and without sent, and that it grew in the Countries beyond the Bosphorus: the best as hee saithin that which is found, without rottennesse or worme holes, and doth sticke in the mouth with a little astriction in the tashing, and giveth a yellow colour in the chewing, tending to a Saffron colour: this comparison of the roote to be blacke like the roote of great Centorie, but lesse, and of a redder colour, spongie and without sent, cannot agree with any of the qualities of that Raphonticum, we have formerly seene brought unto us, much lesse unto the Rubarbe that wee have now, and for the rootes of the great Centory, they are very long and great, almost like unto a great Parsneppe roote, but blacke on the outside and very rugged; which made those in ancient times, and unto our dayes still obstinately to take the very rootes of great Century, and use them as if they had beene true Rha Ponticum: So that to affoyle this doubt wee may well fay that it is probable, that those rootes which were usually brought in those times, when Dioscorids and Galen lived, were the small rootes, or the long branches of the greater rootes of Rubarbe, and not dressed or pared, that is the outer skinnes taken away, which are blackish being dryed, and not such great thicks rootes as we have now a dayes, and that they were adulterate, as Galen mentioneth some were in his time, that is, that the rootes were boyled or steeped in water for some time, to take out the strongest juyce, and the roote dryed up againe, which then it is probable, might be of a blackish red colour and spongie, light, and without fent, not having any purging quality, but onely an aftringent left in them : for I doe verily thinke that Rha Partienm (such as I have seene, hath beene brought over to us, being in colour taste and qualitie, the same with Ru barbe, but in smaller and longer peoces) is either but a small kinde of Rubarte, growing not bigger in those

places, from whence it is brought, or that it is but the bigger branches of the great rootes of Rubarbe, the colour and properties as I fayd being so like. The fift and last, Lobel and Pena have onely set forth, under the titles before expressed, whom all other writers that have mentioned them have followed: and it is probable that the Turkes, with whom as it should seeme it is called Rhaponticum, used it in steede of the true Rhaponticum of Dioscarides, and to note the difference betweene them, Lobel addeth Helenii folis. But some of latter times have called it Centaurium belenii folio, for by that name, I received the seedes thereof from beyond Sea: but that quality yellow, in the true Rhaponticum of Dioscarides, and not to be found, either in this or the great Centory, doth easily convince their obstinacy, that will still persist in an opinion so contrary to truth.

The Vertues.

The leaves of these kindes of Dockes, boyled in broth, doe a little (fome more, fome lesse) mollifie or boolen the belly; but the rootes have a more opening or purging quality in them, and fome more or leffe also according to their quality. The first round leafed one, somewhat more than the garden Patience or Monkes Rubarbe. although weaker than the next thereunto by much: The Baltard Rubarbe hath almost worne out the use of the Patience or Monks Rubarbe, it is grown to common & plentiful; to that unfelle fome that are wilful & will not use it. hat Patience, or that are too gripple, not to be at any coft to have the best, or have little care what they use, but take what commeth next to hand, there is (or should be) none, but will use it in their diet Beere, or Ale, or in decoctions to purge the Liver, and clense the blood, before the other; yet that I may relate the properties that are found therein (that thereby you may be affured this Bastard Rubarbe, will doe the same more effectually) are thefe. Trages faith, a dramme of the dryed rootes of the first fort called of some Monkes Rubarbe, with a scruple of Ginger, made into pouder, and taken fasting, in a draught or messe of warme broth, purgeth choler and fregme downeward very gently, and fafely without danger; the feede thereof contrarity doth binde the belly, and thereby helpeth to flay any fort of laske, or bloody flixes the distilled water thereof; is very p ofitably used to heale fcabbes, as also foule ulcerous fores, and to allay the inflammations of them. The juyce of the leaves or rootes or the decoction of them in Vinegar, is of very many used as a most effectuall remedie to heale all scabbes and running fores. The round leafed Docke or Bastard Rubarbe, hath as I sayd all the properties of Monkes Rubarbe, but more effectuall, both for inward and outward difeases, and moreover healeth the sting of Scorpions; and as Dissembles faith, he that shall take the roote thereof. shall feele no paine after the stinging a the decocition thereof with Vinegar, stilled or dropped into the eares taketh away the paines, gargled in the mouth, taketh a-way tooth ach, and being drunke healeth the Jaundise: the seed thereof taken, easeth the grawing and griping paines of the stomacke, and taketh away the loathing thereof unto meate, which commeth by vitious sharpe humore gathered to the mouth of the stomacke: the roote thereof, helpeth the ruggednesse of the nayles, and being boyled in wine, it helpeth the swellings of the throate, called the Kings Evill, as also when the kernells of the eares be swolne: and helpeth them that are troubled with the stone; provoketh Vrine, and helpeth the dimnesse of the fight. The rootes of this Bastard Rubarbe, is used in opening and purging Diet drinkes, or in Diet Beere or Ale, with other things, to open the Liver, and clenfe the blood, and to allay the heate thereof. The properties of the other round leafed Docke, which we have entituled English Rubarbe, are the same with the former, but much more effectuall, and hathall the properties of the true Indian Rubarbe, excepting the force in purging, which is but of halfe the strength thereof, and therefore needeth, as I fayd, to be taken in double quantitie, and likewise hath not that bitternesse or astriction, in other things it worketh almost in an equality; The true Indian Rubarbe is an excellent and fafe medecine, to purge the body of choler and flegme, being either taken of it felfe, made into powder, and drunke in a draught of white wine, or fleeped therein all night, and taken faflug, or put among other purgers as shall be thought convenient, clenting the stomacke and Liver, and thereby the blood, opening obstructions, and helping those griefes that come thereof, as the laundice, the Dropsie, the swelling of the spleene, tertian and day agues, and the pricking paine of the sides, as also stayeth the spirtting of blood, comming as well from the Lunges, as any other part: the powder taken with Cassa discoved, and a little washe Venice Turpentine, clenseth the Reines, and helpeth to strengthen them after waste, and is very effectuall to flay the Gonorrhan or running of the reines; It is also given for the paines and swellings in the head. for those that are troubled with melancholy, and helpeth the Sciatica and Goure, and the paines of the Crampe: for which purpose one dramme or two, of the extract thereof, made in this manner, and given in broth doth work effectually. Let a fufficient quantitie of Rubarbe be steeped in Cinamon water, which being strongly pressed forth, let it be thilled in a glasse Limbeck in balues, until the water be drawne forth, and the substance remaining, be of the thicknesse of honey, which keepe in a close covered pot or glasse, for the use aforesaid. The powder of Rubarbe, taken with a little Mumia and Madder motes, in fome red wine, diffolyeth congealed or clotted blood in the body, happening by any fall, or bruife, and healeth burtings, and broken parts, as well inward as outward, the cyle likewife wherein it hath beene boyled, being anointed worken the fame effect: It helpeth the yexing, or hickocker and all fluxes of the belly, if it be toaked or dryed a little by the fire, but much more if it be more roulted to be halfe burnt, and taken in wine after this manner: Take againt of good Clarec wine, and burne it with fome Sugar, and a toppe or two of Rolemary, into which put a dramme and a halfe of Rubarbe torrified, or roafted by the fire as is aforefaid, and one dramme of (bebul Myrobalanes, alittle broken or bmiled, letthele frand in the burnt wine all night by the fire, and fireing it forth in the morning, giving this at two times fulfing, which will in three or fours dayes tray any fcouring or last, frengthning the stomack and inward parts after y ands. It is used to beale those Vices sharhappen in the syst, and systids, being steeped and strayned, as also to all wage the tumors and allay the inflammations, and applyed with honey or cute, that is to fay boyled wine, it taketh away all blacke and blew sports, or markes that happen therein. This Rubarbe is so gentle a melicine, that it may be given to all lorged gentle conflictations, (but, in robultions or firong bodies it purged little or nothing) whether they be children, or women, much childre, and that fairly at all kines of the years: the whey of milke, but effectally of Goatta milke, is the best and most accommodate liquor, wherein it is year the wary of milke, but especially of Coates milke, at the period to the more afternoon and in puriod to the first which and in puriod the first product and in puriod the first product and in puriod the first product and first product product and first product product and first product pro

TRIBE 2.

CHAP. 4.

CHAP. III,

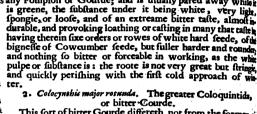
1. Colocynthis Vulgaris. Coloquintida or the bitter Goarde.

His bitter Gourd runneth with his branches upon the ground, as a Gourd or Cowcumber doth, his ving diverse rough hairy leaves thereon, every one by it selfe, which are lesses, most usually into five a ger, than those of the Cowcumber, and more divided or cut in at the edges, most usually into five a seaven parts, each partition also dented in, or notched round about, the leaves of the forme doe we may not resemble those of the Circuil Cowcumber; at the joynts with the leaves come forth the leaves which are yellow, of the same fashion with them, but somewhat smaller, and also small tendrels.

flowers which are yellow, of the same fashion with them, but somewhat smaller, and also small tendrells or twining stalkes as the Vine hath, wherewith it windeth about any plants, or other things that sland next unit, thereby strangling or killing them: the fruite that followeth is small and round as a ball, many of them new much bigger than a great Crabbe or Peare-maine, greene at the first on the outside, and afterwards growings be of a browney ellow, which shell is as hard as any Pompion or Goarde; and is usually pared away whilest

Celocynthis Pomiformis & Pyriformis.

The round and Peare fashioned bitter Gourde.



This fort of bitter Gourde differeth not from the former, of ther in leafe or flower of manner of growing, but onely interfruite, which groweth to be twice as big as the former, and a round; greene at the first, but of a pale yellow when it is rick, whose pulpe or inner substance is also white and spongie, and in a manner as bitter, with such like seedes as are in the former, and disposed for the most part into eight rowes, or partitions the roote perisheth as the former.

3. Colorynthic oblongs. The long bitter Gourde.
This kind of Colloquintida differeth not from the last gree fort, for either manner of growing, forme of the leaves a flowers, but onely in the fruit, which is as great almost as the last, but is not so sphericall or round like a ball, but somether long with the roundnesse, and being a little flat at the head; the shell or outer rinde thereof, is greene at the first, and after wards groweth to be whitish, with many spots thereon: the is also bitter but not so extreme as the first.

4. Colocynthis pyriformis. Peare-falhioned Coloquintida or bitter Gourd.

This Peare-fashioned kinde, hath many trayling rough branches like the first, and such like long and round points leaves, cut in also on the edges but not so deepely, neither so large or great, and of a darker greene colour; at the joynts with the leaves, come forth the slowers, being yellow, but small than the first, and likewise small twining classers as the other, which taketh hold on every thing, that it may comprehend the

fruite is small, not bigger than a large Catherine Peare, and many smaller, yet all sashioned like a Peare, it head whereof is somewhat rounder than a Peare; the shell or outward rinde whereof is greene, but white what it is ripe with many long lines or strakes thereon; the inner pulpe or substance, being almost as white, light, and spongie but lesse bitter than any of the rest, at the least in those have growne in my garden, having but some rowes or rankes of white seede like the rest.

The first commeth as a Merchandise to us from Arabia, Egypt, and Syria, yet is nourished up in the gardes of those that are curious. The other forts some have beene found in Spaine and Italy, but we sow their seekery years in our gardens, if wee be desirous to see them, for they never come up of their ownesses, ing.

They flower late, and so doe they ripen with their fruit, which unless the yeare proove kindly, hardly come to perfection, untill stepe very late; but the first worst of all.

The Names

The first as that which onely was knowen, or at least additioned by the minimum writers, is called a Greeke wavestone Colorynthis, and of some own a many Siens photo gives Consider the billione Cowning the billione of delivery of the Latine's Considerable with the straight of the strai

have their names in their titles, as most writers do cal them, that mention them, and as much as can be said of them, onely Trague calleth the Pyriformis, Colorynthis Germanica, because it is lesse dangerous, and more easie to grow in these colder Countries. Bestern that set out the Bishop of Eystor in Germany his garden, calleth both the Pearse stationed Colloquimitids, and the greater that beareth round fruite like an Apple Pseudo cosey publides. It is the same that in the Scripture in the 2 of Kings and the 4. chapter, is called a wild Vine, whereof one gathered wilde Gourds: the Arabians call it Chendell and Handal, and thereof Trochisci Albandal quasi ex Colorynthide came.

The inner white fost spongie substance, under the outer shell or rinde, is that onely without any seede. which is used; and being extreame bitter purgeth violently, even to excoriation and blood oftentimes, especially in tender bodies! but the dofe or quantity which was given by the ancients, and is yet continued in the hotter climates of Europe, (their dry constitutions better enduring it) doth farre exceede the proportion, that our moiclimates of the properties, are possible able to endute without manifest danger, unlesse it bein those that are robustious, and nied to continual strong labour: for Dioscorides appointed 4. oboli, that is 2 scruples or 40 graines, of the inner substance to be made with honey, Myrrhe and water into pills, when our Physitians, dare scarle give one objective. Im. that is 10 graines or halfe a scruple; yea they thinke halfe this quantity, mixed among other purgers, is a Interior of grants of the purgers, is a firing purgers, and it is fo found by dayly experience, and therefore to avoyd the danger that often happeneth, being a great enemy to the stomacke and bowels, although Pliny saith the contrary, it is best to correct the violence thereof with oyle of Roses, Gum Tragacantha and Bacllium, as it is appointed in the Trochifei Albandall, which lenifieth the sharpenesse thereof by the gummes, and causeth it by the lubricity of the oyle, to passe the sooner away: This is the safest way to take it inwardly at the mouth, the substance of the seede in powder, the looner away to take it inwardly at the industrial antifice of the feeds of the decoction, is not of halfe that force, as the pulpe it felfe, fo found by Lobels experience, and others, if the feedes be taken forthout of an apple, and it overcrusted with loame or clay, and some Vinegar and Niter put to be heated therein, the liquor doth ease the paines of the tooth-ach, and fastneth loose teeth, if they bee washed be heared therein the adjust a detreate the paints of the tooth-acts an latitude tools even, it they be walned therewith: and if in an Apple fo ordered; some old fweete wine, or new boyled wine, be put to steepe for a day and a night (which some have fallely interpreted that the Apple, should be steeped in the wine) and the wine strayned forth to be brunke warme, purgeth the body more gently. Dioscorides order was to boyle the wine or honied water, in the Apple, and let it stand open all night to coole in the ayre. It purgeth strongly steeme and choler, and other tough or clammie grosse humors, from the further or more remote parts, as the braines, sinewes, muscles and joynts, as also from the lunges and breast, and from the veynes also; and is therefore very helpefull (if it bewisely applyed) to all the diseases that happen to those parts, as all old paines in the head, the meagrime that is inverate; the falling ficknes, the apoplexie, the turning or fwimming diffines in the head, the watring of the eves, the could Gout, the Sciatica or hipgoute, and other paines of the joyntes and fine wes: it is helpfull also for the laundile, and for putride or rotten fevers, for an old cough, the straightnesse of the chest, shortnesse of the breath, and above all these, it helpeth the cholicke, whether it proceede from slegme or from winde, as also the dropsie, being taken either in glisters, or suppositories: it is not good to be given to the aged or weake, but to the strong, young, and lusty bodies; neither to women with childe, for if it bee applyed to the wombe it deftroyeth the childe. Being steeped in vinegar, it taketh away all discolourings of the skinne, as morphew, and leprye, dry sturfe and scabbes, if the places affected, be often rubbed therewith. Pure oyle being put into an hollowed or clenfed apple of Coloquintida, and fet upon warme afthes or embers, to be throughly heated, both maketh the haire blacke, that was not so afore, stayeth it from falling that is disposed thereunto, and keepeth it long from growing gray: the same oyle dropped into the cares, taketh away the paine, and singing noy se of them: and mixed with a little Oxegall and anointed, on the belly warme, killeth the wormes and cause them to avoyde, and oftentimes purgeth the belly, being onely so applyed: Galon saith, that the bitternesse thereof, which might be availeable for many griefes, suffereth it not to exercise them, but is overcome by the webement purging quality it hath: If when it is taken it flould worke overmuch, and bring forth excoriations and blood, to the danger of the patient, a decoction of Raylins of the Sunne, given with Oyle of fweete Almonds, or the Oyle of Walnuts, mittigateth the violence thereof, Rats and mice doe much delight to eate feedes. and the feede hereof also: if therefore they be fet, or layd, in diverse corners of the house, troubled with them. it will kill and destroy them all: The decoction of them also sprinkled in Chambers is sayd to kill fleates: The other forts of Coloquintida are seldome or never used with us, yet Tragus commendeth the use of Colocynthic Pyriformis, as being leffe bitter and violent in purging, and therefore safer to bee taken inwardly.

CHAP. IIII.

Cucumis agrestis sive Asininus. The wilde or spirting Cowcumber.



His wilde Cowcumber (as well as the former wilde or bitter Gourde, differing from all the reft of their families) is fit to be entreated of apart by it selfe, as also to be next remembred, being as violent in all the qualities thereof, as the former, or rather more: It creepeth on the ground like unto the former, with many rough trailing branches, whereon are set very rugged and rough ill coloured greene leaves; somewhat whitish underneath; little or nothing

divided or parted at the edges; at the joynts betweene the branches and the leaves, come forth fmall pale yellow flowers, opening into five leaves, at the end of fmall greene heads for the most part, as all other forts of Gourds, Cowcumbers, &c. doe: but those that have flowers onely without such heads, fall away quickly without finite; for that greene head, as in all others, groweth to be the fruite, which is small, rough, round and long, and somewhat of a grayish greene, when they are ripe; the short rough soote stalkes, being crooked, and bending the fruite downewards, which with a little touch, when they are throughly ripe, will quickely open at the end next the stalke, and sprirt out the juyce, and some seede, into their faces or hands, or other places against

TRIBE.2.

TRIBE.2.

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Cucamis Sylvestris.
The Wilde Cowcumber. ter as is all the rest of the plant. The Place. Land, where it is used. The Time. sufually ripe in August. The Names.

it that rouched it : the feede being ripe, is blackift, and fone, what rugged, but otherwise white, lying in a greene most fubstance, very bitter and loathsome to taste: the roote is white, and firme, thicker, and shorter, than in any other for of Gourde or Cowcumber, with some fibres therear, very bit-

It groweth naturally wilde in Italy, as Matthiolus faith, in many places by the way fides; and in untilled and moorish places, we onely preserve it in gardens, throughout the whole

The roote hereof doth often abide in the ground, all the wind ter long, if it ftand reasonably defended, or the ground berich with foyling, shooting then forth leaves betimes: in other col der grounds not defended, they perish every yeare: the fruite

It is called in Greeke sing ayer, in Latine Cucumer & Cucumis agrestis, or assimum, as many writers doe, or anguinus, a Turner and Cordus, but not properly: Mathiolus, Tragus, Dodonaus, and some others, call it Cucumis sylvestris. The dryed or hardned juyce of the fruit, is called, Elaterium, Gazatranslating Theophrassus calleth it Agitatorium. The Vertues.

The rootes hereof and the dryed juyce of the fruite, artificially and not rudely prepared, which is called Elaterium, archiefely used in medicines and scarse any other part: Concerning Elactium, there is difference betweene Theophrassus, and Disserties, of the age, and durability, and in extinguishing or encreasing the slame of a lampe or candle. Theophrassus in the minth booke and foureteenth chapter of his hittory of Plans, faith Elaterium is the most durable medicine of all others, and

that the best, is the eldest; for as he saith, a Physicion of sufficient credit, kept by him some Elaterium, that we 200 yeares old, which he received of one as a gift; which not with standing the age, was of wonderfull verue, and until it was 50 yeares old, it was fo aboundant in humidity, that put to the flame of a lampe or candle, it would put it out. And Disserted state that Elaterium, is fit to be used as a purging medicine, from two years old, until it be tenne, and that is the best, which being put to the flame of a lampe or candle, will make burne the more bright. Vnto Theophrassus, Pliny subscribeth the same thing, and saith that it is sound true we have a subscribed the same things, and saith that it is found true we have a subscribed the same things. experience, that untill it be 50 yeares old, it will cause a lampe or candle, to spertle hither and thicher, before put it out; whereupon Mathiolus giving credit to the testimonies of Theophrastus and Pliny, is persuade that the text of Dioscorides is corrupted, but I verily believe they both say true, the reconciliation of their pugnancy, being onely in the manner of making of Elaterium. Theophrastus his Elaterium being greene, al suppose, and made of the substance of the inner pulpe of the fruite; yet in the tenth chapter of his fourth book, he faith it is made of the feede, which I never faw, or heard of any to be fo made with us; and that of Diofeoriks being white, (which as he faith himself is the best, and condemning the greene,) made onely of the more thing watery, and wheyish part: Mesues also saith that the best is white: my selfe having made of both forts cante ftifie, that Elaterium, made of the substance of the fruite; although very gently presed through a fine sive, willbe greene, and continue moylt many yeares, after it is evaporated and dryed up hard, relenting with the ayre, and will require many yeares to confume the humidity therein, when as the other fort, made of the whitish, wheyis liquour, that droppeth through the five of it owne accord, in the cutting of the fruite, without any touch of pressing, will be white when it is dryed, and so remaine white, hard and drye, for many yeares, unlesse it belsfi open to the moyst ayre, or stand in a moyst place to cause it to relent: the greene fort likewise is not of halfs, that force or violence, to purge either upward or downeward, as the white Elaterium; whereof one graine weight dissolved in liquor, worketh forceably in any tender body; yea I have oftentimes seene, that halfes graine weight put into a purging medicine, to quicken the weakenesse thereof, hath troubled the stomackevery much by castings, and much disquiet, and working also downeward with more violence, then it could be thought the whole graine given of it selfe could doe. This narration although somewhat tedious, I was the more willing to declare, because I thinke none hath shewed it before, and my little experience may set anedge unto others, to polish that which I have here shewed you, but rough hewen. The dose or quantitie thereofteken at a time, Dioscorides faith is a whole obolus, and the least quantitie halfe an obolus, (fome take the obolum weigh 12 graines, but the most usuall is but 10 graines,) which sheweth as I sayd before, the great doses, which the ancients were wont to give of purgers in their medicines, which we dare not follow: It purgeth cholerand flegme from all parts of the body, and as he faith, is the best medicine to purge those that are pursic and short winded: to procure a vomit, he adviseth to dissolve it in water, and with a fether dipped therein, to touch the lower part of the tongue, as low as you can; but milke or rather creame which is more unctuous, is firrer togist it in, for it will not fuffer it to flicke to the tunicles of the stomacke, but will cause it slippe away the more for dily: it helpeth also the falling sicknesse, being put into the nostrels with milke, and mixed with honey and old oyle, it cureth the Kings evill, being annointed therewith: It bringeth downe womens couries that are flayed,

and killeth the birth if it be applyed to the secret parts: It purgeth clammie and watery humors from the joynts, and that flrongly: the juyce of the roote doth the fame likewife, and therefore used in glisters, or layd as a plaiand that thought the place payned with the Sciatica, eafeth the paines thereof, the fame juyce of the roote, boyled with wormewood in water and oyle, cureth an inveterate megrime, if the temples be often bathed therewith, and some of the leaves and rootes, be beaten together, and layd as a pultis thereunto afterwards; the juyce of the roote with a little milke, cast up into the nostrels doth the same : for it wonderfully purgeth the braine of the roote with a rich and healeth the evill favour of the notirills caused thereby: It cureth also the old paines of the head and the Epilepsie: and being mixed with Goates dung, and layde as a plaister upon any great or hard swellings, or kernells, it resolves them: The juice of the roote, as well as of the fruite (and so doth the decotion of them also, faith Mesues) being drunke doth helpe the dropsie, for they mightily draw forth watery humors, and the yellow I aundise, and all obstructions both of the liver & spleene; Dioscorides also sheweth this medecine to cure the dropsie. Take saith he halfe a pound of the rootes hereof, and being bruised, let it be put into three quarters of a pint of strong wine, giving thereof three ounces, for 3 or 4 dayes together, untill the tumour be discerned, to be aboundantly wasted and fallen; which thing it worketh faith he, without any troubling of the ftomacke! A few graines of Elaterium mixed with conserve of Roses, and some thereof taken will doe the like, and herewith Caster Durantes faith he cured many: The powder of the roote mixed with honey, and layd upon any fowle scarre in the skinne, doth attenuate it, and taketh away the markes or blew spots, that come upon on any fowle traffe in the satisfies don't accommode a said target in way the markes or one upons, that confidence bruiling or blowes: the roote boyled or layde to fleepe in ftrong Vinegar, cureth the morphew and clenfeth the skinne of all foule spots, freekles, and other discolorings thereof; and the powder of the dryed roote faith Dioscorides, clenfeth the face and skinne from all scurfe, and taketh away the blacke or ill colour from any fearre: the juyce of the leaves dropped into the eares, easeth them of the paines and noyse therein, and helpeth the deafenesse: the decoction of the roote gargled in the mouth, taketh away the paines of the teeth; the powder of the roote mixed with honey, and put into old fores and ulcers, clenfeth them throughly, and thereby furthereth their healing wonderfully: Our Apothecaries doe most usually take the roote of this wilde Cowcumber as a subflitute for the roote of Coloquintida or the bitter Gourd, that not being so frequent or easie to be had as this.

CHAP. V.

Scammonia. Scamonye.

Aving shewed you in the two last Chapters, some purging plants that runne, or spread upon the ground, or clime up by those things that are set by them: let me conjoyne some other the like, part growing naturally in our owne, and part in other Countries, and first of Scanonye, which is properly a Convoluntus or winding Bell flower, which we call Bindeweede: I will comprehend in this Chapter also, those onely that in forme and force in working, come necrest unto the true: the rest that differ shall follow.

1. Scammonia Syriata legitima. The true Scammonie.

3. Convolvulus major albus. The great white Binde weed.





Chap. 5.

CHAP. 5.

I. Scammonia Syriaca legitima. The true Scammonye.

The true Scammony hath a long roote, of a darke ash-colour on the outside, and white within, and of the big. nesse of an arme. (for such hath beene brought us from Tripoli) with a pith in the middle thereof, and many fibres thereat, (which being dryed as Marthiolus faith, the pith taken out, seemed so like unto the rootes of Tur bith, which are brought us, from the farre remote Easterne parts, none knowing what plant it is, nor whereunt it is like, some thinking it to be the roote of Tripolium or Sea-Starre-worte, which Matthiolus confuteth; o. thers a kind of Ferula or Ferulaceous plant, altogether improbable, but that they are not fo tough, but more brit. tle, that otherwise it might be thought, to be the right Turbith of the Apothecaryes shoppes) from whence are many long, round, greene, branches, winding themselves like a Bindeweede about stakes or trees, or any other herbes or things that stand next unto it, unto a good height without any clasping tendrells, like the true or wild Vine: from the joynts of the branches, come forth the leaves, every one by it selfe, (yet I have seene dryed plant that have had two leaves one against another,)upon short foote stalkes, somewhat broad at the bottome, with two corners next thereunto, and some also round that I have seene, and then growing long and narrow to the end; being smooth, and of a faire greene colour, somewhat shining : towards the tops of the branches atthe joynts with the leaves, come forth large whitish Bell flowers; with wide open brimes and narrow bottomes; after which come round heads, wherein are contained 3 or 4 cornered blacke feede; for fuch I have had given me, from whence hath sprung plants, which perished quickely, not abiding a winter with me: if any part of the plant be broken, it yeeldeth forth a milke, not hot or burning, nor bitter, yet somewhat unpleasant, provoking loathing, and almost calting.

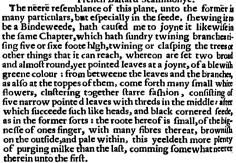
2. Scammonia Macrorhyza Cretica. Long rooted Scammonye of Candye.

Prosper Alpinus, in lib. de exoticis, faith, that he in his former times received from Candie, another for of Scammonye, differing nothing from the true Scammonye here before described, but in the fashion of the room which is long and flender, of about a fingers thickneffe, but purging as strongly as that of Spria, and this in my judgement doth very neere resemble, our common white greater Bindeweede, that shall follow next the Countrey making the difference onely as I thinke.

3. Convolvalus major albus. The great white Bindeweede.
Our great Bindeweede commeth as I think so neere unto the former Scammonye, that excepting the largenese of the rootes, and the greater force in purging, which may both proceede from the climate; you would fay this were altera eadem, whole many flender winding stalkes, runne up and winde themselves upon hedges, or whatfoever flandeth neere unto it, having diverse large leaves growing severally thereon, somewhat long, and pointed at the further end, and parted into two points at the broad part, next to the stalke, making it seems almost three fquare, being smooth and of a pale greene colour, yeelding a milke being broken, but not so plentifully as the Scamonye: at the joynts with the leaves towards the toppes of the branches, come forth large white Bell flowers, without any division in them, after which rise round skinnie huskes, or heads, conteining within themdiverse blackish, three cornered seede, like the former, but lesser; the roote is whitish, and small, of the bignesse of Couchgraffe, or somewhat greater, running much under ground, and shooting forth in sundry places: both stalkes and leaves perish every yeare, the roote living in the ground, and shooting a fresh every spring, which veeldeth milke, being broken.

> 4. Scammonia Monspeliaca dicla. French Baftard Scammonye.

4. Scammonia Monspeliaca dieta. French Bastard Scammonye.



5. Scammonia rotundifolia Virginiana. We have had a kind of Volubilis from Virginia, ver neerely refembling this kinde of French Scammonye, both in growing and forme of leaves (as you may perceive by one let by the plant) but the flowers being small and white doe open like a Bindeweede, and not like a starte,

into five leaves, like unto t'e last, the seede groweth not in pods, but in small heads, being small and blackish like other Bindeweeds, and therefore if not to the family of Bindeweeds, I know no better place than to insert it here. And peradventure this may be the Indians Hololuichi, that Aldinus mentioneth in his Farnessan gue den to be fo dangerous.

The first groweth in Syria, and the farther Easterne parts, where no frosts are felt in the winter, for it

quickly perish with the first approach thereof, and therefore to be kept safe in these cold climates, it requireth ome vault, or flove, or other fuch convenient place. The second growent in Candy as Alpinm faith. The third is frequent in sundry places of the Land, growing by the hedges sides and running thereon. The fourth groweth neere the Sea side, as well by Mompetier, as the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine, where Clusius saith he found it: and the last in Virginia.

The Time.

They flourish in these Countries in Iune, Iuly, and August, but the first, and two last, doe seldome perfect any feede with us. The Names.

The first, is called in Greeke Esquaria, and in Latine also Scammonia: the dryed juyce which is most in use, is called Engineerier Scansmonium, both in the Druggists, and Apothecaries shoppes, as also with most writers, vet fome call the plant fo too : the same being prepared, that is, baked in a quince, under the embers, or in an Ovenor any other way, is called of the ancient writers Diagridium, which should onely be used in medicines, according to the appointment of all Physicians, who are led by the tradition of their elders: but all Apothecaries in generall, doe use the Scammonye it selfe, as it commeth, without any other preparation, so as it be of the pu-In general, doe are the statistically a territory of the control of the properties o diffolved, wherein it is appointed to be put: the dayly experience of Apothecaries, who are chiefe mafters in their professions, or should be, if they be worthy of their name, doth teltifie there against, finding that if Scammonie come to never fo little heate almost in the mixing thereof, it will curdle together and lye in knots in the modicine, beate yee it almost never so long after it is mixed; and therefore they alwayes in their Scamoniate medicines, rubbe it finely into powder of it selfe, without other preparation, and so put it last of all other things into any medicine, that hath beene boyled or heated, and that when it is almost cold, for feare of curdling or gathering together in knots, as I fayd before; and being thus mixed, the medicine shall worke more safely without perturbations of the stomacke, &c. and more surely without tediousnesse or procrastination, than if Diagridium, were put into it : let not this be imputed as an errour in our profession, or a setled wilfulnesse to contrary so great and ancient authority, for we know that true experience hath mastered reason and antiquitie, and we alfo know, that the experience and diligence of our times, hath in many more things, not onely taught us to vary from the Methode and order, appointed by the ancient writers of Physicke and hearbes; but to contrary them also, when we have found either by reason or experience, that there is cause so to doe, as in the dose of this Scame monie is plaintly to be observed. For Dioscorides appointeth a dramme to be given at once, when no Physitian with us, dare fearle give halfe a feruple, of not above. The fecond Alpinus so calleth, as is in the title, and that is as much as can be sayd of it: the third is called Volubilis major & Convolvulus major, by diverse, as also Smilas levis major by others, Helxine Cissampelos by Cordiu on Dioscorides, and Malacocissus Damocratic by Anguila-ra: the fourth Gesner in horis calleth Scammonia Monspel, and Lobel Scammonium Monspeliens, but Clusus who in his Spanish observations, first calleth it Scammonea Valentinas doth in his history entitle it, Apocynum 4. latifolium, yet referreth it to that of Mompelier as both one : Camerarius and Lugdunensis doe call it Scammonia maritima Monsfeliaca as the learned of Mompelier doe, and use it accordingly: the last is remembred onely by my selfe, who suppose it by being like in forme to the last, to be neere also in quality thereunto. The Vertues.

Scammonye being the basis as I may so call it, of those medecines wherein it is put, there had neede of especialleare to be taken in the choife thereof, that onely that which is fincere and pure, without droffe or adulteration on be used in Physicke; which may be knowne if it be not heavie, or close compact together, but that it be moderately light, with some small holes or hollownesse heere and there therein; and that it be smooth and plaine in the breaking, and not in grumes or knots, or having fmall stickes or stones in it; somewhat cleare and blackish alfo, but not of a deadish darke or evill favored colour, and that will be made quickely into a very fine and white powder: this I mention comparatively, for it will be a very hard matter, for any to know the best by relation, but by inspection; and chiefely by comparison of the good and bad together, that so you may learne to know eighter of them at the first sight. The doss hereof as it is appointed by Diescorides and others, doth to sarre exceede the proportion of our moderne Phylitians, that it hath made Pena to doubt, that the Scammonye in Diofeorides time, was more corrupt, and encreased with other things than ours is, because he gave so much, and we doe give folittle; and Matthieles on the otherfide to doubt, whether wee have any fincere Scammonye brought unto us at all, or else that the text of Dioscorides is corrupt, wherehe appointeth a dramme or foure obolos, that is, two fcruples to be taken at a time; and he fetteth downe also, that if a purging medicine be required to be effectuall; you should take 3 aboli, that is halfe a dram, of Scammonye, 2 oboli; that is one feruple of blacke Helleber, and one dram of Alors, all thefe to be taken together at one time: but the greatest doss now adayes exceedeth not halfe an obelses to altrong body, and leffe to the weaker, or more tender. Pena in his diligent observations, and declara-tions hereof set downe in his Adversaria, hath caused all whom it may concerne, both to understand the shoyle of this Scammonye, as also thereby to bethinke them of the sincerity of other drugges; and that as he guesseth the quantity of Scammonye is fogreat, that is spent in all countries, which is made onely in one, that unless the quantity were sugmented by mixture, there could not be fufficient fineers and pure juyce, to ferve them by much; and although in former ages, and even in our former times, there hat beene much faile and corrupt Drugges, because it is not expected by the state of th and although in former ages, and even in our former times, there hath beene much falle and corrupt. Lyngges, brought into Europe, and all the countries thereof farre and neere: yet the skill and curiofitie of these times is such, that our Merchants taking onely the best for us of all forts, and refusing the course, that I thinke lessessed, if not worne out, that sophisticating art in the matters thereof, when they see that none but true and sincere is affected and bought; the worst to lye on their hands untill it grow better: It purgeth both slegare, yellow choice; and watery history world world but still been indiscretely or catelestely given without the respect, it will not onely trouble the stomacke more than any other medecine, but will also scower, free and rate the gutts in Working too for readily, often into blood, and often times causing faintings and swort large. Our Physitiah therefore doe following twe, to any render and gentle body any Scammoniate Electuary.

1. Scammonea Monfpoliaca offinis, & 1. Seeamone Agyptiaca.

Baftard Scammonye of Spaine and Agypt.

TRIBE 2.

are alike, and indeede maketh it his third The Vertues.

Apocynum.

calleth it Volnbilis marina. Baubinus in

his Pinax calleth it Scammonia Monspel affice

nis foliis acutioribus. The other Alvinus

faith the Egyptians call Sechamone, taking it

as I favd before for a kinde of Scammonye,

as by their name may appeare: Baubinus feemeth to referre this to the other fort of

the second kind of Apocynum of Clusius, but

in my judgement he is miltaken, the leaves of this being much longer, than in that, and the flowers differing, which in this is white,

in the other reddish and greene, like to the

narrow leafed Dogs bane for he faith they

These doe purge a little, but to little purpele, none of them comming any thing neere the vertue or force of the true Scammonye; yet they of Egypt doe fometimes use the juyce of their owne kinde, in the flead of the true Scammonye, and to that purpose doe gather and harden the juvce thereof, and keepe it to use when they want better, allowing double quantity for a

and but in pills feldome any at all, so avoyd the dangerous symptomes that often happen thereupon; for Plays, Paulus Eginata, and others show the dangers thereof, and Mesus also declareth three severall hunts or harmes that come to the body thereby, and the remedies of them, which is not from the purpose to bee here set downe. The first is faith he, that it engendreth certaine gnawing windes in the stomacke, so much offending it that it one cureth a disposition to vomite. To be baked therefore in a quince, and some parslye, fennell, or wilde carrot seed or Galanga mixed with it, is the remedy hereof: The next is that it enflameth the spirits, by the overmuch fharp. nesse or siercenesse therein, whereby it readily induceth feavers, especially in those that are subject to obstructions ons, that doe coole and quench the heate thereof, and such are the muccilage of the seedes of Pfillium, or Flea. wort, Prunes boyled or rather the pulpe of them, the juyce, or the Iulep, or the water of Roses or Violen. wort, Primes boyled or father the plane of the prime of the boyling thereof, (that is the Scammonye) you freepe it in the oyle of Rofes or Violets, or in the juyce of a fowre sweet equince, and mingle with it a little Summed or Spedium. A third is that having a strong opening and drawing faculty, it canfeth immoderate fluxes of the belly, by opening the mouth of the veine more than is fit. This harme also is taken away, by mixing aftringent and restraining things with it, such a more than is fit. This nature also is caken away, by infanting artingers and rectaining things with it, fisch a Massicke is, and especially yellow Myrobolanes and quinces, or the juyce of them. Againe, it raseth or shaves the intrales and guttes, by reason of that sharpe juyce wherewith it doth abound, and by which it procure the ments and paines therein, the disease called Dysenteria which were call the bloody slike, and Tenesian, which is a difease, when one defireth to goe often to the stoole, and can doe nothing; but this danger is remedy ed. if movil. fat and llippery medecines be used, as gum Tragacantha, bdellium, and oyle of Almonds and Rose as also the pulpe of prunes, made up with Sugar, the muccillage of Psylinm or Fleaworte seedes, Malticke and quinces taken afterwards, and warme water last of all; all which cause it to passe the quicklier from the slomacke and bowels, and thereby stay it from doing harme; whereby those that are wise, are taught to give the broth of barly, sweetned with Sugar, to drinke to those that have taken thereof: This fault also is helped, if cold medicines as well as hot, being mixed together be given, thereby to yeeld helpe to the heart, liver, and to-macke: thus farre Melues. The juyce faith Dioscorides applyed to the wombe, destroyeth the birth; being mixed with honey and Oxe gall, and rubbed on wheales pimples and pushes taketh them all away: and boyled in Vinegar and annointed, taketh away the Lepry or outward markes in the skinne : being diffolved in Rosewater and vinegar, and the head moyfined therewith, eafeth the continuall paines therein. A dramme or two of the rootes of Scammonye purge in the fame manner that the juyce doth, if some of the things appointed therewish be given with it? the rootes boyled in water, and made into a pultis, with barly meale, easeth the Sciatica, being layd thereon: it taketh away fourfes and scabbes, if they be washed with the Vinegar, wherein the rooter have beene boyled, and also healeth apostumes. Our English Bindweede hath beene experienced to be purging, the rootes especially being boyled, and the decoction thereof taken in a reasonable proportion. That of Candy is mentioned in the description. They of Mompelier have often used the dryed juyce of the fourth, in stead of the true Scammonye when it was wanting, but in a double quantity, which yet did not worke to effe-Ctually.

CHÁP. VI.

Scammonia supposititia. Supposed or Bastard Scammonyes.

iere be fome other plants to be joyned next unto the true. Scannesge for the firong purging quality in them, but not either deadly or dangerous, as the Apernam is, which elfe for the outward like nesse might be referred unto them.

T. Scammonia Monspeliasa affinis. Spanish Bastard Scammonye.
This Spanish kinde of Climer is very like unto the great Bindeweede, in the branches, leaves, and rootes, but the leaves being somewhat longer, are of a grayish greene colour, giving milke more abundantly that any, and the rootes being small white and brittell, more aboundantly creepe under ground, and quickely over fpread any place where it groweth, alittle peece being left in the ground, will fpring up quickely into a plan ready to clime; so that many being weary thereof, doe arive rather to destroy it quite out of their gardens than keepe it any longer: the flowers are white and starre fashioned, but there come long poddes after them, like unto Periploca or Asclepius, this looseth both leaves and branches, and springeth a new every

2, Secamene Agyptiacum. Bastard Scammonve of Egypt.

This likewife feemeth to be of the same kindred with the former, as by Alpinas his relation may be gather red; for as he faith, the Egyptians with whom he faw it, reckoned it a kind of Scammonye, yet made nogreat use in Physicke thereof. It climeth he saith with many winding branches, having long and hard greene leaves on them, greater than the leaves of Sofeli Ethiopicomo france: the flowers are white but larger than the for mer fort, and bring hard crooked coddes afterwards, two alwayes growing together, like unto the coddes of the Oleander or Rose Bay tree: from the leaves or branches of this plant, sloweth a pale yellowish milker juyce, no lesse hearing and burning the throate than a spurge, this booseth his leaves, but not his brancher ever yeare, fresh springing a new in the spring. The Place

The first, grew about Pincia in Spaine as Cluffins faith. The other in excepts.

They doe both flower in the latter end of Spinimer, and bring ripe fruite in the end of September.

The first Clusius faith he received the feedes thereof out of Spaine, and calleth it Aportion tentalism Language Lobel calleth it Seammone Monfeeliace variety, Dodonaus purceil it for his borner Perspects and II dominanted

CHAP. VII.

Soldanella sive Volubilis marina. Soldanella or Sea Bindweede.

Lthough this plant groweth by the sea side, and plentifully enough on our owne coasts, in many places, and might there fore be remembred among other Sea plants, when we come to them, yet because it hath a strong purging quality therein, I thinke it not unsit to joyne it unto the other of his nature: I will also adjoyne hereunto that kind that groweth upon hills, called Soldanella Alpina or Montana, because the leaves are round, somewhat like unto these.

This Sea Bindeweede hath many weake, flender brownish greene branches, trayling or lying upon the ground. rather than raifing it felfe up, or climing upon other things, whereon are fet divers leaves, not alwayes two together at a joynt, nor yet alwayes single, one at a joynt, which are almost round like unto the leaves of Asabaca, but a littleunevenly dented about the edges, and thicker, every on standing on a long foote stalke, and of a grayish greene colour; among which come forth the flowers towards the ends, every one by it felfe, comming forth at the joynts, in fashion like unto the imall low common Bindeweede, that groweth upon the ground by the way fides, every where almost, but a little larger and of a reddish purple colour: after which come round heads, wherein is enclosed two or three round blacke seedes, the roote is small and long, fpreading a little in the ground, and shooting up diverse heads in severall places: if any part thereof be broken, there issues he whitish water, which as well as the leaves are bitter, salt and unpleasant.

2. Soldanella maritima major. The greater Sea Bindweede.

This other kinde hath likewise divers long slender branches: whereon are set larger leaves, many of them having a division, on both sides the leafe, next the bottome, and many of them but on one side, and many also that are smaller having none at all; yet all of them for the most part a little sinuated on the edges, toward the ends, which are round or with a dent in the middle, making the point feeme double forked, with many veines running therein; the flowers are of a reddish purple colour, and are not bell or cup fathion, like the former, but consist of five somewhat large and long leaves: the heades and seedes are like the other, and the roote creeping a little in the ground.

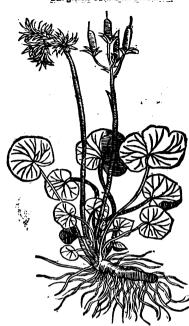
3. Soldanella Alpina major. The greater Mountaine Soldanella. From the likenesse of the leaves, this Mountaine Soldanella tooke the name, which hath many hard round leaves, fet upon long foote stalkes, a little unevenly cut about the edges, greene on the upper side, and of a grayish greene underneath, and somewhat reddish like the leaves of Sowbread, resembling the Sea Soldanella: the stalkes are stender, small, round, and reddish, about a spanne high, bearing source or five slowers are the coppes, every one hanging downe their heads, like unto a bell flower; confifting but of one lease plained into five folds

TRIBE. 2.

2. Soldenella unig. & major maritime.
The greater Sea Bindweede.

3. Soldanella Alpina major. The greater Mountaine Soldanella;





Each of them ending in a long point, which maketh the flower feeme to have five leaves, having a round greek head in the middle, with a pricke or point at the end thereof: the flower is of a faire blew colour, in fome deper or paler, or white as nature lifteth, without any finell at all: the middle head after the flower is fallen night to be a long round pod, bearing that pointell it had at the end thereof, wherein is contained finall greenish feeth the roote hath many fibres, shooting from a long round head or roote. There is a lefter fort hereof as Cluju faith, little differing in funder one from the other, but in the greatnesse or smallnesse.

The Place:

The first groweth on our owne Sea coasts, in many places plentifully, as well as in other Countryes. The other groweth as well wilde in desert places, as in gardens in Syria, as Ranwolfius saith, as also on the coasts of the king dome of Naples, as Imperatus saith: the last groweth on the snowye hills in Hungary as Clusius saith.

The two former flower toward the end of Summer, and their feede is ripe in Angust: the last in the seturall places flowreth not until Inly or Angust, as the snow melteth sooner or later, but in Aprill in Garden.

The Names,

The first is taken of all writers for the most part, to be the $k_{O}^{i}\mu c^{i}$ $\theta_{2}\lambda a_{O}^{i}a$ Brassica marina of Dioscridi, all the markes and notes thereof agreeing with this: yet it hath no resemblance unto any kinde of Colewott as the name should import, yet many authors doe call it Brassica marina, as Matthiolus, Cordus, Gesur, Camira, Dodonaus, and others, and some of them also call it Soldana and Soldanella, as well as Lobel, Casalpani, Tabermontanus, and others. Baubinus calleth it, Soldanella maritina minor: we in English doe call it by divert sames, as some call it Sea cole, according to the Latine name, others more properly in my judgement Convolve sumarinus, Sea Withvinia, or Sea Bindweede, because the branches winde themselves, and the slowers, are like the small kinde of Bindweede, and that it groweth naturally neere the Sea coasts, as also Sea Bells for the like nesses of the sumarinus, and some also call it Tussilago marina, Sea Fole-soote, for the resemblance of the leave. The other Raswolsus calleth Brassica marina genus, as it is extant in the Appendix of the great Herball of Luganels; and Imperatus calleth it, Convolvulus marinus noster; Baubinus calleth it, Soldanella vel Brassica marinus major, and hath set forth the figure thereof in his Matthiolus: the last is called by most, Soldanella Alpina, and some Lunaria minor carulea, in English Mountaine Soldanella, (but not Mountaine Bindeweede, as Gerard doth, because it is no Bindeweede) or clie Blev Lunary or Moone wort.

The herbe and every part thereof as Diofcorides faith, is an enemy to the stomacke, being sharpe in talte, and openeth the belly very powerfully, and violently, and therefore not fit to be given, but unto strong and robustome bodies, and that boyled also in the broth of fat meate, to hinder the violence of its working: the decoding thereof with some Rubarbe, is commended by some to helpe the Dropsie and Timpanie, and the powder of the leaves with Rubarbe, and a few Cubebes drunke in wine, is of the like operation: the juyce also not present

but issuing forth of it owne accord when it is broken, gathered, and dryed, and afterwards relented, and layde as a plaister to the bottome of the belly, worketh upon that disease (the Dropsie I meane) mightily, drawing forth those watery humors: diverse also doe use to eate the greene herbe fasting, to purge them, even as others doe Scurviegrasse: the powder of the dryed hearbe is of very good use, to bring or raise up fielh in deepe and hollow Vicers, helping also to heale them. The Mountaine Soldanella, is of a drying or binding property, good to consolidate wounds and helpe the Sciatica and Goute.

CHAP. IX.

Convolvuli sive Volubiles majores. The great Bindeweedes or Bellflowers.

Here are diverse sorts of Bindeweedes or Bellslowers, some greater, others lesser, of the greater in this Chapter, whereof some of them have beene made mention by former authors, but others not spoken of by any before.

fooken of by any before.

1. Convolvatas Azureus sivecaruleus major. The greater blew Bindeweede or Bell flower.

This greater Bindeweede riseth up with many winding branches, climing and spreading on whatfoever it cantake hold on, that standeth neere it, winding it selfe alwayes contrary to the course of the Sunne, on
these branches grow many faire, great, round leaves, pointed at the end; of a sad greene colour, at each joynt,
where the leaves are set come forth flowers on pretty long foote stalkes, two or three set together, which at the
first are long and pointed, almost like a singer, but being blowen open are like great bells with broad open
mouthes or brimmes, made of one whole lease, ending in sive corners and soulded or plaited so also, and small at
the bottome, standing in small greene huskes: these slowers are of a pale blue colour being in budde: but being open are of a verydeepe azure colour, or blue, tending to a purple, the soulds or plaites being deeper or redder,
which open for the most part in the evening, abiding so all night and the next morning, untill the Sunnes heate
closeth them, never opening againe: after these slowers are past, the stalkes of them bend downewards, and beare
within the huske three or source blacke seedes: the rootes are stringy, and perish every yeare.

2. Convolvulu major purpureus five trifolius. The greater purple Bell flower with cornered leaves.

The growing of this Bellflower is all one with the former, the chiefest difference consisting in the leafe which is three cornered, and in the flower which is deeper, tending to a deepe purple violet colour, and more reddish in the plaites and bottome.

3. Convolvulus trifolius Virginem. Blew Bell flower of Virginia.

This Bell flower or Bindeweede climeth and spreadeth on pales, &c. like unto the former, having leaves very

r. 2. 3. Convoluntis caruleus major folio rotundo five Nil Avicama, trifoto unigaris & Freginaus. The great blew Bindweede, with a round and triparted leafe vulgar, and that of Virginia.

5 Convolvulus pennatus Americanus. The red Bell flower of America.





O,

TRIBE.2.

like anto the last, but smaller, and cut rounder in the division of the lease on each side, and one side also a little longer, bending downewards: the flowers also are much smaller, of a watchet or pale blew colour, changing mon the fading thereof to be of a reddish purple: the seede is like the former but smaller, and the roote periods theth like the reft.

4. Convolvulus Arabicus sive Agyptius. The Arabian or Egyptian Bindeweede.

CHAP. 10.

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The Arabian or Agyptian likewise climeth and spreadeth like the other, with a lease at every joynt standing on a long foote stalke, parted sometimes into five small long leaves, sometimes into more, each one ending in mall pricke, and the one or the other lower peece of the leafe, divided into two parts; at the joynts with the leaves, come forth such like Bellflowers, as are in the former, of a purplish blew colour.

5. Convolvulus tennifolius sive pennatus Americanus. The red Bell flower of America. This Indian kinderifeth up at the first with two double forked leaves, abiding a long time without fading, be tweene which springeth up a stalke, three soute high in some places, branching forth diverse wayes, being of a brownish colour, and spreading it seife as the others doe: the leaves that are set at each joynt, are winged; that is, fundry small, narrow, and long, darke greene leaves, but fresher being young, set on both sides of the middle ribbe, and one at the end, from the joynts likewife rife long stalkes, with two or three or more small long hollow flowers at the end, from the joynts like white rule long italies, with two of three or inore imail long hollow flowers at the ends of them, of the fashion of Tobacco, or the white Iasmin flowers with five points, and not for much layd open as the other Rell flowers, being of a bright red colour, and plained like the Bell flowers, with five chives or threads in the middle, tipe with so many pendents which turne into long pointed pods, continuing long and blacke seede, tasting hot like Pepper, the roote is small and stringic perishing every yeare: the leaves talte a little (weete and nitrous, and yeeldeth a thinne pale milke, when it is broken.

The Place and Time.

All these are strangers, the two first are thought to come out of the East Indies or the East Countrey towards it, the reft are specified in their titles from whence they came: They all flower late, and therefore we can yet feldome get ripe feede from any of them.

The Names. The first is taken by most, to be the Nil of Avicen and Serapio, which they call granum Wil, and Habal Nil. for there is another Nil or rather Nir, because of the blue colour, which is the Anill or Indico of Dioscorides and our times, which shall be spoken of in his place, it is called by some Flos Nottis, because his chiefest beauty is in the evening, night, and morning; others call it Convoluntus Azureus ep carnleus, as they call the second refolim & pupurocaruleus: the third and fourth have their names in their titles, as much as can be fayd of them: the last is called Quamochlie by the Indians, and lasminum folio Millefolii by Casalpinus, who was the first as I take it that wrote of it, Camerarius next unto him in Horso Medica faith, it may not unfitly be called Convolvulus to nuifolius: and Fabius Columna faith, it cannot be more fitly referred to any tribe, or family of plants, than unto the Convolvuli, and therefore calleth it himselfe Convolvulus pennatus exoticus rarior; he that set forth Clasius his Curas Posteriores, referreth it to the Iasmines, calleth it Iasminum Americanum, and so doth Banhinus also: but in the flowers onely is the likenesse of the Islamine, and in no other part of the plant, or manner of growing, all the Is mines being wooddy and perennes plante, and this as the other Convolvali herbaccous & annual; some have no ken it to be the Ligustrum nigrum, that Columella speaketh of, but with little judgement in mine opinion: the Inlians call the first and second, Campana Lazura, that is, Campana carulea, the Arabians in Syria and Egypt Hasmila. The Vertues.

The feede of the first and the fecond also (for they are congeneres) doe purge very strongly, but slowly and oftentimes with great trouble to the stomacke, causing vomitings, yet it avoydeth raw indigested slegme, and melancholy humors, from those that can endure it, and killeth the long flat wormes of the belly.

CHAP. X.

Convolvuli five Volubiles minores. The smaller Bindweedes.

Te lesser sorts of Bindeweedes remaine to be intreated of in this Chapter, whereof there are many and fundry varieties, all of them having a purging quality, more or leffe, as you shall presently hear in this Chapter.

1. Convolvulus Althee foliss: Mallow leafed Bindeweede. This small Bindeweede groweth not high, nor climeth much upon any thing, but for the most part, lyeth with his small slender havrie branches upon the ground, having diverse leaves very thinnely or sparfedly set on them; somewhat broade and long, like unto the leaves of Marsh Mallowes, but smaller, crumpled and cut in on both fides at the lower ends, dented about the edges, and of an hoarie or dufty grayish greene colour, clammye or sticking like gumme to the teeth, sharpe and somewhat bitter in taste, when they are chewed in the mouth the flowers come forth one by one, at the joynts with the leaves, all along the stalke up to the top, every one upon a long stalk, which are very like the small wild Bindweede, that groweth upon the ground:confifting of one whole leafe yet plaited, as it were before the opening into five plaites, and being open have five or ners, as if it had five leaves, broad like a cup or Bell at the brims, and fmall at the bottome, of a fine delayed purple colour sometimes, and sometimes deeper: the roote is small and brownish, creeping under ground, and shooting up heads in other places.

2. Convolvulus minor albus Vulgaris. The common small Bindweede. The common smal Bindweed that groweth every where in fields, by the wayes and hedg sides, formetimes rises up and windeth it selfe, but usually spreadeth on the ground, with long trailing and winding branches, one within another, and leaves fer thereon formewhat like unto the greater white Bindeweede, but much leffer, the flower is for forme like the other white Bell flower either wholly white or the plaites purplish but lesse, made of ore leafe plaited as it were into five fouldes, and opening wide at the brims, after which come small blackish seeds, in small long and round heades: the roote is small and slender, running both very deepe downe into the ground,

and spreading farre abroad likewise, especially if it get into garden mellow grounds.

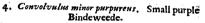
3. Convolvalus spice folius. Lavender leased Bindeweede.

This small bindeweede is as great a plague to the fields, where it naturally groweth as the last: the leaves are long and narrow, refembling Lavender, and the flowers of a deepe purple colour, wherein it different from others, for elfe it is like the laft.

1. Convolvuls Althen folds. Mallow leafed Bindweede.



2. Cenvolvulus minor albus vulgaris. Common fmall Bindweede



This Bindweede is in all things like the fecond, faving that the flowers are either of a pale purplish, or bluish colour, the foulds being white or of a deeper purple, without and white within, and the bottome fo likewife, which is of much beauty.

5. Convolvulus minor Africanus. The small African Bindeweede.

There is small difference in this from the former for the manner of growing, the leaves onely make the variety, which are not divided at the bottome, but whole, and the flowers purple, but bell fashion like the rest.

6. Convolvulus Africanus minimus. The least

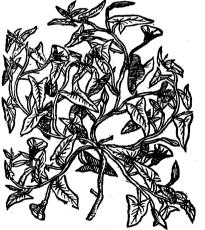
African Bindeweede. This fort creepeth not as the former, but standeth a little upright, or leaneth fornewhat downe upon the ground, like the next Spanish kinde, the smalnesse both of leaves and flowers from the last maketh it noted to bee a severall fpecies.

7. Convolvulus minor Hispanicus caruleus. The blue Spanish Bindeweede.

This Spanish kinde shooteth forth sundry small branches three footelong or more, from the small threddie roote which dyeth every yeare, having fundry leaves fet fingly thereon, fmall and long at the bottome, and broader, and almost round at the end, somewhat hayrie as it were all over: at every leafe for the most part, from the middle of the stalkes upwards, commeth forth a flower like unto the common fort, folded into five plaites, which open into so many corners, of a most excellent faire skie coloured blue (so pleasant to behold, that it amazeth the spectators) with white bottomes pointed upwards and yellow in the middle, which turne into fmall round white heads, con-

teining within them finall blackish cornered seede to be new sowen every yeare. 8. Convolvulus minor Atriplicis folio. Blacke Bindeweede.

If this small Bindeweede meeteth not with hearbes or other things whereon to clime, it riseth up but a little, and leaneth downe againe unto the ground, otherwise meeting with fit things, it will winde with his long stender reddish threddie branches about them, to the height of three or foure foote or more, bearing his leaves singly at the joynts, as the others doe, either formewhat like unto the leafe of an Arvache, or round like unto the wilde blackBrionye, for of both forts there are, but much finallers the flowers are very small and many flanding together along a small long state, that commeth from the joynts, where the leafe standeth, and are of a reddish greene colour, but so small that they are oftentimes not headed, and so quickely faded that they are scarce, regarded: after which come finall blackiffs three cornered feeder, the roote is small and donder, periffring every yeare, and



TRIBE.2.

CHAP. II.

3. Convotunius spice folius. Lavender leafed Bindweede.

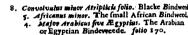


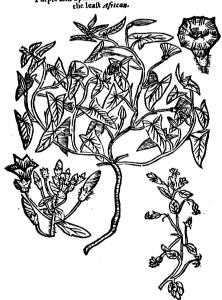
rifing of the fallen feede every fpring, unlesse it be continually weeded out of the garden.

The stalke hereof is much branched, and the branches also much divided, having two small leaves at every joya hoarie, and hairy very like unto Mouseare, the upper leaves being smaller, and the flowers large, of a pale blis colour, spread open like the small Bindeweede: the seede that followeth is blackish browne, one in a small eround head, the roote is very threddie and bushing, yet perisheth yearely.

4. 6. 7. Convolvulue minor purpureus. Caralcus Hispanicus & Africanus minimus.

Purple and Spanish blew Bindweede and







10. Cissampelos altera Anglica minima. Small blacke Bindeweede. This onely in the smallnesse, rising not above a hand breadth high, differeth from the common blacke Bind

The fuft Clufium faith he found in many places of Spaine: the fecond, third, and fourth, grow in fundry Commit

of this Land: the fift and fixt were found by Doctor Boelius, (often remembred both in my former and this or the works in Barbary and brought tous: the feventh was also found by him in Spaine and Portugall: the eight in many Countries of this Land, both in fields and else where, and will bee also found as a weede in gardens to be pulled out: the ninth in Candy, and the last groweth about Drayton neere Port (mouth. The Time.

They flower in Summer, yet some later than others of their kinde. The Names.

They are called Convolvuli & Volubiles, quia crebra revolutione vicinos frutices & berbas implices. Ciufius calleth the first Convious at Ather folio, not knowing to what plant of the ancient is might be referred, unless it might be referred, unless it might be the last one of Plinge, whereof he maketh mention in the 22. chap. of his 22. booke. Gerard much mistooke this plane, calling it Papavor corniculatum minus, but his correcter hath or his 22 chapt or his 22 chapt or the fecond is called Convolvalus & Valabilu minus by most writers, yet some Smilax lavis minus as Dodonaus; and Helsine Cisampelos as
Matthiolus & some others, and taken to be the Scammonea senuis of Plinysthe third is thought by Caffor Durantes to be Camabrica Plinti, and Clusius faith the same likewise: of Corrusus called Scammonea Patavina, of Guilandinut Helxime fans, of Tabermontanus Scammonium minus, and of Lobel as it is in the title e the fourth, fift, fixt. and feaventh, have their titles in their foreheades, as much as is necessary to be fayd of them; the eight is thought and feaventh, neverther the sin their foreneades, as much as is necessary to be sayd of them: the eight is thought of many to be the Helxine of Dissocration, which was called also Cisson in Greeke helium are summed, which was called she to differ from Parientia, called Helxine also, this most commonly growing in Vineyards, creeping up upon the Vines, with a leafe like Ivice Democration in Geoponicia calleth it Malacoting, quasi multis bedera: Lobel calleth it Cisson like Vines are pigies. Dodowan calleth it Helxine Cisson of Convolvulus inger: Tragus taketh it to be Orobanche of Theoporaline, which Gaza translatith Ervangia; of Thalins in Harryna filva, Volubilis media five nigra, Cordus on Diofeorides taketh it to be Elatine, Angullara to bee Centunculus Plinii, and Fabius Calumna calleth is Polygonum Haderacoum: the ninth is so called by Pona in his Italian Baldne, as it is in the title: the last is not spoken of by any before.

The Vertues. They are all of the mature of the other small Bindeweedes no doubt, which is to move the belly : yet Clufius faith the first is used in Portugall, as an hearbe of singular effect to heale all fores or wounds; Ciffampelos, is faid likewife to purge the body strongly, if either the juyce, or the leaves and herbe in powder, be drunke in wine or other drinke. The leaves being braifed and layd on hard tumors or knots in the fieth, distolveth and confumeth them.

CHAP. XI.

Smilax aspera. Pricklye Bindweede.

Here are two forts of this Bindweede, differing very notably both in leafe and fruite, as you shall heare by and by: but there is another plant referred unto them, which is the Sarfaparilla, that is brought from the Well Indies, which I must adjoyne, and speake of it also here:

t. Smiles upper a fruit urabro. Prickly Bindweede with red berries.
This Bindweede groweth up with many branches, where with it windeth about trees, and other things, fet with many crooked practices or thornes like a bramble, all the whole length, bending this way and that, in a securely proportion, for at every joynt it bendeth or boweth it selfe, first one way and then another, having fomewhat a broad and long leafe thereat, standing upon a long foore stalke, and is broad at the bottome, with two forked round ends, and then groweth narrower unto the point: the middle ribbe on the backefide of most of them, having many finall thornes or prickes, and also about the edges; the lowest being the largest and growing smaller up to the coppe, smooth and of a faire greene colour, and sometime spotted with white spots; at the joynts with the leaves also, come forth clasping tendrels, like as the Vine hath, whereby it windes it selfe; the flowers fland at the coppes of the branches, at three or foure joynts, many breaking forth together in a cluftre, which are white, composed of fixe leaves a peece, starre fashion and sweete in sent, after which come the fruits, which are red berryes when they are ripe, of the bignesse of Aparagus berryes or small Grapes, and in fome leffer; wherein are conteined fometime two or three hard blacke ftones, like also unto those of Asparagus; the roote is slender white and long, in hard dry grounds, not spreading farre, but in the looser and moyster places, running downe into the ground a pretty way, with diverfe knots and joynts thereat, and fundry long rootes running from thence.

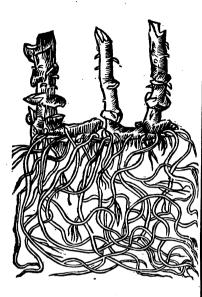
2. Smilan aftera frulla nigro. Prickly Bindweede with blacke berryes. This other prickly Bindeweede, is like the former for the manner of growing in all points, his branches being joynted in like manner, with thornes on them, but nothing to many, climing as the former: the leaves are somewhat like it, but not having those forked ends at the bortome of every leafe like it, but almost wholly round and broad at the bottome, of a darker greene colour alfo, and without any or very, feldome with any thornes or prickes, either on the backe or edges of the leaves, with tendrells like a Vine alfo; the flowers come forth in the fame manner and are flarre fashion, comfilling of fixe leaves a peece like the other, but they are not white as they are, but of an incarnate or bluth colour, with a round red umbone in the middle of every one, which is the beginning of the berry, that when it is ripe, will be blacke and not red, being more lappie or fleshie than the other, with stones or kernells within them like unto it : the rootes hereof are bigger and fuller than the former for the most part, and spreading further under the ground.

The Sarfaparilla that cometh from America into Spaine, and from thence into other Countries, hath beene feene fresh, even the whole plant as it hath beene brought from Spaine to the Duke of Florence, Lucas Chinus his Physician, being by at a witnesse, that in all things it did refemble the prickely Bindweede, and differed in

1. 2. Smilax aftera frince & ness frince follo. Prickely Bindweede, with red and with blacke berries!



3. Smilan afpera Peruana five Sarsaparilla. West India Sarsaparilla.



Buenas noches Hilfanu. The heades with feels of the true Sarfaparilla as it is supposed.



nothing from it. Matthiolus setteth downe this relation in his Commentaries, in the 1 11. chapter of his sift booke of Dioferia, des, speaking of Sassaparilla, what plant it should be, and agreeth with Ghinus, that the Smilax aspera (with red berries, for in not speaking of the other he declareth that he knew it not) was the true Sassa, which both Ghinus and others likewise had proved by many trialls, to be as effectuall to cure the French disease, as the Sassa of the Indies. Prosper Alpinus likewise in his booke of Egyptian plants, declareth that he found in the Island Zacynthus, the rootes of Smilax aspera, whose leaves he setteth forth to bee without prickles, growing by a running river side, to be greater larger and fuller of substance, than ever he had seene them, in any other place in Italy before; and being so like the true Sarsa of the Indies, that he was fully perswaded the Sassaparilla that commeth from Peru, was the bootes of Smilax asspera; the difference betweenethem, in greatness or goodnesse, if any be, to be onely in the climate and soyle; and saith that an Apothecary in that Isle,

had gotten much money thereby, both by his owne practife, and the fale of them to others for Sarsa: and sith moreover that he saw himselfe, in some bundles of the Indian Sarsa, some of the rootes, that had the knoss at hem, as the Smilax aftern hath, and some leaves therein also like it, which my selfe have sometimes seeme in them likewise. Gabriel Fallopius likewise in the booke that he wrote of the cure of the French disease, in the chapter of Sarsaparilla faith thus; I was perswaded saith he, and stood in that opinion along time, that the Sarsaparilla, was the roote of Ebulius or Wall worte, luntilla Spaniard that brought the whole plant unto the Dult of Florence, made my errour knowne unto my selfe, for I saw it to be the roote of that Smilax aftern, that Dissorties and other the ancients make mention of in their writings; and was better confirmed in my opinion, by the experience I had thereof, in curing diverse about Pisa as persective of the French disease, by the rootes of this Smilax as person, which I caused to bee digged up for my use, growing on the hill of S. Insian, as with the rootes of Sarsaparillas for two yeares while I sayed there to practice Physicke; which opinion also Amatus Instanting and Physitian of good note, although a lew, construct in the fift booke of his Centuries. Alpinus also sheweth another note of difference, in the rootes of Smilax aspers, whereat many in his time stumbled; for they saw the rootes of the other to be long and smooth without any knots: to enforme you therefore throughly herein, and take away this doubt: he sheweth that the suffice of Smilax aspers, are downe right, short, and sail and take away this doubt: he sheweth that the suffice occasion of Smilax aspers, are downe right, short, and sail

joynts or knots, from which joynts or knots, shoote other rootes or strings, which in dry grounds, are but small joynts of Knos, and in the more moyft and mellow, are greater and longer, without any joynt at all in them, (as is to be seen in the rootes of many other plants, whole rootes have many strings) and that these rootes are las is to be which are like the Sarfaparilla, and not the first, which are short and full of joynes: and that the smalnesse of the rootes of Smilax aftera, growing in Italy, or other dryer Countries, must be rather imputed to the climate or the roote of the chimate and foyle, rather than any thing else: by this narration you may perceive the judgement of the elder times, and likewise their practise to use Smilax aspera instead of Sarsaparilla, for the diseases whereunto Sarsaparilla is incomer but I verily believe that the plant of Sarfaparilla, that groweth in Pern, and the Well Indies, is a Decuproperties that the same of the smiles after a so notably as the Mechacan from our Brionye and may very well be that plant that Simon de Towar, chiefe Phylitian of Sevill in Spaine, fowed the feedes of, and had it growing with him: and of the fee d that he fent to Claffus under the name of Convolvulus percerinus, did one plant likewife foring for a yeare with Honestus Lopes, in the low Countries, to whom Clustus had imparted some of Tovers feede, but perished at the first approach of winter: the descriptions of both Tover and Clusius, in their manner of growing, are fet forth by Cinfus, in the fecond booke and 18 chapter of his Exotickes or strang things, which I thinke not amisse here to relate unto you, yet contracted into one, least it should bee too tedious to see them downe both particularly : Having put the feede into the ground, the first two leaves that sprung (fay Tover and (lufius) were very like the first two leaves of Campanula Indies, the blue Bindweede (and such likewise doth the feeds of Mechoacan yeeld, at the first springing saith Tovar) the roote afterward saith Tovar sent forth many branches, which woond themselves, very much about the poales that were set for them to clime on, like unto Smilax aftera, having fuch like leaves alfo, but greater and fofter; the branches had crooked thornes or prickes, growing on them likewife as the Smilax after a hath, but fewer and nothing fo sharpe: that of Honestus Lopet faith Cistins, forang up with many branches, winding it felfe also about the poales, that were stucke into the ground by them; having fome tender prickes like thornes growing on them, effecially at the joynts, which were (faith he) nothing but the first sprouting of rootes, which no doubt would have taken hold of the ground, if earth had beene put unto them; it had very greene leaves faith Clufius, like unto Bindweede, but longer, and cornered like wie leaves, ending in a long point, like to the leaves of Smilax aftera; the flowers faith Towar were great and white, every one as bigge as a middle fifed dish, which opening in the morning did fade at night; from whence the Spaniards called the plant Buenas noches, that is, good night: the plant of Honestus Lopez laith Clusius, brought forth buddes for flowers, but could not bring them to perfection, the earely trolts destroying the whole plant: Clofins faith that he had a small branch with three heades of feed thereon, (whose figure I heregive you) the larges that ever he saw in that kinde, for it had five leaves a peece, every one almost an inch broad and long, which feemed to be the cup of the flower and fruite, every head which was three square and skinnie, had within it three round feede, as big as great peafe, of a smoakie or brownish colour. The report of Master White a Painter, upto Master Gerrard, as he setteth it downe in the chapter of Sarsaparilla, is somewhat to this purpose; that it is the roote of a shrube or hedge tree, like unto Hawthorne trees with leaves like Ivye, the comparison unto Hawthorne is rude, according to his skill, but it seemeth the branches abide and perish not, there fpreading very much: the leaves are better refembled: but flowers or fruite he remembred not. These descriptions doe feeme unto me, (although no mention of roote be expressed in the relation) very probably to set tions do the net of the continuous no mention or roote be expended in the relation) very probably to let forth the growing of Sarsaparilla, whereof no doubt Simon de Tovar, if he had lived longer, had given Clussus better information: Baubinus in his Pinax, maketh it a third species of Smilax asspera; calling it tertia Smilax asspera lodge to the continuous time no doubt will declare the truth hereof more plainely, yet it might be hastened, if there were in any eminent person, any such ingenuity of spirit, as to cause such things, that are rare to be sought out, and brought home (and many such there are in Italy, as at Florence, Rome, Venice, Padon, and many other places, that have their gardens stored with all the rarest plants they can heare of, and brought thither) and then frare, diligence and experience had the ordering of them, after they were brought, they might make them famous that procured them, and be the meanes of a great deale of knowledge to others, for the true declaration of fuch things, as are either doubtfull or hidden in the course of Physicke.

The Place.

The two first grow in Italy, Spaine, and other the warmer Countries, whether the continent or Isles, throughout Europe and Asia: but the third is found onely in the West Indies; the best commeth (as it is sayd) from the Honduras, others not so good from other places there, as the fertility or the barrennesse of the ground, and the temperature of the climate, afforder in meanes thereof.

The Time.

In the hotter Countries these flower, and bring forth their berries timely enough in the yeare, but in these colder Countries, without conveniencie to keepe them in the winter, the frosts will soone consume them,

The Names.

The word Smilax is diversly taken and with diverse significations among writers; it is taken for two forts of trees, it is likewise taken for three sorts of herbes. Theophrassus maketh mention of one of the trees, in the 3 cooke and 16 chapter of his history, calling it Smilax Arcadum a soft Oake, which is like unto an Ilex or Holly Oake. The other which the Grecians call Smilax simply, is called in Latine Taxus, the Yew tree: the herbes, are first, this here expressed, as well as the other more gentle sort, which is the common Bindeweede, this the Grecians call outhat regysia Smilax aspera, as they call the other outhat have Smilax lavis sine lenis, and the other the Grecians call outhat smilax smilax borensis, which is Dolirbus or Phaseolus, the French or Kidney Beane, as shall be shewed in their severall places. This Smilax aspera is called also of Galen in his seventh booke of simples Milax aspera. Theodorus Gaza the translater of Theophrassus, interpretent it Hedera Cilicia, following Pluse, who saith in lib. 26.c. 35. that the herbe called Smilax which is like unto tvye, and came first out of Cilicia, but is more frequent in Greece, bath thornie branches, &cc. Plinye also calleth it Nicophoros lib. 24. thinke first of all distinguished it by the berries, calling the one rustile fruits, and the other migro, when as they might as well be distinguished by their leaves, the red berryed as I take it having thornie leaves, and the other

fmooth and without thornes or prickles, yet. Gerards' figures' have both of them prickles on the leaves, calling the one Luftanica and the other Germanica, whereas it is that one and the fame plant; growing in deverall Computers: Trapus feemeth to bee doubtfull of Diofeoride this Smiller after a thinking Lopalite the Toppe to be it. Hobe's calleth that with blacke berryes Smillar after a floid Smillar after a feet or genera. And trie very likely to be that kinde that Alpinus faith, he found with to large and great rootes, as is before expredied; and others to much commend to be used inflead of Sarfaparilla. The Sarfaparilla or Sarfaparilla is folly. It a Spanish word which the Spaniards imposed upon this, when they fift faw it in the West Indies, because they judged thems which the Spaniards imposed upon this who there there there were the safe when the safe and t be both one thing, that is Smiler affers : for so they call it in their language Zarsi or so some write it sors, signifying Rubus a Bramble, and Parilla viticula, the diminister of Vent; a Vine, soif one should an admall Vine. like Bramble; and yet Garcias Lopes Luftianus faith, the name the Indians call it by, doth fignificas much. Some call its Salfaparilla; and fome Smilas Peruana. Mattholus giveth us a figure of Sarfaparilla, noither branches nor leave, having any frew of thorne or prickles at all upon them, which as he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout having any frew of thorne or prickles at all upon them, which as he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout hat he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout hat he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout hat he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout hat he faith he received from Gyprus; and hathout he faith he received from Gyprus; and he faith he received from Gyprus from G naving any inter or thorne of precises at all upon them, which as is in the true Sarjapardag, which as I fand knot or head, from whence the long imooth roots fhould figring; fach as is in the true Sarjapardag, which as I fand before I have often feene my felfe in diverse bundles thereof: but affordly there are diverse forts of Sarjaparda, the best being very large & full with a white pith in the middle, which will rend or slive in the middle which and this most commonly is brought without head or knot, but with a number of fibres on all sides thereof, which must be taken away before it can be used, another fort is not so full and great, yet rendeth or cleaveth reasonably well, and is the most spent, because the most store thereof is brought : the third is a hungry fort; and is of least respect and use, this being asually brought with the heads or knots, to be seene from whence the rootes sprung I fay usually, for sometimes you may finde a head or two among the middle sorts

The Vertues: This prickly Bindweede faith Galin if the leaves be talted they have fome sharpenesse in them; and being used any way they heate. Diosecrites faith that both leaves and berryes being drunke, before or after any deadly posson is taken, are a remedy there against, serving to expell it. It is fayd also saith he; that if to a new borne childe some of the juyce of the berryes hereof be given, it shall not be hurt by poyson ever after: It is given as an Am redote against all forts of poysonous or venemous things. If a dozen or fixteene of the berryes being beaten a powder, bee given in wine, it procureth Vrine when it is stopped. The distilled water of the flowers being drunke, worketh the same effect, and clenieth the raines, and alwageth inward inflammations. If the eyest washed there with, it taketh away all heate and rednesse in them, and if the fores of the legges be washed there with, it healeth them throughly. The rootes as you have heard before, are used by diverse learned and judicion men in flead of Sarfaparilla with as good successe, as if they had used the true; for Sarfaparilla doth not purge its body of humours manifestly as other purgers doe, being generally held not to heate, but rather to dry the humor, yet it is wel perceived that it spendeth the humors, by a secret and hidden property therein, whether by purging a walting & confuming them much wherof is performed by fweating which it provoketh notably if it much tied now adays in many kinds of difeafes, namely in all cold fluxes from the head & braine, rhumes and catarrhes, and fo all cold griefs of the (tomack, and expelleth winde very plentifully both from the (tomacke and mother: It le-peth not onely the french difease, but all manner of aches in the finewes and joynts, all tunning fores in the legs, all flegmaticke fwellings, tetters, or ringwormes, and all manner of fpots and foulenesse of the skin: it is not conven ent to be given to those whose livers are over hot, nor to such as have agues. The manner of using itis diver sexcording to mens feverall opinions, for in former times it was used beatento powder and fo drunker others again boyled it fo long untill it became tender, which being beaten or broken, was afterward firayned into the decodi-on, making a kind of thicke drinke like a creame. Some agains and that most usually boyled it in water, to the halfe, or to the confumption of the third part, as they would have itstronger or weaker; and that either by felfe, or with other things meete for the difeafe attempted and others also put it among other things into drink. either beere or ale new tunned up, to drinke after it hath flood three or foure dayes for Physicke drinke, forth remedy of those griefes, it is conducible as aforesayd.

CHAP. XII

Lupulus five Lupus Salistarius. Hoppes..

He Hoppe is found to be of two forts, one manured for the use and profit of the toppe heads, the other wilde growing in hedges, and other fuch like places of it owne accord; and was no doubt by ordering and manuring brought to be larger in every respect; and more fruitfull for use, such the manured is: I thinke it not amisse to speake of them both in this place, being so neere in some and quality the one unto the other, and not separate them, or trouble two places with them.

1. Lupulus sativus. The manured Hoppe.

The manured Hoppe rifeth up ar the first, with diverse great browne heades, like unto Afparagies but large, which afterwards spreading into rough branches, clime upon great high poles, that are set for them to numero, having many hard and rough darke greene leaves on them, cut into three or five divisions, somewhat like unto Bramble leaves, and dented also about the edges : at the toppes of the branches, which hang downe agains; for the most part come forth many feely heads; being as it were a number of small yellowish greene leaves, growing thicke regetter; from among which come forth the flowers; of a whitish yellow colour, which being past, and the heads changing their colour, to be fornew har whitish yellow, they are fit then to be gathered to keepe: and therethere is a small round seede found therein a therobre is great at the liead, shooting forth many blacking ftrings, taking fall hold of the ground!

2. Lupidari fylve first. The wilde Hoppe.

The wilde Hoppe growerling in the fainte manner, rathping upon crees or ledges, as fluided next unto the with cough branches and leaves like the former: this givet both fluid friendes, and in faire lefte plenty, the the manured doth, yea many times, there is fearfe a held origin felsion a yeare upon diverte; and hereinon filteth the chiefe difference.

The Place,

These plants are more frequent in these colder, than in the hotter countries, which sheweth the goodnesse of God unto us, to provide for every Country, fuch things as are fit for the instentiation of life; for where Vines grow not, and the water too cold and raw, to drinke simply of it selfe, there are these Hoppes chiefely bred to make drinke to ferve instead of wine or water: They delight chiefly, or rather onely to grow well, in low moilt grounds, where they may have moysture enough, and ver not too much; for therefore where they are planted on hillockes, as it were, there are trenches made to receive any great quantity of water, and bee conveyed away, that the plants stand not drowned therein.

The Time

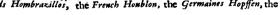
These spring not up untill Aprill, and flower not untill the latter end of lune, the heads are not gathered, untill the middle or end of September.

The Names.

It is observed and much marveiled at, by our ordinary writers, that this plant should not be remembred by Dioscorides, Galen, or any other of the ancient Greeke or Latine writers except Pliny, who doth but onely name it and, number it among those herbes that grow of themselves, and that are used for meate with diverse nations, calling it Lupulus salsetarius. The Arabians have not onely remembred it, but commended the use of it highly for many diseases, as you shall heare by and by.

Mesus maketh it his third kind of Volubilis with rough leaves, among his purging plants: the Greekes at this day call it ξεψων & βρυωγία, Bryon and Bryonia it is likely for the forme of the leaves and running of the branches. It is called Lupulus & Lupus salictarius, & reptitius (quia salit & reptat per arbores, vel quia scandit salices) of all our moderne writers, onely Lobel calleth it Vitis septentrionalium, the Vine of the Northerne regions, and Tragus as I sayd before thinking it to be Smilax aspe-ra: the Italians call it Lupolo; the Spaniards Hombrazillos, the French Honblon, the Germaines Hopssen, the

Dutch Hoppe, and we in English Hoppes.



to be eaten, after the fame manner that the buds of Asparagus are, and with as great delight for the taste, yet they have little nourishment in them: their Physicall operation therefore is to open, the obstructions of the Liver and spleene, to clense the blood, to loosen the belly, and to clense the Raines from gravell, and to cause them to make water in whom it is stayed: the decoction of the toppes of the Hoppes, of the tame as well as of the wilde, and so also the rootes doe worke the same effects, but that they are somewhat hotter than the young buds, which have more moy flure in them : in clenting the blood, they helpe to cure the French difease, and all manner of scabbes, irch, and other breakings out in the body, as also all tetters, ringwormes and spreading fores, the morphew likewife and all discolourings of the skin, and are used in Agues; the decoction of the flowers and tops, are used to be drunk, to helpe and expell poyson that any one hath drunk: half a dram of the seede in powder taken in drink, killeth the worms in the body, it likewife bringeth down womens courses, & expelleth Vrine. The flowers and heads, being put into bathes for women to fit, in, take away the; iwellings and hardnesse of the Mother, and is good for the strangurie, or those that very hardly make their water; the juyce of the leaves dropped into the eares, clenfeth the corrupt fores, and stench arising from the corruption in them; Mesus saith they purge choler, but worke more effectually, being steeped in whey of goates milke: A Syrupe made of the juyce and sugar, cureth those that have the yellow jaundise, easeth the headach that cometh of heate, and tempereth the heate both of the liver and stomack, and is very profitably given in long & hot agues, that rise of choler and blood. Those bakers that will use the decoction of Hoppes, to mould up their bread, shall make thereby their bread to rise better, and be baked the sooner: Clusius reciteth the manner of a medecine used in Spaine, by women leeches, to cure the falling of the haire, caused by the french disease, in this fort. A pound of the roots of Hopps, wel washed & boyled in 8 pints of faire water, to the confumption of the third part, or a halfe if they fee cause, whereof they give half a pint to drink in a morning, causing them to sweate well after into the decoction they put sometimes, two or three roots of parily, and as many of couch graffe, with a few R aylins of the funne. The Ale which our forefathers, were accultomed onely to drinke, being a kinde of thicker drinke than beere (caused a stranger to say of it, Nil spissius dum bibitur, nil clarius dum mingitur, unde constat multas faces in ventre relinquit, that is, there is no drinke thicker that is drunke, there is no Vrine cleerer that is made from it, it must needes be therefore that it leaveth much behinde it in the belly) is now almost quite left off to be made, the use of Hoppes to be put therein, altering the quality thereof, to be much more healthfull, or rather physicall, to preserve the body from the repletion of grosse humors, which the Ale engendred. The Wilde Hoppes are generally used Physically more than the manured, either because the Wilde is thought to be the more opening, and effectuall, or more easily to come by, or that the

owners of the manured, will not spare, or lose so much profit, as that which would be taken away might yeeld;

yet affuredly they are both of one property, take which you will, or can get.

The Vertues.

The first buds of the Hoppes, being layd a while in fand, maketh them the tenderer, and being boyled are used



CHAP.

TRIBE 2.

GHAP, XIII.

Bryonia sive Vitis Sylvestris, Bryonie or Wilde Vine.

1548 Nder this title of Bryonye I must comprehend diverse and sundry plants, some whereof are of one Land, and found plentifully therein: others are strangers comming from other parts: Among which I must remember the Mechoacan of America, a plant neerest resembling the white Bryonic, as you hall heare when we come to it, and some others also that are strangers of those parts.

1. Bryonia vulgaris five Vitis alba. The common white Bryonie or wild Vine.

The white Bryonie or wild Vine that groweth commonly abroad, ramping up on the hedges, fendeth form many long rough, very tender branches at the beginning, growing with many very rough broad leaves thereon, cut into five partitions for the most part, in forme very like a Vine lease, but smaller, rougher, and of a whinth or hoarie greene colour, spreading very faire upon trees or bushes, or whatsoever standeth next it, and twining with his small claspers, that come forth at the joynts with the leaves: at the severall joynts also with the leaves and claspers come forth, (especially towards the toppes of the branches) a long stalke, bearing thereon many whitish flowers, together in a long tufte, consisting of five small leaves apecce, layd open like a starte. after which come the berries, standing more seperate one from another then a cluster of grapes, greene at the fit and very red when they are through ripe, of the bignesse of Nightshade berries, of no good sent, but of a most loathsome taste, provoking vomit: the roote groweth to be exceeding greate, with many long twines or branches growing from it, of a pale whitish colour on the outside, and more white within, and of a sharpe bine loathsome talte.

2. Bryonia alba vulgaris fructu nigro. Common white Bryonie with blacke berries.

This Bryonie differeth from the former white kinde, neither in the running rough branches or in the leave, or in any other thing from it, but in these two particulars : the berries hereof are blacke and not red, when the are through ripe, and the roote is of a pale yellow colour on the infide, and somewhat brownish on the out

3. Bryonia Cretica dicoccos. Candie white Bryonie with double berries.

The white Bryonie of Candy, shooteth forth many long rough trayling branches, in the same manner like the former in all respects, with classing tendrells winding it selfe upon any thing as the other doth; bearing broad leaves with such divisions therein, as it hath, but that they are somewhat smaller, greener, and striped with white lines thorough the middle, as likewise in the veynes that goe to the corners: the slowers likewise are somewhat greater than the former, of a pale whitish colour, standing every one, upon a little longer stote stalke, which, give berryes in their places, greene at the first, but red when they are ripe, and formed in a differing manner than the others. For standing sensitive that the state of the standard state is a sensitive as the best one as if it were but the state of the standard state of the standard state of the standard standa from the others; for standing femicircular upon the stalkes, they are joyned at the bottome, as if it werebut

1. Biyonia alba vulgaris : White Bryonie.

CH AP. 12.

6. Bryonia Sylveftrisnigra. Common blacke Bryonie.





one berrie, but are parted at the toppes into two parts, wherein are conteined two feedes, from wheree rofe the one one the roote is very long, but never growing to be bigger than a mans arme, of a browner colour on the outside, and not so white within as the common.

utifiet, and not write write and a Bryonia nigra Disfortidis. Blacke Bryonie with blacke fruite in clusters.

This blacke Bryonie sendeth forth many long greene branches, whereon are ser diverse broad leaves, some This parke beyond tendent want many long given containing, whereon are let diverte broad leaves, fomewhat long pointed and not divided on the edges at all, of a fad or darke greene colour, having at the joynts with the leaves calping tendrells, whereby it winders it felfe about what foever it meeters with, towards the toppes come forth likewise long bunches of whitish mossie flowers, which afterward turne into berryes, greene at the fift, and blacke when they be ripe; the roote is somewhat great and blackish on the outside, but of a yellowish colour on the infide, full of a clammic moyst humour or juyce, that will cleave to your fingers.

5. Bryonia nigra baccifera. Blacke Bryonie with fingle red berries.

This kinde of Bryonie hath many long and square branches, more hard or wooddy than the last, winding themselves about every thing that standeth next unto them, but hath no classers at all, the leaves are somememicives and the transfer of the finding colour, a little unevenly dented about the edges, and flanding upon long foote stalkes: towards the toppes of the stalkes, at the joynts with the leaves, come forth white flowers, every one flanding on a short stalke, which afterwards give single berries, greene at the first; and red when they are ripe, little lesse than Cherryes, wherein are contained source or five somewhat large round and blacke feede: the roote is great thicke and long, fomewhat like the laft, and having fuch like clammie juvee within it as it hath,

6. Bryonia nigra sylvestris, sive Sigillum Santta Maria. Common blacke Bryonie or our Ladies fignet, This kinde of Bryonie hath also long trayling branches, without any clasping tendrills, (in all places that I This kinds or bryonic hact also long traying branches, without any chaping tenurins, (in an place that have feene) whereby it might faften and winde it felfe, the leaves are fomewhat broade and like unto the leaves of the roughor prickely Bindeweede, ending in a fharpe point; the flowers come forth at the joynts upon long stalkes, many clustering together, in long thinne or sparfed clusters, every one consisting of five small white leaves, and after they are fallen, there come in their places, small berries, red when they are ripe for the most part. or changing somewhat blackish, in some places by standing long: the roote is brownish on the outside, and white within, somewhat great if it grow in moyst grounds, but much smaller or whiter, in hard drye or stonie places, as Dalechampius faith; of a little hot and sharpe raste.

7. Bryonia alba Peruana sive Mechoacan. The Mechoacan of Peru.

The Mechacan of Peru that hath growen in these parts, sendeth forth divers darke gravish long branches, winding themselves about Poales that are set for them, or any other things that are next unto them, whereon doe grow faire broad leaves, pointed at the ends, very like in forme, unto the leaves of the last recited Ladies seale, out of a darke greene colour, thinner and harder in handling, feeming fo dry as though they had no juyce in them?

the flowers are many, standing in long clusters, yet every one bigger than any of the former, (of a fullen yellow colour in the Indies as Monardus faith, and as large as an Orenge flower, with an umbone in the middle, which afterwards becommeth the fruite, and being ripe is as big as an hasell nut, divided by a thin kinne in the middle, in each side whereof lye two blacke seedes of the bignesse of pease) of a darke whitish colour in the warmer Countries of Europe, but not with us, yeelding berries and feedebut not so large: the roote growth to be as great as any Bryonie roote, being not bitter or loathsome to taste, as it is, but rather altogether without either taste or smell, having many circles in it, as may be difcerned in the dry rootes, that come

over tous, and may easily be brought into powder.

8. Mechacan/ylvefiris. Wild Mechacan.

This wild kind of Mechacan is altogether like the other.

Mechagani radin. The roote of Mechoacan,



7. Bryonia alba Peruana fine Mechoasan, The Mechacan of Peru.



TRIBE.2.

Снар. 12.

both in manner of growing, with branches, leaves, flowers and rootes, but leffer in every particular, and the roote (wherein is the chiefest difference) being sharpe and loathsome, procuring vomiting and troubling the stomatke when it is taken, as meh as any ordinary Bryonie can doe. 9. Mechoacan nigricans five Ialapium. Blacke Mechoacan or Ialap.

Although we have not feene this Ialap grow withus, or have heard it to grow in any these parts of Empy, neither are assured that the plant thereof is of this family, more than by conjecture, and fight of the dryed roots. (brought unto us as a Merchandise and a purging roote) being somewhat like in vertue and in forme unto the inaller peeces of the former Mechoacan: yet I thought good to make mention of it in this place, among the reft of this kinde, both to let it be knowne to the world, and to excite some one or other to get the seede, or the

greene roote, that by fight thereof growing fresh, we may know to what tribe or family it doth belong : It commeth to us in finall thinne pecces, fome greater fome smaller, yet nothing so large as the greater, but rather as the smaller peeces of Mechoacan, of a brownish blacke colour, somewhat more solid, hard, compact, and gumme withall for out of it will rife a black gum, being layd on a quick or burning coale, but not (flame in any that I have frene or tryed) and of no unpleasant taste; but sticking a little, in the teeth when it is chewed.

The Place.

The first groweth on bankes or under hedges, throughout this whole Kingdome. The second groweth in some Countries of Germany, Bohemia, &c. where the former white doth not. The third groweth plentifully Candy, from whence Honorius Bellus fent the feed thereof to Clufius and others. The fourth Gerard faith ground in bushes and hedges, almost every where, but herein I am fure he is much mistaken, thinking that our ordina blacke Bryonie is this of Diofeorides for I have neither found it my selfe in any place, nor understood of acre tainty from others, that they have found any with blacke berries and a blacke roote; and I finde fome good as thours doe doubt, whether the right be to be found or no. The fift Baubinus laith was found in the woodst Huningen a village in Germany. The fixt is found wild in many places of our owne Countrie as well as in Italy as Matthiolous faith, or in France and Germanie as Lobel faith. The feaventh as Monardus faith, groweth interprovince of Mechoacan 40 miles beyond Mexico, from whence it was first brought into Spaine: but afterward, both more plentifully, better conditioned and of more effect, was brought from the firme or maine land of Nice raqua and Quito. The eight Mon. rdus faith was brought from the promontory of S. Helen, which is on the fame continent with Nicaragua. The last is likewise brought from a place inthe Indies, called Chelapa or Calapa from whence also-it tooke the name.

They doe all flower in the monthes of Iuly and August, some earlyer or later than others, as their originally from colder or warmer countries, and their feede if they give any ripe with us, is perfect foone after. The Names.

It is called in Greeke durino reuni Vitis alba . Vitalba fic dieta non quod fit vitis fed quodei fimilis, as all Browia a Coin forte quod est pullulo, extollo, exalto, quod in vicinos frutices scandens se extollat atá, late pullulet : is likewise called Vinoter, psilotrum quod ex ejus acinis coria depilari ac confici possunt, in Latine of some Vitirel of others Rorastrum, of Apuleius Apiastellum & Vva Taminia, but of most Vitis alba, Bryonia, and Bryonia alk. The second is called Bryonia nigra, Vitis nigra, & Vitis albabaccis nigris, and onely distinguished from the sit. by the colour of the fruite and roote, for that it is but one kind, differing by the nature of the climate where groweth. The third is called Bryonia Dicoccos of Honorius Bellus, who as I fayd before, first fent it from Cont, Baubinus calleth it Bryonia Cretica maculata. The fourth is called in Greeke auning unadra, in Latine Vin nigra, (ita dicta ab acinis radiceque nigris, & quod vitis similitudinem habet) Bryonia nigra & Vitis Chironia, 🗯 true kinde of Dioscorides, whose branches having tendrels, whose leaves being Ivye like, the berries and rose blacke, is knowne to very few. The fift is called by Baubinus in his Prodromus Bryoma syl, baccifera, in his Pine, Bryonia lavis sive nigra baccifera. The sixt is taken of most writers to be Vitis nigra, or Bryonia nigra of Dioscoria, as Matthiolus, Anguillara, Lacuna, Gefnar, Castor Durantes, Lugdunensis, Tabermontanus, and Lobel. Dodona calleth it Tamus & Visis fylveftris, but faith it differeth from that Vitis fylveftris that is called Labrufca, which differeth little from the true manured Vine; but that it groweth wild and beareth few or no grapes : Some Dodonaus call it Vitis Taminia, and the berries Vva Taminia, yet some would appropriate that name to the Bryon alba: it is in most of the Apothecaries shoppes in Italy, France, and Germanye called Sigillum Santta Maine Beat & Maria: Some likewise would have it to be the Cyclaminus Cissanthemos of Dioscorides, which it cannot be, for he faith the roote is unprofitable, which this is not, and others to be Pliny his Salicastrum; both which at more truely referred to the Dulcamara or Solanum lignofum. Gerard is much deceived in thinking Cyclaminu altera Dioscoridis, to be a kinde of Cyclamen. The seaventh is called of most men Mechoacan, from the place what it grew, yet Monardus faith the Spaniards that used it, called it Rhabarbarum from the effects, and to distinguish it, called it Mechoacanum Indicum, & album Rhabarbarum, and Rhabarbarum Mechoacanum: Bauhinu: fait it doth neerest resemble the Bryonia sylvestris, and therefore calleth it Bryonia Mechoacana ditta, Dodoneus ratha taketh it to be a kinde of Scammonye calling it Scammonium Americanum but not rightly. The eight is called Ma choacana sylvestris, as a wild and worse kind of the former, and as Monardus saith, they that do once use it, will to ver use it againe, in regard of the violent paines and symptomes it doth procure, and therefore Monardus though it to be rather a Scammonye, and is called of Bauhinus Bryonia Mechoacana Slugstris. The last is called salapim, Ialap, and Gelapo, in different places. Bauhinus calleth it Bryonia Mechoacana nigricans. The Arabians callet white English Alfesera, the Italians Vite bianco & Zucca salvatica, the Spaniardes Nueza Blanca Bryonia nd Norca blanca, the French Coleurees and Fenardens, the Germanes Stick murta. Hunds raben & Tenfels Kirsche, the Dutch Witte Bryonie, and we in English Bryonie, White Bryonie, White wild Vine, and Tetter berries.

The Vertues. The roote of the white Bryonie purgeth the belly, with great violence, troubling the stomacke and hurting is liver, wherefore it is not rashly to be taken, but as Mesues adviseth, some spice is to bee added to it, or low Masticke, Quinces or other such like astringent and strengthening thing. The first and tender shootes, as Disfer rides and Galen fay, were used in their times to be eaten in the spring, both to purge the belly and to provide urine, and is faye to be also used in our times in other parts, but not in our countrie, who delight not in so bine,

but in more pleasant sallets: By the strong purging quality of the roote, it may bee profitable for the diseases of the head, as the falling sicknesse, the diffinesse and swimmings in the head and braine, by drawing away much fleeme and rheumatick humors, oppressing those parts, as also the joynts and sinews, and is therefore good for palnegure and transfers, and fritches in the fides: in purging the belly of waterish humors it is good also, as fame fay, against the dropsie, and in provoking Vrine: it also clenseth the raines and kidneyes from gravell and the Rone, by opening the obltructions of the spleene, and wasteth and consumeth the swellings & hardness thereof. It clenfeth the mother wonderfully, in helping those that are troubled, with the rising and suffocation thereof. by drinking once a weeke, of the wine wherein the roote was boyled, going to bed, and expelleth the dead childe. and afterbirth in those those that are delivered, but is not to be used by women with childe, for feare of abortionand another with downe also their courses when they are stopped, by taking a dram of the roote in powder in wine, or string in the decoction of the rootes; it clenseth the chest of rotten slegme mightily, and therefore an Electuary made of the rootes and honey, doth wonderfully helpe them that have an old and strong cough, or that are ready to be strangled with flegme oppressing them, and that are troubled with shortnesse of breath: the same also by the state of the state and ned juyce, is often used to be taken to the weight of two or three graines at the most, in wine or broth, to all the nurroles of purging aforelayd. For outward applications, Diofeorides faith, that the leaves, fruite, and roote, by the farpe quality that is in them, doe clense old and filthy fores, are good against all fretting and running cankers, gangranes and tetters, and therefore the berries usually called of the Country people, Tetter berries, are with good fuccesse, and often experience applyed to them: the roote also clenseth the skinne wonderfully, from all blacke and blew spots, freckles, morphew, leprie, foule scarres, or any other deformity of the skinne whatfoever, as also all running scabbes and manginesse, either the powder of the dryed roote, or the juyce thereof rudely taken, but especially the facula, or fine depurate and hardened white juyce, to be used at all times of the yeare. The distilled water of the rootes worketh the same effect, but more weakely; yet the water is often used to deere the skinne from spottes, &c. the roote being bruised and applyed of it selfe to any place, where the bones are broken, helpeth to draw them forth, as also splinters or thornes in the flesh: and being applyed with a little wine mixed therewith, it breaketh byles and helpeth whitlowes on the joynts: it is fayd that Angulfus Calar, was wont to weare it with bayes, made into a roule or garland, thereby to be secured from lightning. The rootes of the blacke Bryonie are of the same effect with the white, but much weaker in purging choler and flegme and other humors, and provoking Vrine, in helping the falling fickeneffe, the palfie, the paffions of the mother, and the other diseases before mentioned: it doth in some fort clense the skinne of spots and markes. but the white is both more used, and more effectuall; the juyce hereof or the roote it felfe, boyled with wine, and honey, and drunke, and the roote also bruised and applyed with honey, to the Kings Evill, is very effectuall to heale it, and all other kernels, knots, or hard fwellings, either in or about the necke and throate especially, or in other parts: being applyed also in the same manner, to any place out of joynt, is good both to ease the paines, and to confolidate and strengthen the sinewes, that they be not easily againe put out of their place: it is oftenuled also with good successe, being fresh, bruised and applyed to the shoulders or armes, that are full of paine and ach, as also to such hippes or hucklebones, as have the Sciatica, or paines therein the leaves bruised with wine and layde upon the fore neckes of Oxen, that are wrung with the yoake helpeth them. Matthiolus faithe it was reported unto him, that the roote of our fixt Bryonie (which I say is called beyond Sea, Sigillum Beata Maria, our Ladies seale or signet, and which he thinketh to be the blacke Bryonie of Dioscorides) being roasted nthe embers and eaten, is a powerfull medecine, to helpe forward the acts of Venerie, and addeth withall, that texcelleth all other medecines, taken for that purpose; which yet he saith he can hardly beleeve; yet Lobel doth perke him for that report. The Mechoacan is a familiar medecine used of many, especially when we first had it, sall new things are; but now is much neglected, although it be the same, and worketh the same effects: it is given to all ages young and old, and to young children, yea women with childe without any harme or danger. salfo at all times of the yeare, for being without any evill tafte or (mell it may be the better taken of the molt delicate, and tender ftomacke, that doth loath all other medecines: it is most usually being made into powder taken in wine, or if any refuse that manner, the roote may be boyled either in a little broth, (as it was to Queene Elizabeth in her last sickenesse, without her consent or sence in the taste) or wine, and so taken: the dose whereof in powder, is from halfe a dramme to a whole dramme, or a dramme and a halfe or two drammes, as there is cause, respect being had to the age and strength of the patient: It purgeth cholericke and slegmaticke, yea grosse viscous and putride humors, whatsoever in the body, as also the yellow waterish humors of the dropsie, with much ease and facility: it clenseth also the liver and spleene, and like the true Rubarbe strengtheneth the stomacke, corroborating the inward parts, after purging and opening the obstructions of them, it helpeth also all diseases that come from them, as the dropsie: the Jaundise, &c. for it rectifieth the evill constitution of the Liver, by opening and dissolving the hardnesse thereof, as also of the spleene and stomacke, dissolveth also the windinesse and expelleth it; it taketh away also all old, or inveterate paines of the head, by clensing the braine and the nerves, and purging those rheumaticke distillations, and humors that are in them; it helpeth also all paines whatfoever in the joynts, in particular or generall, as the joynt aches or gout, and those of the bladder and raines, in procuring one to make water, and the collicke also, by expelling the wind wonderfully; it helpeth the paines of the mother, by tempering the cold humour, and expelling the windinesse which are the causes thereof: it helpeth the shortnesse of breath, and the old cough: It is also availeable in the French disease, by taking it often as there is cause, and purging the old peccant humors, especially if the disease be not of any long continuance. It takethaway also the cause of old and long lingting agues, whether they be tertian or quotidian or other intermittive agues, caused by obstructions. The Islap is in working and purging somewhat like unto the Mechoacan, but exceedeth it, in working more strongly, and a little more churlishly upon both flegmaticke, and watery humors, yet (trengthening both the liver and ftomacke : the manner to take it is, being made into powder, to drinke it in white wine fasting, yet some take it in the distilled water of Cichorie or Borrage, or else in broth made with cold herbes.

CHAP. XIIII.

Ricinus five Palma Christi. Palma Christi, or great Spurge.

Ecause there be many forts of Spurges, and that this kinde of great Spurge doth much differ from all the other forts, hereafter set forth, I thinke it fittest to ranke it in a chapter by it selfe before the other, a captaine to all the rest; for although the properties be conformable to the Spurges, yet so are not either forme of leaves, flowers, or feede, of any of the foure or five forts, I shall here shew you : Tal. this therefore as the first kinde.

1. Ricinus sive Cataputia major vulgatior. The more ordinary Palma Christi, or great Spurge. This great Spurge, (which doth grow in the warme and hot countries, of Europe and Afia to be as great in the body as a man, and as tall as a reasonable great tree, and is used to be lopped every yeare, whose seed cannot be gathered without a ladder fet thereto, and whose lease falleth not away in the winter as Bellonins saith in the first booke of his observations, the 18 chapter) springeth up in our countrie, to be eight or neere sometime tenne foote high, whose stemme will be hollowed as bigge almost as our ordinary canes, of a brownish colon, with an eye of blew hoarinesse upon it: the leaves that stand both upon the stemme, and upon the brancher fendeth forth, every one feverally, on all fides upon long foote stalkes, are very broad, and divided into fire feaven or into more divisions (representing the hand of a man, with the fingers spread abroad) of a darken deepe greene colour on the upperfide, and whitish greene underneath; the flowers are many round buttons, shoo tingforth together, and frand all along upon a long falke, at the toppes of the frem and branches, confiling many pale yellow threads, which fall away without bearing any feede: but lower upon the fremme or many stalke: and sometimes also upon the branches, breake forth other heades, which are the seede upon long for which opening it felfe, or being opened, there lyeth within it the feede, whose outward huske is discoloured, a sit were spotted and shaped like unto a ticke, which conteineth within it, apretty large, shining round some what long and state feede, of a browne colour, having a white pulpe or kernell within it; of a fiery hot taste, be ning the mouth and throate, of whomfoever shall taste it, but very unctuous or oylie; whereof an oyle is presel which is onely used for outward remedies, for as Dioscorides faith it is cibis fadum; but serveth to burne in lampa in those hot countries, where it is naturall and plentifull, the roote confifteth of many long and great strings, and small fibres, which perisheth with us quickely, after it hath felt the first frosts, and must be new set every year by them will have it, but abideth in the warme countries, as I fayd in the beginning of the description may

1. Richus five Cataputia majos vulgatior. The more ordinary Palma Christi or great Spurge.

. Ricinus Americanus & follum novellus Palma Christi of America, and one of the first leaves.





TRIBE 2. 2. Ricinus major Africanus Syriacus vel Agyptius. Palma Christi of Syria,&c.

Camerarius in his hortus medicus, maketh mention of another fort whose seede was twice so bigge as the for-Camerarius in his hortus measurs; makern mention or another fort whole food a stria. This is very probale to be mer, the colour whereof was not so pale or spotted, and came as he saith out of Spria. This is very probale to be that hot violent fort, that Aldinus in his Farnessan garden remembreth, being brought from £gypt, the halfe part of whose seeds being taken by a strong

Fruelus Ricini Americani. Palma Christi of America feede.



young man of twenty yeares, mightily troubled with the headach, purged him very forcibly and cased his paines, but in that he chewed the seede in his mouth (and did not fwallow it whole without chewing as it should have beene) it inflamed his throate and mouth of his stomacke for violently, that after he had endured an ague, intolerable thirst, and fainting of the spirits, nine dayes after the taking thereof he dyed, not withstanding the care of three Physitions with all the remedies they could use. Of the seede being, fet sprung up a plant greater than the former, whose leaves were larger more crumpled and redder in other things little differing.

3. Minor.
There is another kinde also but lesser in every part thereof, although it grow in the fame ground, whose seede being ripe is evidently ob-

ferved to be much leffer: This is not remembred by any Authour that hath written thereof, before Clufius in the fecond booke of his Exotickes and 21 chapter, and Bestern that fet forth the Bishop of Eystot his garden, in a great large volume, whose seede that we first saw came from the Bermudas, where they made oyle thereof. and grew with us in that manner before expressed.

4. Ricinus Americanus, Palma Christi of America.

The Palma Christi of America differeth from the first, and second fort, not onely in the greatnesse, for as Alomardu & Aldinus fay it groweth to be a much greater tree; than any growing in Spaine, whose first leaves were almost round, & bigger than the first, but those that follow are broad and torne on the edges, into sundry corners, in the seede there is some difference also, which although they be three alwayes joyned together, yet the outer huske is not rough or prickely, but smooth and of an ashcolour, the innermost seede it selfe, being somewhat like the other, but more blacke and not spotted at al, and is as oyle as the first, for thereof as I here, there is made good store of oyle which serveth in the steede of oyle for any outward uses. Clusius remembreth a very small fort of this Indian kind, whose seede is the smallest of all other, even smaller than the former small kinde, which was brought from America.

The Place. The first groweth in Spaine as Clusius saith, to a great largenesse as is before sayd, and in [andy as Bellonius faith, the greater kind, whereof Camerarius maketh mention, groweth in Syria, & Africa, and as Aldinus faith in Agype. The first lesser fort in America, and Guinea as Clusius saith, in the place before remembred. The great kind of America, Monardus saith growth in Gelisco a province of new Spaine, from whence an oyle made of the seede thereof is brought, of muchuse as you shall heare by and by : and the last and least of all other, was brought

from Brafill as Clufius faith in the 25 chapter of his 2 booke of Exoticks the minth fruit.

The Time Those that grow with us flower not untill the beginning of August, and their seede doth seldome come to perfect ripenesse in this Country. The Names.

It is called by Dioscorides in Greeke nin i nejtav. Cici & Croton, a Crotonis sive ricini animalis similitudine. auod refert semen. Arias Montanus in his Commentaries upon Jonas, faith that the hebrew word Kikajon (which is necre the Greeke Kiki) doth fignifie this plant, although S. Ierome did translate the word to be Hedera, and our English bibles have it, a Gourd that was rayled up by God to shelter londs from the heate of the Sun. Jonah. 4. of some Pentadaliylus, by Mesues Granum Regium; Casalpinus from the Italian name Girasole tooke it to be Heliotropium Dioscoridis, but most commonly it is called Ricinus & Palma (bristi, and in the Apothecaries shops Cataputia major, the oyle whereof is known to the most of them, by the name of Oleum de Cherva, yet it is also called Oleum Cicinum, as well as that oyle made of the Indian feed, brought from thence: In Spaine they call the feede of the ordinary as well as the Indian fort, Figuo del inferno, and thereafter fome call it Ficus infernalis. The leffer kinde Clusius faith in the same place before mentioned is called Eraway by the Indians. The great Indian kinde, Clu-I'm faith is called Cureau in America, and we to diftinguish it from the former kind, do call it Ricinus Americus, or Americanus, Palma Christios America. The Arabians call it Cherva, the Italians Mirasole, Girasole, & Cataputia maggiore, the French Palma Christi, the Germanes Winderbaum, the Dutch Molenkruit and Wonderboome, and we in English Palma Christi, or great Spurge. The Vertues.

The feede of Palma Christi is almost wholly used, and the leaves but seldome, yet 30 feedes clensed from the huskes, being bruised, and taken in drinke saith Dioscorides (but Cost eus in his Commentaries upon Mesues judgeth this to be a fault in the writers of the coppy of Dioscorides, setting 30 for 3. and yet that is the utmost, according to the dose of those times as I have sayd diverse times before) doth purge choler and slegme, and draw water abundantly from the belly, provoking Vrine also; which manner of purgings as Dioscorides himselfe confesfeth, doth trouble the stomacke and overturne it mightily: yet with good advise it may be given to strong and able bodyes, with Aniseed or Fennellseede, who are troubled with the dropsie, joynt aches, the gour and science, because it draweth water and flegme very strongly, from the more remote parts. Durantes adviseth some of the

feede to be boyled in the broth of an old cocke, for the same purposes: the oyle he saith of the seede is profitably put into glisters, to open obstructions, to ease the paines of the collicke and windinesse of the mother; Clusius faith he knew diverse Emperickes give of the small seed, that came out of America in a small quantity as a purge indiverse diseases, because by purging the body well, they found good successes, because by purging the body well, they found good successes, because by purging the body well, they found good successes, held it as a secret of worth, which they kept to themselves. Monardus saith that the oyle of the Indian seede, (and other authors say the same, of the oyle of the former kinde) is found by dayly experience, to bee helpefull to many difeases, as well in the Indies as in Spaine; for as he saith it helpeth all diseases proceeding of cold causes, it dissolves tumours and swellings, disperseth winde especially of the collicke and mother, if the places grieved be anointed therewith. and some few drops thereof also taken in a little chicken broth that is fat: it wonderfully helpeth the crampe, and convultion of the fine wes, being gently rubbed on the places grieved, and thereby caufeth the fine wes to be thretched forth, that were fhrunke: by anointing the stomacke the belly or the left fide, where the spleene lyeth, it easeth them of the obstructions in them: it killeth the wormes in children, if either you give a droppe or two thereof, inwardly in milke, or fat broath, or anount the lower part of the belly therewith, it taketh away also the hardnesse of the belly in children, that are apt thereto, or have wormes: the oyle also helpeth all scabs, or running fores of the head : dropped into the eares, cureth the deafeneffe, and taketh away the paines and noyfe therein it mightily clenfeth the skinne from all manner of spots, markes or blemishes therein, as also the deformities of fearres and of the pox: the greene leaves bruifed and applyed of themselves, or else with barly meale, asswageth the inflammations as well as the swelling of the eyes, and the swellings also of womens brelts, after childing; being applyed likewise to womens brests, they doe helpe to encrease milke in them: It hath beene formerly se downe by good authors, that Palma Christi planted in a garden, was a sure remedy against moales, to keepe them from working in the ground but Cameraries disproveth that asseveration saying that they will work in the same manner, although they be planted therein, yea or although the branches be thrust into their surrowes or trenches.

CHAP. XV.

Tithymalus sive Lastaria. Spurge or Milkeworte.

Here are many other forts of Spurge, that are remembred by diverse authors, with whom there is much variation about the true names of diverse of them: some of them are of the Sea, as particularly to be found there abouts: others in the woods and mountaines properly belonging to them some againe onely growing in gardens in these parts, and for the anost part not well knowne essentially of the solo be found, others also of the fields: they have also obtained sundry names, according to their

formes or natures, yet all of them Spurges or Milkeworts: for some fort is particularly called Tithymalus, some of there Lathyris or Cataputia, others againe Esula or Pityusa, and others Peplus, Peplus and Chamassice: and because they are all

of them congeners, that is of one family or kindred, and of one quality or property, which is to purge, I thinke it fittest to remember them all together, yet in severall chapters.

I. Tithymalus Paralius five maritimus. Sea Spurge. The Sea Spurge rifeth up with diverfe reddift wooddy flake a foote or halfe a yard high, fet thicke with leaves, from the botome to the toppe, which are small long and narrow, yethrodest in the middle, somewhat like unto the leaves of Line a Flax, but thick and whitish, full of a white milke if any partit broken, which is so hot, that being tasted, it burneth the month and throate intollerably; at the toppes of the stalkes stand many pale yellowish flowers, with two leaves under them compaining the stalke, as it is usuall to all the other forts of Spurges, and containing them, after which come three square small heads, wherein is conteined round discoloured seede: the roote is long and wooddy, abiding long, and so doe the leaves on the braches not falling away in winter.

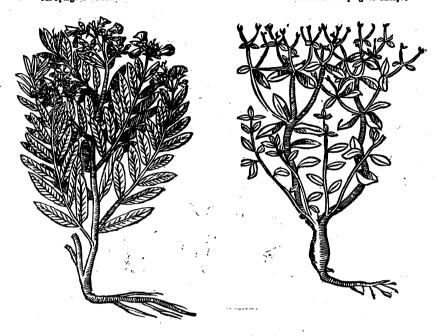
2. Tithymalus maritimus Venetus. Sea Spurge of Venice. This Sea Spurge hath longer or taller and thicker ftalkes, somewhat hollow and reddish, branching forth into diverse parts, befet with small long leaves, but somewhat larger, and more separate than the former, two alwayes standing together all along the branches like Licorice: the flowers are small, pendulous, and of a sad purplish coour, consisting of five small leaves a peec, like a small starre, without any round leaves under them as in the former, after which come such like heads and seed: the roote is great long and wooddy withall, sending forth new branches every yeare.

3. Tithymalus maritimus Creticus spinosus,
Thorny Sea Spurge of Candy.

The Thorny Sea Spurge of Candy, sendeth forth diverse brownish round stakes, whereon are set many which hoary leaves, being small thick and long, as plentifully yeelding a causticke or burning milke as any of the forms: upon the branches stand diverse thornes with the leaves, and likewise the ends of the stakes and branches of in sharpe thornes; under which come forth the slowers, in some whits sharp others purplish like unto the last Taly wall for the forme, and without any cups of leaves under them, which give small round seede like the former the roote is not wooddy as the some but very slessie, especially while it is young, and abiding many years.

2. Titiymalus maritimus Vanetut. Sta Spurge of Venice.

3. Thebyerales maritimus spine fus Cretique.
Thornie Sea Spurge of Candye.



4. Tithymalus linifolius Paralio congener. Bastard Sea Spurge.

This Spurge, rifeth up with brownish stalkes, having many narrow leaves growing thereon, like unto the first Sea Spurge, but somewhat larger and a little broader: the flowers seede and roote are not much differing from

The Place.

The first of these groweth by the sea side, as well in divers places of our owne Country, as beyond the Sea: The second groweth on the shores of the Adriatike sea in many places, and in the Island Lie that pertaineth to the Veneriains. The third in Candy as Honorius Bellus saith. The last in Franconia or Frankeland, neere unto the banks of the river of Mayne.

They flower in July for the most part, and their feede is ripe in August.

The Names.

Tiduard in Greeke is so called as it is thought from 1936 mamma & uard, existofa, quia lattem ab uberibus exisissum reddit, in Latine Tithymalus also and Lattaria or berba Lattaria of giving milke, which is common to all the rest of the Spurges. Some call it also Lattara marina & caprina, both for giving milke as Lettice doth, and that Goates delight much to eate it. They are all in general called Spurges in English, from the purging quality, and Milkewort likewise from the milke they yeeld, which as I sayd is common to all the forts of them. The said Milkewort likewise from the milke they yeeld, which as I sayd is common to all the forts of them. The said of the sayd was called in his time Tithymalus Paralius or maritimus, agreeing with that of Dioserides (which he sayd was called in his time Tithymalus and Mecona) in all points. The second Anguillara thinketh to be Alypum of Dioserides, and Pena and Lobel say, that at Venice it is used as a kinde of Pitypisa or Esula by the Physitions & Apothecaries there, whereupon they called it in their Adversaria, Esularara & Lio Venetorum insula. The third is remembred onely by Bellus in his third Epistle to Clusius, saying that in Candye, (because it is of the kindred of the Tithymals, giving aboundance of milke, they call it Galassivida, as differing from another of that name, which I have shewed you before, in the 22 chapter, of the former part, under the name of Blastaria Cresical spinosa, which Clusius called Lexicium spinosame Cresicum, and was judged of others to be a Verbascum simula simula in alled by Camerarius, Tithymalus simplications, and by Bankinus in his Pinax, Tithymalus simplias linaria folio; by Tabermontanus, Tithymalus anangdaloidet angustifolius.

The Vertues.

The first of these sea Spurges is not mentioned by any author either ancient or moderne to be used in Physicke; for the vehement and sharpe exulcerating quality thereof is such, and so great in purging exceeding other spurges, that it is not safe to use it inwardly, and outwardly applyed it doth burne the skinne, and therefore unlesse to take away fearres, scabbes, or warts, or the like it is not used at all onely Galen saith of it, that the milke thereof mixed with meale and cast into the water, astonisheth fish so much, that it maketh them to rise to the top

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of the water. The second is as I sayd before used at Venice, by the Physitions and Apothecaries instead of Elale (I meane the rootes) in Benedicia Laxativa, purging pils and other medecines, because it purgeth forceably, and with great Violence, as Pena setteth it downe. The third is used in Candy, of the poorer fort as a strong purge, when they have occasion; but the last is not mentioned by those authors that have written of it, what foreign quality in purging it hath.

CHAP. XVI

Tishymalus Characias. Wood Spurge.

Fithis kind of Spurge there are diverse forts, which I entitle Wood Spurge as a difference to be knowne from others, although all of them doe not manually grow in woods. 1. Tithymalus Characias vulgarie. English wood Spurge.

The English wood Spurge, hath diverse tough woody brownish red branches, two foote high or more, bare or naked of leaves, for a space next to the roote, and afterwards let up to the toppe, with many narrow and long leaves, yet broader than those of the Sea Spurge, and nothing so large as the near somewhat smooth in handling, and without any dentes about the edges turning reddish in the spring, and more in the formmer time: a true toppes of some of the stalks, (for all of them doe seldome flower at one, and are very much branched) stand many yellow flowers, whose under cups, that is the two almost round leaves compassing the stalke, are yellow likewise; after which come small round heads, almost three square ftanding up a little higher in those cups, than the flowers did upon little stalkes, every one by it selfe, wherein are conteined small brownish round seede, the roote is long and somewhat woody, speading well under ground. but not creeping.

2. Tithymalus Characias Monspeliensium. Great French Wood Spurge. This kinde of Spurge is somewhat like unto the former, but groweth larger and bigger, having but one of two stalkes at one time standing upon the roote, which are reddish, bare of leaves at the bottomes of them,or the stalke that flowreth standeth harder and larger leaves than the former, which is divided at the toppes into fundry finall branches: whereon grow the flowers, standing in cuppes as the former doth, which are more yellow in some places, and more blackish in others, the seede and rootes are correspondent unto the other.

3. Tithymalus Characias folio lanuginoso. Hayric or downie white wood Spurge. This white wood Spurge, hath stalkes and leaves somewhat like unto the last, but that the stalkes doe never

z. 4. 5. Tithymatus Charachas. Serratus Monsp. Charachas angashijolius. Wood Spurge. Great French wood Spurge. Narrow leafed Wood Spurge.

8. Tithymalus Myrfinites incanus. Hoarie Myrtle Spurge.





rume red, but alwayes abide whitish, and are branched: the leaves also being almost as large, are whiter and forer in handling, with a kind of cotten or hairinesse on them, which maketh them to be the easilier knowne, by that difference : the flowers are of a paler yellow colour, not differing in feede or roote.

4. Tithymalus Characias forratus Monspeliensium. Dented Wood Spurge. This wood Spurge rifeth up with many greenish stalkes, 2 or 3 soote high, whereon are set small long thick far greene leaves, somewhat like unto the leaves of the largest Mirtle, but more pointed at the ends and a little dented about the edges, the stalks are branched very much at the tops, that beare yellow flowers like unto the other, but about the way long, nothing fo hard or wooddy as the former, but as Pens faith having a more fieshy pith in the middle, and a more fost substance without, whose barke doth to neere resemble the Twibish of Alexandria, as no roote can doe more.

5. Tithymalus Characias angustifolius. Narrow leafed Wood Spurge: This small Wood Spurge hath diverse weake branches, that stand not upright, but set thicke with leaves which are white long and narrow, much like unto the first wood Spurge, but nothing so great; the flowers seede and roote differ little from the other.

This wood Spurge rifeth up to no great height, with hayrie stalkes, bare at the bottome, thicke set about the middle, with somewhat hairie leaves smaller and softer than the last, of a blewish greene colour, and smaller upwards, the flowers stand in cuppes as the others doe, of a greenish yellow colour, consisting of foure leaves a pette, bowing outwards like unto an horné or halfe moone, joyning together at the backe of them, with yellow threads in the middle: the feede is like the other: the roote is very small in respect of the plant, and blacke on the outlide.

7. Tithymalus Myrsinites. Mirtle Spurge. This Spurge hath divers whitish branches, leaning downeward, not standing up right, whereon are somewhat thicke fet without order, many smooth and whitish greene leaves, small at the bottome, and larger in the middle, ending in a point somewhat small and sharpe; somewhat like for forme but not for hardnesse, unto the leaves of Knee holme, or Butchers Broome, the flowers are small and yellowish, not so many standing together as the other, else alike, as the scede and rootes are.

8. Tithymalus Myrsinites incanns, Hoary Mirtle Spurge. This white or hoary Spurge hath many upright reddish flalkes, about a foote or more high, whereon are set without order, such like leaves as the last recited Mirtle Spurge, but a little larger, and of an hoary white colour and hayric withall: the flowers are yellow flanding at the toppes of the stalkes like unto it, and the heads triangled bearing the like feede: the roote is small and differeth not much from the former.

9. Tithymalm verrucofus Dalechampii. Warelike Mirtle Spurge. This kinde of Spurge hath finall flender stalkes, halfe a yard high, divided into branches, whereon are let without order, small broade whirish greene leaves, like unto small Mirtle leaves: the flowers are small and yellowish, after which come round heads, standing like small warres, whereof it tooke the name, wherein are smaller feede, than any of the former; the roote is small and not long, with diverse sprayes running from

10. Tithymalus arboreus. Tree Spurge. The stemme of this tree spurge groweth up right, as biggeas a mans thumbe, from the bottome, and being there bare without leaves for almost halfe a foote, then shooteth forth diverse

7. Tithymalus Myrfinites. Myrtle Spurge.



io. Tithymalus arborens. Tree Spurge.



CHAP. 16.

branches, of a fingers thickenesse, whereon are set narrow long leaves, somewhat like unto the Sea Spurge, or rather the marsh Spurge, or great Estala, having larger yellow slowers and seedes, but like the other former form the rootes are not fo great and long as some of the former, yet sufficiently comprehending in the ground, to fa. staine the whole plant, which Lobel compareth to a Myrtle tree, for the bignesse and fashion of growing but no to the leaves.

11. Tithymalus latifolius Hifpanicus. Broad leafed Spanish Spurge. This broad leafed Spurge springeth up sometimes, but with one stalke, halfe a yard high or more, and no branched, and sometimes with more, and spreading forth many branches, from the bottome up to the toppe: the leaves that stand on them, are large and long, of a fresh greene colour round pointed, somewhat thicker fat in handling: and like to the younger leaves of Woade, the flowers are of a purplish yellow colour, like in forme unto the others of this kinde, and standing in cuppes after the same manner: the roote is great thicke and

12. Tithymalus palustrissive Esula major Germanica. Great Marsh Spurge. This great Spurge (which is usually called Efula major, to distinguish it from other Spurges) riseth up with many great round reddish stalkes, whereon are somewhat thicke set, many long and somewhat broad green leaves, neither so broad or long as those of wood Spurge, else somewhat a like t the tops of the stalkes are fur. nished, with fewer and smaller yellow flowers, than so great a plant, would beare shew to have : some flower breake forth alfo below the coppes, at the under joynts, standing upon their stalkes, three or foure together the most: afterwards come small round seede like unto the others, the roote is of a blackish colour on the onfide, and white within, great thicke and spreading diverse wayes, the barke whereof is thicker and more flefly than in any of the rest, and endureth the extremities of the winter, although the branches for the most part neith

every autumne, and rife a new every spring.

13. Tithymalus Helioscopius. Sunne turning Spurge of Wartwort. The Sunne Spurge or Sunne turning Spurge, hath for the most part but one reddish stalke, halfe a yard high, bare of leaves at the bottome almost half way upwards, and then spreading into two or three small branches, wherea grow sparsedly, diverse yellowish greene leaves, smaller at the bottome, and broader at the ends, somewhat like unto Pursane leaves: the flowers are yellow like unto the rest, standing in hollow cups of two leaves a peece, the stalke running through them, as is to be seene in most of the others; the whole toppe or head of flowers fayd to turne with the funne, whereof it tooke the name, the feede is small but round and like the relt: the root is small and threddy, perishing every yeere after seede time, and rising againe of it owne sowing.

This fweete Spurge rifeth up, but with one brownish stalke for the most part, not above a foote high, wherean grow not very many leaves, yet without order, which are somewhat long and narrow at the bottome, and broadeness. der to the middle, yet not sharpe but round pointed, and of a pale greene colour, giving milke when they are

11. Tithymalus latifolius Hiffanicus. Broad leafed Spanish Spurige.



broken, but not sharpe or hot, like all the rest: the toppe of the stalke is furnished with many flowers, fomewhat large, in fome places yellow, and in others reddish, which after give yellow feede, finaller than the last: the roote is greater than it, whose milke is sweete like the leave, and not hot or Charpe, and abideth not but persheth after seede time.

The Place: The first groweth most usually in woods, a

> 12. Efula major Germanica. Great Marth Spurge.



well in our Land as in Germany, Hungary and other places. The second at Mompelier and other places in France, as also in the Kingdome of Valentia in Spaine; as Clusius faith. The third groweth likewise in Spaine and France, as also in Germany and in Smitzerland. The fourth Lobel and Pena fay, groweth no where, but in the Country of Narbone or Languedocke, yet Clufius faith he found it in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine. The fift is fayd by Lobel to grow in Narbone, and Provence, and not to be seene any where else but in gardens. The fixt Columna faith he found on the hils Apprenses in Naples. The seventh groweth as Camerarius faith, on certaine hils in Italy, but in these parts, chiefely in the gardens of the curious. The eighth was fent out of Italy. The ninth groweth in the dry fandy grounds, nigh unto Lyons by the river Rhodanus. The tenth is found onely in the hot Countries of Spaine, Italy, and Narbone in France, and is kept with great care and regard from the frosts of our cold winters. The eleventh was found by Clasius in Spaine. The twelfth groweth in many places of Germany, and as Lobel faith in his observations, in a wood belonging to Mr, John Coltes, nigh unto Bath very plentifully. The thirteenth groweth wilde with us in many and diverse places, as well as in other Countries. The last groweth as Tragus saith, in the moyst grounds upon some of the Alpes in Switzerland, and Pena and Lobel fay in the gardens of the Low Countries, with them that are lovers of plants.

The Time. All these flower in the Summer months of June and July. some earlyer or later than others, and their seede is ripe foone after the first Myrtle leafed Spurge is observed by Camerarius to abide the winter better, than some other, that come from hot Countries.

The Names. The first is called in Greeke nousand acognias & Tithy.

malus Characias also in Latine, that is to say Vallaris, because it usually groweth in the low moyst places of the woods, or in trenches that have been made to drayne the water, and is the first Tithymalus Characias of Dodonaus, and with Lobel Tithymalus Characias Amigdaloides we call it in English Wood Tithymall, or wood Spurge, because it is more usually found in woods, than any where elfc. The fecond is called by Lobel and Pena Tithymalus Characias Monft & Characias fimply by Matthi Lacuna; Louicerus, Lucdunensis, and Tabormontanus, by Clusius Tithymalus Characias legitimus, called also mas & yountus ab ampla & patula coma & Amygdaloides a foliorum forma, by Dodoneus Tsthymalus Characias alter. The third Clustus waketh to be another fort of this second kind, but differing in the smothnesse and woollinesse of the leaves. The fourth is called by Lobel Tiehymalus ferrains Monspeliens, which is the fift Characius by Dodonaus, and by Clusius called Tiehymalus Myrites Valentinus, for he faith the true Myrites of Dioscorides is neither knowne in

Spaine por in France. The fift Lobel in his observations calleth Myrsinites altera, yet saith it better agreeth with a Characias or Wood Spurge, then Mirtle Spurger it is the fourth Characias of Dodonaus, who faith they doe amise, that call it Myrsinies; Clusius calleth it Tishywalus Characiae tertius Austriacus; it is the third Myrsinies angustifolius of Tabermontanus, and by Baubinus Tishymalus Characiae angustifolius. The fixt Fabius Columna calleth Tithymalus lunato flore, from the likenesse of the flowers, and Baubinus thereupon calleth it, Tithymalus falvations lunate flore, taking it to be the Dendroides of Cordus upon Diescorides and the Platophyllos of Anguillara, but with no reason that I know, for it answereth unto neither as you may perceive by the description. The seventh is called famina by Dioscorides, and Myrsinises by Matthiolus, Oesner, Camerarius, Dodonaus, Lobel and others. The eighth Bankinus calleth Tithymalus incanus hir suns, and thinketh it may be the plant, that Camerarius calleth Pityusa Anglica, because Doctor Pennye sent it him; but because it hath leaves so like unto the former Spurge with Mirtles leaves, I have joyned it next thereunto. The ninth is called by Dalechampius Tithymalus verrucofus, and by Banhinus in his Pinax, Tithymalus Myrsinites fruttu verrucoso, and saith Guilaudinus was wont to call it . I ppium. The tenth is called Tithymalus Dendroides by Matthiolus, Gefner, Camerarius and others. Lobel calleth it in his Adversaria and Observations, Dendroides sive arboreus Myrtifolius, Myrthei speciei non a foliu fed a frusice, which as it feemeth made Dodoneus to account it a kind of Characias, and fet it for his third of that kinde. The Eleventh is called Platophyllos of Clufins, who judgeth it to be the right or true Platos phylles of Dioscorides, and so all others since him, because there is not any of these Spurges, found to have so great and large leaves as this hath; although Pena and Lobel tooke the Characias Monspeliensium, to be Platophyllos which afterwards changing their minds, they acknowledged this of Clasius to be the most probable. The twelft is called Esula major, and Esula major Germanica, by Tragus, Dodoneus, Lobel, and Lugdunensis, and by Baubinus in his Pinax Tithymalus palustris fruticosus. The thirteenth is generally by all writers, taken to be the true Helia-Scopius, that in Solffequus of Dioscorides, and by Brunfelfins and Tragus called Efula vulgaris. The last is called by Trages Efula dulcis for the reasons shewed in the description, whom diverse others since have followed: Trages himselfe faith that many would referre it to Miliaria of Plinie, but this may bee plainely seene to be a kinde of Tithymall. Camerarius in his horeus medicus, nameth a kinde Tithymalus arvensis annuus, which hee faith is like





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2. Lathyris major vulgaris five Cataputjaminor.

Ordinary garden Spurge.

hereunto, but fuller of branches, and but an annuall or yearely plant, and that it is not without sharpeness. which Bankinus referreth to the Cyparissia with spotted leaves, as is hereafter shewed: in his Pinax he referred hereunto also, the Puyusa sive Esula minor floribus rubris of Lobel, and calleth it Tithymalus montanus non acres but I cannot so thinke, but take it to be a fort of the small Efula, as you shall finde it in the next chapter savene The rootes of diverse of the Spurges, and of some other plants also, are taken by diverse writers, to be the Tm. bith officinarum, and of the ancients, as the Myrsmites altera of Lobel, being the fift in this chapter, which he sim is taken of some to bee the true Turbith, that commeth from Alexandria into these Christian parts of the world : of the Characias Monspeliensium, Lobel saith in the same place againe, that the rootes be the most like up. to the true Turbith if any be like ir. The Esula rara Venetorum set forth in the last Chapter, is also called be some, Turbith nigrum of Actuarius: but all the best writers say, that the small common E/ula, is the true The petum nierum of Alluarius; whom Mesues, Rhasis and Avicen tollow, the roote of Alpum Narbonensium, a herba terribilis, is likewise called Turpetum album by the same Atharius, in diverse places of his booke, dem, thodo medendi. Mesues againe faith that Turbith is the roote of an herbe that giveth milke, whose leaves are like unto Thapfia or Ferula, Fennell giant, and there upon diverse have taken the rootes of Thapfia to be true Turbih Serapio taketh the roote of Tripolium or Sea Starwort, to be the true Turbith; and lastly the roote of Scammone is taken of some, to come neerest the true Turbith, as hath beene shewed in the chapter of Scammonye here before Matthiolus faith that all the forts of Tuhymall, were indifferently taken and used for E/ala by Physitions and A. pothecaries in his time : but assuredly the Turbith officinarum, which is most likely to be the same of the ang potheraries in his time: our antirectly the Involuno planaring, which is most here of the late of the another ents, is not the roote of any of the Tithymalls, or Spurges, because all of them are hot and sharpe, whiche fresh or dryed, and the true Turbith is almost inspid, and because they being dry break short, without any of those long threds that are in the true Turbith: neither can it be Alypum or Esna: for they are hot likewise: It cannot be the roote of Thapsia, which besides the heate and sharpenesse is too white also and the roote of the true Turbith. is somewhat blackish on the outside, and not so white within as Thapsia is. That Tripolium cannot be it, Liosunda and Galen declare sufficiently, who say it is sharpe in taste, and hot in the third degree, which qualities are no to be found in Turbith. Lastly, that Turbith should be the roote of Scammomye, I cannot thinke, because they do quickly grow greater than the rootes of Turbish, are ever seene to be. The Arabians call Tithymall Xanxer of E. thutia, Mesues Scebran & Alscebran, the Italians Titimalo & Tortumaglio, the Spaniards Lechenersna & Lech tregna, the French Herbe au laitt, the Germanes Wolffs milke, the Dutch Wolfs milck, and we in English Milkewor or Spurge in generall, and particularly Sea Spurge, Wood Spurge, &c. as is extant in the titles,

The Vertues. All these Spurges except the last, are heating and exulcerating the skinne, if they be outwardly applyed, and are vehement and excoriating purgers taken inwardly, without great care and caution : for as Melues faith inhi booke of purging Herbes, they are all offensive to the heart, liver, and stomacke, they breake the veines, share the guts, and heate the whole body so much that thereupon they raise fevers many times: the first ill qualities therefore he faith are taken away if those things be put thereto in the taking, that doe strengthen the heart; live, and stomacke. The second and third are taken away, by putting thereto such things as have a glutinous qualit, and fuch are gum Tragacant, Bdellium, and the muccilage or expression of the seedes of Fleaworte and Purslaine The fourth evill quality is taken away, by mixing cold and moyst things with it, and such are the juycend Sowthistle, Endive, Pursaine, Nightshade, or the seedes of Quinces well beaten with Vinegar. These Tiby. mals or Spurges doe purge with great violence, both upward by vomits, and downeward by the stoole, flegue. ticke humors, both from the stomacke, and from the joynts, as also blacke choller, melancholy, and the dropse, but they wast and macerate the body, and consume generation; 3 or 4 droppes of the milke taken fresh is often put into a dry figge, which is taken by strong Country people, to purge them; but it requireth some caution in gathering of the milke, that they stand with their backes, and not their faces to the winde, and especially the they touch not their face or eyes with their hands. The milkie juyce of them is the strongest worker; the steds and leaves are next in quality thereto, and the rootes of most are of the same operation, but not so strong; yet and teaves are next in quanty thereto, and the rootes or most are or the same operation, but not so strong; yet they being boyled in Vinegar helpe the toothach, especially if they be hollow, and the milke put into them, to as it touch not any of the other teeth or gummes, doth worke more effectually and speedily; the same milke lay also upon any hairy place, taketh away the haires; but it is necessary that it lye not long at a time, as that the place be anointed with oyle of rofes, and Nightshade quickly after; the same also taketh a way callous knots, and allother callous or hard kernels, or cornes of the feete, or other parts of the body, if they be first pared to the quick, and fome thereof dropped on or layde to: the same also boyled in some oyle of bitter Almonds, clenseth the skinne of the markes or scarres that come of fores, as also other deformities and discolouring of the skinne, and the scabba the markes of tearres that come or loves, as and other deformatics and disclosuring of the skinne, and the leaves and fourfes of the head: The Myrtle leafed Spurge is effectuall in all these diseases, excepting vomiting where in it is weaker. The rest are all of a like quality, but the Helioscopius is the weakest; yet the leaves of the grater forts in generall, although some attribute it to the broad leafed Spurge onely, cast into the water, caster the state of the water of the water of the water of the state of the water of the wat the fifth therein, to rife up to the toppe thereof, which lying thereon as halfe dead for a while, may be easely to ken with ones hand or otherwise. A lye made of the ashes of them, and the ashes themselves also, are answersble to the same effects before set downe in many things. The sweete Spurge as Tragus faith doth strongly provoke vomitings, if the roote thereof be taken inwardly. The outer barke of the roote, being steeped a day and night in Vinegar, and then taken forth dryed and powdered, halfe a dramme of that powder taken in wine or honyed water, doth purge all waterish humors downewards, as also choller, and is very profitably given to those that have the dropfie, the roote also wonderfully sodereth and healeth all manner of greene wounds. Traguralfo sheweth the manner of making certaine pills, that are very effectuall for the dropsie, and those that are shortwinded, which may be taken as he faith without either paine or danger. Take of the rootes of Efalls prepared a aforefayd halfe an ounce, of aloes one ounce, of Masticke one dramme, these being beaten into powder eachb! it selfe, are to be made up with Fennell water into great or small pills,

CHAP. XVII.

Latbyris five Cataputia minor. Garden Spurge.

Nto these greater Spurges I must adjoyne this other kinde of Spurge, which by all authors both before and fince Galens time, was accounted to be neerest unto them, and yet differing from them, and there is forefitted to be expressed in a Chapter by it selfe: yet hereof there are two or three sorts observed, one greater than another, as shall be presently shewed.

Tashweis major hortensis. The greater garden Spurge.

The greater of these garden Spurges rifeth up, but with one hollow straight whitish stalke, as big as a finger. maddowed as it were over with browne, on which grow up to the toppe, for the first yeare, many thicke fat long and somewhat narrow leaves, of a blewish greene colour on the upperfide, and more whitish underneath, fomewhat like unto Willow leaves for the forme, yeelding milke as plentifull as any of the

rest: the next yeare after, it divideth it selfe, into many small branches, with smaller leaves at every partition, every part thereof veelding milke, as the others doe: the flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and frand in cups like the former forts, but are smalher than many of them, yeelding fweete, and nothing fo hot and burning feede, in three fquare heads, fornewhat like unto those of Talma Christi, but round and bigger, than any of the former Tithymalls or Spurges, which in the hot Sunne will cracke and leape out of the huskes: the roote is long and wooddy, perithing as some as it hath given seede, and springeth againe of it owner feede, that is suffered to fall.

2. Lathyru minor. The leffer garden Spurge.
The leffer kinde of garden Spurge is to like unto the former, that I shall neede but onely to tell you, that it is the very same, bur lesser in every part thereof; for whosoever hath seene the greater fort, will presently say when they see this, it is the same, but a lesser kinde, and so much I hope will satisfie to declare and diffinguish these two forts.

2. Lathyris minima. The least garden Spurge This small garden Spurge hath many slender branches, lying upon the ground, fet full of small leaves, no bigger than those of Knotgraffe; among which rifeth up a stalke, about a foote high, with fuch like leaves on it as grew below: at the toppe whereof ftand many small yellow flowers, clustering thicke together on their small foote stalkes, but not spread abroad like unto the former forts: this yeeldeth milke as the others doe: the roote is small, spreading many small strings, with fibres at them.

The Place. They all grow in some places wilde, about the borders of fields, but most usually in gardens, where, when they are once planted they will hardly be rid out againe.

The Time. They flower in July, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

They are called in Greeke Advess Lathyris, quia congenerem Tithymalo quidem, sed efficaciorem & magis virosam signaret : in Latine Cataputia minor, for as is before layd, the Ricinus or Palma Christi seede, is called Cataputia major, and it is likly it was so called quia femen fert seu pilulas sive catapotia, & in English garden Spurge, that they may differ from all others. The first and second are generally by all writers called, either Lathyris or Cataputia winer. The last is called by Lugdunensis Lathyris minor Dalechampii, and Bauhinus thereupon Lathyris minor conglomerato store, and it is likely also to be the same that Casalpinus calleth Cataputia pusilla; The Arabians call it Mandana and Mahena dane, the Italians Catapuzza, Lathiri and Cataputia minore, the Spaniards Tartago; the French Espurge, the Germanes Springkraut, Springkorner and Treibkorner: the Dutch Sprinakcruids & Spurgie; and we in English, Spurge

and garden Spurge. The seede of this Spurge, is for the most part onely in use with us, whereof 5 or 7 or 9 or 10 graines, at the most are taken at a time, to purge both by stoole and vomit, tough slegme, choller, melancholy, and water, as Disserides faith: the usuall manner is to swallow the seedes whole, without breaking either buske or kernell and then they worke the more gently and weakely, but if the haskes be broken, and the kernels swallowed whole or chewed, or bruised and mixed with drinke or broth, they will then worke more violently; and therefore to be taken with the more caution: the milke is more violent, even as the former Tithymals or Spurges are to be taken inwardly, but outwardly applyed and carefully, it helpsth to take away haires on the eye-browes, forehead or temples, for it must not touch any other part of the face or skinne; the same also cautelously applyed, taketh away the proud and dead flesh in wounds, hard callous knobs, cornes or warts in the flesh, (if they bee first pared to the quicke and then applyed) running scabs and fores, and the blemishes scarres and spots of the skinne : it is put also into hollow teeth to take away the paine, but you must beware that it touch no other of the teeth or gummes, or other part of the mouth: the milke made up into Trochifces, or little balls, with the meale of beanes or peafe, and kept dry, doth serve all the yeare to use, as occasion is offered, for the purposes aforesayd, the diffilled water of the whole plant, is of especiall use, to clense the skinne from freckles, morphew, or any othen discolourings, either of it selfe, or mixed with the water of beane flowers, and bastard Distanie, and being gently bathed on the places troubled with the itch, taketh it away in a very short space: the same simple water also clenseth soule vicers and sores. The leaves being boyled in fat broath, worketh to some purposes more fale. ly, though more weakely. It is held by many good authors, to be effectuall for all the purposes, the greater Spurge or Palma Christi is applyed unto.

CHAP. XVIII.

Tithymali five Esula minores. The smaller Spurges.

A Aving shewed you all the forts of the greater Spurges, there remaine diverse other small kinds Which I will comprehend in this chapter, that so I may accomplish, and set forth the whole family of them together.

1. Pityufa, Tithymalus Pinea five Efula minor. Pine Spurge or small Esula. This small Spurge hath diverse weake and slender stalkes, halfe a yard long, whereon grow many small long and narrow pointed leaves, without order round about them, very like unto the leaves of Tode flaxe: at the roppes of the stalkes grow yellow flowers, sometimes dasht over with purple, like the former Spages but lester, and standing in the like cuppes, which falling away, the seede groweth in small three square huses, wherein is conteined small round seede: the roote is small and long, of the bignesse of ones singer, fomewhat blackish on the outside, but white within, and abiding many years, yet the extremities of the winter, do fometimes rot it and cause it to perish to both milke, roote and seede, are somewhat like in heate and sharpened. unto the garden Spurges, but not altogether so violent: the roote of this Efula is accounted of the most skill. full, to be the truest Efula minor; and the extract out of the roote hereof, rightly prepared and called Extraction Esula.

2. Pityusa sive Esula minor floribus rubris. Small Spurge with red flowers.

There is another of this kinde growing a foote high with fuch like leaves thereon, whose flowers are reddin standing in the like cuppes, that the other Spurges doe.

3. Tithymalus Cypariffus vulgaris. Common Cypresse Spurge or Welkome to our bouse.

The Cypresse Spurge is so like unto the first described, that it deceive the many, that doe not marke them precise. ly; for this hath also diverse slender brownish stalkes, whereon grow small narrow leaves, yet somewhat shows and thicker than the former, and thicker fet upon the stalkes also: the flowers and seede are like the other, and is the roote also, whereupon diverse have miltaken it, and take it for the true Esala minor, and so have used it in stead thereof.

1. Thimalus Pinea. Pine Spurge.

2. Efala minor altera pupureis floribus. mall Spurgewith red flowers





3. Tithymalus Cyperifiles unigerly.
Cyprefic Spurge or welcome to our house.





Tithymalus Cypariffias maculatis foliis. Cypreffe Sputge with spotted leaves.

Thisother Cypresse Spurge, distereth not much from the former having smooth round reddish stalkes, two foote high at the leaft, the tops whereof doe a little bend downewards; the leaves are fat and long like unto the former, but flanding more together at spaces, which are greene on the upperfide, and more yellowish underformer, but flanding more together at spaces, which are greene on the upperfide, and more yellowish undermath, thicke set with deepe yellow spots almost red, which are eminent at their first springing: the slowers likewise are of a little deeper colour, tending to a red or purple: the roote is smaller than those of the former, and more parted into sprayes or branches, with many fibres at them, of a brownish red colour on the outside, and Winor.

more parted into sprayes or branches, with many spres at them, or a brownith red colour on the outside, and pale within, not abiding as the other doth after feeding time.

There is another of this kinde lesser in all parts thereof, else not differing from it.

5. Tithymalus Leptophyllor. Small annuall Spurge.

This annuall spurge hath many slender weake stalkes, bushing forth into many branches, and spreading fare upon the ground, whereon grow very small long and narrow leaves, standing upright, the uppermost whereof are somewhat broade at the bottome, and compasse the slakes, ending in a long sharpe point or end; the standard where she chief and search stalkes, to me there square heads but very small.

the flowers are yellow, like unto the other and very small, after which come three square heads, but very small, wherein is conteined very small round grayish seede, not much bigger than poppy seede : the roote is small sone hard and woody, perishing every yeare as soone as it hath given seede.
6. Esuarorunda sive Peplus. Round headed Spurge, or Vineyard Spurge.

This Spurgeshooteth forth round about the roote many small weake reddish upright branches with small leaves fee by couples for the most part, somewhat like the leaves of Sun-turning Spurge, but rounder pointed and smaller, of a grayish greene colour on the upperside, and a little reddish or purplish underneath, oftentimes which will change to be wholly purple, in the Sommer time; the flowers are very small and yellow standing more round, or close together, as it were in an umbell, other wise like unto the rest: and so is the seede also very fmall, conteined in three (quare heads: the roote is fmall and long, with many fmall strings and fibres at it, perifhing also every yeare, and rising againe of it owne sowing.
7. Peplis. Small purple Sea Spurge.

This small purple Sea Spurge, spreadeth his small purplish branches upon the ground more plentifull than the other, and somewhat lesser; whereon doe grow many small leaves like the other, but not so round at the ends; and purplish likewise both underneath and above oftentimes, especially in the beginning of the heate of the yeare the flowers are small and yellow like the other, and so is the seede, but somewhat bigger and standing two together for the most part, not onely upon the toppes, but here and there upon the branches also: the roots is small and flender and of no use.

8. Chamafyce. Petty Spurge or time Spurge. The pettie Spurge is one of the smallest Spurges that is, having very small slender branches, lying upon the ground divided offerimes into other smaller, with smal pale green leaves set thereon, smaller than those of Tyme.

a Tubjer

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6. Efula votunda frue Pepius. Round headed Spurge.

7. Peptis. Small purple Sea Spurge,





or as Pena compareth them unto Rupture wort: the flowers are the smallest and so is the seede of all the relifet in heads by couples like the last: the roote is small and long, consisting of nothing but threds, and is a no use.

9. Esula exigna folis obsusts. Petty Spurge with broad pointed leaves.

This Petty Spurge likewise groweth close upon the ground, the small round branches not exceeding an hard breadth in length, with small long and narrow leaves, broad at the points or ends, as if they had beene cut off, se without order on them, yeelding milke as the others doe: the flowers and seede is like the last, and so is the roote also.

This is the smallest Spurge of all the rest, the small branches not extending two or three inches in length, with agreeable to the plant, and the roote as small as threeds.

Tuberous or Knobbed Spurge, hath diverse small reddish branches, lying upon the ground, with many small leaves, somewhat like unto those of Saint solons wort set thereon without order, every one having the middle ribbe white therein: some of those beare a few small showers at the toppes of them like unto the other Spurges, and seed likewise in three square heads; the roote is tuberous in his naturall place, blackish without white within, and formed somewhat like a peare or sigge, from whence the name thereof rose: but a little differing in our climate, not keeping so proportionable a sigure as it hath come over to us, even as the blacke Raddish hat done likewise; and therefore we may thereby plainely perceive the nature of the soyle, doth alter much the forme of rootes, and leaves also in many things.

This other Tuberous Spurge, the figure whereof Cinsiu had sent him from Plateau, is so like the former, that I verily believe (as I sayd before of the sormer) the soyle and climate was the cause of the alteration therein, upon the ground, somewhat reddish towards the bottome of them, divided into other smaller branches: the stowers that are fet thereon by couples on both sides are small like the other, but a little rounder: the rugged or set with knobbes, wherein is conteined small round seede, like unto the other, the roote is long and round, having many other small and long thicke rootes, issuing from the lower end thereof, with many small sebres thereat, blackish on the outside and white within, like the former.

The knobbed spurge of Germany, different from the former two sorts of Apies, sirst in the rootes which confist of many reddish knobs, set together with diverse long sibres among them, like unto the rootes of Scrophuleria, or great Figgewort: the branches are small and tender, whereon grow the leaves which are small and sar-

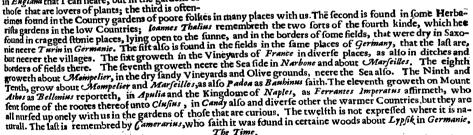
8. (banefice. Petry Spurge or Tyme Spurge.

TRIBE 2.

row, somewhat like unto the leaves of Meseron but smaller: the flowers are yellow, and the seede small and round, growing in three square heads, like unto the other forts of Spurges.

The Place,

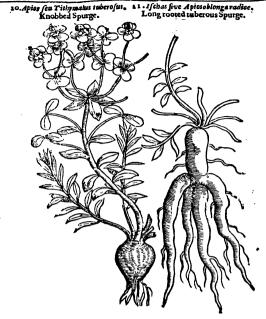
The first and third forts, grow in some places of Germanie and France, both by the Rivers side and borders of fields, but no where naturall in England that I can heare, but in the gardens of



They doe all flower in the Sommer Months of Iune, Iuly, and August, some earlyer and some later than others; but the third kinde is often found in flower in May.

Pilyusis called in Greeke II wasa, in Latine and in shoppes Esula, or Esula minor, because there is a greater as hath beene shewed before; it seemeth to have taken the name from Pityusa, being derived thereof, and made adiminitive, as if it were Pity usula, and short Vusula or Esula, as a small Pityusa or Pine Spurge. The first is taken to be the Pityusa of Dioscorides, and called Esula minor generally in most Countries, although the seede answere not to the description of Dioscorides; yet is often confounded with the third, which is called Cyparissian by moltanthors, and therefore Takermontanus maketh the first to be his second Tithymains Cupressinus: that the roote hereof is taken by Alluarius and others for Turbith, I have shewed before. Nicolaus Myrepsicus in some medecines and purging pils, doth appoint to be put thereinto Esula, by the name of Chamapitys: whereupon Fuchsus thinketh, that Nicolans his Chamapitys, is the ordinary ground Pine and not any kind of Tithymall, being deceived by the Etimologie and double fence of the word: for Chamapitys fignifieth a low Pine, which Pityusa doth also: but Chamapitys doth resemble a Pine, as wel in the resinous smel, as in the forme of the leaves, which Pityusa doth not, and also that Pityusa is a strong purger, fit for such medecines, and pills, as Nicolaus appointeth it an ingredient, and therefore by Chamapitys there he only meaneth that Efula with Pine tree leaves. The fecond is by Lobel in his observations set forth under the same title, is here expressed, and I have adjoyned unto the first as most likely to be a species the reof, rather than of the Efula dulcis Tragi, as I have shewed you in the next chapter save one before this, as Baubinus would make it. The fourth Baubinus referreth as I fayd before to Camerarius his Tithymalus arvenfis, and to that which Ioannes Thalius in his Harcynia Saxanothuring aca calleth GRathous . Bauhinus in his Pinax calleth it Tahymalus Cyparissia foliis punctis crocels notatis. The fifth is Matthiolus his Leptophyllos, whom Camerarius and Thalius doe follow. It is Trague his Efula exigua, and Peplis minor of Dalechampius. The fixt is





TRIBE.2 called mand ui ainn, Peplus & Syce, and winer aggad's Mecon aphrodes as Dioscorides saith, in Latine Efnla. tunda, from the forme as well of the branches, growing up round about the rootes, and the umbell of flower which are round, which names hold withall writers. The feventh is called manie & manie , Peplis & Peplis of the red colour of the leaves, and and count a few Andrachne agria, i. Postulaca I livestris, of the face and form of the whole plant : it hath no other Latine name than Peplis, yet Banhinus calleth it Peplis maritima folio obial. and Casalpinus Peplium, and is Dalechampius his Peplion. The eight is called Chamolyce, quasi humilis velion. and Cefalpinus Peptiums and is Datecompins in Feption. The eight is cancil Comment, and given the names firis ficus generally of all writers. The ninth and tenth Banbinus enely remembreth, and given the names they are in the titles. The eleventh is called Non Apios of Diofeorides, and Yours Ifthas of Theophrafius, from they are in the titles, The eleventh is called a so appear of Dispersion in the roles, by which names the forme of the roote, which is like unto a peare or figge; in Latine Tithymalus inberofus, by which names to ther the one or the other, all writers call them; but there is an errour in Fuchfiss and Tragus, in militaking a final wilde kind of Vetch, with small tuberous or clogge rootes, growing in woods and fields to be Apios, which Matthiolus thereupon calleth Pseudoapios, and is the plant that Gerard doth call in English Pease Earth Nut. Latine terra glandes, and of Tabermonianus and others Chamabalanus: Turner also is in another errour suppositi the Bulbocast anum or Nucula terrestrictobe Diescorides his Apies. The twetth Clusius faith he had the figur onely fent him from Platean, and thereupon calleth it Ischas altera. Banhinns translating the name to Tilbon lus oblongaradice, and I to Apios five Tithymaius tuberofus oblongaradice, but I verily thinke it to be, but alim rious kind of the former Apios. The last Camerarius onely hath made mention of in his Horrus Medicat, and calleth it Tithymalus tuberosus alter, and Baubinus Tithymalus tuberosus Germanicus, as it is in the

All these spurges are of the nature of the former, yet some more, some lesse violent in purging, and conductor better to some speciall diseases, as you shall heare in particular. The first Pityusa which is accounted the true Esulaminor, (although the Cyparissias be taken of many for the same, and so used but with lesse successe, pe ncereft thereunto) is accounted of force to heale the bitings or ftingings of venemous ferpents : it purgel strongly downewards both choller and slegme, and taketh away the hardnesse and paines of the belly, and twee lings of the breafts: the feede and roote prepared helpeth the dropfie, being carefully and with good advife taken the leaves (fleeped a while in vinegar, and afterwards dryed and made into powder, which is the preparation them) may be given to the weight of three drammes faith Dioscorides, (which I hold proportionable, to their of the great quantities of purgers, given by the ancients whereof I have spoken before, which is over large tob given to any in our time, or at least nation) the roote (prepared in the manner aforesaid) is given likewise to the weight of two drammes faith Dioscorides, in meade or honeyed water : but one dramme is fo strong, that it is not fit to be taken but with caution, and by a strong body) the feede faith Dioscorides may be taken to the weight of a dramme: but feeing 9 or 10 feedes, of the garden Spurge is a fufficient strong medicine, I thinke so many those seedes are too many by much: and of the juyce or milke a spoonefull Diescorides appointeth, being made into pills with flower, which is the strongest of them all: an extract made artificially out of the rootes is mud commended by many in the dropsie, and other diseases before named, but it had neede of an artist, as well in the preparing as giving. The Pills of Efula fet downe in the 16 chapter before, doe properly belong unto this place being to be made more properly, of this Esala than of that. The small annuall spurge is in purging like the other forts, but is not fo strong for the diseases aforesaid as the former are. The seede of Peplus or the round Esula, to ing beaten and drunke in hydromel or honyed water, purgeth flegme and choller. The leaves are used tobe pickled up, and kept to be used in meater, and the powder of them saith Diosecrides, strewed upon meater or bleth the belly: The small purple Sea Spurge hath the same properties, and is used to be pickled and earn, with the like effect that the former is. The Petty or Tyme Spurge, is used for paines of the mother, if the young branches and leaves be bruifed with a little wine, and put up as a peffary. The fame boyled and taken doe purg the belly even as the milke or juyce doth also, and is good against the stinging or biting of serpents, and taken away all manner of warts and excrescences of the like nature. It is very effectuall for the dimnesse or miltinesse of the eyes, to cleere the fight, and also for watering or running eyes, and to take away filmes or scarres that grow upon them, used with a little honey. The tuberous or knobbed Spurge faith Dioscarides, purgeth downs wards, if the lower parts be taken, and upwards if the upper parts be taken: but the juyce to the quantity of half a dramme, purgeth both wayes, and so doth the plant being taken wholly together. The manner of drawing on the juyce thereof (is somewhat rude in regard of the exquisite manner of preparing extracts chymically in our dayes) as Dioscorides setteth it downe is thus. Beate the rootes and put them into a vessell full of water, slime them well therein, and with a fether gather the upermost upon the water, which being dryed and kept, served for the uses aforesaid, and for those that have the dropsie. All these clense the skinne from discolouring, even as the former doe, and with as good successe. There is none of them but are strong and violent, and therefore great caution and advise is to be had, in taking of them inwardly, and therefore some appoint to put diverse add hearbes to them in the taking : but for outward applications there is the leffe feare of danger, because if the skinne be any thing exulcerated, and the parts inflamed, helpe may sooner be had and applyed thereto, than withCHAP. XIX.

Hippophaes, Hippophastum & Hippomanes. Thornie Milkewort or Fullers thorne?

Beause Dioscorides speaketh of Hippophaes and Hippophastum, making them both Thornie plants, yeels ding milke and purging, before Ricinus and the Tishymales, and Theophrasius in his ninthbooke, and sitteenth chap, saith that Hippomanes is made of Tishymalus, or latheria Milkewort, the best as hee faith, was knowne to be made in Teges and was held to be of great worth; yet my Theobrass in Latine, which is very ancient without name of the Printer or yeare of the Printing, hath in that place Hippophaes although I confesse I have seene Greeke copies which have had Hippomanes, but surely Hippomanes being declared by other authors, to bee a kinde of poyson made of the nature or thinne sperme of Mares, as you shall heare by and by, could not in my minde be so unknowne to Theophrastus, that he should say, it was made of the Tithymalls or Milkeworts, but rather that Hippophaes was a Milkewort, or made thereof; for in his 6. booke and 4. chapter, at the latter end he numbreth Hippophyon which Gaza translateth Lappago, among those plants that beare thornes at the leaves, and in the same booke and 5. chapter he nameth Hippopheos which Gaza translateth lappago likewise, to have gentle smooth leaves, not like unto the Capers, which have sharpe leaves as well as stalkes, and in his 9 booke and 15 chapter, maketh no mention either of forme.having declared it before, or of purging or poyfonfull quality therein; but numbreth it among other things, the best whereof grow in Arcadia, and nameth it next after the Elaterium, made of the Wilde Cowcumbers, so that it is probable his Hippophyon, Hippopheos, Hippophaes, or Hippomanes, whether you will, for diverse doe thinke diversly, was an herbe or roote, that bore thornes as is before declared, whose condensate milke or juyce, was of anuch worth being made in Teges: I thinke it not a miffe somewhat to declare both what I thinke Dissertion of the name: and what I thinke Dissertion of it his Hippophees and Hippophees and the derivation of the name: and what I make and others say of it also, that say they have found it, to incite some industrious to attaine it also, if that which I shall shew you in my opinion be not it, and likewife to shew what diverse authors doe report of Hippomanes, that thereby the diversity of things might cleere Theophrastus from imputation of want of knowledge, what Hippomanes was, or venity or things might elected to support against a limit the properties of the latest of the latest and that his Hippophaes and Diofeorides Hippophaes, was one and the same things. This therefore is the text of Diofeorides concerning Hippophaes. Hippophaes where with fullers doe refresh garments, growethin gravelly grounds and neere the fea. It is abushing plant thicke of leaves, or well spreade, having long leaves like unto the Olive tree, but smaller and longer, and betweene them many whitish hard thornes di-flant one from another. The flowers stand in clusters like unto those of Ivye, but smaller and more gentle, fomewhat reddiff or blush out of a white: the roote is thicke and tender full of juyce, like milke and bitter in tale, from whence as from Thapfia, a juyce is taken, which being dryed up either by it felfe fimply, or with the flower of Orobus (or the bitter vetch) is kept for their use that neede it: Hippophesium (saith Dioscorides) which fome call Hippophaes, groweth in the same places, and is a kinde of Fullers thorne also. It is a low herbe having thornie small leaves, without either stalke or flower, with empty heads, it hath thicke and tender rootes: a juyce is drawne out of the rootes, leaves, and heads, and dryed up to be used. Thus farre Dioscorides: In comparing therefore Dioscorides and Theophrasses, I doe not finde them to vary more than in a letter or two of the word. For as you heare Dioscorides faith Hippophaes hath many branches full of leaves, and some thornes also, and Theophrafus doth intimate the fame, saying that Hippophees hath smooth leaves, and some thornes also, and Theophrafus doth intimate the same, saying that Hippophees hath smooth leaves, and thornes by the leaves, or is a thornie plants of the saying that Hippophees hath some plants of the saying that the roote of Hippophees is thicke and full of a milkie juyce, and Theophrafus saith Hippophees (as I sayd my booke hath it, and Columna in his chapter of Hippophees hath so also, or as others have Hippomenes, which as I sayd before cannot be) is made of a Tishymell or Milkewort, the best being made in Teget, and is of great worth, Pliny maketh mention of Hippophaes in one place, and of Hippophaes in another, as of one and the same plant, as likewise of Hippophaesian in severall places, which as yet in one place he calleth Hippophaesian in the same plant, as likewise of Hippophaesian in severall places, which as yet in one place he calleth Hippophaesian in the same plant, but did deliver what he sayd onely upon the credit of the author, we shall not neede to insist more uponhim. The Greek name in modes commeth either of ion & o odes or ode which is interpreted equarum salus aut lux, aut ab equis genita, for so Plinye in his 22.book, and 12.chap. saith. Debent accommodate esse or equorum natue re,neg,ex alia cansa nomen accepisse and in ποιιανές ex in π & co μανία quia equorum maniam sive surorems anabat; but because Dioscovides saith it was called Spina fullonia, and that garments were clensed thereby, it seemeth the Etymon of the word was rather derived from in προλακεη pro advertion accrescentio, & sic pro valde or multum, & oduse pro lumine or nitore, of the clenfing quality: for so Plinge saith of Hippophassum in his 27 booke and 10 chapter Hippophassum in since a quibus sunt pila fullonia: for with the plants roote made into bals, those times of his used to scoure garments, like as if it were done with sope. Anguillar saith he found Hippophass in the Island Pelopone (us, in the sandy grounds by the seaside, which had a roote of the length of ones hand or better, yelding a thinne juyce, being either broken or wounded, like in colour to milke, of a very bitter taste (but saith the saw then neither flower nor fruste) and strong smell, which the inhabitants call Acantha Nacatharile, Spina Purgatrix, thepurging Thorne, which Baubinus setteth downe in his Pinax for a kinde of Rhamnus Catharteicus folio olea, and thinketh the Hippophastum quorundam of Lugdunensis to be the same; Fabius Columna refusing the opinion of others that tooke the Rhammus primus of Diescovides, as Lobel supposeth that purging thornie plant to be, growing by the sea sides of Italy, France, and Holland, supposeth that that kinde of Rhammus which groweth in Campania and Apulia, by the sea shores, called by the Italians in those places Spina santa, and which is the second fort of the first kinde of Rhamuus, set forth by Clusius, doth more neerely resemble the Hippophaes of Dioscorides: but in my minde neither of both these shrubbes, wanting milke at the roote can be the Hippophaes of Dioscorides called also Spina fullonia. Ruellius likewise saith that Hippophaestum, was brought from Narbone in France, which had finall whitish leaves among the thornes; by Lugannensis it is said that Hippophastum was sent to Daleshampius from Melita or Malta, and was a plant, spread full of thornie branches or rather the branches being wholly but thornes themselves, with small white slowers, standing close to-

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gether at the joynts and partitions of the branches; but whether it were purging was not fignified: this declaration, being onely taken from the dryed plant was fent: but if I may be bold to give my centure, what Hippopher is, and whether it be to be found or no, I would furely conjecture, that the plant called Galafivida Cretica, which I have fet forth in the 1 5 chapter of this part, under the title of Tithymalus maritimus Creticus spinosus, and as I far I have let forth in the 15 chapter of this parties of Tithymall, or Spurge having thornes, and giving milke, whose there, is fayd by Honorius Bellus to be a kinde of Tithymall, or Spurge having thornes, and giving milke, whose roote is thicke and fleshy, might as neere resemble Hippophaes, both for forme, for giving milke and purging que. lity, as any other plant what loever, and even the relation of the leaves and flowers fet downe in that place, is no greatly differing, let others judge hereof as they fee cause. Now concerning Hippomanes let me shew you all what diverse authors have written thereof. First it is imputed to Theophrastus to say, as some corrupt (a) thinke) greeke copies have it as I fayd before, and Camerarius as I thinke was the first that did so cause it to be read, that Hippomanes is made of Tithymall, but is miltaken for Hippophaes as I layd before. Theorisms faith read, that Thippopmanes is a plant whereby horses are made surious madde. Collumella saith the Hippopmanes is a poyson, which kindleth lust in horses like to that of men, but what it is, or whereof it is made or taken, he doth not expresse. Plinge also in his 28 booke and 11 chapter affirmeth, that Hippomanes was of 6 ftrong power or force in witchery or forcery, that being but layd to the brasen figure of the mare at Olympuni would drive the horses in extreame fury to cover it : Which Pausanias before Plinge his time, doth set downe more at large in his fift booke : but Aristotle in his 6 booke and 18 chap, of the nature of beasts, saith that the mares doe let passe from them a certaine thinne humour, like unto their sperme, when they are inflamed with lust to be covered, which is called Hippomanes by some, and in the 22. chap, of the same booke he saith, that there flicketh to the forehead of the foale, new fallen, a certaine round, and somewhat broad blacke peece of flesh skinne, of the bignesse of a small dryed Figge, which the mare licketh up with the secondine, as soone as the hath foaled, which if any shall take away before she hath devoured, and afterwards offer it her to smell there unto, she not knowing the tent thereof, will be stirred in to great fury or madnesse, but will not suffer her foalen sucke her that hath it taken therefrom; which thing Innius Solinus Polyhister confirmeth in the 48 chapter of his booke, onely he varyeth from Ariforle, in saying it is of a brownish yellow colour, which hee said was black.

And Plinje writeth also the same thing in his 8 booke and 42 chapter, although he said also, it was an other thing as you have heard before. Virgill in his third booke of Georgickes hath these verses, to shew what it is, and wherem used, taken as it should seeme from Aristotle,

Hinc demum Hippomanes, vero quod nomine dicunt
Pastores, lentum distillat ab inquine virus
Hippomanes, quod sepe male legere uvverca.
And Tibullus the Poet in his a. booke and 4. Elegie, hath the same also in effect in these verses
Et quod, ubi indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores
Hippomanes, cupida sillat ab inguine equa.

Anguillara is of opinion that the Hippomanes of Theocritus is the lesser Stramonium, or thorne apple, and the Cratevas, whom Theocritus his interpreter doth cite saith, that it is a plant whose fruite is like the wilde Concumber fruits, but full of thornes: Now if the ancients have lest these doubts, whether Hippomanes be an how or made of an hearbe, and shew not certainely what the search is, or doe not all agree that it is the spermos mares, how shall we in these times compound the controversie.

Dioscorides saith that the pure juyce of Hippophaes is selfe being dryed, and the weight of halfe a scrupt thereof taken, or the weight of two scruples, if it be made up with the meale of the bitter Vetche, taken meade or honyed water, purgeth downewards slegme, choller, and water: the whole plant rootes and all being bruised and put into meade, and about a quarter of a pint thereof taken, worketh in the same manner: the juyce taken from both the plant and the roote, as it is used to be done with Thapsia, a dramme thereof taken at a time, is a purgation of itselfe for the same purposes. The juyce pressed out of the rootes, leaves, and heads, of Hippophassium, is to be dryed and halfe a dramme thereof given to whom you will, in meade or honyed water, draw-th forth slegme and water: principally and chiefely this purgation is sit or convenient, for those that are not bled with the falling sickenesse, shortnesse of breath, and aches in the joynts and sinewes.

CHAP. XX.

Alypum Monspel Sum sive Herba terribilis Narbonensium. Herbe Terrible.

Ecause this herbe is of a most violent purging quality, sharpe and exulcerating withall, very like unto the former *Tithymalls*. I thinke it fittest to joyne it next unto them and another within which by *Fena* his judgement is very like thereunto, both for face and quality.

This terrible herbe hath many wooddy stalks, rising two or three foote high, dividing it selfe into smaller branches, covered with a thinne barke, the elder branches being, of a darke purplish colour, and the younger more red, thicke set with small hard and dry leaves without order, from the bottomet of toppe, which are somewhat long and small at the setting on, broader in the middle, and sharpe pointed, somewhat like unto small Mirtle leaves, of a greenish colour on the upperside, and whitish underneath: at the conference of every branch standeth a round shower in a scaly head, consisting of many purplish thrummes or threds, pale in the middle than round about, somewhat like unto the head of a Scabions or rather Knapneede: the roote is a singers thicknesse, long, wooddy and of a brownish colour, somewhat salt, if it grow neere the sea shore, what it may drinke any of the Sea water, or else not salt; at all, but bitter if it grow further off: the leaves also rather after the same manner.

1. Alypum Monspeliensium sve Herba Terribille.



2. Tartonraire Massiliensium.



Hippogloffum Valentinam Glufie.

2. Tarton raire Massiliensium. Gutwort of Trouble belly.

The herbe Gutworte or Trouble belly, hath very many hoary, or filver white slender and very tough branches, two foote high, divided into many other smaller, whereon grow many small white hoary leaves round about them, smaller than those of Alpam; the flowers are white and small, serclose together, in a long tust, but so covered with the white woollinesse that they can scarse bee perceived: after which come small black seeds, bitter and unpleasant, and so siery hot; that if any shall either chew of them or the leaves, a little in their mouth, they will so heate the mouth, lippes, and jawes, that no washing will for a long time take it away: the roote is small long and wooddy, with many sibres at it, yellowish on the outside and white within, nothing so hot, bitter

or unpleasant as the leaves or seede, yet leaving a small hot taste at the end, without any sent, and not giving any milke: it is saith *Pena*, very like unto the *Turbith* of *Alexandria*, or of the shoppes, in the forme thereof.

2 'e Place.

The first groweth on the monntaine or hill, called Cestim or Cap de ceste, and in other rockes and stony places, hard by Marseilles in France, as also in diverse places in Spaine as Clusius saith. The second doth likewise grow neere Marseilles by the Seaside, on a small hill neere thereunto, called Mondrond, as Pena saith, and all a long the coast of Liguria, and the Isles of Corsica, and Sardinia, as Lugdunensis saith.

They flower not untill it be late with us; but Clusius found the first in flower, in the moneths of February, and March, as he faith in Spaine.

The Names?

Names in Greeke, quasi indolens inoffensumque remedium uss avriogegov, per contrarium enimse habet, quemadmodum in dius; Grace scilicet fella γλικου scive dusta o δοςση. Helostium tota ossenamenta sit tenera appellans: except it might rather be said to come from alter, idest, salfam vel maritimum, because it groweth neere the sea: in Latine its called also Alppum & berba terribisu, according as the common people of Provence doe call it, from the effects it worketh. It is called also Alppum, which purgeth blacke choller: but Paulus reconsileth this doubt in his seaventh booke; and fourth chapter; where hee saith, that the seede of Alppum, purgeth downewards blacke choller, taken with a little salt and Vinegar, in the same quantity that Epithymum doth: but if we credit Dioscorides, saith he, it doth lightly exulcerate the guts: but is the same in my judgement saith Paulus, which is now called Alppus: the roote hereof, as I sayd in the chapter of Tubymussis, is called by Almanius Tuppetum album, as that of Esula minor, Turpetum nigrum: There is some doubt with many, whether we have the true Alppum of Dioscorides or no, for that some copies differ from others in the description of the some of the plant, some having the word underges that is like fennesh, and importes somewhated say others.

TRIBE.2.

CHAP. 21.

whereupon Lobel and Pena are bold to affirme in their Adversaria, that our age knoweth no herb, that may so we or more truely, both in the forme and purging vertues, refemble Dioscorides his Alypum, (except the Fernila then this herbe here fet forth, altering that word onely, which as he faith may be a fault (fuch as is common in many other places of his worke) in the transcribers: and hereupon as it is probable Mesus grounded his onini on, that Turbith was the roote of a ferulous plant. Clusius faith that diverse professors in the Vniversitie at V. lentia. did call an herbe which he therefound Hippoglossum, supposing it to be the true Hippoglossum of Dioscorid. where it can as he faith be nothing like, the properties being so differing, except in a little appearance of like, nessent in the leaves: Clusius also doth not acknowledge it to be Alpum but missisch of their judgement, the doe referre it thereunto, because the leaves are so dry, that they seeme to be without any juyce in them; when upon the Spaniards call it fiempre enxuta, and from the round head of flowers, which is paler in the middle than round about, doe call it Coronilla de frayles, Coronula fratrum the Friers Crowne, and of some as he saith Segul hada, but others of good judgement doe hold them, to be both but one plant, the divertity, if any be, to confilt in made, but others or good langement does not be the climate. Talechampis as L_{ij} Lugdenents (ettech it forth, was of opinion, that it might be Emperon of D_{iij} (in the climate, which others as he faith called P hacoides, onely led thereunto, by the purging quality and growing near the Sea, as Emperon doth; and because that the Crithmum or Faniculum marinum, is disprooved by most not to be the sea as superior doth; and because that the control of the sea a Saxifrage, with the other which is a purger) because it hath no purging quality in it at all; but seeing we hold this Alpum, to be the right or neerest it of Dioscorides, I cannot see what reason can move any, to think it to be Empetrum also, seeing Dioscorides maketh them two distinct herbes in severall chapters, and placeding one the very next unto the other : fome also as Lugdunensis saith, take it for Ptarmica, or for the third forth Conyza. Baubinus in his Pinax, calleth it Thymelea foliis acutis, capitulo Succisa, sive Alypum Monspeliensim The other is called Tartour aire by Lugdunensis, and Lobel, and is so called as hee faith, in the Isles of (orsica) Sardinia, and all along the Sea coasts of Liguria and Marfeilles. Dalechampius saith that many doe referre the to the Sesamoides magnum of Dioscorides, which he hath mentioned in his fourth booke, and 147 chapter, with leaves of Groundfell or Rue : and therefore Dalechampius in the description hereof faith, the leaves are like Ru which in my judgement doth very hardly agree thereunto, but much leffe unto Groundfell, whereunto they an also compared. Furthermore he saith also, that peradventure this may be that Helleborns of Theophrasius, who feede is like Sefamum, and wherewith in Anticyra as he faith they used to make purgations: but the extreme purging quality herein, shewing it as Pena faith, to be a new plant of our ages finding, and not well knowned be mentioned by any of the ancient writers, Greekes, Arabians or Latines, hath caused diverse to referre it, a say, fome to Sefamoides, and others to Theophrastus his Helleborus, with the fruite of Sesamum, and ver whose ver will advisedly consider, the seede of all the sorts of Hellebores, both the white and the backe, shall not find them much unlike the seedes of Sesamum it selfe. Alphonsus Pentius of Ferrara tooke it to be Cneorum of The phrastus: the roote hereof as Pena saith, is like unto the Turbith of Alexandria, and hath not so much heates bitternesse therein, nor other evill taste as others have. Baubinus calleth it Thymalea foliis candicantibus sericis Star mollibus.

The Vertues.

The feede of Alypum (faith Dioscorides) or herbe terrible, purgeth downeward blacke choller or melanchs, if it be taken in the like quantity with Epithymum and a little falt and Vinegar put to it in the taking, but hefail it doth a little exulcerate the bowells: the common people in Narbone, but effectially the Quackfalvers and we men leeches, as Pena faith, notwithstanding they find the effect to purge with such violence, yet doe often give; making a decoction with the leaves flowers or feede, or otherwise make them into powder, and give it that with wine or broth; the smallest quantity thereof, to be taken in chicken broth, saith Plinye is two dramms a meane quantitie is foure drammes, and the greatest portion to be given at once is fixe drammes: (Inssis sait that the Landlopers in Spaine, doe usually give the decoction hereof unto those, that are troubled with the Fraid disease, and that with good successes it is reported: the other Gutworte or Trouble belly is as violent in working as the former, or rather much more, for the violence thereof is found institute, that it oftentimes causeth in moderate fluxes, even to blood and excoriations; especially if the dryed leaves be given unadvisedly in powde, and mixed with some porable liquor, and driveth forth choleriske, slegmatiske, and watery humors in about dance; the roote likewise worketh powerfully for the same diseases, which if it were Theophrass his Hellborn, or Dioscorides Sessamum, were unprofitable or of no use; the seede onely with them and not the roote, having the propertie and power of purging. Advice therefore before taken, and preparation both of the physickes body, the quantity also, the disease and strength of the patient considered, it may be admitted to be given when better and safer things cannot on the suddaine be had.

CHAP. XXI.

Thymelea. Spurge Olive.

Here remaine yet some other violent workers, which shall be declared in this and the next clapter ters following, and first of the Thymelaus, and then all the sorts of Chamelau and Sanamandad Clusius, because they are so like both in forme and nature: and let me also adjoyne the small soft moides of Dalechampius, for the necre affinitie with them.

This Spurge Olive hath diverse tough stakes, rising to the height of two or three soote, sometimes in the naturall places, and much lower in some other, of the thicknesse also of ones thumbe, covered with an associated when and spread into many branches; whereon grow many small clammic, stat, pointed leaves, somewhat like unto Mirtle leaves, or rather unto the narrow leaves of the Olive tree, for they are larger and broader the the leaves of Flaxe, whereunto many doe compare them, and doe continually abide on the branches without the leaves of Flaxe, whereunto many doe compare them, and doe continually abide on the branches without the leaves of the Olive tree.

falling off, as the Chamelea doth; at the toppes of the branches, grow many small starlike flowers, confishing of foure white leaves a peece; after which come small berries greene at the first, and of a very red colour, like unto Corall when they are ripe, being a little more long than round, of the bignesse of a Mirtle berrie, with a pulpe of substance like unto a Cherry, wherein is one kernell covered with a blacke fost and brittle shell: the roote is fost and tender while it is young; very like unto a Raddish roote as Clusius saith, but wooddy when it is growne elder, coverd with a rough thicke barke.

2. Thymelea minor five Cneorum Matthioli. Small Rocke Roses.

This plant hath diverse long weake and slender but tough branches lying upon the ground divided usually into other smaller ones whereon grow many small long and somewhat thicke leaves neere unto those of Meseren, set without order to the tops where is shooteth forth a tust of many flowers together, consisting of source leaves a peece, of a bright red or carnation colour, and in some plants white, very sweete, which turns into small round whitish berries, conteining small round seede, of a grayish colour: the roote is long and yellowish, spreading divers wayes under ground, and abideth many yeares shooting forth new branches.

3. Chamelea Germanica sive Mesereon vulgo. Dwarfe Bay or slowing Spurge.

There are two forts hereof, the one having a pale, and the other a deeper red coloured flower, they both rife up with a thicke wooddy stemme, five or fixe foote high or more, and of the thicknesse (if they be very old) of a mans wrest at the ground, spreading into many stexible long branches, covered with a rough grayish barke, beser with many small long leaves somewhat like unto Privet leaves but smaller and paler and in a manner round pointed, falling away every yearer the flowers are small consisting of source leaves, many growing sometimes together at a place, and usually before the leaves appeare, after which come small betries, greene at the first and very red stough branches covered with a yellow barke.

4. Chamalaa Alpina incana. Mountaine spurge Olive.

This mountaine Laurell hath a small wooddy stemme three or soure foote high or more, branching forth towards the upper parts, into many slender and tough branches, covered with a rough hoary greene barke, beset at the ends thereof with flatter fuller and smaller round pointed leaves than the former, of a grayish greene colour on the upperside and hoary underneath, which fall away before winter as the last doth: the flowers are many, set together at the ends of the branches, greater than the last, consisting likewise of soure leaves a peece of a light blush colour, standing in small grayish huskes, of as little sent as the other: the berries are small long graines of an excellent red colour, which afterwards turne blacke: the roote is long and spreadeth about under the upper part of the earth.

5. Chamelas tricoccos. Widdow waile.

This triple berryed Spurge Olive hath no great stemme at all, but spreadeth from the ground into many flexible tough greene branches, whereon are set diverse narrow, long, darke-greene leaves all along them, which

1. Thymelaa. Spurge Olive.

2. Thymelea minor five Cneurum Matthio'i. Small Rocke Rofes or Spurge Olive.





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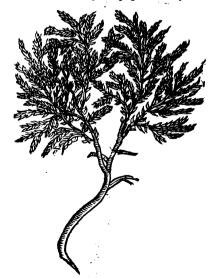
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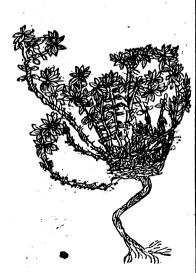
3. Chamelea Germanica, frue Mefereos. Dwarfe Bay.

4.Chemeles Alpina incana Mountaine Spurge Olive. 5. Chamelas tricoccos. Widow Waile.



Sanamunda tertia Clufti. Sparge Olive of Africa. The third Spanish Spurge Olive of Cinfort.





abide greene all the winter; the flowers are very finall, scarce to be seene, and come forth betweene the leaves and the stalke, of a pale yellow colour, confishing of three small leaves, after which come small blackish berries three usually set together: the roote spreadeth not much in the ground but is hard and wooddy, dying oftenrimes if it be not well defended in the extremitie of winter.

6. Sanamunda prima Clusis. The first Spanish Spurge Olive of Clusius.

This kind of Spurge Olive hath diverse flexible pliant branched stalkes, rising up to a soote and a halfe high, covered with a blackish barke, and under it with a gentle smooth one, which may be easily separated into long threads: having many small and somewhat long hairie leaves thicke set on them, smaller sharper and thicker than those of Chameles or Dwarfe Bay, and commeth somewhat neere in likenesse to the Sea Tithymall, or Sea Sourge, but somewhat hayrie, of a bitter sharpe and burning taste, somewhat clammie or gummie in chewing: theflowers grow with and among the leaves on the branches, confifting of foure small yellow leaves a peece after which come small blackish berries somewhat like unto the last: the roote is thicke long and wooddy. Clusius

white touch the state of with thorter leaves, and whiter or downie, and small yellow flowers in tusts.

7. Sanamunda 3 Clussi. The third Spanish Spurge Olive of Clussis.

The third Spanish kind of Spurge Olive, hath whiter and more pliant stalkes, covered with a thicker barke, very hard to breake, the smaller toppe branches being almost wholly white with doune, which bend againe towards the ground, whereon are thicke fet a number of whitish leaves, and thicke, covered as it were with cotten or doune, smaller than the last, and very like to those of Stonecroppe of a sharpe hot burning taste: the flowers are small and greenish or pale (saith Clusius like unto the others, the roote is thicke and wooddy like the

8. Sesamoides minus Dalechampii. A different Spanish Spurge Olive. There is another fort of this plant as I thinke, that Dalechampius as Lugdunensis saith, used to call Sesamoides mimus, that is in comparison of the greater kind, was set forth by him a little before, not understanding the minus of Dioscorides, which is a farre differing plant : but this Sesamoides minus Dalechampii, hath small pale greene leaves, set about the woolly stalkes: the flowers come forth at the joynts with the leaves, which are small and white, and not yellow, very sweete in sent, farre differing from all the rest in sweetenesse,

9. Sanamunda Monspeliaca glabra. Smooth French Spurge Olive.
This greene or smooth spurge Olive, hath a thicke white wooddy roote, covered with a pale coloured gentle pliant thicke barke, from whence shoote out many small slender branches, full of joynts, and of an hand breadth fomewhat like unto the leaves of *Polygala* Milkewort or Gangflower: the flowers are small and yellow stanling with the leaves and amongst them: the seede hath not beene observed.

10. Sanamunda Africana. Spurge Olive of Africa. This African plant hath diverse pliant stalks rising from the roote full of joynts, and two small and almost round leaves at them, which sometimes lye so close to the stalke, that they seeme to be onely thicker joynts than the others the flowers are yellowish growing at the toppes of the stalkes: the roote is long and tough, with a rugged

The first groweth in many places in Spaine, as also in Italy in Hetruria and about Trent as Matthiolus faith, and likewise in Narbone of France. The second in Germanie, Bohemia, and Austria: The third in many places of Germanie also: The fourth in the mountaines of Savoye: The fift in Provence and Spaine: the fixt in the Countries of Grando and Valentia in Spaine as Clusius saith. The seaventh both upon the hils, and neere the sea in some places of Spaine. The eight by the Sea side in the Island of Corsia, and is seldome seene, either in Spaine, Italy, or France. The ninth was found upon the hill neere Mompelier called Horeus Dei. The last by Boetius often remembred in this and my former worke in Barbery. All of them are very tender, loving onely the wormer Countries, and will not without extraordinary care be kept in ours.

The first flowreth not in Spaine untill July and August, but the rest some in January or February, and some in March and Aprill, in their naturall places, and many with us not untill June or July, if they be preserved in the

The Names. Opunana in Greeke is called Thymelea in Latine also with all writers, quast Tithymelea, ex Tithymalo & Olea dedutta. The Arabians call this Mesereon promiseuously with Chamalaa Germanica, and Tricoccos, the Greekes call the berries hereof, properly xorroe with Coccum Cnideum or guidium, as some have it, but as Dioscorides faith, are not those of Chamelaa, yet assuredly the properties are not so farre differing, but that the berries of Chamelen may very well be used in the want of the other: Dioscorides faith that the leaves were called Cneorum in his time, whereupon Guilandinus tooke this to be Cneorum migrum of Theophrastus, as he doth the Chamelea to be Cneorum album (which Gaza translateth Casia) for hereof they made two kinds, the one white the other black.

Cordus in his history of plants calleth the Cneorum Matthioli Thymelea minor whom Baubinus followeth (and so doe 1) calling it Thymelea affinis facie externa. But if I should in this place, upon this occasion, to save the often epetitions in other places, shew you all the opinions of other writers concerning Cneorum; whereunto they doe referrethem, and their contraries, I thinke I should not doe amisse: Anguillara maketh Lavendula to be Cneorum album, and Rofmarium to be nigrum, whom Matthiolus refuteth thus, that Theophraftus faith both forts of Greerum, fend downe long rootes into the ground, and the branches are pliant and gentle, fit to binde things withall, neither of which properties can be found in Lavander or Rosmary, Matthiolus in his last Latine edition, setteth forth a figures of Cneorum, the one in the chapter of Cinamon, which he saith hath the true notes of meorum album Theophrasti, and the other in the chapter of Thymelsa, which he thinkerh to be nigrum: and in his third booke of Epiffles, in that unto Ioames (rate, and in his fourth booke of Epiffles, in that to Bartholomens Maranta, as well as in his Commentaries upon Disscorides, in the Chapter of Cinamon he is perswaded that Theophrafius his white or sweete Cneorum is the Casa whereof Virgill in his Bucolicke and Georgickes maketh so then mention, and which Plinge also from the teltimonies of Higinus, calleth Cassia the sweete herbe and not

CHAP. XXII.

Laurella. Laurell or Spurge Laurell.

His Laurell or Spurge Laurell (that it may be knowne from the Bay tree, which is of divers, called the Laurell tree) rifeth up usually but with one stemme, yet sometimes with more, very tough and pliant, covered with a whitish thicke tough barke, branching forth into divers parts toward the copies, whereon are fer many long. Goods this section of the copies whereon are fer many long.

plant, covered which which there tough parks, oranging forth into divers parts toward the toppes, whereon are fet many long, fmooth, thicke, fomewhat broad and fining darke greene leaves, fomewhat like unto Bayleaves, but longer, fmoother, fofter, and not with hard veines therein as Bayleaves have; the flowers come forth towards the toppes of the stalkes and branches, and at the joynts with the leaves many fet together, which are somewhat long and hollow, ending or spreading into foure small leaves, of a whitish, yellow; greene colour; after which come small round, and somewhat long blacke berries when they are ripe, wherein lieth a white kernell; the roote groweth downe deepe into the ground, and spreadth likewife tough long white strings, somewhat woodie; both lease and flower, both barke and roote are very hot and sharpe in raste, hearing and burning the mouth and throate of any that shall raste them; it keepeth the green leaves all the Winter, and doth not shed them.

2. Chamsadaphnoides Five Laurella Cretica. Candie Laurell.

From a crooked small white roote, rise up three or source crooked and bending blackish stalkes, thicke set with leaves without order, covering them allmost wholly, which are long and small towards the bottomes, and grow broader to the ends, being thicke and hard, greene above, and grayish below, tasting very hot, and burning this Laurell for the forme and propertie, and groweth very low.

The first groweth wild in many places of this realme, as well as beyond the seas, and being brought into gardens will there abide; and flourish sufficiently well, the other was sent out of Candie to Prosper Alpinus, who that given this remembrance of it.

The Time;

The first flowreth very early in the yeare, even in I anuary or February, and sometimes before, if the Winter be milde, the berries are ripe about June; the other hath not floured, as is before said.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Asprontic a Lauri foliorum similitudine, and the Latines accordingly, Laureola quasi pusila Laurus. Some doe appoint two kinds of Laureola, mas & famina, some accounting this to be mus, and Chamalea Germanica to be famina, others this to be famina and Chamalea to be mus; so variable are divers in their opinions: Matthiolus taketh this to be Chamalaphne of Dioscorides, and the Chamalea to be Daphnoides, but in both

1. Laureola Florens. Lawrell in flower.

2. Laureola cum baccis. Laurell with berries.





the Aromaticall tree, which is like to Cinamon : Lugdunenfis by correcting the greeke text of Theophrastum divers places where he thinketh it is faulty, sheweth the figure of a Plant, accounted of divers, as he faith, tole the Cheorum album of Theophrasius, which Baubinus judgeth to be the Dorychnium Imperati & Platean, mentioned in Clusius his History of Plants. But Baubinus, both in his annotations upon Matthiolus as he hath published them, and in his Pinax referreth both these Plants of his, the first unto Ocymoides repens Polygoni folio of Lobel, and the other unto the Ocymodes repens of Camerarius, Mysonus, as Lugdunenfir faith, referreth his Cneorum album, unto Aviceme his other Oleander, which he calleth wild Oleander, for as he faith it is like common Oleander, both in leafe, flower, and fent. The third is called Chamalan & Meserconusually now adayes, and so likewise by Trans. Dodonaus and Camerarius call it Chamalaa Germanica: by Fuehius and others, Daphnoides, Gefner in hors in Dakanoides no firm unique respective problems and contest of the c na by Lobell & Chamalaa altera by Clusiu, and Italica by many with us, because Clusius said it came to them only from Italy. The fifth is the true Chamelea & Mesereen of the Arabians, & generally called now adayes Chamelea tricoccos. The fixt is called Sanamunda, by the Spanish Mores in Granado, as Clusius saith, and of the professor Herbarisme, or Herbarists there also, though the countrie people call them, as he saith, Mierda cruz, of the properties of the strong purging. Banhinus calleth it Thymelas foliy: Chamelas minoribus subhirsuis, and is the Th. melea species Myconi of Lugdunensis, & the second Sanamunda of Clusius, which Baubinu calleth Thymelea solid Kali lanuginosis salfis. The seventh is the Erica Alexandrina of Lobell; and the 3. Sanamunda of Clusius. The eight is called Sefamoides minus Daleckampy by Lugdunensis, who in my mind much confoundeth both himself and his readers herein, for he referreth this both to Clusius his second Sanamunda, which he saith is hot, sharp, and somewhat salt, even as he saith his Sesamoides is : and also to the Cneorum nigrum Myconi, which he shew. eth after the description thereof, that the taste of the leaves is somewhat binding, with a clamminesse or gleuish neffe therein also, which is quite differing in propertie, and yet he maketh them to be all one Plant: and Renki mus following him herein, to fetteth it downe in his Pinax: but both this description, as I have before given you, differeth from Clussus his second Sanamunda, which as Clustus saith, hath his flowers in clusters at the 100, and from the other which hath them at the joynts, Clustus again giveth unto his yellowish flowers, like unto those of the Olive tree, and Dalechampius faith, it beareth small white flowers, very sweete : so that it may seeme m be a species thereof, and not the very same, but it cannot be also his Cneorum nigrum Myconi, if the taltesbe 6 different : let others judge hereof after they have considered them both well. The ninth Baubinus setteth down in his Pinax, with the title Thymelea folys polygale glabris, in his Prodromus with the title Sanamunda viridis, vil olibra, and referreth it to the Thymelaa Species Myconi of Lugdunensis, who saith it doth best agree with Cluster his fult Sanamunda. The last is not remembred by any before.

The Vertues. The first Spurge Olive worketh very churlishly with whomsoever, and in whatsoever manner you give it viz. the leaves prepared beaten to powder, and taken in wine or broth, or the berries swallowed whole or brit fed and taken by themselves; for as Dioscorides saith, if twenty source of the berries be taken in drinke (this proportion is answerable to the rest of the phisicke in those times as I have often said) or the inner pulpe of the onely, it purgeth downewards very strongly, both Choller, Flegme and water, but as he saith, they will burne the jawes and throate, and therefore they had neede be rowled, or otherwife given with flower or burne meale, or swallowed in meale, or in raisins, the stones taken out, or taken with purified honey, being beam with niter and vinegar, it is applied to them that are given to over much sweating. He that will give them. der of the leaves, had neede first to take away the strings that runne in the leaves; which may be done while is groffely beaten, before it be beaten finer, which prepared in this manner may be made into Trochifees or balk, to keepe all the yeare, the leaves being gathered in Autumne : It is a remedy also for them that have eaten and drunken Hemlocke, the poylonfull herbe. All the Sanamunda's likewise are violent purgers, for halfe a dramme of the juyce of the berries taken in wine, or in broth, which is the better, and the fafer way, purgeth water humours aboundantly; and therefore if it be taken with good advise warily, it may doe good in Dropsio, Gouts, Joynt-aches, the Sciatica, and the like: in Spaine they usually give a dramme in the decoction of me Cicers, which purgeth flegmaticke and melanchancholy humors wonderfully, and consequently is availeable to all such diseases, as rife from such humours, Lugdunensis recordeth a cure of one in the Hospitall at Lions, who was grievously tormented with the Crampe, performed by Dalechampius, by giving him a dramme of the leave of the fourth kinde here fet downe in pouder, in a little barley water, which wrought as forceably as if held taken Colocynthis, and thereby was restored to his health. The country people, as Matthielus sheweth, de often take of those berries to purge themselves, thinking to be their owne Physicions herein, and deceive themselves, their fee due for their counsell, but as he there saith, they often deceive themselves, by their unskilfull foolhardinesse, and make more worke for the Phistions to cure them of the paines and torments, and other dangerous diseases that follow the taking of these violent purgers, if they free them not of further trouble by the owne deaths: Pliny is justly to be taxed for writing in his 27. booke and 9. Chapter that the Coccognidate (which as I faid before, is called by the Grecians the fruite of Thymelea) doth stay or bind the belly (Sifti alva) is the word in the generall Copie, which yet fome would impute to be the errour of the Writer out thereof when it should be Citt alvum) when Galen and all other Authors acknowledge it to be a strong purger. Mel adviseth that Mesereon (which I said before the Arabians doe confound, and is to be understood this Thymlu, as well as that Chamalaa, &c.) is not to be given without the correctors appointed for it, and yet not, but unto strong able bodies: All these therefore are not safe to be given to weake bodies or stomackes, to women with child, or to children that are not strong, except they be strongly infected.

TRIBE,2

he is much mistaken : Lobel and Lugdunensis doe take this Laureola which he calleth Mas, to be Daphnoide, and the Chamalaa Germanica to be Chamadaphne or Laureola famina. Tragus also is much deceived in millakine this plant, for Dioscorides his Thymelaa. Most of other writers doe call it Daphnoides, or Laureola, Dodoneus I faid before, would make it to be Creorum nigram of Theophrasta, and the Chamelea his Cneorum album. In my former booke! was partly perswaded, that Chamelaphue of Dioscorides, was the Chamelea Germanica, or case fomewhat neere thereunto; but upon better thoughts, I thinke that Chambdaphne may be more truely referred to the Laurus Alexandrina of Matthiolus, whose leaves are small like unto Bay leaves, and the berries red who they be ripe, standing upon the leaves: and if you would aske me then, which is the Laurus Alexandrinad Dioscorides, I would answere you, that it is that Laurus Alexandrina legitime, that Lobel hath set forth in his Ap pendix, to his Adversiaria, whose branch I communicated to him, to set forth, as I had it from Pifa, whose learn come neerer unto Dioscorides his description, than either that of Matthiolus, or of any other as you shall be ther understand in his proper place; the other is called Chamadaphnoides, idest, Laureola Cretica by Prosper Al. pinus, lib, de plantis exoticis, The Vertues.

The leaves and berries hereof are as violent a purger, and do heate and inflame the throat, bringing the flomat, of whomfoever shall take thereof, and drive them into as many dangerous diseases, as any of the former, yeta ken advisedly it purgeth flegme from the somack and oftentimes by vomit also, it procureth womens courses, and being chewed in the mouth, it draweth down from the head and braine much corrupt matter that would offendi Many Emperickes do give theberries sometimes, but the leaves more often, to evacuate the watery humors inthe dropsie, and think they finde good successe thereupon, as also to ease the paines of the collick, doe give the power of the leaves in a little broth: the berries and leaves hereof when they are fresh boyled in oyle; and afterward strayned forth: this oyle being annointed on the belly loofeneth the belly, and helpeth the collicke, and being anos ted on the backe and raines provoketh urine and helpeth the piles.

CHAP. XXIII.

Laurus Tinus sive sqlvestris. The Wilde Bay tree.

Shall in this chapter shew you the wilde Bay trees, and joyne it next unto the Lanreola, both forth name and nature thereof.

1. Laurus Tinus Lusitanicus. The first wild Bave of Clusius or of Portingal !. The wilde Bay tree rifeth up to the height of an hedge buffi, or the Dog-berrie tree; having diver long square stalkes, full of branches, and faire large broad leaves, somewhat like unto Bay leaves, set inc.

1. Laurus Timus Lufitanica cerulea bacca. The first wilde Bay of Cinfins or of Portingall:

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2. Lawus Tinus alter vel 2. Chili. The fecond Wilde Bay of Clufus.





derthereupon, two alwayes let together at a joynt, one against another, but of a darke greene shining colour. of no fent at all in them, and of a bitter sharpe unpleasant taste, troubling the stomacke, causing loathing, and of no tent at all as the toppes of the branches and twigs, stand many small sweete smelling slowers in clusters. confifting of five white leaves a peece : after which succeede small berries, being somewhat long flat and corneconfilting of the winter leaves a peece, after winter increase infant perries, peing somewhat rong that and corne-red, of an excellent pale bright blew colour, inflaming and burning the mouth and throate, of whosoever shall taste it, that it is almost insupportable, and not but in a long time, and by drinking milke, and holding it in the mouth, to be taken away or eased; this abideth greene all the winter.

2. Laurus Tinus alter vel 2. Clusis. The second wilde Bay tree of Clusius. This other wilde Bay tree, rifeth to be a bush, much about the same bignesse with the former, having stronger flakes, and more plentifully branching forth, which are reddish being young, and more greene with the rednesse when they are older: whereon grow the leaves in the same order, but somewhat longer, narrower, and more full of veines than it: the flowers stand at the toppes of the twigs and branches, in the same manner that the other doe, but are more purple and lesse sweete than they; which afterwards give smaller, fuller, and blacker berries, than the former: this also holdeth his greene lease all the winter without shedding.

3. Laurus Tinus sylvestria alter sive terrius. The third wilde Bay tree.

This wilde Bay groweth feldome to be a tree of any height but abideth low shooting forth many slender branches, covered with a darke greene barke, with fad greene smooth leaves, set by couples thereon, somewhat resembling Bay leaves without any smell: the flowers grow in tustes or clusters at the ends of the branches, somewhat reddish while they are in bud, but whiter being open with reddish edges, consisting of five leaves a peece. finelling sweete: there seldome followeth any fruite but are blacke round berries when it beareth, yet not perfect to fpring againe in any that I have feene.

4. Laurus Tinus Cretica fruticosa. The shrubby wilde Bay of Candye. This Bay tree groweth low and shrubby, bearing many slender round short branches covered with a black bark with knotty joynts, wheron are fet s or 6 or more leaves like the former, but smaller upon short foot stalks which are wholly without fent, but heating the mouth and tongue with a little aftriction: the fruite or feede is as small as a pepper come, with a thin rind opening into three parts like a Spurge feed, containing within each part a small long whitish kernell like to a graine of wheate, smelling strong and tasting somewhat bitter and heating or bur-The Place.

The first groweth in Portugall and Spaine in diverse places, as Clusius faith, in Italy also on the hils of Florence and Komania; and in the wood Valena in Narbone, and among the dwarfe scarlet Oakes, in many places of Mount and noments; and in the Monester in France. The second as Clusius saith he found in the Monestery of Pera longa in Portugall, and neere the Seafide alfo, in other parts of Spaine: the third he faith he onely faw in Boylot his garden, rayled from Italian feede, which afterwards communicating the fuckers thereof, became familiar in many other Herbarists Gardens there, as it doth also with us in our Country; and the last in Candye,

The Time. The first flowred in July and August, and the fruite was ripe in October in some places of Portugall; when as in other places, Clusius faith he found it in flower in November, with the fruite on it then also: the second flowrethalfo and beareth ripe fruite much about the same time: the third flowreth with us onely in December and continueth flowring Ianuary and February, if the winter be not too early or too extreame.

It is called by Theophrastus in Greeke adem ayela Laurus sylvestrie, in his first booke and to chapter, among The Names. It is called by Theophraftus in Greeke Adorn dyela. Laurus sylvestrus, in his tirst booke and 15 chapter; among those trees that are ever greene, which Gaza translateth onely Laurus, not naming sylvestris at all, for it is not remembred by Dissorties or Gales, or other of the Greeke writers. Plinye maketh mention thereof, in his 15 booke and 30 chapter, and in other places, calling it Tinus, which some understand to be this Laurus sylvestris, wilde Bay. M. Cate also remembreth it in l. derenssica, by the name of Laurus sylvestris and no other ancient Latine writer besides: all the later writers doe call them Tinus, Laurus Tinus, and Laurus sylvestris as Clustus day. The Latine writer besides: doth. The Italians call it Lauro salvatico, and as Lobel saith Lauro regio if he be not mistaken; the Spaniards and Portingalls Vna de perro, Follado and Durillo; the French Laurier sauvage; the Germanes wilde Lorbeerbaum; the Dutch wild Laurn's Boom; and we in English, the Wilde Bay tree.

The Vertues. There is nothing recorded of them by any Author, to be used either inwardly or outwardly; but our late experience hath found the berries, as I fayd before, to inflame and burne the mouth and throate, in as violent manner, or rather worle than Laurell or Chamalaa, and worketh downewards likewise with trouble and perturba-

CHAP. XXIIII.

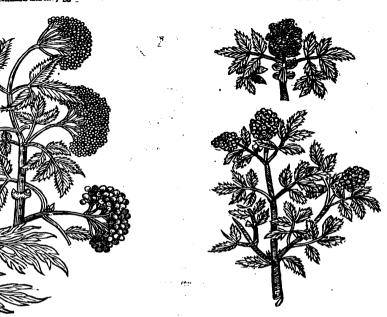
Sambucus. Elder.

Mong the number of these strong purgers, the Elders must not be omitted to be spoken of, whereof there are many kindes, and the Ebulus Wallwort or Danewort, is to be reckoned with them, for the likenesse both of forme and qualitie, as all Authors doe.

1. Sambuens vulgaris. Common Elder. The common Elder tree groweth up sometime, if it sand alone and in good ground, to a reasonable great height, otherwise standing thicke together, as for the most it is found to be, it is a shrubbe of meane height, spreading his branches farre and wide, covered with a grayish barke for the outside, but underneath it hath another that is greene, having a pith in the middle even of the Elder branches, but the young ones much more: at the joynts of the branches come forth on both fides winged leaves, confifting of 7 or 9 upon a stalke, a little nicked ordented adort the edges, of a faire fad greene colour, but smelling somewhat rancke and strong: the flowers stand at the toppes of the severall branches and twigs, many growing together in broad tusts or umbells, of a white colour, smelling more strong than the leaves, which being past, there rise up in their places

The common and the jagged Elder.

4. Sambuen racemofa rubra. Red Berried Elder.



fmall round berries greene at the first, and blackish when they are ripe, full of a purplish juyce within them, wherein lie some small flat seedes or graines: the roote is great and thicke spreading farre about. There is a kinde of Fungus or excrescence growing at the soote of the body, and on the branches of this tree, called Iewe eares, which I shall further declare among the other sorts of Mushroomes.

2. Sambucus frustualbo. White berried Elder.

This Elder is so like the former, both in growth, barke, pith, branches, sent leaves and flowers, that untillic come to beare fruit, it is very hard to be discerned from the other; the chiefest difference bereof, is that the brief are not blacke, but of a pale whitish yellow colour in most places, yet in some they abide greenish; and hereby onely it is distinguished from the former.

As the former Elders were distinguished onely by their berries, so the onely difference in this from the single the former of the leaves, which are so much jagged, and divided even to the middle ribbe, that unlesse the series as well flowers as fruite or berries, it different not from the common Elder: in all other part 4. Sambucus racemosa rubra. Red berried Elder.

4. Sambucus racemola rubra. Red berried Elder.

The Mountaine Elder also differeth little from the first fort, for but that it groweth seldome so great, and that the slowers being somewhat yellowish, grow not in large spread tustes, but in small long branched cluster, like unto Privet, and that the berries following them are of a scarletred colour, pleasant to be eaten and not of sensive to any: it is like it in the growing, rugged white barke in the body and Elder boughes, and somewhat reddish in the young leaves, as also in the rootes the wood being not so for nor so pithy:

5. Sambucus palustris sive Aquatica. Marsh Elder.

The Marsh or Water Elder, hath his body and branches covered with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and marsh british that any of the source who like the covered to the distance of the same any of the source who leaves a second with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and marsh british that any of the source who leaves a second with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and marsh british that any of the source who leaves a second with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and marsh british that any of the source who leaves a second with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and marsh elder.

The Marsh or Water Elder, hath his body and branches covered with a whitish barke, but they are smaller and more brittle than any of the former: the leaves also differ much from them, being broad and smooth divided at the edges, into three, or sometimes into sive divisions or incisures, and dented round about, being very it: the slowers stand in tustes or umbells like the first forts, but they are smaller and whitish, the outermost being ted, which compasse the middle flowers round about, but have no threds in the middle, of a reasonable sweeter, round point eafter which follow very red berries, somewhat slat and full of a red juyce, bitterish in taste, ready to provoke castling.

Of this kinde is this Elder or Gelder Rose, growing after the same manner with such like leaves, but the flower is composed as it were of many white, or pale blush flowers, set together in a round tuff or ball.

Wallwort is but an herbe every yeare dying downe with his stalkes to the ground, and rising againe a stell every spring, and is like unto the Elders both in forme and qualitie, that deservedly it hath the name of a dwarf Elder, which riseth up with a source square rough hairy stalke source foote high or more sometimes: the winged

o. Sambue :: Rufea. 5. Et Aquatica five pa'ufiris. The Gelder Role and the Marih Elder.

TRIBE 2.

7.8. Ebulus valgaris & lasin atis folis. Ordinary Walwort and with fine cut leaves.





leaves, are somewhat narrower than the Elder, but else so like that it might soone deceive one not very well exercised or cunning: the flowers are white with a dash of purple, standing in umbels very like those of the Elder, but more sweete in sent; after which come small blackish berries, full of juyce while they are fresh, wherein there lye small hard kernels or seede: the roote doth creepe under the upper crust of the ground, springing a fresh in diverse places, being of the bignesse of ones singer or thumbe sometimes.

8. Ebulus folis laciniatis. Iagged Wallwort.

This Wallwort is in all other things fave the leaves, so like unto the ordinary kinde, that there can be knowne no difference: but the forme of the leaves, doth so deforme the whole face of the plant, and bring it ont of knowledge, like the Iagged Elder, that none almost would thinke it should belong unto the former: the flowers and fruite and sent, onely leading us to judge of the species, and whereunto to be referred, for the leaves are almost as much jagged and divided as the lagged Elder, which is the onely difference in this from the former.

The Place.

The first or common Elder groweth not wilde but is planted in all places, to serve for hedges, and partitions of grounds, vineyards, &c. to hold up the bankes by ditches and water courses, and to bee planted in places where Conies breed for shadow: every sticke or branch being thrust into the ground, serving as a stocke which will easely take roote and grow. The second as it seemesh Tragm first found in the woods of Germany. The third is found wi'd on hills in watery woods. The fourth is not knowne certainely from whence his original came, but is found planted in the gardens of those that are curious, and lovers of rare plants. The fifth is sound by water sides and moorish grounds of Germany, France, England, Italy, and Premont in Savoye as Pena hath setti downe. The fixth is nursed up onely in gardens, but best delighteth in moist grounds: The seventh growin, that it will hardly be gotten forth. The last is a stranger in England as yet, and nursed onely in that curious garden of that Venetian Magnifice Signier Contarpin.

All or most of the Elders flower in June, the Wallwort somewhat late, as his fruite is likewise later ripe, even not untill September, when the others are ripe for the most part in August.

The Names.

In Latine generally Sambucus, of Sambin as it is thought the first finder thereof; but Quintus Serenus calleth it Sabucus in his veries, and thought to be derived from Sabucus or Sambucus as Hermolaus saith, which is an hollow instrument of Musicke, called also Pettis & Magadis: The excretence growing on the Elders is usually called Fangus Sambucius of Podonaus Gummi Sambuci, and of some Auricula Inda, in English Lewes cares. The first is called Sambucus urbana domestica, campetris, and vulgaris of all writers, and of Bankinus Sambucus fruttu in umbellanigro. Tragus calleth the second

CHAP. 25.

Sambuci aliud genus, Dodonaus Sambuci altera species. Lobel Sambucus fructin albo. Bauhinus Sambucus fructin in umbella viridi. The third is called Sambucus Montana of Matthiolus, Gesner, Castor Durantes, & Cameraring: of Tragus and Lonicerus Sambucus Sylvestris, and because he saith it hath beene certainely observed, that the Hindes and Does doe greately affect the leaves thereof, when they are great with young, Tabermontanus cal-Hindes and Does doe greately and Gerard after him Sambucus racemoja vel cervina; of Lobel Sambucus montanarace, moja, and Ioannes Thalius, in the description of Harcynia Saxono-thuringica, Sambucus montana, sen equileosus valo. Banjanus calleth it Sambucus racemofa rubra, putting a doubt whether it be Sambucus mont and of Plinye, which be faith groweth on Monntaines, and thinking it also to be myor of Theophrassus, whereof he maketh mention in his 3 booke and 4 chapter, among those trees that onely delight to grow on hills, and will not grow in the champions, and which Gaza in the Latine translation hath omitted and left out: but the Greeke Theophrassus. hath not my pygus as Bauhinus fetteth it downe, but onis, Phagus, as Gaza hath it in other places, he and Pline before him, being the cause of many mens errours, in missaking the Latine Fagus a Beech tree, for this single Phagus of Theophrastus, which is a kinde of Oake as you shall understand in his proper place, when I shall speake of all the forts of Oakes. The fourth Lobel in his Dutch herball, first made knowne to all, having found it plan ted in the gardens of the low countrie Apothecaries, and others that were lovers of rare and strange plants, and called it Sambuens laciniatis foliis, whom all others have followed. The fift is called Sambuens aquatica of Me. thiolus, Tragus, Lobel, Cafter Durantes, Lugdunensis and others. Sambuens palustris of Dodonans, Casalpinus and Camer, vius; Cordas in biforia calleth it Lycolia phylos famina, i, Vna Iupina, Ruellius tooke it to be Opulus but that is a kind or name of Maple, as Lugdunen lis hath it. Anguillara calleth is Plantanus aquatica: (and so do the Italian for the most part) which is the third kinde of Maple as he saith, Gefner calleth it Sambucus palustris vel aquatica file vestris, and saith some also called it Chamaplatanus: Lugdunensis first and Bankinus after him, doe take it to be Sejunal Thranpalus of Theophrasius in his third booke and seventh chap, and in his fourth booke and I chap Baubinus calleth it himselfe Sambneus aquaticas flore simplici, as hee calleth the Gelder Rose Sambneus aquatica flore globoso pleno. The Wallworte or Daneworte or dwarfe Elder, is called in Greeke 20 unickers, id est, humilis Sambucus, in Latine Ebulus, by which names all other Greeke and Latine writers have called it: and the last from the Noble Contarenus his garden, receiveth the name of Ebulus laciniatis foliis as it is in the ritle. It is finposed it tooke the name Danewort, from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. The Arabians call it Infacts, the Italian Sambuco, the Spaniards Sabuco, Sauco & Canivero, the French Susean Susier & Suin, the Germanes Holder & Hol. der, the Dutche Vlier, and we in English Elder.

Снар. 24.

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The Vertues. Both Tioscorides and Galen doe attribute to the Wallworte, as well as to the common Elder, (for they account their properties both one) an heating and drying quality, purging watery humors aboundantly, but not without trouble to the Homacke: the first shootes of the common Elder boyled like unto Asparagus, and the young leave and stalkes boyled in fat broth, draweth forth mightily choller and tough flegme; the tender leaves also eaten with oyle and falt doe the same: the middle or inner barke boyled in water, and given to drinke, worken much more violently; and the berries also either greene or dry, expell the same humors, and is often given with good successe to helpe the dropsie, by evacuating great plenty of waterish humors: the barke of the roote all boyled in wine, or the juyce thereof drunke, worketh the same effects but more effectually, then either leave or fruite doe; the juyce of the roote taken provoketh vomit mightily, and purgeth the watery humors of the dropfie; the same decoction of the roote cureth the biting of the viper or adder, as also of a mad dogge, and mollifieth the hardnesse of the mother, if women sit therein, and openeth the veines and bringeth down their courses: the berries boyled in wine performe the same effects; the haire of the head or of other parts wethed therewith, is made blacke; the juyce of the greene leaves applyed to the hot inflammations of the eye, affwageth them: the leaves boyled until they be tender, then beaten and mixed with barly meale, and applyed hot inflammations affwageth them, and helpeth places that are burnt either by fire or water, cureth filtulous ulcers being layde thereupon, and eafeth the paines of the goute, being beaten and boyled with the tallow of a bull or goate, and layd warme thereon: the juyce of the leaves fnuffed up into the nostrills, purgeth the tunicles of the braine; the juyce of the berries boyled with a little honey, and dropped into the eares, ealeth the paint of them: the decoction of the berries in wine being drunke, provoketh urine: the powder of the feedes, felt prepared in vinegar, and then taken in wine, halfe a dramme at a time, for certaine dayes together, is a means to abate and confume the fat flesh of a corpulent body, and keepe it leane: the berries so prepared, and as much white tartar and a few anifeede put to them, a dramme of this powder given in wine, cureth the dropfie humour, by purging very gently : the dry flowers are often used in the decoctions of glisters to expell winde and easeth chollicke, for they lose their purging quality which they have being greene, and retaine an attenuating and digesting propertie being dryed: the distilled water of the flowers, is of much use to cleare the skinne from some burning, freckles, morphew, or the like : and as Matthiolus faith both the forepart and hinderpart of the head, being bathed therewith, it taketh away all manner of the headach that commeth of a cold cause. The Vinegu made of flowers of the Elder by maceration and infolation; is much moreuled in France, than any where else, and is grate full to the stomacke, and of great power and effect to quicken the appetite, and helpethto or groffe or tough flegme in the cheft. A Syrupus acetofus made hereof, would worke much better than the order nary, for these purposes. The leaves boyled and layd hot upon any hot and painefull apostumes, especially in the more remote and finewie parts, doth both coole the heate and inflammation of them, and ease the paines. The distilled water of the inner barke of the tree or of the roote, is very powerfull to purge the watery humors of the dropsie or timpanie, taking it fasting, and two houres before supper: Mathiolus giveth the receipt of a me decine to helpe any burning by fire or water, which is made in this manner; take, faith he, one pound of the ner barke of the Elder, bruise it or ent it small and put it into two pound of fine sallet oyle, or oyle Olive, the hath beene first washed often imes with the distilled water of Elder flowers, let them boyle gently a good while together, and afterwards straine forth the oyle, pressing it very hard; set this oyle on the fire againe, and pa thereto, foure ounces of the juyce of the young branches and leaves of the Elder tree, and as much new war it them boyle to the confumption of the juyce, after which being taken from the fire, put presently thereunto, two

ounces of liquid Vernish, (such as Ioyners use to vernish their bedsteeds, cupboords tables, &c.) and afterwards of Olibanum in fine powder foureounces, and the whites of two egges being first well beaten by themselves, all these being well stirred and mixed together, put it up into a cleane pot, and keepe it for to use when occasion serveth. The young buddes, and leaves of the Elder, and as much of the rootes of Plantaine beaten together, and boyled in old Hogs grease, this being laid warme upon the place, pained with the gout doth give present ease thereto. The leaves also burned and the pouder of them put up into the nostrills. gout dorn give present care training a faithful form of the fresh flowers of Elders into a bagge, traiteth the bleeding being once or twife used. If you shall put some of the fresh flowers of Elders into a bagge, letting it hang in a vessell of wine, when it is new made, and beginneth to boyle (I thinke the like may be tried with a veilell of ale or beere new tunned up, and fet to worke together) the bagge being a little preffed every evening, for a seaven night together, giveth to the wine a very good rellish, and a smell like Muscadine, (and will doe little lesse to ale or beere.) The leaves of Elders boyled tender and applied warme to the fundament, easeth the paines of the piles, if they be once or twice renued growing cold; The foule inflamed or old ulcers and foresof the legges, being often washed with the water, of the leaves or of the flowers distilled in the middle of the moneth of May, doth heale them in a short space. The distilled water of the slowers, taketh away the heate and inflammation of the eyes, and helpeth them when they are bloud shorten. The hands being washed morning and evening with the same water of the slowers, doth much helpe and ease them that have the Palsie in them, and cannot keepe them from shaking. The pith in the middle of the Elder stalkes, being dried and put into the cavernous holes of Fistulous ulcers, that are ready to close, openeth and dilateth the orifices, whereby injections may be used, and other remedies applied for the cure of them. It is said that if you gently strike a horse that cannot flale, with a flicke of this Elder, and binde fome of the leaves to his belly, it shall make him stale quickly. The Mashromes of the Elder called lewes eares, are of much tife being dried to be boyled with Ale or Milke with Columbine leaves for fore throates, and with a little Pepper and Pellicory of Spaine in powder, to put up the would or pallet of the month when it is fallen downe. Matthiolus faith that the dried lewes cares steeped in Rosewater, and applied to the temples and forehead, doe case the paines of the head or headach. The Mountaine or red berried Bider, hath the properties, that the common Elder hath, but weaker to all purposes: the berries hereof are taken to be cold, and to procure sleepe, but the frequent use of it is hurtfull: It is said that if a branch of this Elder be put into the trench that a moale hath made, it will either drive them forth, or kill them in their trench. The Marsh Elder is of the like purging qualitie with the common, especially the berries or the juyce of them. Mens and birds doe feede upon them willingly in the Winter. The Wallwort or Danewort, is more forceable or powerfull than the Elder, in all the diseases and for all the purposes whereunto it is applied, but more especially wherein the Elder is little or nothing prevalent; the Wallwort serveth to these uses. The young and tender branches and leaves thereof taken with wine, helpeth those that are troubled with the stone and gravell, and laid upon the testicles that are swollen and hard, helpeth them quickly: the juice of the roote of Wallwort applied to the throate; healeth the Quinsie or Kings evill: the fundament likewise is stayed from falling downe, if the juyce thereof be put therein: the fame also put up with a little wooll into the mother, bringeth downe womens courses; the same juyce of the roote is a mighty purger of watery humours, and held molteffectuall for the dropsie of all others herbs whatsoever: the dried berries or the seeds beaten to powder, and taken in wine fasting, worketh the like effect, the powder of the feeds taken in the decoction of Chamapitys the gout, joynt aches, and sciatica, as also for the French disease, for it easeth the paines by withdrawing the humors from the places affected, and by drawing forth those humors that are fluent, peccant and offensive: the pouder of the roote worketh in the like manner, and to the same effect. The roote hereof steeped in wine all night, and a draught thereof given before the accesse and comming of the fit of an Ague, prevaileth so effectually there against, that it will either put off the fit, or make it more easie, and at the second taking seldome faileth to ridit quite away. An ointment made of the greene leaves, and May butter made in the moneth of May, is accounted with many a foveraigne remedy, for all outward paines, aches and crampes in the jointes, nerves, or the all the outward parts ill affected: as also to mollifie the hardnesse, and to open the obstructions of the spleene, the grieved parts anointed therewith. The leaves laid to steepe in water, and sprinkled in any chamber of the house, as it is said, killeth Fleas, Waspes and Flies also, if you will credit the report. Tragus saith, that the tender branches boyled in wine, whereunto some honey is put, and drunke for some dayes together, is pro-fitable for a cold and drie cough, cureth the diseases of the breast, by cutting and digesting the grosse and tough flegme therein. Briefely what soever I have shewed you before in relating the properties of Elder, doth Wallwort more strongly effect in opening and purging choller, flegme and water, in helping the gout, the piles, and womens diseases, coloureth the haire blacke, helpeth the inflammations of the eyes and paines in the cares, the llinging and biting of Serpents or a mad Dogge, the burnings or scaldings by fire and water the wind collicke, the collicke and stone, the difficultie of urine, the cure of old fores and filtulous ulcers, and other the griefes before specified, which for brevitie I doe not set downe here, avoiding tautologie as much as I can-

The Theater of Plantes.

CHAP. XXV.

Helleborus niger. Blacke Hellebor or Bearefoote.

F the Hellebors there are two primary forts, white and blacke : Of the white fort we will speake in the next Chapter, and of the blacke in this whereof there are fundry forts as you shall heare.

The true blacke Hellebor (or Bearefoote as fome would call it, but that name doth more fitly agree unto the other two ballard kinds) hath fundry faire greene leaves rifing from the roote, each of them flanding on a thicke round stiffs greene stalke, about an handbreadth high from the ground, divided into seven, eight, or nine parts or leaves, and each of them nicked or dented from the middle of the leafe to the pointward on both

Blacke Hellebor or Christmas flower.

2, 3. Helleboraiter minor, & trejoissespinofus. Bastard blacke Hellebor or Beares soote, and with trefoile prickly leaves.



fides, abiding greene all the Winter, at which time the flowers rife on the like short stalkes, as the leaves grow on, without any leafe thereon for the most part, yet sometimes having a fmall short pale greene leafe, refembling rather a skin than a leafe a, little under the flower, and grow but little higher than the leaves: each stalke also beareth usually but one flower, yet sometimes two, confifting of five large round white leaves a peece like unto a greate fingle white Rose, changing sometimes to be cither dasht with a purple about the edges or to be wholly purple without any white in them, as the weather or time of continuance doth effect, with many pale yellow thrums in the middle, standing about a green head, which after groweth to be the seede vessell, divided into severall cells or podes like unto a Colombine head or Aconitum hyemale, but greater and thicker, wherein is contained somewhat long and round blackish seede, like the seedes of the bastard kindes: the rootes are a number of brownish blacke strings, which runne downe deepe into the ground, and are fastened to a thicke head, of the bignesse of ones singer. Of this kinde there is an other whose flower is red from the first opening, which Bel-Florerabio. lonius remembreth in his observations to have seene in the woods of Greece.

2. Helleboraster minor store viridante. Bastard blacke Hellebor or Bearesoote.

The smaller bastard Hellebor or Bearesoote is in most things like unto the former true blacke Hellebor, for it bearest halfo many leaves upon short stalkes divided into many parts, but each of them are longer and narrower, of a darker greene colour dented on both sides, and seele somewhat hard, perishing every yeare, but rise againe the next Spring: the slowers shereof stand on higher stalkes, with some leaves on them also, yet very sew, and are of a pale greene colour like the former, but smaller by the halfe at least, having likewise many greenish yellow threads or thrummes, in the middle, and such like heads, or seede vessells and blackish



3. He'lehorafter manimus five Confiligo.

The greatest bastand blacke Hellebor or Beares foote
colled Setterworte.



feede in them, the rootes are more stringie blacke and hard than the former.

3. Helleboraster alter trifolius spinosus. Trefoile Prickly leased Bearesoote.

This fort differeth little in the manner of growing, from the last described, having long stalkes with leaves thereon, and slowers at the toppes of the same sashion and so is the seede also that followeth, but the leaves are harder, and only divided into three parties, & the dentes about the edges are hard sharpe and prickly; the slowers being of a paler or whiter greene colour.

4. Helleborastermaximus stve Constitigo. The greatest bastard blacke Hellebor, or Bearesoote, called also Setterwort.

This great Bearefoote hath diverse sad greene leaves, rising from the rootes, each upon along stalke, which are divided into 7 or 9 divisions or leaves, each where-of is narrower than the lesser bastard blacke Hellebor or Bearefoote, nicked or dented about the edges, but not so deepely, and abiding above ground greene all the winter, whereas the other perisheth as I said every yeare, and riseth againe in the spring: this shooteth up a reasonable great and tall stalke, higher by the halfe than the other, with such like leaves thereon as grow below, smaller up to the toppe, where it spreadeth into divers branches, bearing many hollow cup-like flowers, divided at the brims into 5 parts, but doe seldome spread theseloves open, of a whitish yellow greene colour somewhat like the other bastard kind, & sometimes purplish about the brims or edges, with a greene head in the middle, & a sew white threads about it; (wherby it may seem likely to be that south kind of Veratrum nigrum of Clusius, which he calleth peregrinum, and saith is like unto the third of Dodonesse, whose figure as hee saith, he sheweth there, to be knowne which he mea-

6. Helleborns niger Sanicule foli o major.
The greater purging Sanicle like Hellebor.



5. Helleborus niger fernlageus. Fennell leafed bastard blacke Hellebor.



8. Epipatiis Matthioli. Matthiolas
his baftard blacke Hellebor.



CHAP. 25.

neth ; but it is not the third of Dodoneus ashe faith, but the fecond, and this that I here describe unto you, is Te donans his third Veratrum nigrum) which greene head growing to be the vessell, wherein the blacke seede is contained, shooteth forth into soure, five, or sixe hornes; fashioned like the other bastard kind, but smaller, as the feede is also for the most part, the roote is but single with nothing so many stringes growing with ir, and of times perisheth after it hath given seede, yet not alwayes, nor in all places: the whole plant, and every per thereof, is of a worse smell than the other: the roote of this with the lower part of the stalke next thereunto is that Setterwort, that the countrie people doe use to rowell their cattell withall. Of this kinde also Clusius ma keth mention of an other, differing onely in the darker greene colour of the leaves, and in the flower, that the edges of the three innermost are of a darke purple colour.

5. Helleborus niger ferulaceus. Fennell leafed bastard blacke Hellebor.

This kind of baltard Hellebor (hooteth forth many greene stalkes, fometimes lying or leaning to the ground or else standing somewhat upright, beset very thicke with small leaves, finer and shorter than fennell, some of them ending in a tuft of fuch like fine greene leaves, and some having at the toppes of them one large flower, peece, somewhat reddish or brownish on the outside, while they are in bud and a while after, which being open couldit of 12, or 14 long and narrow leaves, of a faire shining yellow colour, set in order round about a green head with vellow thrummes in the middle, laying themselves open in the Sunne or a faire day, but else no maining close: after the flower is past, the head growing greater sheweth it selfe compact of many round whi tish seede, very like unto the head of Adonis flower, but much greater: the rootes are many long and blacking ftrings fet together at the head, very like unto those of the lesser blacke Hellebor or Bearefoote, but harder sliftor more brittle, and seeming to be without any moisture in them, but abide and increase every yeare, although the stalkes with greene leaves doe utterly perish every yeare.
6. Helleborus niger Sanicula folio major. The greater purging Sanicle like Hellebor.

This Hellebor hath divers broad darke greene leaves, each of them standing upon a long footestalke, which cut in on the edges into five divisions for the most part, & dented about besides, somewhat resembling the leaves the common Sanicle, but more truely the leaves of the field Ranunculus or Crowfoote, or Geranium Batrachoide Crowfoot, Cranes bill: from among which rife up divers flender fmooth greene stalkes, having some leaves upon them, and at the rops of them, two or three or more flowers together, each of them confilling of many small bar whitiful leaves, as a pale or border, compassing many threads in the middle; which being fallen, there rife w many flat whitish and long feede, somewhat like unto seete Fennell sweede, but not altogether so bigge, not vellow ; Gerard following Dodoneus description, and not his owne knowledge; saith the seeds are like up Carthamus, and his Corrector mendeth not the fault: the rootes are small blacke stringes, shooting from a tope head, like unto the roote of the Bearefootes.

. Helleborus niger Sanicula folio minor. Small purging Sanicle like Hellebor.

This small Hellebor or Sanicle, (which you please to call it) hath divers small and somewhat round leaves ere rie one upon a long footestalke, being not much broader than the nayle of a mans thumbe, yet divided even h the middle ribbe into seven parts, every one of them being short, narrow, and dented about the edges: stalkes are many and small, not above an hand breadth high, with one or two leaves on them, more cut in a divided than the lower are; at the toppes of them stand divers small flowers very thicke, set together in tusting umbles, like unto the last, but smaller, after which come small flat seede, somewhat like the other, but lesseth much, as it is also in all the other parts thereof.

8. Epipastis Matthioli. Matthiolus his bastard blacke Hellebor.

This small herbe riseth up with fundry slender weake smooth stalkes, bearing each of them a broad gress leafe, divided for the most part into five divisions or parts, somewhat like those of the fixt, yet sometimes in into three, especially the first or lowermost, and dented also about the edges : the flowers grow from among the leaves upon the like flender stalkes, being starrelike, and composed of fixe pale coloured leaves, with many shot th eades in the middle; the roote is a tuft of blackish fibres like the former blacke Hellebors, issuing from thicke a head.

The Place.

The first groweth in Germany, France, and Italy, and Greece in fundry places : the second I have seene in some woods in Northamptonshire, and in other places of this Land; the third grewat Delft with Corvinus, and then at Rome, as Aldinus faith in his Farnesian garden : the fourth groweth, as Tragus faith in the borders of flor fields and grounds, and on rockie hills by the Mofella and the Rhine, as also in Harcynia Sylva; and as Fena faithing Aquitaine, as also by the river Lanus at Mompelier: the fifth groweth neere Vienna in Austria, and both the Ha garies as Clusus saith: the fixth groweth naturally on the hills of Germany, and other untilled and craggy place the seventh groweth on Mons fructus neare the Alpes, as also on the I granean hills : the last as Pena faithin the low grounds or valleyes of the forrest or wood of Esfens, not farre from Inpiters hill.

The first doth flower in December and Ianuary, if the weather be any thing temperate: the second, third, fourth in February or March, and their feede is ripe in May; the fifth in Aprill; the other in May and June. The Names

It is called in Greeke (1)460eos, and fometimes without the afperation 1 ALECGOS, fic dielum volunt quod cite corporis eripiat, in Latine also Elleborus & Elleborum, and also Helleborus, & Helleborum, & veratrum, quad me tem vertat: But there is much controversie and contrarietie, both in the ancient and moderne Writers concerning them : for the Helleborus of Theophrastus and Dioscorides doe much differ the one from the other, and divers d our moderne Writers, thinke that ours doe differ from them both. Some likewise appropriate one herbe, for another unto theirs as you shall presently heare. Theophrastus saith in the ninth Booke, and eleventh Chapter his History of Plants, that the rootes of the blacke and white Ellebor, are like the one unto the other, except colour, that is, the one blacke the other white (which may be reconciled if you will take it spoken onely of the Fibres, the one being blacke, the other white) but that the leafe of the blacke as he faith is like unto a Bay leak, and that of the whiteunto those of Leekes, can no way be reconciled, for they are so differing from Dissemble or ours, that we may well fay, we neither have nor know any of both Theophrastus his Ellebors, valeste that

be some errour in the text as many thinke. Diescorides describeth his blacke Ellebor, to have leaves like Platanus. the Plane tree, but leffe, neere unto those of Spondilings or cow Parsnippe, but more rough and blacker, cut into many divisions; the stalke is rough, the slowers, faith he, are whitish, inclining to purple standing in a cluster; the feede is like Cineus or baftard Saffron, which is called Sefamoides in Anticyra, wherewith they make purgations: the rootes are small blacke strings, comming from a certaine head like an Onion, which are in use: thus farre Dioscorides: unto this description our true black Hellebor doth not agree in all things : for the leaves of ours. dovery forrily resemble those of the Plane tree (which is a whole broad leafe cut otherwise in the edges into parts or divisions) or of the Spondilis cow Parsnip, (which is a broad whole leafeconsisting of many much broader divisions in it) neither are the leaves rough, (but cented or toothed at the ends) nor the stalke rough, but smooth, nor do the flowers stand in clusters but one by one each upon their own stalk, or two at the most on a stalk; where-HOON Dodonans would mak our fixt fort here expressed, which is somewhat like the Sanicle or Selfe heale, to be the Verairum nigrum, or Elleborus niger Dioscoridis, because it hath seeds in tustes, which Gesner, Pena, and Lobell, call Afrantia nigra of Dioscorides, and Fuebsius Sanicula famina: but Dodonaus himselse is much puzzled, to make iragree thereunto, finding it to differ in many things, fometimes in making the feed to be like Cnicus; whereunto it hath but little refemblance, as I shewed you in the description, and sometimes blaming the text, (where it is faid to be called Sefamoides in Anticyra, to be corrupt, and that Dioscorides borrowed it from Theophrastus; who faith that in Anticyra, they did give Elleborus Sesamaceus the Sesamoides like Elleborus, that is to say whose fruit is like unto Sesamum, to purge withall: And it is most probable, that the seede of the blacke Hellebors, both the true and the baltard kindes, may fomewhat agree thereunto, and not very unfitly be compared unto the fruit or feed of Selanum, & the feed of Cnicus; but whether the feed of those black Hellebors, have more force in purging than the rootes have, I am not certaine, that any hath made a true experiment, for most of our moderne writers do agree, that both our white and black Hellebors are the true forts, set forth by Dioscorides, (& notwithstanding the variation, as it is before set downe) Theophrastus, also. The first is called Helleborus niger by all that have written of it, some adding thereunto Flore magno purpureo, as Gesner, or Flore roseo as Banbinus, or legitimus or verus as others doe, Dodonaus onely in his French Herball calleth it Planta leonis and Anguillara Elleborus niger annuus, but why I know no reason , the second is called Helleboraster & Helleborus niger aulgaris by Gesner, by Cordus nofirm, by Fuchsius adulterinus hortenfis, and Confiligo by Lugdunensis and Turner : the third is remembred by Aldinus in his horto Farnessano: the fourth is called by Dodonaus in his French Herball Lycottonum primum whom Lobel stemeth in his Adversaria to follow, saying it commeth neere to the Aconites; Gesner in boreis took it to be Pulmonaria Vegetii, Cordus calleth it Sesamoides magnum, and Tragus Pedicularia fatida tertia, Dodoneus and Cinsus Veratrum nigrum tertium, and Casalpinus Encaphyllon Plinis: but generally it is called either Helleborastrum magnum au Tabermontanus, or Helleboraster maximus, or Helleborus niger sylvestris adulterinus or else Consiligo Ruellii, as Lobel, Lonicerus, Lugdunensis and others: yet all the Hellebors both black and white are also taken by one or other to be Confiliges, for in regard there is no description of Confiligo extant it any author, but the vertues and properties onely whereunto it is applyed, divers have written thereof diverily. Tragus, Lonicerus, Gefnerus and others, both Physitians and Apothecaries almost through all Germany, and the parts adjoyning in former times, tooke this fift fort, called Buphthalmum majus, by Anguillara, Clusius, and others; and Helleborus niger firulaceus by Lobel, but Pfeudo Helleborum by Matthiolus to be the true Helleborus niger of Disservices, or at least a kind thereof, and which Clusius faith was soused of all in Vienna and those parts before he came thither, and shewed them their error and the right kind, which they ever after used: Dodonaus also calleth it Bupbthalmam, joyning it next to Eranthemum or Flos Adonis, whereunto it is very like in leaves and feede, but not in rootes to there would make it Sefamoides minut of Dioscorides, whereunto it hath no correspondency : the fixt is called by Fuchfins Sanicula femina, and so doth Gesner, who also calleth it Astrantia nigra, as Lobel doth, following as it should seeme Tragus, who calleth it Ofteritium montanum : Tabermontanus calleth it Imperatoria nigra, Dodonaus as I sayd before, taketh it to be Elleborus niger, or Veratrum nigrum of Dioscorides, and Baubinus in his Pinax calleth it Elleborus niger, Sanicula folio major, and I from him do so likewise, as thinking it a name as proper, if not more then any other is given it: the seventh Baubinus onely hath described in his Prodromus by the fame title that I have given it : the last is the Epipalis of Matthiolus, which Lobel and Pena call Elleborine Alpina Sanicula & Hellebori nigrifacie & commentitia, as counterfeited by him, yet others doe not thinke fo: but whether the Epipalis of Dioscorides, which he faith some called Elleborine should bee referred to the white Ellebor, as Camerarius and others would have it, or to the blacke, resteth doubtfull, because Dioscorides is so briefe in his description thereof, that it cannot certainly be determined, he onely saying it is a small Herbe with small leaves, good for the diseases of the Liver, and against poyson. The Arabians call it Cherbachem and Charbach asued, the Italians Elleboro negro, the Spaniards Verdagambre negro, the French Virare of Veraire noir, the Germanes Zwart Nieswurtz, and Christwurtz, the Dutch Swert Niescruit, and we in English as it is in their titles. The Vertues.

The Theater of Plants.

The true blacke Hellebore is used for most of the griefes and diseases, whereunto the white is available, but is nothing so violent or dangerous : the leaves shred small, or the juice of the leaves made up with flower, into small cakes, and baked, hath been used to good purpose to helpe the Dropsie, laundies, and other evill dispositions of the Liver and Gall : The leaves sometimes also are used to purge and open the body in some cases, as well as the rootes which are of greatest use, and greatest effect, against all metancholike diseases, long lingring Agues as the quartaine and the like, the Meagrime and the old paines in the head, the blacke as well as the yellow Jaundies, the Leprofie, falling fickneffe, Confumption eyther of the Lungs or whole body, or paines in the belly; Sciatica, Crampes, Convultions or shrinking of sinewes, and all other griefes, paines and aches of the joynts or finewes, if the roote be taken in pouder, in infusion or decoction, or in broth, being first prepared in vinegar as is sometimes used to bee done, that is steeped in vinegar for a day and a night, and after dryed up againe, which manner of preparation is according to the antient cultome then used; but wee have not found that the toots of this blacke fiellebore growing in our owne Country, to be deadly to cattle if they east it, or any of the other forts, or that this hath any such strong or churlish operation in working, as the ancients doe attribute to theirs of the hotter Countries, that thereby fuch preparations should neede to qualifie the malignitic thereof for wee have never seene ours, (I thinke the moisture and temperature of our climate, abating and correcting

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the violence thereof) to worke any troublesome fit or passion in any that hath taken it, without any of that preparation aforefaid, (the remedy if any danger be thereby is to drinke Goates milke) yet Masthiolus doth much paration aroterated the tracky of the receipt whereof is in the third booke of his Epiftles namely in that to Hams[chim] whose preparation is to steepe the rootes and take out their pith and dry the barke againe, and preferreth the rootes of that true blacke Ellebor that beareth red flowers, before those that beare white, but in want of the one as he faith himfelfe, the other may be to as good effect taken; for that kind (if it be a kind of it felfe, that will not degenerate, and not the quality of the climate onely cauling the colour) wee have not feene growing in our land, although fuch an one hath beene fent me from beyond fea, but perifhed quickly after the commendeth it for all the griefes aforefayd : yet if an extract be made of the rootes, it will ferve upon all accasions, being ready at hand to be used the rootes applyed in a pessarie mightily prevaile to bring downe womens course; the powder of the roote strowed upon soule Vicers, although they be sistualised by heale them, and if there be any callous or hard sless growne in the Fishula, the roote left in it for two or three dayes will conand it there we any canous or natural growns in the ritting, the lottered in the two three dayes will confirme it quite. Galen remembreth this in 6.de simpl. med facult, and Iulius Alexandrium faith, he often tryed it to be true: the rootes boyled in vinegar, and any place washed therewith troubled with scabbes, wheales or pushes, the lepry or any other such like breaking out, yea although they be gangrenous or eating fores, by staying their eating or spreading, preserve the stell from putresaction: the same decoction also helpeth the Toothach, if the mouth be gargled therewith: as also dropped into the eares easeth the noyse and helpeth the deafeness.

The Second kind which is the lesser bastard Hellebor or Beares foot, for any thing that ever I could finde, by the feverall tryalls made thereof, is more forceable and churlish in working and purging then the former; a dram of the rootes fleeped in wine all night and drunke in the morning, affuredly prevaileth powerfully against all the diseases appropriate unto the former kind: therefore I shall not neede to repeate the same things againe: but besides the things before remembred, the powder of the dryed leaves thereof doth helpe to kill the wormes in children more effectually: a little thereof given in drinke or broth, or in a Fig or Raysins, or strowed upon bread spread with Hony: it is sayd also to resist any poyson that is taken to expell it, or cause that it shall not hurr: the use hereof likewise in outward causes, is the like with the former, as for foule fores and Fishlaes, Scabs, &c. An idle conceit possessed many in ancient times, that he that would digge up the rootes hereof, had neede to eate Garlicke before hand, least the evill vapours that should arise from it in the digging up, did not offend the head and braine: The greater Bastard Hellebor or Setterworte, was held by Dodomens as I sayd be fore to be a venemous Aconite, not to be dealt with, and that it would kill Woolves, Foxes, Dogs, &c. I have knowen little use thereof unlesse in great necessity, where the other forts are not to be had, and onely among country people, whose strong robustious bodies are able to abide the working thereof; but is onely or chiefly used to rowell cattell withall, as Pliny lib. 25. c. 5. faith that a peece of the roote of blacke Hellebor being drawne through a hole made in the care of a beast troubled with the cough, or having taken any poisonous thing curen it, if it be taken out the next day at the same howre. Absyrum and Hierocles declare the same thing and Columela alfo : this manner of curing is used with us : but the place is changed from the care to the dewlap of Oxen, and m the foreleg or hinderleg of an horse above the pasterne. It is thought also by divers of good judgement that not onely all the Hellebors both white and blacke will doe the like if any cure be performed hereby, but many other forts of herbes : yet as the name Lowsewort importeth the herbe made into an oyntment, or the deception of the leaves killeth Lice, if the places be eyther washed or annointed that are chiefly troubled with them. The six here fer forth, which I call purging Sanicle, hath beene often found by good experience to open and purgente body of melancholy humours, & that fafely without fuch perturbation thereto as is fayd to be in the other forms body of Helichors Dodonem likewife supposing this to be Dissorteds his black Helichors Dodonem likewife supposing this to be Dissorteds his black Helichors propriate thall the vertues thereto, that Dissorteds saith they of Anticyra used their Elleborns Sesamacens, the other forts are not used or very feldome in Phyfick now adayes.

CHAP. XXVI.

Helleborus Albus. White Hellebor or Neesewort.

F the white Hellebores there are two principall varieties, as greater and lesser, the greater being accounted with us manured or of the garden, and the other wilde.

1. Helleborus albus vulgaris. Ordinary white Hellebor or Neefing roote.

The first great white Hellebor rifeth at the first out of the ground with a great round which greene head, which growing up openeth it felfe into many goodly faire large greene leaves, plains as it were with eminent ribbes all along the leaves, compassing one another at the bottome, from the middle whereof rifeth up a strong round stalke with divers such like leaves but smaller to the middle thereof, from whence to the top it is divided into many branches, having many small yellowish or whitish green star like flow ers, all along upon them, which after turne into finall long threefquare whitifh feede, standing naked without any huske to containe them, although fome have written otherwise: the roote is reasonable thicke and great at the Alter flore head, having a number of great white strings running downe deepe into the ground, wherehy it is strongly faller also, also, and. Some doe make a varietie in the flowers hereof to be whiter, and so would make a differing fort thereof for that cause onely, but I doe not thinke it worth the name of a differing fort.

2. Hellebor us a dous process five atro-rubente flore. The early white Ellebor with darke red flowers.

This other Hellebor is very like the former, but that it fpringeth up a moneth at the least before it; and that the leaves are longer thinner & no lesse plained, foulding themselves backwards oftentimes, and sooner perish falling. away from the plant : the stalke hereof is higher then the former, with fewer leaves thereon, bearing such stary flowers, but of fo darke or blackish a red colour, that they are scarce discernable but at a neere distance, the feede is very like the former : the roote hath no fuch tuberous head as the other, but as it were a long bulbon fealy head, from whence shoote as many long white strings as the other: both these lose their leaves wholly and gaine fresh every spring.

1. Elleborus albus valgaria. Ordinary white Ellebor or Neclewort.

TRIBE.2.



3. Elleborine major five Calceolus Maria. The great wilde

Hellebor, or our Ladyes Slipper.
The greater of these forts of wilde white Hellebors, riseth up with one two or more stalkes, a foore and halfe high at the molt, bearing broad greene leaves on each fide, one by one, omewhat like those of the former white Hellebor, but smaler and not so ribbed, and each compassing the stalke at the lowerend; at the top of the stalkes standeth formetimes but one flower, yet formetimes two or three at the most, one above another upon small short footestalkes, with a small leafe at the foote of every one: each of these flowers are of a long ovall forme and hollow withall, especially at the upper part, the lower be-ing round and swelling like a belly: at the hollow part there are small peeces like eares or flippets, that at the first doe cover that hollow place, and after stand apart one from another, all which are of a fine pale yellow colour in all that I have feene; yet it is reported that some are found of a browner colour or tending to purple: there are likewise fowre long narrow and darke coloured leaves at the fetting on of the flower unto the stalke, wherein as it were the flower at the first was enclosed: the whole flower is of a pretty sweet sent : the seede is very small, and like unto that of the Orchides or Satyrions, and contained in like pods; the roote is composed of a number of strings enterlacing themselves one within another, lying within the upper crust of the earth, and not spreading deepe, of a darke brow-nish colour. A fort thereof bath beene brought from the North parts of America, differing onely in being greater both in stalkes, leaves and flowers, which are not yellow but white, with red-dish strakes through the bellies of them.

4. Elleborine minor flore albo. The small wilde Hellebor

with a white flower. This smaller Hellebor groweth up in the like manner, and not much lower, bearing the like leaves but smaller, and of a white reene colour like those of Lilly Convally: the top of the stalke hath many more flowers, but lefter growing together spike

2. Helleborus albus vernus atrorubentibus floribus The early white Ellebor with darke red flowers,



3. Calceolus Marie. Our Ladyes flipper.



3. Eleberia

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8. Elleberine angustifotia. Variable wilde white Ellebor.

TRIBE 2





fashion with small short leaves at the stalke of every flower, which consisteth of five small white leave with a small close hood in the middle without any sent at all: the seede is alike and so are the rootes by

5. Elleborine minor flore purpurante. The small wilde white Hellebor with blushflowers. The leaves hereof are narrower than the last, the stalke and flowers are alike but smaller and f apale purplish

6. Elleborine flore viridante. Wild white Hellebor with whitish greene flowers: This differeth not much from the last, but in the colour of the flower which is greenish on the outside and fomewhat white within.

7. Fleeborine flore atro-rubente. Wilde white Hellebor with darkered flowers. This wilde kinde groweth somewhat bigger and higher, and with larger leaves than any other of these small Wile forts, the flowers likewise are more in number and of a deepe purple colour.

8. Elleborine ungustifolia spicata versicolor. Variable wilde white Hellebor.

This also rifeth somewhat high, having narrower leaves on the stalke, yet ribbed somewhat like unto therewort Plantaire: the stalke endeth in a long spike of fine purple coloured flowers, in fashion like the rest, but the opening hoodes with their labels are white spotted on the inside with purplish spots: the leaves and rootes at

Both the first forts grow in fundry places of Germany and Austria as Clusius saith, as also in some of the Ilani about Ruffia where a good ship might be fraighted with the rootes of the ordinary fort as Master Tradescance the elder affirmed; the other forts grow many of them in our owne land as well as beyond sea, namely the third fourth and fixth; especially the third in a wood called the Helkes in Lancastire neere the border of Torks.

The Time. The first flowreth before the second, although it spring earlier out of the ground, being not in flower until

the end of July, the rest flower about May, some earlyer or later than others.

The Names. I have shewed you in the chapter before that it is called Elleborns or Hellebornm, coc. The first is generally called Helleborus albus, and by Dodonaus, Cordus upon Dioscorides and others Veratrum album, Guilandiuns took " to be the Helleborus candidus of the Grecians, but is affuredly the Confiligo of Vegetius, Abstrus, Columella and Plinge, Gerard tooke this for the next to call it pracox. Baubinus to distinguish them calleth this flore subviridiand the second store atro-rubente & other writers ex purpura nigricante, & Lobel addeth pracox vnto it: the third is called by Clusius Elleborine recentiorum, and of others Calceolus Marie or Marianus, and Lugdunensis, Elleborine ferruginea Dalechampis; Gefner in hore in Germania taketh it to be Alismatis species, and so doth Thalius likewise, and some Dale masonium nothum & Pseudodamasonium; the fourth is taken by some to be Epipatis, by others Alisma or Dana Conium, but generally is now adayes called Elleborine flore albo: the rest have their names in their titles, as they are most usually entitled by others: the controversies hereabouts I have touched in the foregoing chapter, and therefore will not here againe recite it : the Arabians callit Charbachem, the Italians Elleboro bianco, the Spaniards Verdesambre blanco & yerva de balastieros, the French Veraire and Helleboire blanc, the Germanes Weiss Nieswurz. the Dutch witte Nieferwyt, and we in English white Ellebor or Neesewort. The Vertues.

The roote of white Hellebor or Neesewort is of most tife (neither the leaves flowers not seede being used at any time with us that I know) and worketh very strongly and churlishly with any that shall take, it procuring strong vomitings: yet being taken with convenient preparation of the body aforehand; and dieted by adcuring trong to be derived warneth it, may doe much good to strong constitutions that cannot be working of it, by causing much tough viscous clammy and corrupt humours that offend the stomacke to be avoyded, to be taken not falling but for sometime after one hath eaten, for which purposes the Oxymel Helleboratum is a medecine prepared to your hand and fit to be used: it provoketh womens courses and will kill the birth if it be taken inwardly: halfe a dramme of the roote prepared with Oxymel and given in wine, to those that are so deepely posfessed with melancholy that it causeth fits of fury or madnesse, doth much abate the peccant humour giving much ease to the party: being likewise steeped and afterwards boy!ed in broth and given, helpeth those that are troubled with the falling ficknesse, the leprose, and all other breakings out in the skinne, as scabes, &c. quartane. agues, the ptilicke or pining consumption, an old cough, the dropsie, ruptures, sciatica, goute, crampes, paines in the joynts and finewes, and paines and swimming in the head: the best preparation of it is to be infused in the juyce of a Quince, or to be put into a Quince, and either baked in an oven, or roafted under the embers, and halfe a feruple thereof given at a time; and this was as Marthiolus faith, the ancient manner of curing these diseases: but being so dangerous a medecine though sometimes taken with caution, that it putteth many in hazard of strangling, and is onely remedied by eating Quinces, or taking the juyce or the Syrope made thereof, hath made the use thereof wholly almost to be given over and left: the roote saith Dioscorides is put with other things to helpe the dimnesse of the sight; the juyce of the roote dropped into the eares taketh away the noyse and singing in them; being boyled in lye and the head washed therewith it killeth lice and helpeth the running scabbes and fores thereof, being mingled with flower and a little honye or butter, or else boyled in milke and set where flies gnats, &c. doe much refort, doe kill as many as touch it : if hens, duckes, or geefe doe chance to drinke thereof it will kill them likewise: being moulded up with meale and honye, and put into moale holes or the burrowes of field or dormise, or any other such small Vermine will quickly deltroy them: the powder or scraping of the roote by it selfe, or with a few seaves of Marserome put up into the nose, purgeth the head and braines by neesing being boyled in vinegar and the decoction gargled in the mouth, easeth the paines of the tooth ach: the same decoction likewise helpeth the itch and scabbes in the hands, and clenseth soule fores and ulcers in the legges and other parts. The Spaniards and Navarrois doe make a certaine poylon of the juyce of the rootes of white Hellebor which after it hath fermented in a horne or earthen leaded vessell (the time when it is readie to be used they know by this tryall: having thred a needle with thred, and wetted it therein, they draw it through a frogge which if it presently dye, then it is good, and ready) they dippe their arrow heads therein, and then what beast shall be wounded therewith shall suddenly dye: which thing Matthiolus saith, hee also tryed on dogges and chickens, which dyed presently after they were wounded with a weapon dipped therein, in that the venome had peirced the blood, against which poylon no other antidote can be found more fit and speedy, than the eating of Quinces, for even the smell of them being in a house where that poyson is, taketh away the whole force thereof: but is restored againe (as it is said) if ripe grapes be mixed therewith or some pepper cast into it: this poyson is onely used while it is fresh, for it loseth the strength, if the juyce dryupon the arrow heads, and therefore to keepe them the better they use to keepe them in a case, the iron heads being wrapped in wooll and clothes wet therein. but this is the most wonderfull as it is related, that this poyson being drunke, procureth almost no harme to them that drinke it, unlesse they take too much and as it is sayd the hunters often take it themselves to purge them; it is fayd also that the flesh of those beasts killed by this poyson, is more tender and pleasant in eating than of other not killed therewith, and especially that part about the wound. Pausanius in Photicis recordeth a notable stratagem that Solon used in beseidging the Citty of Cyrrheus, viz. That having cut off the River Pliffus from running into the Citty, he caused a great many of those rootes to be put into a quantity thereof, which after they had sufficiently infected the water; he let passe into the Citty againe, whereof when they had greedily drunke they grew so weake and feeble by the superpurgation thereof, that they were forced to leave their walsunmand, whereby the Amphyllions their enemies became masters of their Citty: the like stratagems are set downe by disverse other authors performed by the helpe of other hearbes. The lesser wilde sorts are not knowne with us to beused in Physicke: but if either of these Elleborines be his Epipalis, he saith it is good in the defects of the liver and against peyfons and to procure vomiting; Theophrastus faith the same.

CHAP. XXVII.

Gratiala, Hedge Hyssope.

CHAP. 2.7.

F the true Gratiola or Hedge Hyslope, I dee know but one kinde as all the best authors doe agree. but yet unto it there are added two or three other hearbes, as neerest thereunto, either in face or qualitie, some reckoning the one and some the other; and I in this place bringing them all as firm be ranked under this title.

1. Gratiola vulgaris. True hedge Hyssope.

This hearbe is but a small low plant, seldome growing with his slender bending foure square branches, above. foote high; having diverse small leaves set thereon, very like unto those of the ordinary garden Hyssope, but little shorter and broader, and of a pale greene colour, of a very bitter unpleasant take : from about the middle of these branches, at the joynts of the leaves up to the toppes of them, come forth the flowers, every one at a place. standing upon very short footestalkes, which are somewhat long and hollow, ending in source leaves, two of the lowest standing out as it were lippes, and the other two above, shorter by the halfe, of a whitish yellow colour, tending to a blacke blew, and sometimes more blewish or purple: after which come small round head. wherein is conteined small seede: the roote shooteth forth too and fro under ground very much, with many joynes and small fibres at them, thereby encreasing and quickly spreading largely, especially if it stand in am moyst place, because it will hardly hold long in any dry ground.

Camerarius faith he found by a brooke fide, not farre from Geneva one of this kind with a yellow flower, m

differing in any thing elfe.

2. Gratiola minor five Hysopoides. Small hedge Hyssope.

This small hedge Hyssope, shooteth forth sometimes many, and sometimes but one or two round reddish stalks halfe a yard high, branched toward the toppes; whereon are fet one above another, and sometimes one against another, diverse small and somewhat long leaves, somewhat smaller than the former, and neere resembling Hysope leaves, of a pale greene colour, joyning close unto the stalkes and branches, and without any foor stalke at all: at the joyntes with the leaves come forth flowers, every one by it selfe, standing in a long huste, confifting of four leaves of an excellent blew colour : after which succeede small browne seede, conteined in long round pods: the roote is white and shooteth forth many fibres, whereby it comprehendeth well in the ground: the hearbe and every part hereof is utterly without any smell, and almost without any taste, m fome hold it to have a nitrous or little falt, and some a little sweetish taste: Sometimes and in the moving grounds, this is found with larger leaves, and growing higher; fometimes with smaller and longer leaves, which scarse riseth an handbreadth high, and that in the dry grounds.

1. Gratiola Vulgaris. The true hedge Hyffope. 2. 4. Gratiola augustifolia minor : Et latifolia nofta. Small hedge Hysti pe. The letter broad leafed hedge Hyste.





3. Gratials

3. Gratiola carulea, sive latifolia major. The greater broade leafed or blew flowred hedge Hyflope. This hearbe also is referred unto Gratiola, for some resemblance it hath, both for place, and manner of growing. and especially for the bitternesse thereof, so like it, which by Lobel and Pena their judgements was thought at the first likeliest to be a kinde of Lysimachia, and so entituled it galericulata for distinction sake, but others of good judgement fince, have otherwise thought as you shall heare anon: I have placed it, with the Gratiola, partly led by the authority of others, and partly by the common vote of these times, who as frequently call it Gratiola latifolia, as Lysimachia galericulata: take the description thereof, therefore in this manner. It is a smooth low plant not rifing above a foote high, with many square stalkes diversly branched from the bottome to the toppe, plant not raining at yours and two small leaves at every one, which stand upon short foote stalkes, being broad at the bottome and smaller to the end, a little dented about the edges, (which is not remembred in Lobe e and Pena their description) and full of voines, of a sadder greene colour than the former, longer also and broader: the flowers are gaping, somewhat like unto those of Dead Nettles, of a faire blewish purple colour, with some white foots the ein, every one standing at the joynts with the leaves up to the toppes: after which come forth small

is touched, thewing within it small yellow seede: the roote spreadeth much, and with many branches under ground, quickely thereby possessing a large circuite or compasse, There is a lester fort hereof found in the like places as the former, differing onely in the smallnesse of the

feede vessels, formed somewhat like unto the toppe of the thigh bone of a man or beast, wherein the small nut

or hucklebone is fet; the upper part whereof doth first open, when the feede is ripe, and falleth away when it

plant.

TRIBE 2.

4. Gratiola latifolia sive nostras minor. The lesser broad leased hedge Hyssope. There is also another small hearbe growing in our Land onely, for ought I can either heare or learne which Gerard first found and called Gratiola latifolia, as referring it thereunto, and so doe I also, yet more for the refemblance of the flower unto the last (which was not knowne to him, or at least not mentioned by him) and bitternesse, than any thing else: Out of the wet boggie ground from among the grasse &c. that groweth about it, foringethup one or more small stalkes, scarfe halfe a toote high, round but crested as it were all the length, which foread forth other smaller branches; whereon doe grow many small leaves, set by couples one against another, being somewhat broade, but very short withall, seeming almost round, and ending in a point, a little dented about the edges: at the joynts with the leaves come forth the slowers, every one by it selfe, on a small foote stalke, being in forme somewhat like the last, a gaping flower but shorter, of a pale reddish colour, spotted in the middle of the lower leafe, with many small white spots: after the flowers are fallen come in their places small feede vessels, in shape somewhat like unto the nut of a crossebow; wherein is conteined small yellowish seede: the roote is small long and white, spreading it selfe under ground diverse wayes; which perisheth not in the winter, neither runneth like the last, but spreadeth new branches every yeare; the taste hereof is as extreame bitter as the laft.

The Place.

They doe all naturally grow in moyst and marrish grounds, wherein they will joy best, if you will have them to live. The first naturally groweth in many places in Italy and without Saint Justines gate at Padoa pientifully, and is onely cherished in gardens with us. The second hath beene found naturally growing in some places of our owne Land; but the third in many and fundry places of this Country, in wet low grounds and by waters fides: and the last upon Hampsteede heath in the wet boggie places, and in fundry other partes of the heath. The Time

They all flower in June and July, the first seldome giveth good feede in our land; all the other doe ripen their feede quickely after their flowers are past.

The Names. None of these hearbes are mentioned by any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, nor of Plinge. The first is generally now adayes, as it was formerly called Gratiola by Matthiolus, Gefner, Dodonaus, Lobel, Lugdunensis, and others: it is also called by some Gratia Dei, after the high Dutch name Gotts gnad, which signifieth so much; yet some call it Gratia Dei altera, because there is another herbe among the Gerania fo called: Anguillara thought it might be the Papaver spumeum of Dioscorides: the seede hereof is called as hee faith Gilbenech. Cordus calleth it Limnessum sive Centauroides, because diverse for the bit-ternesse sake thereof, did thinke it a species of Centaurium minus: healfo calleth it Eupatorium Mesues, for so it was generally thought to be, in all the upper and lower Germanie for along time, and among some of our Apothecaries also in times past: which opinion I thinke is worne out, time bringing the truth to light. Gefner calleth it Gratiola five Centaurium aquaticum, and thinketh it may be the Polemonium palustre amarum of Hippocrates (the horse3: Gratio a carulea five latifolia major.
The greater broade leafed or blew flowred hedge Hyffone.



leech, not the famous Physicion) and Fabius Columna that faith it is usually called Gratiola, yet laith it is though reech, not the ramous Phylicon Jaina with the common Hysope; Gesper used to call it Sesamoides: Banhinns in his Phar calleth it Gratiola Centauroides: we call it in English Hedge Hysope for distinction sake, and not for that it grow. eth by any hedge side; for it might more properly bee called Marshe Hysope, from the naturall place of the growing. The second is called by Camerarius Hylopoides, (as if you should say a small Hysope) and so it is called in Italy. Gesner in Collectione stirpium calleth it Gratiola minor, Cordus in his woode of observations, nameth m herbe to be called with them in Germany Graffe poley, with the leaves of knot graffe, growing in moorish place, which doth fitly answer unto this plant; and therefore Banhinus in his Pinax doth fo referre it; but enting leth it there himselfe Hyssopifolia, because his brother Iohn Banhinus, had so called it formerly; when as in his Matthiolus he calleth it Gratiola minor, it is called also as he saith by some at Mompelier, where it growth in the brookes there Anagallis aquatica, and in Hassia as hee saith also, some called it Halimus aquaticus. The third is called as I fayd before by Lobell and Pena Lysimachia galericulata, from some resemblance of the leave. and natural place of growing, but because none of the rest of the Lysimachias have hooded flowers, but consisting of five leaves laid open, I think it fitter to joyne it with thefe then with those, Camerarius calleth it Lyfimachia flor caruleo valericulata Lobelis: Ioannes Thalins in his Harcynia (ylva, calleth it Sideritis carulea, and faith it wasal led alfo by divers, Gratiola carulea. Cafalpinus calleth it Gratia Dei. Tabermontanus Tereianaria, and Dodonani m his French Edition Herba Indaica aliera, With us it is generally called, as well Lyfimachia galericulata, as Gre tiola latifolia, but more properly as I fayd in my judgment Gratiola, both for that this is extreame bitter as they are, and hath hooded flowers as all the others have, yet I have added thereunto major because of the next, in Ene. lish the greater broad leafed, or blew flowred Hedge Hysope. The last is called by Gerard as I sayd Gratiolalis folia, whereunto I have added noftras minor, because if the last or this be to be referred unto the Gratiola, this just lesser. which may stand untill a fitter be found out: The Arabians as is before fayd, call the seeds Gelbenech, the lin lians the herbe gratia Dei and Stancaca vallo, the French Grace de Dieu, the Germans Gottes gnad, the Dutch God gracie, and we in English, Hedge Hysope,

The Vertues. The first hedge Hysop worketh very strongly and churlishly, both upward and downeward, avoiding med tougth and groffe flegme choller and watery humors, thereby giving eafe to those that are troubled with warm humors, paines in the joynts and the hips, the dropfie, the gout and sciatica; if either the decoction of the green herbe be given, or a small quantitie of the pouder of the dried herbe: it helpeth also both tertian & quartaine appo taken in the same manner, but because it is so churlish, it is needefull to put thereto some correctors, as Annised Cinamon or the like: Some also give the powder in broth the leffe to offend. Camerarius commendeth theer tract hereof, made into pilles with the powder of Cinamon, not onely to be availeable against the dropsie, but. gainst all forts of tertian and day agues, if some of the juyce of Calamint be added unto it: it is profitably give for the obstructions of the liver and spieene, by opening and purging the peccant humors: it killeth the worms in the belly, and prevaileth much against all putrefactions, either inward or outward, for the pouder, insufac or decoction, clenfeth and healeth wonderfully all old and foule ulcers, and confolidateth fresh wounds. These cond is not applied to any dilease by any Author or other, that ever I could learne. The other two likewises not remembred by any, whereunto they might be availeable; yet their bitternesse comming so neare unto them Gratiola, induceth me to thinke, that they cannot but be effectuall, if not to purge by the bitterneffe, yet toonfolidate and heale by the temperate heate is joyned with them : the Italian name declareth the true experience they have found in it, that horses will become lancke and leane that feede thereon.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Staphia agria. Stavefacre or Loufewort.

CHAP. 28.

Tavefacre riseth up with a short, but strong blackish greene stalke, branching forth divers wayer, whereon doe grow great large leaves, cut at the edges into five or feven divisions, somewhalke unto the leave, of the great yellow Aconite or Wolfesbane, but deeper edged, and of a sad or dark greene colour, every one standing upon a long foote stalke, the flowers grow at the toppes of the branches one aboue another, upon short stalkes, being somewhat like a Larkes spurre flower, for the stalkes in the stalkes spurre flower, for the stalkes in the stalkes in the stalkes spurre flower.

hath a spurre or heele behind it, of a very deepe or darke blew colour, but much larger: after which come in the places three or foure horned feede vessells, like unto the Aconites but greater, wherein are contained triangled rough great seede: the roote is long and wooddy, perishing every yeare, after it hath borne seede.

The Place.

It is onely nourfed up in our gardens, and that very hardly, for if it be not well defended, it will not abide Winter with us; for it never rifeth to flower or feede the first yeare it is sowen, but in the hotter countries of Italy, as Naples, and in Afria and Sclavonia, and other places it groweth in the open champion grounds. The Time.

It flowreth not with us untill it be late in the yeare, notwithstanding it hath abidden a Winter, and never giveth perfect feede. The Names.

It is called in Greeke saris ayela, Galen hath it danois a yela, but at this day the naturall Greekes call it Vernaus, but more properly one in that is granum pedicularium; in Latine Staphia agria, in the Apothecaries shopes beyond sea Staphusaria, and Pedicularis, and Peduncularis, and Pituitaria sic dicta a viribus quas habet pedicu los enecando, & fervore pituitam educendo, and thereupon Corden on Dioscorides calleth it Pthirocottonon. Plus seemeth to call it Vva Taminia in his 26. Booke and 13. Chapter, but in his 23. Booke and first Chapter, he faiththat Affaphis agria or Staphis, is corruptedly called Vva Taminia. The seede thereof is so called also, being onely in use, and to be had in shoppes. The Arabians call it Alberta Habebras, Muthuzagi, Mibberesh the Italians Staphusaria, the Spaniards Fabaran Paparran yorua pionta is pioybeyra, the French Estaphisaria Panilleuse and herbe aux povileux or povileux, the Germans Bissmints, the Dutch Luyscruidt, and we in English Stavefacre and Loufewort.

The Vertues.

TRIBE 2.

A few of the feed bruifed and strained into posset drinke, and drunke, worketh very ftrongly upon the ftomacke, bringing forth abundance of finnie groffe lague, but there had neede of great caution to be used, of who foever shall take it, for in that it heateth extreamely, and bringeth danger of strangling by the vio-lence thereof; it is not used but by ignorant or desperate Surgions, or countrie leeches, without such correction and things as may mittigate the force thereof, that thereby it may do no harme; which being fo ordered, it is then used to be given to those that are troubled with itch, scabbes, the leprie, or foule scurfe, as well inwardly, as to wash the places outwardly with the docoction of the feede, which helpeth much, as also to kill lice and vermine, growing in theheads or bodies of any, or the feeds mixed with oyle and axungia, and anointed on the places. Some use to make an Electuary of them, by boyling them in water, with some few correctors, unto which liquor being strained, so much Sugar is put, as may be sufficient to make it up with the powder of Aniseede and Cinamon into an Electuarie, whereof a dragme is a sufficient proportion at a time, and is profitable for the difeases \(\frac{7}{2}\) aforesaid, as also to procure womens monethly courses: it is alfo good to wash foule ulcers in the mouth or throate; but if the decoction be too strong, you may alay it with some vinegar, and a little honey mixed therewith and fo use it : the seeds bruised and boyled in vinegar is good to helpe the toothach, if the teeth and gummes be washed therewith, for it draweth downe abundance of rheume, which peradventure was the cause thereof. being bruifed also with a little pelletory of Spaine, or without it. and put into a fine linnen cloth and chewed where the teeth paine you most, doth the like, and often easeth and sometimes taketh away the paine. Some fay that if the flowers be chewed in the mouth; and some of them laid upon the hurt place, of any stung or bitten by any serpent, they will heale them the seede beaten and mingled with meale, and ofit felfe so laid, or made up into a paste with some hony, will kill Mise and Ratts, and such like vermine that doe eate it.

Staphyfagria.
Stavelacre or Loufewort.



CHAP. XXIX.

Euphorbium; The burning thornie plant called Euforbium & Anteuphorbium. The remedy for the Enforbium, or the burning thorny plant.

the most extreme of all violent purging plants, I bring this to your consideration, not having any to exceede it in the qualitie of heate or violence; and thereunto as many other Authors before me have done, I joyne that other cooling herbe, which is accounted the onely helpe and remedy against the fierie heate thereof.

1. Enphorbium. The burning thornie plant called Euforbium. This itrange thornie plant, from a leafe thrust into the ground, will shoote forth rootes, and grow to have divers thicke and long leaves, round also and not flat, halfe a 'yard in length, set with divers great ribbes, which are armed all the length of them, with a double row of small sharpe thornes or prickes, two for the most part fet together, like unto the middle bone of a fish, &c. what fruit or flower it beareth we have not learned of any, that hath seene it growing in Barbery, from whence it hath beene brought, both into our countrie and into others: the rootes are great thicke and long, spreading very much, but impatient to endure any cold, as the leaves are also: there iffueth out of the leaves, as some say, or out of the rootes as others say, a pale yellowish gumme, in small droppes or peeces, most violent fierce even to smell unto, but being tasted doth burne the mouth and throate not to be endured, the dust also and fuming vapours that arise from it when it is stirred, but much more when it is beaten to powder, doe so siercely penetrate into the head and mouth, but especially the nostrills, that it procureth frequent and strong neeling, often times even unto delacrymation; and if any shall touch their face, or any other part of the skinne that is tender, with their hands after they have handled it; it will burne and enflame it so terribly that oftentimes it will raise blisters and wheales, the furie whereof will not be allaid scarse in halfe a day after, although cold water or any other cold thing be applied to mitigate the strength thereof, and therefore in the same naturall places groweth with it as the chiefe and onely remedy thereof, the

2. Antemphorbium. The remedy for Enforbium, The Antemphorbium hath divers fat thicke greene stalkes, with many thicke and long leaves thereon somewhat like unto the leaves of Purslane, but much bigger, both stalkes and leaves being full of a cold and slimit moisture, most fit and ape to temper the heate of the former; we have likewise no further understanding of either flower or feede that it beareth : the rootes are great and thicke, from whence shoote forth many long and great strings and small fibres, but as quickly subject to the cold as the former, and perisheth upon the first cold blast that commeth upon it.

TRIBE.2.

1. Emphorbium.
The burning thorny plant called Emphorbium.





The Place.

Both chefe plants have beene brought out of Barbery as I said from many places there, as also other Hes than abouts, and here they have thrived well all the heate of the yeare, but as I faid will endure no manner of cold and therefore without extraordinary care and keeping not to be kept in our land.

The Time. The time of the well thriving is formerly expressed, for it never bore slower with us, or with any that hath had it. as farre as we can learne.

The Names. The Greeke name is evois fire, and the Latines have no other name than Euphorbium for it, although Pliny called the plant Euphorbia, and the gumme Euphorbium. Iuba that was father to Fiolomy, and first ruled both the countries of Mauritania, is faid by Pliny to have fi ft found this plant, and gave it the name Euphorbium, after the name of his chiefest Phisicion, whose brother Ausa healed Augustus, who also wrote much in commendation of it. I have called it in English rather a thorne or thorny plant than a thisle, for that it hath no refemblance with any thiftle or thiftle like plant, neither is it venemous or poylonous, though violent in heate: the Antemphorbium hath no other name in any Author that hath written of it; onely Dodonau who first gave us the figures of both these plants, thinketh this may be some species of Telephium or Orpine.

The Vertues.

Although neither Dioscorides nor Galen, have made mention of any purging qualitie in the Euphorbium, ya Pling for got it not, making mention thereof in his 26. Booke and 8. Chapter, and Mesues hath found and declared it, and so hath Atim, Paulus and Alluarius, who have exactly delivered their knowledge therein; this it doth mightily purge the waterish humors of the dropsie, and tough viscous flegme from the joynts, and the more remote parts of the body, and therefore helpeth the gout and Sciatica, by cleanling confuming and eradicating those groffe humors, that lie deepely hid in the hollownesse of the joynts and sinewes: but because it her teth the body and fretteth the bowels extremely, corroding them and the stomacke, and inflaming the liver, it is necessary that it be corrected before it be given, and that it be grossely not finely beaten to pouder; as also that fuch things be mixed with it, as may allay the violent heate and sharpenesse, and such are cold and aromatical feedes, and fuch things also as may make it flippery, the more easily and speedily to passe away, and therefore made into pills with hony, may be effectuall, and that the quantities of these correctors be so plentifull, the they may cover the superficies thereof. It being so dangerous, therefore the advise to be taken, is that it bend used inwardly, but in cold windie and temperate bodies, and not in hot and dry constitutions; but outwardly ap plied it is of exceeding good use; as mixed with the cyle of Wallflowers, or any other digesting cyle, it wonder fully helpeth all cold difeases of the sinewes, as palsies and shakings, or trembling of the joynts and sinewes, & also crampes and convulsions or shrinkings, aches & lamenes that come from cold: a plaisfer made up with it, oyle and waxe, is availeable for all these recited griefes, as Galen faith. The pouder of Enforbium mixed with Anxangu and anointed, cureth all scurfes and scaldnesse of the head, and with Beares grease, causeth haire to grow on the head, or any parts of the body, where haire doth usually grow, it being shed or not appearing upon some canse

applied also with oyle to the temples of such as are drousie dull and heavie to sleepe, which we call the Lethargie; doth quicken their fenfes, and caufeth them to be more lively: the nape of the necke being anointed with the ovle of Enforbiams, recovereth their speech againe that have lost it, by reason of the Apoplexie, or any other casisoyle of Englishment with vinegar and applied, taketh away the markes and scarres of wounds, and all other altie: it being instead with vineges and appropriate markets and learnes of wounds, and all other foule spots or blemishes in the outward skin: The Antemptorbium is the chiefest, if not the onely remedy against the violent heate, and piercing qualitie of the Emptorbium; for the juyce thereof being very cooling and sliming tempereth it fo well and speedily, that it never faileth to give ease.

CHAP. XXX.

Sena. Sene or purging Sene.

Here are two forts of this purging Sene tree, differing very little betweene themselves, as also three or foureforts of base or bastard forts, more churlish then the other in working, as you shall heareby 1. Sena Alexandrina. Sene of Alexandria.

This Sene by the judgement of those that have written thereof groweth not above a cubite high, with slender branches, fet with many leaves together on a ribbe, fomewhat like unto Licoris, being narrow and pointed,

which being dryed and brought over unto us, if they bee fresh, will smell very like unto fresh new made hay : the flowers stand at the tops of the branches, one above another being as Matthiolus faith (for wee have never feene them beare flower in England) of a yellow colour, like unto the flowers of Coleworts, that is confifting of five leaves laid open, (but some rather thinke, the flowers are formed like unto those of the Spanish Broome, or of the bastard Sena called Colutea, as most plants that beare cods do) with purveines running thorough every leafe : after which come crooked thinne huskes, fashioned somewhat like a halfe Moone: in the middle part whereof (the skinnes of the huskes growing to close together, that they can hardly be parted) growe flatfeed very like unto grape kernels, but of a blackish greene colour, and somewhat flat: the whole plant perisheth(as it is sayd) every yeare, and must be new

plant periincting as it is in a pay every years, and it is sene of it is sene of it is sene of it is sene of the leaves, which are not for narrow which difference is and pointed, but broader and rounder, which difference is plainly to be differned, by comparing the leaves of that sene that commeth over from Alexandria, with that which groweth in Italy, and therefore there needeth no

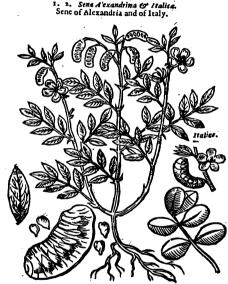
more to be fayd thereof. The Place.

The first groweth (as it is generally thought) in Arabia Falix, and in Syria also, as some say, and brought to Alexandria in Egypt, as many other things are, which from thence is transported unto all other Countries. The other Matthiolus saith, was in his time frequently sowen, in the Duke of Florence his dominions in Italy; many Acres in a field being sowne therewith, they will hardly spring up with any leaves in our Country, for experience hath beene made thereof many times.

They flower in the Summer moneths, but in Italy as Matthiolus faith, it must not be sowne untill May, and will not indure but unto Autumne. The Names.

Mesues and other Arabians call it Sena, but Hermolaus Senna, it is generally held by all good Authors, that is was not knowne to the ancient Greeke and Latine writers, Dioscorides, Theophrasins, Gaien, Pliny, Ge. or others that did transcribe their copies, although some would referre it to Dioscorides his Delphinium, others to Pelecynam, some to Pepliam, others to Empetron, some to Alypon, and others to the Cercis or third Colutes of Thee-phrassus, or to his first Colutes, all which are quite contrary thereunto, and can by no meanes agree unto them. The Arabian being the first finders out thereof, and of the purging quality therein; who did much use the buskes or cods, as wee call them: but later experience hath found the leaves to bee of more effect with us,

The Vertne. The leaves of Sene, howfoever used are a very safe and gemtle purger, as well made into pouder, and the weight of a French Crowne or dramme thereof taken in Wine or Ale, or broth falting; as the infusion of halfe an ounce in Wine or Ale for a night, or the decoction of halfe an ounce, or if need be of fix drammes, with some other herbes or rootes (but because they are a little windie, a few Amised or Fennell seede, and a little Ginger is to be added unto them to helpe to correct that evill quality) and then they purge melancholy, chol-



ler, and flegme from the head and braine, the lungs and the heart, the liver and the spleene, clensing all those parts of such evill humours as by possessing them, are the causes of those diseases incident unto them, and comforting the stomacke, especially if some cordials or stomachicals helper be put with it : for Messes saith it his teth the stomacke, but Monardus and Matthiolus denye that it can doe so, in regard that Sene hath somewhat bitter tafte, partaking of heat and drynesse, all which qualities are knowne rather to strengthen the stomack, then to trouble or weaken it; it strengtheneth the senses both of sight and hearing, and procureth mirth by taking away that inward humour, which was the inward cause of sadnesse in the minde, opening the obstructions the bowells, and caufing a fresh and lively habit in the body, prolonging youth, and keeping backe old age: Divers things are added hereunto to quicken the working thereof, and to make it the more effectuall as Rubark, Agaricke, Cassia Fistula drawne, Syrupe of Roses, &c. according as the nature of the disease, the age, strength, and necessitie of the patient doe require: Serapio saith it wonderfully helpeth such as are distracted of their sense. by the extremitie of the fits in agues, or in other diseases, which wee call raving or talking idle, or fish as are growne fortish, their braines being overdulled, or growing into a frensye or madnesse by inflammation of the braine, the epilepsie also or the Falling sicknesse, and the headach, all sorts of Palsies, which are the refe lutions of the finewes, the lowfie evillalso, and all forts of itches scabs and wheales or pushes, &c. what some Sena likewife is an especiall ingredient among other things put into a bag, to make purging Beere or Ale, fitto be taken in the spring of the yeare, not onely for all those diseases afore mentioned, but also to clense the blood from all sharpe humours, mixed or running therewith : Purging Prunes also and purging Curranes are made Annifeede, Fennell feede, Cinamon, Ginger and Cloves, fome of these or all of them a little quantity, and according to the control of the con ding to the proportion of your Prunes or Currans, being fet to flew with the decoction of your Sene, and other things above specified, these may be given to the daintiest stomack, that is without offence and without danger, open the body and purge fuch humours above specified, as troble the body: And because the decoction of Senein too unpleasant, to many weak and tender flomacks, & even the smell thereof doth cause them to refuse any potion made therewith, the infusion thereof for a night in warme embers, and strained forth in the morning is much less offensive, & yet no lesse purging: In that infusion while it is warme you may dissolve some Manna, or put thereo some Syrupe of Roses and so take it. Cassia sissual so may be drawne with the decoction of Sene, corrected as 1forefayd, & fogiven of it felfe, or made into a bole with Rubarbe poudered, or with the pouder of Sene leaves & a little Annifeed and Licoris together: some also I have knowne, that after they have insused Sene, Rubarbe, App rick, Tamarinds & Tartar, with a few Annifeeds or Fennell feeds, Cina mon and Cloves in white wine, wherem to some have put thereto juice of Fumiterry for a whole day and night, then distilling the water from them, the keepe it to drinke with some Sugar put thereto, as a most dainty and pleasant purge: After this manner warm may be diffilled from other things, as Mecoacan, Turbith, Scamony, and all the forts of purgers, infused in win or the juice of Fumitery, or other herbs as may be thought meete; whereunto being diffilled, Sugar, Manna Syrope of Roses, or Rubarbe may be added, and so drunke for the purposes aforesaid: For the manner of dill ling these things, if they be done in glasse they will be more neate and dainty, and the glasse body to bee set as fand or ashes, the water distilled will be the stronger in efficacy from the ingredients, and the weaker if the glass body be set in Balneo with water; yet may they bee distilled in an ordinary Still, so as it be close. If this set might be made to grow with us here in England in any quantity, or in any of our plantations abroad, whicher more warmely scituate, a water might bee distilled from the whole plant, while it is greene and fresh, according ding to the manner of other waters diffilled from herbs, which would be as dainty a purger as could be take.

The lye wherein Sene and Camomill flowers are boyled, is mervelous good for weake braines, to conform frengthen them, as also for the fight and hearing, if the head bee washed therewith; the same lye also is up profitable for the sinewes that are stiffe with cold, or shrunke with crampes, to helpe to warme; comform the support of the sinewes that are stiffe with cold, or shrunke with crampes, to helpe to warme; comform the support of the sinewest states and the states of the sinewest states are stiffe with cold, or shrunke with crampes, to helpe to warme; comform the sinewest states are stiffe with cold, or shrunke with crampes, to helpe to warme; comform the sinewest states are stiffed with cold, or shrunke with crampes, to helpe to warme; comform the sinewest states are stiffed with the sinewest states are stiffed with the sinewest states. extend them : it helpeth also to take away the itch in the body and the hands, if they bee washed therewith a Durantes faith, and is availeable to clense and cure foule Vicers and fores: The Itilian Sene worketh the sames fects before specified, but more weakely in every part.

CHAP. XXXI.

Colutea. Bastard Sene.

F the Bastard sorts of Sene there are many, differing much one from another, as shall be shewed you in this Chapter. 1. Colutea vesicaria vulgaris. Ordinary Bastard Sene with bladders.

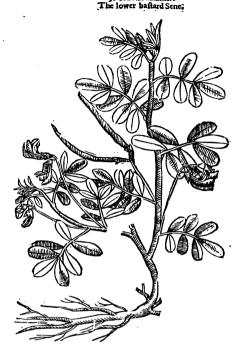
This greater Bastard Sene groweth in time to be a tree of a reasonable greatnesse, the stem or trund being of the bignesse of a mans arme or greater, covered with a blackish greene ragged barke, the wood whereof is harder then of an Elder, but with a pith in the middle of the branches which are divided many wayes, having divers winged leaves composed of many small round pointed or rather flat pointed leaves, set at severall distance, and somewhat like unto Licoris, or the Hatcher fitch, among which come forth yellow flowers like unto Broome flowers and as large; after which come thinne fwelling cods, like unto thinne transparant bladden; wherein are conteined blacke feede set upon a middle ribbe within the bladders, which being alittle crushed betweene the fingers, will give a cracke like a bladder full of winde : the roote groweth great and wooddy, bras-

ching forth divers wayes.

2. Colutea scorpioides major. The great Scorpion podded Bastard Sene.
This bastard Sene groweth nothing so great or tall, but shooteth out sundry stalkes from the roote; the edden whereof have a whitish barke, and the younger a greene, with winged leaves set thereon as in the former but smaller, greener and more pointed : the flowers are yellow like the other, but smaller also, and with a reddin veine or firipe downe the backe of the uppermost lease, the pods are stender and long, with small swelling branches thereon like unto a Scorpions taile: ches thereon like unto a Scorpions taile:

1. 2. Coluites veficaria valgaria & Scorpioides.
Common and Scorpion podded baftard Sene.





3. Colutea humilior

3. Colutea Scorpioides bumilior five minor. The leffe Scorpion Baftard Sene. This leffer baftard Sene is in all things like the former, but lower and imaller both in leafe flower and cods of feede which have not fuch eminent bunches on them as the last. Alpinus hath fet forth another of this fort, having more leaves fet together then the last and the end leafe bigger then all the reft, being all hoarie or of a filver like colour, fweete as the flowers are also.

4. Colutea maritima glaucofolio. Small Sea bastard Sene. The fea bastard Sene hath small slender branches, seldome longer then halfe a yard, whereon grow such like winged leaves, as the former hath, but that they are a little dented at the ends of every one, making every leafe feeme fomewhat likeunto the forme of a hart as it is painted, and being also of a more blewish colour then any of the rest: the flowers are yellow very like unto the former, but not growing fo many together in a tuft, and after them come small joynted or bunched pods, wherein lye fuch like feede.

5. Polygala Valentina clusis. Evergreene Bastard Sene of Valentia.

The neare resemblance of this plant unto the former, hath caused me to joyne it with them, whose description is this: It hath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene stalkes, rising scarce a foote high, whereon are placed without order, such like wings of leaves as are in the former, but much smaller, thicker and of a blackish blew greene colour; like as the leaves of Rue are, of an unpleasant and binding tafte, abiding on the branches all the winter, as well as fummer without shedding : at the tops of the stalkes and branches, which are bare without leaves for a good space, come forth many fmall yellow flowers; very like unto the

5. Polygala Valentina Clufii. Evergeene bastard Sene of Valentia.



Colatão

22. 24

flowers of Mellilot, hanging downe round about them in manner of a crowne, after which facceed small long and round podds, with three or fouré divisions or bunches on them, wherein lie the seede, being somewhat long had and black; the roote is long and somewhat thicke, hard and tough withall: Of this kinde Classe maketh mention of an other larger in every part, which he found also in the wooddie hills of Valentia in Spaine, and a third for with stender greene branches full of pith, with sewer softer and thicker leaves thereon, growing on the sea coast by Valentia.

Major montana O maritima.

The Place.

The two first sorts grow about Trent plentifully, and are kept in many gardens with us especially; the third groweth at the soote of certaine hills that are neare the Alpes, among the hedges and the borders of the vineyard about the Danove or Danubins. The fourth groweth neare the Sea shore by Teracinams, and sor the raritie of the brought into Cardinall Bembus his garden at Pados. The last Clussus saith he found in the fields of Salamanca, a also in the kingdome of Granado and Valentia, in the stundry bottomes of the hills.

They doe all flower with us in June and July, or thereabouts, and give their ripe feede the next moneth after, except the fift which being more tender feldome abideth a yeare with us.

The Names. It is called in Greeke χολώ τωα, and in Latine Colutea, The ordinary Colutea Vesicaria is taken of most Writen since Matthio'm, to be the Colmea Lipare that Theophrasius mentioneth, lib. 3. c.1. but I doe rather think the Colmea Scorpioides should be it, because it properly beareth silignas poddes, when as the other hath rather than the colmean state of the colmean stat reficas tumentes, swolne bladders, and not properly podds or cods, and that Theophrassus would have given some proper note of difference from other forts of silique cods, if he had meant these thinne transparent skines or bladders, and not the other which are the more formable; even as his Coiytea and Cercio, which are arboreis liquofe or fi iquate, and by fome thought to be Arbor Iude and Laburnum; if I be mistaken herein let other of better judgement be unpeeres in this case. The other forts received the name Scorpioides, from the forme of the pods, which are diffinguished into bunches or joynts, as a Scorpions taile, and may also be called Siliques, a distinction from the first or greatest: they are called in English Bastard Sene, because the leaves are so like up the leaves of the true Sene tree; Ruelliss as I take it being the first that called it Sene. The first is by most Audin called Colutes yet Cordus in bistoria calleth it Sena, Ruelliss, Sena Mauritanorum, and Gesner in bostis, saith it was called Sena /y/vestrin quibusdam sed male, but others Colutea vesicaria, Casalpinus calleth it Emeri alterum gra the second Emerus vulgo, but by all others Counten scoppioides major, and by Baubinus Coluten fliquosa major, the third being called humilior or minor by all; the fourth is so called as it is in the title by Baubinus: the last is called by Clusius Polygala Valentina, of the people in Valentia Coronilladel Rey that is Sertula regia, where as he in the Apothecaries use the flowers for Melilot, and because he found it plentifully in divers territories of Spain, alfo in Valentia, and that the learned there (as he faith) did referre it to the Polygala of Dioscorides and Plin Lobell calleth it Colutea minima, and therefore I have you fee referred it to the Colutea's, as being in face or the most like unto them, and as I thinke not much differing in vertue or propertie, as by the unpleasant talle, but of leaves and feede may be gathered, I have therefore given it an English title as I thinke not unsitting it. The Vertues.

The leaves of the greater bastard Sene with bladders, as also of the other with Scorpion pods, doe both provoke strong vomitings and purgings downewards, but very churlishly and with some trouble to the stome and bowells; avoiding tough slegme and choller: the seede is more forcible in each of those qualities, and waketh more turbulently in the body, and from the joynts: it is therefore feldome given to any but to strong bods, and where any better or other purgers are not at hand: Let not therefore any take this to be good Sene, or the instead thereof. The sparass saich is doth satten sheepe wonderfully, and therefore muchused in those countries, but seldome proved in ours: the qualities of the other forts of bastard Sene, are not set downe by any, but surely their taste being unpleasant like the other, declare them to be not much differing.

CHAP, XXXII.

Genista & Spartium. Broome.

Here are many forts of our ordinary Broome as well as Spartum, Spanish Broome, reckondimong those plants that doe purge, as also divers others smaller forts called Genistella; of all which I meane to entreate in this Chapter.

1. Genista vulgaria sive Scoparia. Our common Broome.

Our common Broome shooteth forth many woody stemmes or stalkes, of the bignesse of mans singer oftentimes (especially if it be suffered to grow long) at the bottome, rising to be height of a reasonable tall man spreading into divers the like wooddy branches, covered with an hard and thing darke grayish greene barke, which shoote forth a number of stender pliant square, or cornered small twigges branches, like rushes; whereon appeare small darke greene leaves, three or source of sentence stenders at place, abiding but a small time, so that it is seldome seene with leaves on it: the slowers are large, and of a get yellow shining colour, growing one above another for algood space at the toppes of the branches, who turne into hard and star small cods, almost blacke when they are ripe, wherein is contained small and shing brownish seeds: the roote is long and woddy, yet tough withall, spreading many wayes under the groundard perishing but sending forth new shootes every yeare, and more especially when the old stalkes are cut and use away: From the rootes hereof in many places (but more often where no Broome groweth, namely by stelds hedge sides and upon heathes) groweth another plant, whose stalke is of the bignesse of a singer or thumbs solve two foote high, having a shew of leaves on them, and many slowers at the toppe, somewas like unto the slowers of Orchis, but larger and of a deadish yellow colour, as the stalkes and leaves are also which perisheth without seeds, or encreasing the roote, being somewhat round and scaly.

2. Genistaminor folys Hyperici. Small or low Broome,

This differeth from the former chiefely in not growing so great or high, and that the slender branches are thicke stored with leaves like unto Saint Johns wort: the flowers, seede, &c. are like the former.

3. Genista Iluensis. Hand Broome.

This Iland Broome shooteth forth many stalkes, divided into many branches full of great joynts or knees, with divers small and narrow leaves set round about the joynts, of a pale yellowish greene colour as the stalkes are also, this hath yellow showers and seede like the common.

4. Genifia alba tennifolia. White Broome.

This Broome is very like the former, but that it groweth not so great, having many twiggie branches; which in time grow to wooddy stalkes, whereon are set many smaller leaves then the former, somewhat greene on the upperside, and of a gray and shining colour underneath: the flowers, are in forme like the others but somewhat smaller, and of a whitish colour: the seedes and pods are also like the former.

This low or Dwarfe Broome never groweth very great or high, neither come his slender greene pliant branches to be hardor wooddy, but alwayes abideth low, rising little more than a foote in height: on whose greene pliant twigges are set small and somewhat long leaves, of a darke greene colour on the upperside and gray underneath, abiding on them all the summer long, and at the toppes grow small yellow flowers, not so yellow nor so large as the fait, but like unto them for the forme, and so are the pods and seede but smaller: the roote is long, tough, and much spreading in the ground, and long lasting.

6. Chamegenista (retica. Dwarfe Broome of Candy.

The Candy dwarfe Broome hath low small hoary branches lying upon the ground, not exceeding one hand in length, yet divided into branches of two or three inches long, having very small and very narrow leaves set thereon, two or three growing together, one being longer than the rest, all hoary as the stalkes are: from the joynts with the leaves come forth three or source yellow slowers like the other.

7. Genista tinitoria vulgarii. Common Greeneweede of Diersweede.

Our common Diers weede hath a number of finall tough greene stalkes, two soote long or thereabouts, rising from a roote very much dispersed under ground, and wooddy; whereon grow without order many small long leaves of a sad greene colour, and many yellow slowers at the toppes, very like unto Broome slowers, but lesser and somewhatpaler, after which come small pods lesser than Broome, and seede therein not much unlike.

8. Genista tinttoria Hispanica. Spanis Greeneweede.

The Spanish Greeneweede hath more wouldy stalkes, rifing much higher than the former, and bare without either lease or branch for a good space above the ground, and then spreadeth forth may small short and brittle branches, stored with many long and narrow leaves, somewhat like unto the leaves of Flaxe or Spurge stare, greene on the upperside, and of a glittering white or silver colour underneath, somewhat harsh and bitter withall in taste: the flowers are many and yellow, that stand at the toppes of the branches, like unto the former: the whole plant is very beautifull to behold, either in flower or out of flower. Under this herbe when it was in

1. Genifia vulga is & Rapun Genifia. Ordinary Broome, and Broome Rape.



7. Genifia tinderia unigaria. Common greene weede, or Dyers weede,



Rapam Genista.

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4. Genifta alba tenui folia.

White Broome.



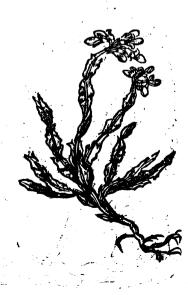
9. Geniftella momana Germanka.



8. Gentile tintlerie Hilpanice, Spaule Greene weede.



10. Genifella pimata altera Hiffanica.



flower, Clusium faith he found growing in his naturall place, such another Broome rape, as is before specified, aMiterum
bout a foote high, flored with many large and long gaping flowers, from the middle of the stalke upward; both
Rapum falke and flowers being of a yellow colour, and full of an unctuous or oylie moisture. g. Genistella montana Germanica. Base Broome of Germany.

From a small and much spreading roote under ground, shooteth forth divers greene weake rushy stalkes of leaves, or leafed stalkes (for the whole stalke being about a foote long, considerth onely of small and somewhat long leaves, one springing forth from the end of another, and some likewise comming forth from the joynts of them) branched also here and there; which abide greene all the Winter, new comming up in the Spring: at ot them) braining up in the spring; at the toppes of these stalkes, come forth many yellow flowers like unto Broome flowers, but smaller when they the toppes of the top the first close together in a fost woolly head : the cups or huskes that contains the flowers, are blowen, standing at the first close together in a fost woolly head : the cups or huskes that contains the flowers, are nower, the dead is finall, enclosed in small pods that follow. 10. Genistella altera pinnata, Hispanica. Spanish base Broome.

This Spanish base Broome hath likwise many leased stalks, rising from the roote to the height of a foot or lesses. branching forth in diverse places, the whole plant as the former before, consisting onely of leaves, but somebranching forth in the other, waved as it were a little on the edges, and each leafe rifing from the what greater and bloads, than the other, waste as it we is a fittle of the edges, and each leafe middle rib of the other, being fomewhat hard and rough in handling, thicker also than the former, and each leafe pointed at the ends of them, and fometimes ending in two points: the flowers are small and of a gold yellow colour like the former, foure or five standing together at the toppes of the stalkes enclosed in fost or woolly huskes, some also of the lower leaves of the flowers, seeming downie, the pods and seede are not unlike the o-

buskes, some assort the lower leaves of the howers, techning downing the pour and seede are not uninke the option, neither the roote, but not so much spreading.

11. Pleudo Spartum Hispanicum. Bastard Spanish Broome;

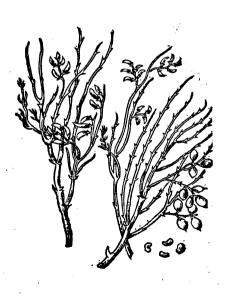
Because this plant doth participate both with the former base Broomes in some things, and with the Spanish Broomes that follow, I have thought good to place it between them both, whose description is as followels. The liemme rileth up to be two foote high or thereabouts, covered with a whitish barke, spreading into many fmall branches, some of them the length of ones hand, and some shorter; whereon doe grow very sparingly a few leaves, somewhat long but very narrow, which doe not abide but fall away, within a very short space after they are forung, so that the plant for the most part is seene without leaves: on the toppe of every branch standers one softwoodly round head, like unto the former Base Broomes, which after openeth it selfe into many small pale vellow flowers, every one standing in a woolly huske, after which come small pods wherein lyeth fmall feede like the others.

12. Spartum Hispanicum frutex vulgare. Ordinary Spanish Broome. The ordinary Spanish Broome groweth to be five or fix foote high or more, with a wooddy stemme below covered with a darke gray or ash coloured barke, shooting forth many pliant long and slender greene twigs, whereon in the beginning of the yeare are fet many small and somewhat long greene leaves, which fall away quickely

12. Spartum hi Spanicum frutez vulgare. Ordinarie Spanish Broome.



23. Spartum Hitpanicum minus monospermon flore lutec. The imaller Spanish Broome with yellow flowers.



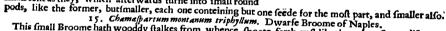
not abiding long thereon: towards the toppes of these branches grow many flowers, fashioned like unto Broome flowers, but larger and more spread open, of a more shining gold yellow colonr, and finelling very sweete, after which come small long cods, crested at the backe, wherein is contained blackish flat seede fashioned like unto the kidney beanes: the roote is wooddy, dispersing it selfe diverse wayes under ground.

13. Spartum Hispanicum minus monospermon flore Inteo. The small Spanish Broome with yellow flowers.

This smaller Spanish Broome, groweth with a stemme or stalke of the bignesse of ones thumbe at the bottome, to bee about two foote high, whose barke is rough and straked all along, sending forth many greene slender pliant branches, which divide themselves againe into many other small twiggs, whereon for a while after they are shot forth, abide a few small leaves, untill they begin to shoote out flowers, and then fall away, leaving the branches naked and without leaves, all the rest of the yeare after: from the sides and joynts of the smaller twigges, shoote forth small long stalks, bearing many smaller yellow slowers, than the former Spanish Broome, without any sent for the most part : After which come small round skinnie cods, conteining for the most part, but one seede in every one of them, being blackith and fathioned fomewhat like unto the Kidney Beane, whichwhen they are ripe, will by the shaking of the winde, make a noyse in their pods: the roote is hard and wooddy.

14. Spartum Hispanicum majus flore albo. The greater White flowred Spanish Broome.

The other Spanish Broome (in his naturall place) groweth much higher than the former, even to any mans height, whose branches are more lithy and pliant than the other, having small leaves on them like the other, and as soone fading: the flowers also stand upon long stalkes, and are like them for the forme, but larger and of a white colour, of as small fent as they, which afterwards turne into small round



This small Broome hath wooddy stalkes from whence shoote forth rushlike branches set at distances with three small whitish hairy leaves as small as those of Sothernwood, at the toppes whereof stand yellow flown and hoary hairy huskes fucceeding,

The Place. The first groweth plentifully in many places of our owne Country, as well as in Spaine, Italy, France, and Gamany: The second is found in some places about Mompelier in France, and Friburg in Germany: The third growth in the Iland of the Turrhene Sea called Ilva: the fourth in some places of Spaine only: the fift is found in many places ces of our own Land: the fixt groweth in Candy, as Alpinus faith, and Baubinus faith he had it out of the gardend the Noble Contarenus at Padoa: the seaventh groweth in many untilled or unmanured grounds of our land, as also by the hedges, and way fides, and in some meddowes also plentifully, where they keepe it for the profit is made thereof, even as of Broome: the eight Clufius faith he found in no other place, than onely in the kingdomed Murcia in Spaine, and there also he saw the Broome rape, growing from the roote thereof. The ninth growth in many dry unmanured sheepe pastures, in Narbone of France, as Pena and Lobel say: the tenth Clusius said. he onely found in some rough dry grounds in the Kingdome of Valentia: the eleventh was found in Spain, necreunto a place called Aquas blancas, as Baubinus from Doctor Albinus faith: the twelth in many places of France, Spaine, and Italy the thirteenth is common as Clufius faith, in the dry fandy grounds, of both the contries of Castile: the sourceenth he saith he onely found in the Island of Gades or Cales; the last Columna saith he found on the hils in Naples.

All these flower some earlyer or later in the sommer moneths, and give their seede ripe before winter, but the Spanish kindes are for the most part the latest that perfect their seede.

Genista or as some write it Genesta, agenuum slexilitate & ad nexus utilis haud dubie nominatur, vel potius quia și-The Names. nibus medeatur dolentibus; and therefore diverse in former times did take Spartium Dioscordie, to be the Grafte latinorum, and even Plinge also in his time was doubtfull whether it were not so, for Spartium as Dioscorides faith vinculi u/um in alligandie visibus prebeant, and therefore the controversie among diverse writers, endured until Ruellins, his time, who refuted the opinions of Hermolans and Marcellus, that tooke them to bee both one, but Pena and Lobel fince them in their Adversaria, call the Genista Scoparia (which is our common Broome) Spartium, as if there were no difference, when as yet they appoint the Spartium, or Spartium Hispanicum & Nabonenle, to be the true Spartium of Dioscorides, which many call also Genista Hispanica, Italica and Africana. Many likewise mistooke the Spartum Iuncus, which is a kinde of Rush, wherewith in Spaine they make frailest baskets, to put Raylins, Figges, and other things in, to be the Spartum fruter, deceived by the name onely, with



The Theater of Plantes. TRIBE 2.

our further examining the matter. But now in these dayes, it is evidently knowne to all that are conversant in Herbarilme, that Spartum or Spartium as some write it, is one plant by it sette, and Genisa another, although the one be somewhat like the other; and that Spartum frutes is differing from the other Spartum called Junem; the first here set downe is generally by all writers called either Genissa vulgaris or Genissa angulosa, or Scoparia the nitt the true onely calleth it Genissa minor son non aculoata, and Casalpinus Genissa quadrato junco prima: the Rapum Genific of all forts (I means both of this Broome, and of the other Dyers weede and of the hedge fides, &c.) are called of Clusius Hemoderon, according to Theophrastus lib. 8. c. 8. or Leimoderon as others have it, and of most Orobanche, although according to Theophrassian there is another Orobanche that riseth up among the Eror most Orobai, and strangleth it as Tares doe Wheate, whereof came the name: the second is called by Lugdu. renti Genifia minima, and by Baubinus Genifia ramofa folis Hyperici; the third is alfo called by Lucdunentis Genifia Illerafis : the fourth is by Tabermontanus called Genifia alba, and by Gerard after him Genifia tenusfolia. The fift is the same that Clusius calleth Chamagenista Pannonica 7ª and Gerard Chamagenista Anglica, how soever the figures of them seeme diverse: it is likely also to be the Geniste minor is species of Thal us, and of some is termed Chamesparsium: the fixt is not onely remembred by Bauhinus in his Prodomus & Pinax, by the same name is the title, but called also Spartium Creticum, by Alpin in lib. de plantis exoticis. The seaventh is generally called Genifatintleria or infelleria, and Genifiella tintleria. Flos tintlerius of Brunfelfius, and flos tintlerius of called Longierus and Cafter Durantes; Trague tooke it to be Ferula, & Leonicerus Lysmachia. Angullara and Cafalpinus Corneola, Cordun calleth ir Chamelonce, and Baubinus Genista tinetoria Germanica, in English Greeneweede, or Duers weede, because the Dyers doe due a yellowish greene colour with the leaves and stalkes hereof. and therefore provide thereof good store. The eight is called by Clusius Genissa tinttoria Hispanica, of Lobel Ganissala infestoria. Lugdunensis thinketh it may be the Oricella of Thever; some take it to be the Lucca berba that Plymy mentioneth in 46.33.c.3, but therein they are much deceived, as I shall shew you when I come to speak of that hearb, Banhings calleth it Genista tinttoria frutesceni folin incanis. The ninth is called by many Chamagenista, segles africated Chamegerift a seguetalis Pannonica, by Clusius Chamagenista altera, of Pena & Lobel Genistella of aminua montana, Geforer in boris Germania, calleth it Genifta minima, & Cordus Genifta angulofa, Traque, Lonicerus. Lundoner fir & Tabermentaring call it Chamespartium. The tenth is called by Clusius Chamegenista peregrina, & sodoth Lugdunenfis. Lobet calleth it Genistella pinnata altera Hispanica, Camerarius Genista pumila, Dodona us Genista humiin Tabermonema Chams spartium tertium, and Bauhinu Chame genista caule foliato. The eleventh is called by Bauhinus in Prodrama Genisse Hispanice affinin, and in his Pinax Spareo primo affinis, but because it doth participate both with Sparture in some things, and Genistella montana in others, as I have shewed in the description; I thought good toplace it betweene them both, and call it P/eudo Spartum Hispanicum, in English bastard Spanish Broome. The swelfth is called Spartum Hispanicum, and Genista Hispanica, Spartum Gracorum, and Spartum frutex The thirteenth is called by Clufine Sparium 2 Hispanicum, by Lobel Spartium Hispanicum alterum flore luteo, by Dodoneur, Spireum friera majus, and by Baubinus Spartium alterum mono spermon semine reni simili. The fourteenth is called by Clufter Sparence Hispanicum tereium, by Lobel Spareium 2 flore albo, by Dodonaus Spareium frutex minus. and by Bauhinus Spartium tertium flore albo. The last is called by Columna Spartum Aquicolorum minimum montanum triphyllum. The Italians call Spartum Spartio, and Genista Genistra, the Spaniards the one Spartio and the other Genistra Giesta and Geisteira; the French Geneste and Geneste de Espaigne, the Germanes call Spartum Pfrimmen, and Genista Ginst; the Dutch Brem and Spanische Brem, and so we in English Broome and Spanish Broome.

The Vertues.

Our ordinary Broome doth much offend the stomacke and heart, if Annifeedes, or Fennell seedes, or Roses, or Masticke be not given with it, being taken inwardly: the juyce or decoction of the young branches, as also of the feede, or the powder of the feede taken in drinke, purgeth downewards, and draweth from the joynts, flegmaticke and watery humors, whereby it helpeth those that are troubled with the dropsie, the goute, the sciatica, and the paines in the hippes and joynts: it provoketh strong vomits also, and helpeth the paines of the sides, and swellings of the spleene, clenseth also the reines, kidnies, and bladder of the stone engendred therein, and hindreth the matter from encreasing, or growing to be a stone therein againe, and provoketh urine aboundantly : the continual lufe of the powder of the leaves and feede, doth ture the blacke Jaundife: the young buds of the flowers are gathered, and kept in brine and Vinegar to be eaten all the yeare after, as a fallet of much delight, and are called Broome Capers, which doe helpe to stirre up an appetite to meate, that is weake or dejected, helpeth also the obstructions of the spleene, and to provoke urine that is stopped, opening and elensing the uritory parts, by the use of them very effectually: The distilled water of the flowers is profitable for all the same purpoies, it helpeth alfo furfets, and altereth alfo the fits of agues, if 3 or 4 ounces thereof, with as much of the water of the leffer Centory, and a little Sugar be put therein, and taken a little before the accelle of the fit, first being layd downe to sweate in their bed : the oyle or water that is drawne from the ends of the greenettickes heated in the fire helpeth the tooth-ach: There is a lye made of the ashes of Broome, which by are may be made as cleare as Claret wine, which Camerarius commendeth to be profitable for those that have the Dropie. The juyce of the young branches made into an oyntment with old Axengia, that is Hogges greafe, and anointed : or the young branches bruifed, and heated in oyle or Axungia, and layd to the fider that are pained, either by the wind as in flitches and the like, or in the spleene, easeth them in once or twife using at the same also boyled in oyle, is the fafelt and fureft medicine to kill lice, and other vermine growing in the head or body, of any: the fame also is an especial remedy for joynt aches, and swollen knees, that come by the falling downe of humors upon a commission or puncture; The Broome Rape, is commended by some to be as good a saller as Aparagus, taken when they are young, and easen either raw or boyled, but it is much more kinters. If kine facte thereon it makern them somer desire the bull, and therefore in Spaine they call it gervatira : the decoction thereof in wine is thought to becas effectuall in helping to avoyd the stone in the Kidneyes and bladder, and to provoke urine as the Broome it felte: the juyce thereof is accounted a fingular good helpe to the as well greene wounds a old, and filth fores, and malignant Vleers: the infolate oyle, wherein there have beene three or fopte repetitions of infusion, of the toppe stalkes with flowers strayned and elected, clenter the skinne of all manner of spots markes and freekles that ruse by the heate of the sunne, or the malignity of hamors; All the other forts of lester Broome

Broome, have the like qualities, and may be conducible for the same diseases, but every one in his owne proper existence, some being weaker or stronger than other. The Spanis Broome over and above the same properties, as also to purge downewards and to provoke vomits, especially the seed taken to the quantities of a dramme in mead or honied water, purgeth by vomit as Hellebor doth, without trouble or danger: the flowers thereof boyled in meade and drunke, or the pouder of them taken in a reare egge, or the jayce of the young branches drunke fasting, doe cure the Kings evill and the hippe goure, and an oximell made of them and the seed, often used, breaketh and healeth all impostumes of the Spiecne, by causing the corrupt matter to void it selfe upwards often, and drawerh also slegme and raw humors from the joynts.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Caffia folstiva. Purging Caffia.

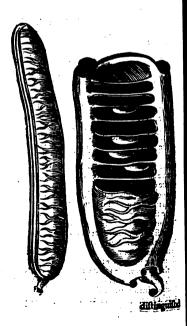
N former times there was onely one fort of purging Cafria knowne, but there hath been brought to our knowledge another, whereof I meane to give you the relation in this place,

The purging Cafisa tree groweth in Affiria about Babylon, and in the finite, Egypt and Italy much lesse, yery growing to be a tree of a large size or bignesse, whose wood is solid and firme, yellowish towards the sappe or outside, and blackish like Lignum vice at the heart, covered with a smooth fost and ash coloured barke, very likeunto the Wallnut tree: the branches are not very great, and but thinly stored with winged leaves, consisting of eight or tenne leaves, for the most part five standing on each side of the stalke, without any odde are at the end, each whereof is larger and longer pointed than the leaves of the Carob or sweete Beane tree, the followeth in the next Chapter to be described: the flowers are yellow and large, many growing together on a long stalke, and hanging downe somewhat like as the Laburnam or Beane Trefolic doth, consisting of segments of five leaves, with many greenish threads in the middle, standing show a small long crooked umbone or horne, of a very sweete sent, especially in the morning, before the Sunne shine upon them, but grow weaker in smell, as the Sunne groweth hotter upon them: the small horne in the middle of the flower, groweth to be the pod, which while it is young is greene, but in time commeth to be of a darke purple colour, and being suffered to grow longer, or taken at the time and kept turne blacke, being of divers sizes both for length and greatnesses, with a season of the length thereof at the backe, eminent to be seene and with another small one a gainst it upon the other side, which causeth it to be easily broken into two parts by the middle long wayes, and

1. Cassa folutiva vulgaris.
The ordinary purging Cassa

2. Cossia Brafiliana. The great Cossia of Brafile.





diftinguished inwardly into many skinny wood-like partitions: on both sides of which partitions grow a soft blacke substance like unto hony and very sweete; which is that part onely that is to be used, and no part thereof else beside: between these cells or partitions lie round and flat gristly seed, of a darke brownish colour; very like unto the seed of the Carob tree: the rootes are great, and grow deepe in the ground: the choise of the best cods or canes, is that they be most within, and that the seeds doe not rattle when they are shaken.

2. Casiia solutiva Brasiiana. Putging Casia of Brasiis.

There is another fort of Calsia, that hath beene brought from Brafsill, which differeth not much from the former, either in the forme of the tree or fruite; for the tree it selfe groweth (as by relation it is affirmed) great, and hath such like winged leaves as the former hath: the fruit onely or chiefely differeth from the other in this, that it is about two foote long; (especially such as we have seene) and more than two inches broad, and about an inch and a halfe thicke; whose barke or outward rinde is much harder, thicker, browner and flatter than the other but with great wrinkles or surrowes crossing it, as the other hath; the seames likewise at the backe, and against it are greater and more eminent, and the seedelying in the cells, larger and flatter also, the pulpe or blacke substance lying upon the wooddy skinnes, is as sweete as the other; but of more force in working by the one halfe at the least.

The Place.

The fifth groweth plentifully in Egypt, but yet not naturally, for it is onely in their orchards where it hath beene planted: for it is generally held to be first brought thither, and to Arabia also, from Syria and Armenia, and they from the East Indies: it groweth also in the West Indies, first planted by the Spaniards in Hispaniola in so great abundance, that from thence the most store that is spent in Europe is brought: The other groweth in Braffill, from whence it was brought into these parts.

The Time.

The first flourisheth chiefely in Iime, and the fruite hanging upon the tree all the yeare, are gathered much about the time of the flowring: for the tree holding his greene leafe all the Winter, hath usully both blossomes and greene struite, and ripe all as it were at one time. The other hath not beene hitherto surther described or knowne.

The Names. Casia or Casia is a word of divers significations, for it is either the Aroma of the ancients, Theophrastus Dioscorider, Galen &cc, like unto Cinamon called Cassia liques in the Apothecaries shoppes, or this Cassia sistula, or else a shrubbe called Cassia poetica or Monspeliaca, but it is very likely that this tree, nor his fruite was knowne to any of the antient Greeke Writers, unleffe as Cordus faith it might be the Faba Indica of Ariftobulus and some others : but the later Greeke Authors, as Alluarius, and others fince his time, called it rearea, therearea, Caffia ntore. from the Arabians, who first brought in the use thereof, and called it Cassia fiftula: and because it was not knowen where else it did grow then in. Egypt, it was called by many Siliana Egyptia, and is thought by diverse that it may be the Siliana called Ficus Egyptia by Theophrastus in his first Booke and 18. Chapter: and of others Cassia foliativa: the usuall name is Cassia fisula in all Apothecaries shoppes: but why the name of Cassia should begiven to this treee or his fruite, is not easie to know or learne: Pena and Lobell in their Adversaria thinke it might come from the Greeke word 1950; quod coriacenm vocant, because the cods or canes are like leather; but I verily believe the Arabians (and it may be those from whom the Arabians had it) called it Cassia in regard of the fweetenesse of the flowers, like unto the Casila aromatica or odorata; and Solomon in the 4. Chapter and 14. verse of the Cantieler, maketh mention of this Cassia tree, as I take it, for in the Latine Translation of Saint Ierome: I find it is filtule, which the Translators make to be Calamus in English: And it is not improbable that the rome; I find it is filtura, which the I ramiators make to be Cambas in length it. And it is first improvable that the true Cassia aromatica, or odorata, was called Fishula, because the peeces of the barke were rowled together, and bollow like a pipe, even as Cinamon (which is congener if not idem) is, which in some countries is called Casella; and I finde that the people both in Italy and in Spaine, doe call the Cassia aromatica by the name of Canella, yet to this day, seither from the forme of Cinamon, which is like unto a pipe, or from Canna, a reede or Cane, as I thinke rather, and the diminitive thereof, is Canella a small Cane reede. They are much deceived that thinke the barke of the pipes or fruite of this Cassia fistula, is of any more force than a dry chippe, to procure womens coarses, &c., as some in former times did, for the error is grosse. The other is called by Lobel Cassia sliqua Brasilians purgatrix compressa, who first gave us the knowledge thereof in his Pharmacopes Rondeletius. The Vertues.

The inner blacke substance or pulpe, clensed from the shells, seeds, and skins that grow together with them, is the onely medecinall part that is used, taken by it selfe in balls, or bits, or in potions or drinkes, and is very effectuall to purge the reines, kidneyes and bladder, for it tempereth the heate of them, cleanseth the summars that lie therein, both by urine and the stoole, and thereby giveth much ease to those that are troubled with the stoole, if they use it often: taken with Rubarbe and a sew Anniseed and Licoris to correct the windinesse thereof, it is an especiall good medecine in gonorrhea to clense the reines, that other helpes may be the more availeable asserwards, as also to clense the liver, the stoomach and mesentery veines, from choller and slegmes, cleaned the bloud and quencheth the heate thereof, and is therefore profitable in all hot agues: it is very effectuall against all Rheumes and sharpe distillations, and against chollericke and melancholike diseases: it is often used, if the kindeso pectorall diseases; as old coughes, shortnesses of bettorall diseases; it is not so convenient for those that have moist, weake and slippery bowells, shelled it be given with Misobalans, Rubarbe, Spicknard, or Masticke: else it may be a farely given to all sorts of popule, ages and conditions, and to prevent the danger of such lubricitie, divers doe life to give it with Hiera piera. The young cods taken while they are shall and greene, boyled a little and then laid in the shadow a while to drie, and after boyled in Suger or Hony, doth purge the body, as the pulpe or blacke substance, and as a clicate medecine fit for tender and weake stomackes, that abstore all manner of Paistekes, and here of the usual quantitie is three or foure ounces to be taken at a time for elder persons, and one one for the younger: the use of Casso outwardly either in ointments or plaisters, is much commended of many for all hot pimples, and other eruptions in the skinne, and also to ease the paines of the gout and hot inflam

other fort of Cassia is more effectuall in purging, for it hath beene tryed by experience, that one ounce hereo, is as foreible as two ounces of the other, and is effectuall to all the diseases aforesayd.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Siliqua dulcis sive Ceratonia. The sweete Beane or Carob tree.

F this kind of sweete Beane or Carob tree, there hath beene one other also lately found out, and make knowne to the world by Fona: for the ordinary fort, being well knowne to most, especially in Spains and Italy, and other the hotter Countries of the East, is remembred by the ancients.

1. Siliqua dult is five vulgation. The ordinary sweete Beane or Carob tree.

The Carabe or sweete Beane tree that hath beene of longest knowledge to all, groweth in the log Countries, as Spaine and Italy, to be a very great tree covered with an ash coloured barke, spreading very much in breadth with very faire great branches, the younger being reddish at the first, whereon doe grow spassed winged leaves, very like unto the leaves of the purging Cassia tree, but that they are rounder at the endow points, and somewhat harder in handling, of a darke greene colour on the upperside, and of a paler greene underneath: it beareth a long carkin in the winter, like unto that of the Wallnut, which in the spring time opened into many darke purplish slowers, and afterwards bringest crooked cods, of the bignesse of a large beane cod, a some larger in others smaller, greene at the first, and of a brownish colour, when they are ripe; wherein are stat and round seedes, very like unto those of Cassia, and are of an unpleasant taste, while they are fresh, burgather more sweetenesse being kept to be dry: the shell thereof although hard is eaten, as well as the inner substance; which that I may use the words of Plinge, is neither of a stessine woodly or skinnie substance, but of them all as it were mixed together. In the hotter countries of India &cc. as Strabo in his Geoghraphie writing of the trees of India doth report, there is a certaine thicke substance lying within these cods, which being taken sons cods of Cassia, Gingar, Mirobalans, and other fruites withall.

2. Caroba sive Siliqua ex Guinea purgatrix. The Carob or purging Beane of Ginnye.

The Carob or purging Beane of Ginny, groweth no doubt in his natural place, to be a great tree, but in the lesse warme Countries, as stay whereunto it was first brought, it cannot doe so: but sheweth by the growing that it much differeth not from the former, bearing his leaves after the same manner; the fruite (for we haven knowledge of the flower as yet) is crooked thicke and short (and as Pona saith, somewhat like an Anacarde or Cajous) about three inches long, of a browne colour on the outside, very like unto the other, having a bowing or roundnesses all the length of the backe, and an eminence or list as it were in the hollownesse: within which is

foure or five somewhat rounder and not so flat seeds, more pointed below and round at the head: the talkis more sharpe and quicke, even almost burning the throat, which peradventure is but from the nature of the ba Country, where it grew and may grow more milde, after hath beene inured unto a more temperate climate.

The Place. The Place.

The first as is before sayd growth in all the Southard East Countries, as India, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, Eyp, &c., and in Greece, Spaine, Italy, &c. frequently in many places, as both Masshiolm and Clusius make mention: the other is originally from Ginny, and is set forth onely by Fema of Verona, in his Italian booke, who had it from Signa Contarns of Venice.

The Time.

The first flowreth in the very beginning of the spring, and

L. Flores & fraffus Silique dulch vulgarise 2. Et ex Guinea.



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TRIBE.3.

Снарьзу.

the fruite is riper in the hot time of the Sommer onely: of the other there is no further knowledge as yet, than of the fruite.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke neema, Ceratia of Dioscorides, id off, siliqua, of negamila of riporia Cerationia of fermiagoung commata Siliqua, of Galen, Egineta and others, because the cooks are crooked, or bowing inwards like a fithe or home: But that siliqua whereof Theophrassus maketh mention in his fourth booke and second chapter, and which the some called Ceroma, and some as he saith sicm Egyptia, but falsely, with a white flower and truite growing from the body of the tree, more plentifully than from the branches, cannot bee this siliqua, but some others, even as Lugdanenssis and others affirme also: Plinge calleth it Siliqua dulcis and so doth Aspinus and others: in some Apothecaries shops beyond Sea Nocamalia or rather Nocamalia, the Arabian call it Charnebium, in Italy they call it Carobe and Carobole, and in Naples Salequa, corruptly, from siliqua as Mushibulu saith, the Spaniards call it Assarvous, the Germaines and Dusch call it Saint some fort, that is, Saint solms feed upon the self-upon these fruites, and wilde honey, while he did abide in the wildernesse of sulfating doe note upon the 22 vers, of the 11, chap, of Levitricus is Arbia, (whereof there were source kindes, of each whereof it was law sulf for the Israelites to eate) translated into Greeke weish, in Latine Locasse, which are kindes of grashoppers, peculiar to those Easterne Countries, much differing from ours, but this sitiqua or sweete Beane wee, is the same mentioned in the 15 chap, and 16 vers, of the Gospell according to Saint Luke, whereof the sweete, in the sime mentioned in the 15 chap, and 16 vers, of the Gospell according to Saint Luke, whereof the sweete them, and the hogges for the most part consume the rest: the seede of this Beane, was that kinde of weight in ancient times called Karat, and among the goldsmithes a Carret, weighing sixe graines formerly, although in these dayes they account it to be but soure.

The Vertnes.

The fruite while it is fresh and new gathered, helpeth to purge the belly, but being dryed doth rather binde it, and is then more beneficiall to the stomacke, than while it is fresh, because it somewhat troubleth it with the evill raste, and hard digesting thereof: the sweete substance within them, is often also used as honey, both to loosen the belly, almost as much as the extracted pulpe of Cassia, and is also good for the inflammations of the reines and backe to temper the heate, and is effectuall in the diseases of the chest, as coughes and shortnesses Cassia is, which things also the decoction of the cods, performeth very well: Galen in his second booke of Aliments, condemneth the use of them for meate, saying they are hard of disgestion, and are not easily avoyded forth of the body: and in his seventh booke of simple medicines, hee saith they are of a drying and binding quality, although they conteine in them some sweetenesse, and that they are somewhat like into Cherries, that being fresh they loosen the belly, and being dry binde it, because the moyst substance being consumed, the thicker essente.

CHAP. XXXV.

Tamarindus. The Tamarind or fower Beane tree.

We Tamarind of fower Beane tree groweth to be as great as a Plum tree with many branches thicke feet with pale greene winged leaves, that is many fet together on both fides of the middle rib but smaller, then either those of the Cassia or Carob tree, having alwayes an eddeone at the end, which usually close them leaves together; both at the setting of the sunner, and upon raine, and open againe at the rising thereof, and faire weather, of a sower or acide taste: the flowers are somewhat large and white, like unto flowers of the Orange tree, consisting of eight leaves, smelling very sweete, having source small white threds standing in the middle about the umbone, which after groweth to be the fruite, and when it is ripe, is much larger, than any kidney beane cod, some greater and lesse than others, as in all forts of fruite, somewhat bending or crooked, wherein is contained a blacke substance, not distinguished into cells, as the Cassia south the stede lying dispersed among the pulpe, hath diverse bigge and long strings running through it, of a very acide sower or sharpe sweete taste, very pleasing to the palate and stomacke: the seede or kernels are greater than those of Cassia, and as it were square and somewhat stat also: the tree never looseth his lease, but will endure no cold, as bath beene often tryed in those colder Countries.

The Place.

This tree naturally groweth in many places in the East Indies as Garcial saith sit is onely notirished as a stranges both in Arabia and Egypt in their Orchards.

We have no certaine knowledge of the time of flowring or the bearing of ripe fruite.

The Names.

It is called by the Arabians (for none of the ancient Greeke writers hath made any mention of it) Tamarinalus that is the Date tree of India, for Tamar fignifieth a Date with them, and of the later Greeke writers Oxyphenicon, that is the fower Date tree; but both of them very unfilty, for it may very well be perceived that it is nothinglike unto any kinde of Date tree, Lacana following Mefies, calleth Talifyins Indicus, of the Greeke word hayles that fignifieth a finger, which the fruite doth very well refemble, being bowed or crooked like unto a bowed or bended finger: some take it to be Pala of Pling, whereof he maketh mention in his 12 booke and 6. thap, some againe thinke that it different nothing from the Palmule Thebaica of Dioferides, the Dates of Thebas: and because it should not want an English name, according to the property shereof, I have called if the sowre Beane tree, for that the fruite or cod is so like a great kidney Beane cod.

The Vertues.

The inward pulpe of the Tamarina is very effectual to purge choller, and therefore is of great good use in all hot or pestileptial agues, it openeth the obstructions both of the liver and spleene, and therefore is profitable activities.



Tamarinda.
The Tamarindt or lower Beane tree.

Tamerinds fruitus cum jemene.
The cod and feedes of the Tamarinde tree,





gainst all breakings out of the skinne, which come of the heate of bloud, or of a sharpe or salt water, running in tweene the sless and the skinne, as itches, scabbes, seprye, and the like, and helpeth those that are troubled with the Jaundies, and the stopping of the Spleene: it doth exceedingly helpe to asswage the thirst, if an ounce there of be dissolved in faire water, and a little Sugar mixed therewith, or taken of it selfe; for the people of the ke countries, doe usually eate thereof in their long travells to quench their thirst, which they were never able in indure without it, to refresh themselves in the great heate, both of the Summer, and of those drie places, when no water is to be had. It cooleth all inflammations, both of the liver and of the stomacke, as also of the reim and backe, and helpeth the Gonorpha, or running of the reines: taken with Burrage water, it quicknesh the dulled spirits by melancholy, and somewhat mittigateth the fits of frensie and madnesse: it doth stay all theume and distillations, being taken with some Suger and the water of Maiden haire: if a small quantity of the pulpe of Tamarinds and Cassia, and the pouder of Rubarbe be mixed together, it maketh a delicate medicine to purpe the stomacke and liver, and is very effectuall to helpe to expell all hot or burning agues, and procure an appetite it staicth also vomitings, and taketh away the loathing of meate: the leaves as well as the pulpe serve instead vinegar, with many of the Indians, Ethiopians, Arabians and others, they give the leaves also to children for the wormes, and both leaves and pulpe serve outwardly to coole all hot inflammations, and wheales, pimples, and such like. The young cods of the Tamarinds are preserved in Arabia with the hony of the Carobs, or with Sugar, which serve for all the purposes before recited.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Nux Ben sive Glans un guentaria. The oyly Nut Ben.



His only Nut Ben hath undergone much controversie, and contrarietie among those Author that have antiently written thereof, as namely Dioscorides, Theophrassus, Pliny and Gases, for Dioscorides saith that the tree is like unto Tamariske, Theophrassus (aith it hath leaves like unto Mirtel leaves, Pliny saith like unto the leaves of Heliotropium or Turnesole: but that may compose this controversie and end this contrarietie betweene them. I will show you here the true description and figure thereof, such as Doctor Tobias Aldings the Cardinall Famessus his Phisticon as

Rome hath fet it forth being well growen, for that which Honorim Bellus a famous Philition, living long in Candie had growing with him from the Nuts, which he planted, (and fent the figure thereof to his friends in divers places, & especially to Iohannes Pona, an Apothecary in Verona, who in the description and catalogue of the names of those plants that grow upon Mount Balass, which he set forth himself, hath inserted the figure hereof, a

Nux Ben five Giuss unguentatia cum fitiqua integra, & nux exempta feorfim.
The oyly nut Ben with the whole cod, and the nuts taken out and let by themselves,

he received it from the faid Belliur) was but a young plant, of not above a yeare or two's growth. The ophraft in deferibing the tree growen great, faith it groweth crooked. and not fraight upright spreading rather in breadth than in height, whose leafe is like those of Mirtles, but longer as by this figure that you here see you may well perceive, and nothing like unto those of Tamarisks, and that the comparison of Pliny in the leaves like Turnfole, is not much amiffe, for if they be both compared they will note be found much to differ in the forme, I meane Turnefole leaves, from the larger Mirtle leaves, but the difference betwixt Dioscorides, and Theophrastus riseth as it is thought from the errour in the Writers out of the coppie of Diescorides; the Greeke word in Diescorides and Theo. phrastus, being so neare and like the one unto the other. that it might easily be mistaken, which are pueite, in Dio-Scorides Myrica, five Tamarifeus, & puppin Myrtus in Theophrefim, yet it is more probable that there is no errour in the Text of Dioscorides, in that his comparison of this tree unto Tamarike is not unto the forme of the leaves. as Theosbraft whis is, but unto the forme of the whole body, and growing thereof: the true description therefore here-of as Aldina hath most accurately fer it downe is thus. The first two or three yeares saith he, it sprang up and withered or perished downe every Winter to the roote, and rose agains a fresh every Spring, but after it became three or foure yeare old, it grew more woddy and more likely to sbide without decaying : it role up yearely after the first, with one stemme shooting forth branches of winged leaves, or rather winged branches of leaves, the barke being whitish as the leaves are also, but they are composed after fuch an order as no other tree doth the like; for the branches rife up with the stemme or body, divided into fundry other smaller twigges no bigger than rushes, set with two leaves at severall spaces distant farre in sunder,



ending in small long points like haires, but have no eyes or buddes at the feete of the leaves, as the small branches of all other trees have, which sheweth that the whole branched stalke or divided branch, is but as one winged kafe: the leaves first falling away, leaving the branches bare, which then shew like unto ordinary or Spanish Broome when it hath loft the leaves; and after the leaves the stalkes likewise perish that held the leaves wholly unto the very stemme, and therefore sheweth to be but as one winged leafe of a tree, as in the Ash, Wallnut, &c. the lowest of these leaves are somewhat round pointed like the herbe Helistropium Suntamer, those on the middle of the branch more sharpe pointed like unto Myrtle leaves, and the uppermost smallest somewhat like unto Knotgraffe: it hath not borne either flowers or fruit in our Christian countries as yet so far as I can heare: the roote is thicke, long, white and tuberous as it were, yet ending in fome forayes being not much wooddy but rather fleshie and tender; but the nuts or fruits, such as have been brought over to us enclosed in their hisks, as also out of their huskare expressed here by themselves that is, that many, of them grow single in the husks & some two together, and that the mes enclosed in every huske each by it selfe have their place bunched forth where each of them lie, and straightned betweene them both, the lower and upper end of the huske being small and sharpe pointed. and about an handbreadth long, round and of a darke africolour on the outside, and somewhat reddiffy on the infide, of the substance of leather, lither or easiers bow, rugged on the outside with many long streakes in it, but smooth on the inside: the nuts themselves are three square, for the most part, covered with a whitish fost and somewhat tough wooddy shell, wherein the white kernell lieth, which is not altogether insipid, but somewhat that pe in talle and oylie withall, cauting a kind of loathing upon the talling almost ready to provoke vomiting; out of which is pressed an oyle, as Dioscorides and Galon affirme, like as is pressed out of Almonds; and not from the shells or burks as some formerly supposed for it is commonly knowne to many here in our owne land, and to my felfe alfo, who have prefied as good oyle out of the kernells of the nutts, as any hath beene brought from beyoud feas : and therefore Theophraftus was herein much militaken, or at least milinformed, that faid the oyle that ferved for fweete cyles and continents, was drawne from the hiskes and fiells and not from the Nurts themselves, and Pliny also who saith the same doth erro in that, although he saith that an oyle is drawen out of the nuts, which the Physicions doe use : for the oyle to both uses is one and the same.

The Place.

Thele trees grow in Syria, Arabia, Arbiopia, and India, and although fome say in Egypt also, yet I think E Profession, which was curious to set down all the rare trees, and plants unknowne in Fally that grew there, would have given us some knowledge thereof, among other Egyptian plants, if they had been there in his time.

We have as I fayd before, no knowledge of the time of flowring hereof.

It is called in Greeke by Dioscorides, Galen and others Benard populate Balanca Myrepfied, that is Glant Va-

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quentaria, and by Lobel Glans unquentaria cathartica siliquata; by Theophrastus Bandro onely, and by Plan Myrobolanus Troeloditis, in his 12 booke and 21. chap. but why the Grecians should call it Balanos an Acom being like unto none of the kindes of Acornes, nor the fruite it felfe, nor shell or huske I know not, for if the that doe fo call it, had ever feene the huskes, wherein the Nuts are enclosed, they would furely have given it. more proper name. Monardus tooke them to be the Avellana purgatrices of the West Indies, because the fruit is more like an Hafell nut than an Acorne, and called them Ben Magnum, but he was much mistaken there and therefore the Arabians called it Ben and Habben, which fignifieth a Nut with them, yet Pena seemeth make the name and forme to agree together. Kaumolfius called it Machalep album saying it is three square, and like a Beech mast or fruite of the Beech tree, for which cause onely as it is likely, Bellonias compared the tree, a Beech, it is called either Balanus myrepsica or Glans Vnguentaria, after the Greeke fignification of most wei ters, but we in these dayes more usually call it Nux Ben, and the oyle Oleum de Ben, or as the ancients called Oleum Balaninum, I have given the English name to it, according to the most proper signification as I thinke, or ling it rather a Nut, than an Acorne as Gerard doth after the Greeke name. The Vertues.

The kernells of the nuts bruifed and drunke with Pofca posset (that is water and vinegar mingled together Mon purge the body from groffe and thinne flegme also, and thereby is helpefull to those are troubled with the wind collicke, if a few Aniseede and Fennelseede be put unto it: the oyle that is drawne out of the nuts doth the same also, and provoketh vomiting, clensing the stomacke, of much foule matter gathered therein, yet it doth much trouble the stomack in the meane time: but the nut being toasted at the fire loseth much of that evill quality, often times caufing them to purge downewards only: it is with very good effect also put into glifters for the same poses, the oyle dropped into the eares, helpeth the noise in them, and the deafenesse also : a dragme of the kerns taken in posset, doth soften and dissolve the hardnesse of the spleene and liver. Messes commendeth the driepres. fing after the oyle is taken from it, being of a clenfing as well as of a cutting qualitie, & by reason that the mostling is taken from it, of a drying effect also, for to helpe the itch, the lepry and running fores, and to take awayth ruggednesse of the skin, morphew, drie scabbes, scarres, freckles, wheales and pimples, from the face or body; es pecially if it be used with vinegar and niter, with which it well agreeth, and performeth the cures much better It is also used with the meale of Orobus the bitter Vetch, or the meale of Darnell in manner of a plaister, to be laid to the fide to consume the spleene; It helpeth the gout also used in the same manner; used with barly meak it comforteth the sinewes, that are pained with cold, and all spasmes or crampes, and used with hony dissolved all knots and hard swellings, the shells or huskes are of an exceeding binding propertie, fit to be used when occasion serveth for such purposes: The oyle that is pressed forth out of the nuts is much used of Person mers, although it have no sweete smell of it selfe to commend it, yet it is of so excellent a qualitie, that being ken never folong, it will not grow ranke, and therefore it doth both preferve the fweete fents of Muske, Cive, Ambergrise and the like mixed with it, and keepeth that the gloves, leather, or other things, shall not gather spon or staines in them, nor ever grow mouldy, as those things that are perfumed with oyle of Almonds will doe This cycle likewise is much fitter than cycle of Almonds, to receive any sweet thing to be stieped in it, and to keep the sent thereof in it, for being utterly without sent of it selfe, neither growing ranke by any time, the sent of any thing will be the sooner insused, and the longer also retained and kept therein.

CHAP, XXXVII.

Frangu'a sive Alnus nigra baccifera. The blacke Alder tree.



He black Aller or Alder tree, rifeth feldome to be of any great bignesse, but for the most part abideth like a hedge, bush or tree, spreading into branches, the wood of the body being white, and of a darke red at the core or heart, the outward barke being of a blackish colour, whereon many white spots

are noted to be seene; but the inner barke next unto the wood is yellow, which being chewed will turne the spittle yellow, as much or more than Rubarbe, neare unto a Saffron colour, the leaves are somewhat like unto those of the ordinary Alder tree, or those of the female Cornell or Dogge berry tree, but blacker, and not fo long but rather rounder, the flowers are white comming forth at the joynts with the leaves which turne into small round) berries, greene at the first, and red afterwards, but blackish when they are thorough ripe, divided as it were into two parts, wherein is contained two small round and flat seedes: the roote runneth not deepe into the ground, but fpreadeth rather under the upper crust of the earth.

The Place.

This tree or shrubbe groweth in woods in many places of our land, as in Saint lohns wood by Hornsey, in the woods upon Hampsteed heath, &cc.

It flowreth in May, and the berries are ripe in Septem-The Names.

It is called Frangula quiacito frangitur, that is, the branches be brittle and easie to breake, and Alman nigra baccifera, that it might Alaus nigra baccifera seu Frangula. The blacke Alder tree.



be knowne from the Alma valgaria, whose barke is whitish and the wood more red, and beareth not berries as this doth: Tragms calleth it Faulbaum that is fould tree, of the evill sent and taste, the Idea firm nostra sive Francola valge of Lugdanensis, differeth not from this, although he would seeme to make it. The Italians call it Frangola, the Germans, as is before faid with Tragus Fanthaum, the Dutch Sporrekenhout and Hondesboom; and we in Emili the blacke Aller or Alder tree.

The Vertnes.

The inner yellow barke hereof as Matthiolus faith, purgeth downewards both choller and flegme, and the warry humors of hydropicke persons, and strengthneth the inward parts againe afterwards, even as Rubarbe doth: if the barke hereof be boyled with Agrimonie, Wormewood, Dodder, Hoppes, and some Fennell and Smallage, Endive and Cichory rootes, and a reasonable draught taken every morning for some time together, is very effectual against the I aundise, the dropsie, and the evill disposition of the body, so as some especials purging medicine, have beene taken before to avoyd the groffer excrements, and then it will the better loofen the belly, and keepe it foluble without trouble or danger to the stomacke, purging and strengthning the liver and spleene, in so good manner that diverse have beene cured by this onely medicine, who have had their livers and fpleenes (wolne with humors and hardnesse; by opening all obstructions in the inward parts, and clenfing them from such evill humors as they were full of before: the dried barke is onely fit for those purposes, for the fresh or greene barke being taken inwardly, provoketh strong vomitings, paines in the stomacke, and gripings in the belly; yet if the decoction thereof may stand and settle for two or three dayes, untill the yellow colour be changed into blacke, it will not worke so violently by much as before, and in not provoking vomiting or purging, it will strengthen the stomacke, and procure an appetite or desire to meate: the outer barke contrariwise doth bind the body, and thereby is helpefull for all laskes and fluxes thereof; but this should be given after it hath beene dried also, to worke the better : the inner barke hereof boiled in vinegar, is an approved remedy to kill lice, to cure the itch, and take away scabbes, and drie them up in a very short space: the same also is singular good to wash the reeth, both to take away the paines, to fasten those that are loose, to clense them from corruption, and to keepe them found : the leaves are faid to be good fodder for Kine, to cause them give the more abundance of milke.

CHAP. XXXVIIII.

Evonymus. The Spindle tree or Pricke wood.

Lithough the former ages, were content to know but one fort of this Evonymus, or Spindle tree, yet Clusius in his Panonicke travells, hath set forth two other forts, not knowne before to any, which I will here shew you together.

1. Evonymus vulgaris. The common Spindle tree. Our ordinary spindle tree, is also but a shrubbe or hedgge bush, rising up with many stemmes, or sometimes 3. Evonymus Pannonieus latifolius Clufii. Broad leafed Spindle tree of Hungary.

1. Evonymus vulgaria. The common Spindle tree.







but with a few, the elder boughes, having a whitish barke, and the younger greene, with foure brownish line like lifts, running all the length of them, which make them seeme foure square, the wood is somewhat which hard, and yellow, it hath diverse branches, whereon doe grow faire and darke greene long leaves, broadest in the middle, from among which come forth long italkes, whereon ftand foure or five white flowers, clustering to ther, consisting of foure leaves a peece, with fome threds in the middle, after which come round hard into or red berries, divided into foure parts, in each whereof lieth a white hard feede, covered with a yellow skim, which will give a yellow colour, if it be put into water: the rootes are many, not running deepe into the ground but spreading rather under the upper face thereof.

The Spindle tree of Hungary, hath diverse gentle and pliant stemmes, rising from the roote, which grow to be three or foure foote high, and of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, covered with a thicke greene barke, with blacke foots therein, divided into many other lesser branches, set in a seemely or comely order one above another about which grow many leaves, set opposite one unto another, somewhat likeunto the greater Mirtle leave but more gentle in handling, lightly dented about the edges, of a drying talte at the first, but afterward fomewhat bitter, and hot, from among the leaves at the joynts of them come forth small long stalkes, with the or three flowers on each of them, confifting of foure leaves apeece, of a shining purplish colour hanging down their heads, and with a square umbone in the middle, which grow into a foure square head or berrie, like forme unto the former, somewhat spongie or light, of a faire yellow colour on the outside, wherein lie shim round seede, blacke on the outside, two or three lying in one cell or partition, which are very like unto the seed of bastard Dittany.

3. Evonymus Li tifolius. Broad leafed Spindle tree of Hungary.

This broad leafed Spindle tree, rifeth up (if it be manured) to be higher than any man, fpreading his stender pliant branches, uneasie to breake, whereon doe grow many faire broad greene leaves, set by couples, and a bitter tafte: at the joynts betweene the leaves and stalkes spring forth long stalkes, with diverse flowers at the end of them, hanging downe their heads, confisting of foure white broad leaves, tending to a flesh or blush or lour, very like unto the common Spindle tree, which turne into foure square heads of berries, and sometimes in to five square berries, but much larger, having certaine lists like to winges on every of them, wherein are me tained white graines or kernells, covered with a yellow skinne as in the first. The Place.

The first groweth in many places of this Kingdome, in woods and untilled places, and serveth among one thrubbes for hedges; the second Clusius found both in the upper and the lower Hungary, upon those hills the runne to the Alpes, as also in Moravia in the woods there. The last was found by Clusius also, in a wood in the part of Hungary that is called Interannis, and which the Germanes call Windeschlands beyond the rive Dravus.

The Time.

They doe all flower about May, and their berries are ripe in September. The Names.

This is generally by most Writers called Evonymus, and taken to be the true Evonying of Theophrastu, que boni nominis in lib. 3. cap. ultime, and which hee calleth Tetragonia translated Quadratoria by Gaza in histin Booke and fixt Chapter; but there are diverse, and Lugdunensis with them, that have rather judged an other shrubbe to be Euronymus, which Gesner in his Epistles, and Clusius in his history of Plants, thinke to be a kinded Ledum, and is by Clusius called Ledum Alpinum, (which I have remembred before in the former Classis) Visses Abdroandus Nerium Alpinum, as Gesner in descriptione montis fracti doth record, and is probable with Chamerhododendros Alpina odora of Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria, and which Lobell in his Observations calleth Balfamum Alpinum: but Clusius sheweth plainely, that it cannot agree therewith, not having a four square head or huske. It hath beene corruptly called Anonymus of diverse, instead of Evonymus, as Cordui Hist. saith, Tragus mistaking it called it (arpinus. It is called also Fusanum and Fusoria, because the Italius che led it Fusaro, as being used by Turners and others, to make spindles for spinning wheeles and other things, and by Baubinus Evonymus vulgaris granis rubentibus. The second is called by Clusius Evonymus alter, vel second by Camerarius and Tabermontanus Evonymus Pannonicus, and by Baubinus Evonymus granis nigris. The likis called Evouymus five latifolius by Clusius and all others. It is called in English Spindle tree, Pricke timberus and Prickwood, and in some countries of this land Dogge wood, and might from the forme of the beries, a well be called Square berried tree. The Italians call it Fusano, the Prench Fusano bonnes depresse, the German Spindelbaum, the Dutch Papenhaut

The Vertues

This is feldome used in Physicke with us for to helpe any disease; yet it is found by experience that three a foure kernells will purge both by vomiting & by the stoole, causing much choller and slegme to be avoided. The phrassius, and from him diverse others, have said that the leaves hereof are pernicious and deadly, especially to Sheepe and Goates, unlesse they be purged by Anochus (which word is not well knowne what it meaneth) Dedonaus interpreting it, that they should be purged upward and downeward, and others understanding it, that they should be purged by want or abstinence from meate. Dalechampine as Lugdunensis setteth it downe, confirmed that faying of Theophraftsa, to be hurtfull to Goates by his owne experience, who faw flockes of Goates feeding upon the shrubbes that grew with this, but none of them to touch it, and that they refused to eat it being cast uno them, but Clusius saith the cleane contrary, that hee understood the Goates in Hungary did greatly desiretoest the leaves thereof, and tooke no harme thereby, and that the Hungarians in their language call this shrubs Kechke rago fa, id est capris rosa arbor, the Goates Rose tree, so diverse be the writings and opinions of men · whereof in many other things we have fufficient experience.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Rhammus folutions five Spina Infectoria. The purging Thorne.

Here are diverse forts of Rhamnus, some for this Classis, others for another, as shall be shewed in their places: Of this thorne formerly, we had the knowledge but of one fort onely, untill Clusius in his Pannenicke observations set forth two other, the one whereof shall be here expressed, for I must referre the other to another place, that is to the kindes of Lycium, where you shall finde it.

1. Rhamius folucious wilgaris. The common purging thorne.

The purging thorne, that is frequent in our owne Land, is for the most part but a low shrubbe or hedge bush,

Interpulging interior, the bigge or like a tree, having many stemmes or branches rising from the roote, covered with a smooth blackish red barke on the outside, and greene on the inside, the innermost being yellow, the wood whereof is of a whitish yellow, toward the outside, and of a reddish yellow inward, and at the heart

1. Rhammu folatious feu Spina infelloria quigaris. The common purging Thorne.

2. Rhamaus felutious minor Pannonkus. The leffer purging thorne of Hungary.



1. Rhamni fel tivi vulgaris Exactioricom cum floribus. A more exact figure thereof.



firong, and not easie to bend or to breake, whereof strong bowes may be made, and hath beene in times past the smaller branches are furnished with many scaves like unto those of the crab tree, but smaller, with small long thraight thornes in many places fet with the leaves, the ends of the branches ending in a thorne also; among the leaves come forth many flowers, every one upon a feverall foote stalke, consisting of four leaves a peece, of whitish greene colour; after which come small round berries, greene at the first, and blacke when they are fig. full of pulpe or juyce that is greene, with one or two small graines within them of an unpleasant taste.

2. Rhamnus folutions minor Pannonicus. The lester Purging thorne of Hungary. This leffer Rhammus groweth much lower than the former, with smaller branches, not above a yard and halfe high, having many leaves thereon, smaller and narrower than the former, almost as small as those of the haire high, naving many leaves thereon, minute and hair and there upon the branches, but ending alwayes in thorne: the flowers are like unto the other but smaller, and of an herby, or whitish greene colour, with smaller berries also succeeding them.

The first groweth in many places of this land, but especially in Kent, as at the hither end of Dartford next mi to London, Farningham upon the Connie burrowes, and in a narrow Lane neere South Fleete, and in many other places. The other Clusius found in Pannoniu, and in Germany neere the bathes at Baden. The Time.

They flower in Aprill and May, their fruite is ripe in September and October. The Names.

It is called Rhammus, although it can be referred to none, either of Dioscorides or Theophrastus, yet all agre, it is a species or kind of Rhammus, and so even the thornes declare, and therefore the word solvers is added then. unto, to denominate the difference. Matthiolus I thinke first called it Spina infestoria, and is by many followed therein. Tragus calleth it Rhamni alia species, yet knew not of any purging quality in it. Dodoneus called it Rhamni Solations, and Lugdunensis Rhamins Catharicus & so doth Bauhinns; Corans calleth it Cervi spina, Gesner Spina Co. vins, and Cafalpinus Spina Cervalis vulgo, and some also Burgi spina, from the French word Bourgespine wherey they call it as also Nerprun. The other is called of Clusius Spina Infectoria pumila prima: although Gerard bathcle led it in English Laxative Ram and Bucke borne, yet I have rather entituled it a purging thorne, as most fitting to:

The betries hereof dryed and a drame of the powder, given in wine or the broth of flesh, doth purge both flegme and groffe thicke humors also, yet Pena saith it rather draweth forth thinne flegme, and that fromthe joints and Arteries, and therefore is fingular good for dropfies; fome doe make an Electuary and fome a Symp of the juyce of the berries clarified, and Sugar or Honey put thereto, but because it worketh a little trouble somely, some spices are to be added thereto to aromatise it, as Cinamon, Ginger and Cloves, and some added the source of the source of the berries clarified. Malticke and roses also, which doth correct the evill quality therein, and canse it worke without paine : an our or more of either Electuary or Syrupe may be given at a time, dissolved either in wine or in the broth of fell which will draw forth raw whayish humors, and choller aboundantly, as also thicke clammie flegme, for it was keth not with any trouble ome heating of the parts, but doth strengthen them after purging, not causing an flux to follow: Of these berries are made three severall sorts of colours, as they shall be gathered; that is being gathered while they are greene and kept dry, are called Sappe berries, which being steeped in some Allomew ter, or fresh bruised into Allome water, they give a reasonable faire yellow colour, which painters use for the workes, and Bookebinders to colour the edges of bookes, and leather dreffers to colour leather, as they used to make a greene colour called Sappe greene, taken from the berries when they are blacke, being bruifed and me into a braffe or copper kettle, or pan; and there suffered to abide three or four dayes, or a little heated upon the fire, and some beaten Allome put unto them, and after pressed forth, the juyce or liquor is usually put up into great bladders, tyed with strong thred at the head, and hung up untill it be drye, which is dissolved in water wine, but facke is the best to preserve the colour from starving as they call it, that is from decaying and to make it hold fresh the longer: the third colour (whereof, none that I can finde hath made mention, but onely Trage) is a purplish colour which is made of the berries suffered to grow upon the bushes, untill the middle or endo November, that they are ready to droppe from the trees.

CHAP. XL.

Anagyris & Laburnum. Beane Trefoiles.

He Anagyris and Laburnum are such congeneres, so like the one unto the other, that diverse writen doe call that Anagyria, which others call Laburnum, and indeed I know no other diftinction be tweene them, than of fatens & non fatens, major & minor. 1. Anagyris færida. Stinking Beane Trefoile.

The stinking beane Trefoile in his naturall places, which are the hot Countries of Spaine and No. bone in France, seldome groweth to be higher than a man, but transplanted into more cold and temperated mates, riseth twife so high; having the barke of the body, and elder boughes, of a darke grayish greene colour, the younger of a fresher greene, from whence shoote forth at diverse places three somewhat large leaves toge they, standing upon a pretty long stotestalke, of a greene colour on the upperside, and of an hoary or silver shining colour underneath; of a strong unpleasant sent, like unto stinking Gladwin especially in the hot countries, form the colder countries it is nothing fo much, and very little in ours, as I have tryed, who have had it many time growing with me: at the joyles with the leaves come fouth many flowers, standing upon slong stalke, onely another, which are larger than in any Cyrifus, amost as great as the Colarea, the lower leaves being of a play yellow colour, and the upper and which cover them, of a deeper gold yellow, which after turne into large and long flattish cods; wherein lye foure or five seedes, twife as big as in the other, almost as big as Kidney beanes, and more discoloured than the other, that is of a darke purple spotted, which were of a fairer purple, before the





were thorough ripe : the roote thrusteth not deepe into the ground, but is well fastened with branches and fibres within the ground. Of this kind there is one growing in Candy, whereof Honorsus Bellus gave knowledge to Clusius, that hath rounder leaves, which as yet I never saw.

2. Anagyrin non fatida five Laburnum majus. The greater lesse stinking Beane Tresoile.

This Beane Tresoile groweth larger in body and branches, than the former, and sometimes shooteth forth diverse stemmes from the roote, the wood whereof is very sirme and hard, yellow toward the barke, and blackish at theheart, (whereof the strongest bowes are made, and stakes that will abide hard in the ground longer than others) with leaves larger than either the former or the smaller sort, of a darkish greene above, and silver colour underneath like them: the flowers are more in number, and smaller than in the former, the stalkes of flowers, hanging downe and not standing up, being sometimes almost a foote long, and not so long as in the former, and are for the most part all of one pale yellow colour, the cods likewise are blacker, shorter and smaller, and so are the feedes within them also, yet greater than in the leffer fort, else much alike, being blackish and very hard, scarce yeelding to be mollified in water: the leaves and flowers have but little fent at all to discommend them, in any that I have feene and fmelt.

3. Laburnum minus. The lesser Beane Trefoile. This leffer Beane Trefoile is in most things like unto the last described but that it groweth not so great, nor are the leaves fo large by the halfe, nor yet either flowers or feede,

The Place . . The first as is before said groweth in hot Countries: the second, and so doth the least also, in many of the woods of Italy, and the higher parts of France, and other places, and upon the Alpes.

The Time The first seldome abideth with us to shew his flower: but in his naturall places, it flowreth early even in Ianuary and February, in Spaine as Culsius faith, but in Aprill and May, in other places; and the seedes are ripe in the Summer time after in Spaine, but not untill September in other places : the other flowreth in May and Iune, and the seede sometimes ripeneth well, but not untill September, but the least ripeneth well-

The Names. The first is called of Dioscordes ardyness & diayui Anagyris & Anagyros, which Pliny saith some called Acopon: vera of fatida, is usually added to it to distinguish it from the other, which is also called Anagyris of fome, but altera or non fetida which second or non fetida, Matthiolus calleth Anagyrin prima & major, as he calleth the least Anagyu altera, but he contendeth against Gesner who did in following other mens opinio, make the great Labarnum of Anagyris altera to be Laburnum of Pliny, which is the least and called Eghelo of those that dwell about Trent. Camerarius in horto calleth it Laburnu, when as he calleth the leaft, Anagyru altera of Matthiolus, Anguilara. faithit is called by the inhabitants Egano, & thinketh it may be Ebeni fecunda species Theophrasti; Lugdunenses alfa, calleth it Laburnum primum, and the least Laburnum alterum, and faith it might be called Anagyrin Alpina: Cordue

Laburnum minus.

calleth it Arbor trifolia, diverse doe call the least Laburnum, Fabainversa Gerard his figure of Anagyris fatida, and calleth it Arbor trifolia, diverie doe can the least Laurinning, a contrary, for Gerard his Anagyrin facida, and Anagyrin, are the same that are in Matthiolius, but the titles are contrary, for Gerard his Anagyrin facida, is the

Eghelo or Anagyris altera in Matthiolus. It is probable in my opinion, that the smaller Laburnum should be thate. I stea of Theophrastus, which is set down in the 14.c. of his third book, with a willow lease: for if you take any on leafe by it felf, it may wel refemble a Willow leafe; both for forme and colour, and beareth small seeds in cods, lib. unto polle as that doth: Gester did referre this kinde unto the mountaine Crissus, but Matthiosus reproovethin for it: the great booke of Eystetensis calleth it Anagyris latifolia, but I call it Laburnum majus, as I doe the la

The Vertues.

3. Myrobalanu

Myrobalenorum 5. Genera.

Frullus Embilcorum cum nuclea interiore barbato.



TRIBE.2.

















The leaves as well as the feede of the first Beane trefoile, are a strong vomit, especially in the hot Countries where it groweth, and Honorius Bellus writing thereof to Clusius, faith that in Candy, where that kind growed with rounder leaves, if the Goates or sheepe do chance to feed thereon, the milke which they give will cause an that shall take it, to fall as well into extreame scouring downewards as strong casting upwards, and that may thereby have beene brought in danger of their lives: the young leaves saith Dioscorides applyed unto tumong fwellings, discusseth and represent them; and if a dram of the powder of them, be drunke in wine, as he said alfo, it expelleth both the dead birth, and the secondine, and likewise bringeth downe the monethly come of women; if some of the leaves, be bound to those that have hard and uneasie travell in child bearing, it cauch a speedy delivery of the birth, but they must bee taken away presently afterwards; they are likewise given wine to those that are short winded, and to such as are often troubled with the head-ach: the barke of the room hath a digesting ripening and discussing quality: both the other forts here set downe, have the same property for they are also of the same temperature, but Matthiolus saith, that he hath knowne, that some that havetake ignorantly of the feede of the leffer Beane trefoile, have had flrong vomitings even unto blood: Solerius in the lis in Atium faith, that by certaine and undoubted experience it hath beene found, that a dramme either more leffe, of the dryed bark thereof made into powder, and taken in any kind of drink, purgeth very strongly bothin wards and downewards, but in a diverse manner; for if as he saith, (which I take rather to be but a conceint he barke be pulled off from the tree upwards, it will cause vomitings, if downewards great purging of the believe downewards: the Bees saith Pliny, resuse to touch the slowers of this Laburnum, which is the lesser Ben Trefoile, but it hath beene truely observed, that both in the naturall places where it groweth, as also with a that the Bees doe not refuse to seede upon them: the Grecians have an usuall proverbe with them, Anagon commovere when they would fignifie one, that worketh as wee fay his owne woe, or is the cause of his own harme.

CHAP. XLI.

Myrobalani. Myrobalans or purging Indian Plummes.

Lthough there be none of these Myrobaland trees (whereof are 5 forts of fruites well known & dillis guished in the Apothecaries shops) growing in any of these Christian Countries of Europe, as size ever I could learne, yet I could doe no lesse than make mention of them here both because the sime are often used in Physicke among other purgers, and to make it knowne to all that might be militing by the name, and thinke that the Myrobalane Plummes, the red and the white that I have remen

bred in my former book, be some of these kindes: but so they are not, neither for forme nor quality: as also fir up some ingenious mind among our Merchants, that trade to Aleppo & Cairo, & into Persia and the East India, to give order to their factors, if they doe it not themselves, to enquire and seeke out such of the forts that are be found in the places of their abode, and either to plant the stones of these severall kinds in those warms countries, if they abide any time in them, that when they are a little growne they might then fend them hither or fend the fresh stones over hither to us (for those are too dry that are brought for physicke use) that weems plant them here to try if they will not growe and abide with us, that at least, having but a fight of the formed the leaves of any fort, we might compare them with the descriptions that writers have made of them, whether they are answerable thereunto; I must in the meane time therefore but shew you them as Garzias and other before me have done, with such descriptions as they gave of them, and are extant, not knowing whether the be true or no.

1. Myrobalanus Citrina. The yellow Myrobalane or purging Indian Plum. The tree that beareth these yellow Myrobalanes is said to grow as great as a Plum tree, having many but ches and winged leaves on them like unto the true Service tree: the fruit is for the most part as bigge as reale nable Plums, somewhat long and not fully round, but having many faire ridges on the outside, especially what it is dryed, shewing it to be five square though round, of a yellower colour on the outside then any of the res; the flesh or substance being of a reasonable thicknesse, yet not so thicke as the Chebuli, or Emblici, nor so thin as the Bellerici; the stone is white, thicke, and very hard to breake, with emniences and ridges also therein, and avery fmall long kernell lying in the middle, of an instringent taste as the dryed fruit is also, but much more then it: hath no such kernell that thereout may be pressed an oyle, as Bellonius noteth of the kernells of that fruit that he tooke to bee the yellow Myrobalane tree, in the plaines of Hiericho as he notethir, in lib. Observationnes. сар.86.

2. Myrobalanus Chebula. The purple Myrobalane, or purging Indian Plum. This kind of Myrobalane tree growing in stature and branches like a Plum (as Garzias faith all the forts at) bearing leaves on the branches like unto the Peach tree: the fruit hereof is the greatest and longest of all the five forts, of a blackish purple colour on the outside while it is fresh, which it holdeth in the dry fruit; (which Matthiolus commended for the belt) being five square as the former, of the thickest substance, and more flely then any other, and with the smallest stone in the middle, not fully so hard to breake as the former, but with the smallest kernell therein.

Myrobalanus Bellerica. The round Myrobalane or purging Indian Plum. The round Myrobalane is like the rest for growth, but bearing leaves like the Bay tree, yet of a paler greene tolour, and somewhat ashcoloured (underneath peradventure) withall; the fruit is of a meane bignes, round and smooth, yet being as it were three square in many, and of a pale russettish colour when they are fresh, but of a darke or dusty whitish colour on the outside, being dry, of the thinnest substance or least fieshy of any of them: the stone whereof is thicke greater then any other, proportionable to the fruit, very hard to break, with

kemell within of a reasonable bignesse. 4. Myrobalanus Emblica. The bearded or fix fquare Myrobalane or purging Indian Plum.

The tree that beareth this Myrobalane or delicate Plum, being like a Plum tree for height and manner of growing (as you have heard before that Garzias faith fo of them all) hath leaves of a palme or handbreadth long, very finely cut in or divided on the edges : the fruit is round in shew, but doth separate or will be broken into ix parts, as both we have observed in the dry fruit, alwayes brought unto us, broken into small peeces, without any stones: and more plainely in the fruit preserved, whereof good store hath beene brought over many times unto us, which will be divided into many parts: the ftone whereof within it is fix fquare, with three greater ridges, and three leffer lying betweene them, and bearded at the head of the three greater ridges, the kernell within it being (eparated into the three feverall divifions, having each of them two calls, wherein the parts of the kernell lye almost three square,

5. Myrobalanus Indica. The blacke Myrobalane or purging Indian Plum. The blacke Myrobalane tree is like the reft; whose lease (as Garzias saith) is like unto a Willow lease: the fruit faith Garzias is eight square, which may be when they are fresh, but they cannot be so plainely discerned in those that are brought over unto us dry, the smallest of all the rest, somewhat long, altogether sleshy, without any stone in the middle, and the blackest of any.

The Place. All these fruits grow in the East Indies wild and not manured, but in divers provinces, as some in Goa and Batecala, others in Malavar and Dabul. Yet Garzias faith foure forts grow in the kingdome of Cambaya, and the Chebuls in Bisuagar, Decan, Guzarate (which we call at this time Surrate) and Bengala : Bellonius saith in his booke of observations that the yellow Myrobalanes grow in Arabia and Syria, and also in the plaines of Hicricho, but I doe much doubt of the certainty thereof and thinke rather that he was mistaken.

We know so little of the trees, that we know lesse of their time of flowring or bearing fruit.

The Names. These kind of fruits were not any of them knowne unto any of the antient Greeke writers, as Dioscorides, Theophrass were not any or them knowned the maketh mention of a Myrobalanus, yet hee addeth Troglodytes, which is the Now Ben, Balanus Myrepsica, or Glans Vnguentaria, as I shewed you a little before,

yet both Balanus Myrepfica and Myrobalanus have but one fignification in the Greeke tongue. The Arabian were the first that made them knowne to the world, and called them all in generall by the name of Delegi, ash the writings of Messes and Serapio doe appeare; but the Greekes that translated these Arabians, gave the name of Myrobalanes unto these fruits, because (asit is likely) they thought the fruit was like unto an Acorne, and therefore gave the name Balanus; but why they should give the other word Myros, which signifieth an oyn. ment. cannot be understood by any. for none of these were ever used in any pretions or sweet oyntment, and Myrobalanos signifieth as much as Balanus Myrepsica Glans unguentaria, the Acorne for oyntments. Alluaria among the latter Greeke writers maketh mention of them, but that none of these did grow among the Arabian their ignorance of their growing declareth plainely : for Mesnes writeth that the Citrini Chebuli and Nigrida all grow upon one tree, and for that they beare twice in a yeare, the Citrini are the unripe, and the Wignin the ripe of the first bearing, and the Chebuli the fruit of the later bearing, which how contrary unto trus it is, Garzias doth declare, in his booke of the Drugges of the East Indies, where hee plainely shewed that all the five forts, grow feverally each upon a feverall tree, as I have shewed you before: the Indian cal the Citrini or Flavi Arare, but the Physitions Aritiqui, and the Indici or Nigri they call Rezenvale, the Release Gotimi or Gotni, the Chepuli or Chebuli Aretca, and the Emblici or Amuale as Garzias hath it, or Anuale as Acole I have you fee intituled them all purging Plums, as most proper for them in my judgement, and given them the fundry Epithites according to their quality as I thinke. The Vertues

All these forts of Myrobalanes have a gentle purging quality, some more and some lesse then others, some also purging choller, some slegme, and some melancholy; but they have in them also an astringent quality, much more then is in Rubarbe: the Citrines and Bellericks, that is the yellow and the round Myrobalanes doe pure choller gently: the Chebules and Emblici that is the purple and fix square Myrobalanes doe purge slegme: and the Indies or black ones melancholly: the decoction or insusion of them all dorn purge better then any wayesels, yet fo gently that in evacuating the humors, they strengthen the stomacke, the liver and the heart, but given in pouder they binde the body more then purge it, and indeed the binding quality in them all, especially in the dryed fruits, is more prodominant, and as Garzias faith, the Indians wholly use them for that purpose; and therefore they are the best medecines to be mingled with Scamony and all other violent purgers, to restraine ther violence and to correct their fierceneffe, and yet as Mefues faith the y are often put with Caffia, Manna, & Tome rind, to helpe the working of them, as a most safe medecine: the Bellericks and Emblicks by purging the stomat from rotten flegme lying therein, and strengthning the braine and joynts, the heart and liver, and binding all other loose or fluent humors in the parts of the body, are very effectuall, as also for the trembling of the hear. and to stirre up the appetite, stay vomiting and restraine the sury and belchings of choller, to increase the power and facultie of the spirits, to qualifie the excessive hear of the inward pares, and the thirst is raised thereof, and doe helpe and give ease to those that are truobled with the hemorrhoides or piles, by restraining the siercenessed choller flowing unto them, and for this last effect, the Cirines are most used : also for all hot constitutions, and in all hot agues where there are no obstructions, for (they as all the other forts also) doe rather cause obstructions. ons, and therefore in all such when they are to be used they are to bee corrected with Wormewood, or the Juice of Furniterry, or with Rubarbe, Agarick, Spiknard and the like, as also with other opening and diure call things: the Chebules in especiall doe purge slegme, sharpen the memory, cleare the eye sight, clense and strengthen the stomacke, and are very espectuall against the dropsie, and all old agues: the Indies or blackeMyrobalanes in speciall, doe purge melancholy, and blacke or burnt choller, and thereby are availeable forthe quartaine Ague, the Lepry or foule evill, and all paralaticke diseases: the Embliks and Bellericks in especial purge flegme and comfort the braine very much, as also the heart and flomacke, stay vomiting and stirre up the appetite. They all of them in generall are of especiall use in all Fluxes both of the stomack and belly, by gently purging the maligne fluxibilitie of the humors, and strengthning and binding the parts afterwards; but as a especiall receit to binde or stay an old continued Laske, I have knowne this medicine doe much good. Take and burne a pint of Claret wine, with a little Rosemary and Sugar, whereinto put to steepe all night one drams Rubarbe, first fliced and tosted at the fire, and halfe a dram of Chebule Myrobalanes, which standing by the fire all night, and strained forth in the morning, is to be taken at two severall times, a draught in the morning falting, which if it helpe not sufficiently the first time, being renewed and taken two dayes more, will certainly stay the laske wholly, if the malignity and sharpenesse of the humors bee not so strong that scarse any mode. cine will cure it. The Chebule Myrobalanes broken and steeped in Rosewater, or in the clarified juice of Fernell for two or three dayes, and after strained forth; this water dropped into the eyes doth clere the sight, and a fine cloth wet therein and often applyed, taketh away the heat and inflammation in them, and flayeth theum and distillations into them : the pouder of any of the Myrobalanes and Masticke, put into running Vices and fores, dryeth up the moysture and consolidateth them: The Chebules and the Emblicks are often broughtown unto us preserved, whereof the Chebules are more used Physically for such purposes as are before set downt. then the Emblicks are, which being nothing harsh in taste as the Chebuls, but being very pleasant, are more of ten used as a delicate preserved Plum, among other junckets, then for any Physicall respect.

CHAP. XLII.

Agaricus & Terebinthina ex Larice. Agaricke growing on the Larch tree, and the fine cleare Turpentine taken from it also.

Ecause the Rosin or Turpentine of the Larch tree doth gently open and purge the belly; but more possibly the Agaricke that groweth thereon, I must to shew you the manner of growing of Agricke, give you also the view of the body of the tree, from whence it is taken, and some branches at leaves thereon to be knowne by but the description of the tree it selfe, shall be shewed you among the claves thereon to be knowne by but the description of the tree it selfe, shall be shewed you among the characteristic of the street of the stree

is extracted a cleare liquid Rofin or Turpintine, called in shoppes Fenice Turpentine, by boring the tree to the heart, and receiving it into vessels, and from the body of the tree when it is growne great and old in many places, and from the greater armes and boughes also, groweth certaine excressences like Mashromes but greater, called Agaricke of divers and severall sife, that is from the bignesse of ones hand lesse or more, to be as bigge as any mans head, and sometimes greater, covered with a hard blackish barke, which being cut and pared away, the substance under it appeared very white, and if it be of the best fort, very light also, easier to breake, loose or spungie and without series through it, somewhat sweete in taste at the first, but very bitter afterwards, and not having any hard barke on the outside the blacke, heavy, and hard, is utterly unsit to be used in Physicke.

The Place.

The Larchtree groweth in many woods about Trent and Brivia in Italy, and neare the rivers Benacion and Padius, and in Galasia a Province of Afia, as Dieferrides and Galen doe record, and in Agaria a country of Sarmania, from whence the Agaricke tooke the name; in Silefia also Moravia, Lusaia; And the Agaricke is gathered in most of these places, so is the Turpentine likewise, but especially from the woods about Trent, &c.

The Time.

The Rolin or Turpentine is gathered in the hottest time of the years, and the Agaricke at the latter end thereof, that is November and December especially.

The Names.

The Names.

This tree is called Names. This tree is called Names. This tree is called Names in Greek and Larix or Larice in Latin. Pliny hath in no one thing in all his Hiftory, shewed his inconflancie and repugnancie, more than in this one tree, not onely in not knowing that whereof he writeth, but denying that which is found true by good experience, and faying that in one place, which hee contrarieth in an other, as in his 16. Booke and 21. Chapter, hee reckoneth the Larch tree among those wild trees, that doe not shed their leaves, and are sharpe pointed, where it founds the Pine tree, as hee doth

Agaricus ex Larice. Agaricke growing on the Larch tree.



seemeth he tooke the Larch tree, for the Pine tree, as hee doth in the so. of the same 16. Booke: and whereas Theophrass un his third Booke, and tenth Chapter, speaking of the difference betweene the Pine and Pitch tree, faith, that the Pine tree being burnt downe to the rootes fpringeth not from them againe, but as fome fay the Pitch tree doth as it hapned in Lesbos, when the wood Pyrthems wasfired, which was stored with Pitch trees. This very narration Pliny lib. 16. cap. 139. in citing, applieth to the Larch tree, which Theophrasting doth to the Pine tree. And in another place Theophrasting saith, that a kinde of femall Pine is called Egin or Egida; and Pliny faith the femall Larix is called Egida, by all which places it may be plainely feene, that Pliny miltooke the Larch tree for the Pine tree. For Theophrasty hath not made mention of the Larix, in all his History, whereby many did judge that it did not grow in Greece, for else he would have knowne it, and spoken of it. In one place againe Pliny maketh the leaves of the Larch tree to be soft, woolly, thicke and fat, and in another place hard & drie: againe he faith that the Larch tree hath not flowers nor any cones to commend it, when as they have cones, and the bloffomes on them are very beautifull: and lastly Pling faith (it should seeme following Vitravim, who before him said the same) that the wood of the Larch tree, will not burne, nor make a cole, nor will confume in the fire, any otherwife than a stone, when as himselfe saith and acknowledgeth, as Virnoises also doth, that it yeeldeth forth a Rossen; and how could any man thinke, that a tree yeelding Rollen should not burne, when as the very earth and stones that have any bituminous or resinous qualitie in them, will burne exceedingly, as is plainely seene in our turfe, in pit and sea coales which maintaine our fires, in many places of our Land, and elsewhere also. This I thought good to set downe, not so much to declaime a_ gainst Pliny, as to forewarne others that translate or write others opinions, to be judicious and examine by reasons whether that which others have written agree with the truth of the matter, and not hand over head either beleeve or fet downe, what soever others have written, be it true or false. Concerning the cleare Turpentine, of this tree called Venice Turpentine, there is some controversie among Writers, some alleadging it to be taken from the Firre tree, as Fusching and others, and Matthiolus contending there against, that of his owne knowledge and experience, it is onely taken from the Larch tree and no other, for no other Turpentine was to be had in the former times for many ages, because the Merchants neglected to bring the true Turpentine of the Terebinebus Turpentine tree, and therefore this onely was used : and no other fort of Turpentine was fit to be taken inwardly in ftead of the true from the Turpentine tree, which we doe usually call Copresse Turpentine, because as it is thought the best is gathered in the Iland Coprus, those about Trens as Masthielus saithuse to call it Larga, derivers as in likely from Laricea, yet Pliny, Galen, and others of the ancients have fet downe, that the Larch yeeldeth whitish yellow Rollen like unto the hony of Athens or Spaine, but in little quantitie and soone waxing drie, which is that Gumme or Rollen that sweateth out of the tree in Summer of its owne accord without boring: There is also fome controversie and contrarietie both in the ancient and moderne Writers, concerning Agaricke, Diefogrides and Galen thinking it tobe a roote, like unto that of Silphium, yet doubting somewhat thereof. Diescorides faith that some hold it to be a Mushrome, or Excrescence engendred from the rottennesse of the trees, as Mushromes are from the earth, Pliny Writeth, lib, 16, cap, 8, that it was faid that those trees, that bare Acornes in the counTRIBE.2.

CHAP. 42.

CHAP.43.

tries of France, did beare Agaricke : and in his 25. Booke and 9. Chapter, he faith that Agaricke was but a Mon rome of a white colour, growing upon a tree about the Bolphorus, and in another place that it groweth upon Cone-bearing trees, among the which the Larch tree is the chiefest; whereby it is plaine, that the ancient di Cone-bearing trees, among the which the Latentree is the chiefett's whereby and plante, that the ancients do not well know it. Brafavolm faith, that in riding neare Cosmeleb, he found Agaricke upon diverse Oakes, and nespecially upon lex or evergreene Oake, which saying Matthiolus contradicteth, saying that in all Tusken, and other places of Italy, as also in diverse countryes of Germany, Carniola and Dalmania which abound with a other places of Italy, as and in diverte continuous with at the kindes of Oake, he could never fee, nor fo much as heare that any Agaricke grew on them; but that he few diverfe other hard dry Mushromes, both white and blacke called touchwood growing upon diverse, wherewing the people use to take fire, that the steele and flint doe give, and use it in stead of March to discharge their for. ling peeces with all. As also that he never saw Agaricke growing upon any tree, but the Larch tree onely, in all the mountaines of Trent and Anania, where there be many Oakes growing, as well as Firres, Pines, and Pitch trees, and Larch trees abundantly: yet many doe affirme there is growing in many places upon the bodie of many trees a kinde of white Mushrome, to like unto Agaricke, that many miltake it for Agaricke.

Theatrum Botanicum.

The Vertues. There is in the leaves, barke, and fruit of the Larch tree, the same temperature that is in the Pine tree, the Turpentine thereof taken to the quantitie of an ounce will gently open the belly, and move to the stoole, provoke urine, clense the reines kidnies and bladder, and helpeth to breake and avoid the gravell and stone, and to give ease to those that have the gout : if it be first washed with Plantaine and Rose water, then made into pills, with the pouder of white Amber, red Corall, Masticke, and a little Camphire, it doth wonderfully helpe to stay the Gonorrhea or running of the reines, if they be taken for certaine dayes together, and taken simply rowled in Sugar it helpeth it well: it is profitable also for the Ptisicke or Consumption of the lungs, being taken with hony in a Electuary, it helpeth to expectorate rotten flegme, from those are troubled with a continual cough: the Turner, tine as it is the clearest for inward uses, and serveth in stead of the true Turpentine, so is it the best also for our ward falves, and doth both draw, clense and heale all fores or ulcers, either new or old, and greene wounds also. and therefore there is scarce any salve made for ulcers and greene wounds, wherein Turpentine is not put, there is likewise an ovle drawne chimically from Turpentine, which is singular good to be used in wounds, being more drying and confolidating than the Turpentine it felfe, as also to warme and ease the paines of the joynts and she newes caused of cold: the water that is distilled with the oyle, is used for freckles and spots in the face, a scruple in waight of that water, taken in white wine procureth a vomite, thereby giving much ease to such as have their ftomacks overcharged with flegme, the oyle is profitably used in hollow ulcers, being dropped into them, or a tent dipped in it and put into the ulcer: it is good also for the wormes and deafenesse of the eares used with a little Oxe gall : some use to mingle bay salt and Turpentine together, and therewith spread a girdle of leather and tie it about their wastes that have an itch, which by wearing some small time, will cure the itch that is spread over the bodie, as well as the hands. Agaricke is a medicine of frequent and familiar use, often by it selfe, but most commonly with other purgers, to open obstructions of the liver, spleene, and intralls, purging slegme in efpeciall, but in generall all other vicious humors, offending any member of the body, and because it doth some what trouble the stomacke, and procure casting, it is usually corrected with Ginger, and given with Oximel that is syrupe made with vinegar and hony: for it purgeth both thinne and rotten tough slegme, both yellow, hard, blacke, and burnt choller from the head and braine, from the breaft and lungs, from the fromacke, liver, and spleene, from the reines and blacke, and from the wombe, as also from the joynts, sinewes and muscles, and here by helpeth to cure the diseases that proceede from them, that is such as are troubled with the gout, dropsie and filling ficknesse, jaundise, the chollicke and hardnesse to make water, the sciatica or paine of the hips, the pale color in women caused by the staying of their courses, the shortnesse of breath, the cough and consumption of the lungs, the spitting of bloud, the paines of the mother, the sharpenesse of urine and the wormes: it is helpeful also to cure all forts of agues, either tertians or quotidiaus, to ease the griping paines of the stomacke and belly, or such as have had falles or bruises, or are bursten bellied, all which actions it chiefely performen, by purging those grosse and vitious humors that trouble the parts and members of the body, and are the causes of all these diseases; it is an antidote against all poisons, and cureth the bitings of Serpents very quickly, halfe a dram, or two scruples being taken in wine, either by the infusion or the pouder: for the other diseases afore specific a dramme fliced, and put into a gentle purging decoction but not violent, or into an infusion, is the most general manner of preparing it to be given; if it be boyled in lye with other Cephalicall helpes, it much comforteththe braine and memorie, and giddinesse of the head to be washed therewith, as also helpeth to stay the rheumes and catarrhes thereof, and clenfeth it much from scurfe and dandraffe.

CHAP. XLIII.

Zizyphus sive Injuba. The Injube tree.

Lthough in former times, there was but one fort of lujube knowne, yet now we have two or the which shall be shewed in this chapter.

The Iujube tree groweth forestimes to be very high, but more often to a reasonable height, by ving his stemme or body, bowed or crooked, and spreading rather in breadth, the wood whereoff whith and hard, covered with a rugged barke, from whence spread great branches, and from the less and from the l flender whitish twigges, about a foote long, full of leaves set on both sides, not usually directly one against ano ther, but one alittle above another, with an odde one at the end, each whereof is small, somewhat broad and pointed at the end, dented or finely nicked about the edges, with long veines in them, smooth and somewhat hard in handling, each standing on a short foote stalke, and very like unto the leaves of Paliarne or Christs thorses

at the foote of every leafe towards the toppes of the wigges come forth, small yellowish flowers, of five leaves apeece, where afterwards stand the fruite, which is somewhat like unto a small Plumme or Olive, but a little long, what like first, and then it is somewhat harsh, and yellowish after, but red and of a reasonable sweetenesse, vet fharpe withall, and somewhat clammy when they are ripe, flat as it were at the lower end, next the stalke, whose skin is thicket and harder than a plumme, and the stone within it is small firme and solid, long, round and pointed like unto an Olive or Cornelian Cherry Stone, both for forme and hardnesse: all the branches both greater and smaller are armed with thorns, two alwayes at a joynt, wherof the one is long, firong, fharpe pointed and staight, and the other crooked, both of them of a blackish red colour, like unto the elder branches: the rootes are long and firme in the ground.

2. Zizzphus sive Iujuba minor. The lesser Iujube tree. This lesser lujube tree is very like unto the former, both for the forme of branches, leaves and flowers, but lower and fmaller in all parts, the fruite also is alike, red when it is ripe, with such anhard firme Olive like stone, as the former, but the fruite hereof is smaller and rounder, and not long like as the other is: it is as thickely and ftrongly armed with thornes though somewhat shorter than the other.

3. Zizjohus sive Iujuba sylvestrus. The Wilde Iujube tree.

This low Wilde Injube tree groweth much lower and more like a shrubbe than the last, and more cruelly armed also with small sharpe thornes: the leaves are like but small, growing in the same manner, but fewer on a twigge: the lowers are like the other, the fruite is round and red like the last, and somewhat lesser, but dryer of substance, not having such a pulpie substance as either of the former have, and more austere even when it is ripest.

The Place. The first groweth naturally in Africa, Egypt, Arabia, & Syria & those more Easterly Countries, fro whence as Pliny faith

it was brought into Italy, and planted there in his time by Sextus Papinius, in the latter end of Cafar Augustus his reigne, which now a dayes is very frequent, not onely in many gardens, and Orchards of Italy, but in Provence of France alfo: it is fo tender that it feldome abideth long in our Country, because it cannot endure the cold; The other likewife was brought into Italy in these later times from Syria, where it is onely to be seene, but with a few that are lovers of rarities. The last groweth wilde, in the fieldes by the hedges, not farre from Verona; aboundantly as Pona faith.

The Theater of Plants.

The Time.

They all shoote forth in Aprill (for none of them doe hold their leaves all the winter) and flower in Mat; their fruite is ripe in September.

The Names. It is called in Greeke & Loga & Li Loga & Zizypha & Zinzipha, of Columella Ziziphus, of Clusius Ziziphus rutila, of others Rubra and Punicea, and of the Arabians from whom the Apothecaries tooke it lujube, and so doe Lobel and Pena, Anguillara thinketh it to be the Lotm of Atheneus, as also the Lotm of Theophrastun, that grew in the Mand Pharis, mentioned in lib. 4. c. 4. which is most likely, for it hath a dented leafe as he saith like unto Ilex; whereunto this is more like, than the leafe of the Lotus arbor, whereof I have made mention in my former booke. Some doe thinke that this fruite is that which Galen in 2; alimentorum calleth Serica, and unto this opinion many doe adhere, especially because Avicen entreating of Injubes calleth them Serica, for his title is thus; Delnjubin idest Scricin, yet it is no other likely, but that he was mistaken, for many worthy and learned men, doe doubt of it: but Pliny maketh mention of Sericum, before Galens time, in his 15. booke and 14. chap. to be one of the kindes of Tuteres (which we take to be Nuci perfice Netterins, for in his 16, booke 25, chap, he reckoneth the Tuberes, with the Almonds, Peaches, and Apricocks, as if they were all of one kindred, and in his 17 booke and 10. chap, he faith that the Tuberes, are best grafted on the Wilde Plumme &c. and therefore it is like ly he thought them of that kinde of Plummes) of the colour of raw silke (and we have a yellow Nettorin neere unto that colour) whereof came the name; which maketh me thinke that Galen his Serieum should not differ from Plinger, seeing they lived not any long time, one before the other in Rome, and therefore the name could not bee there altered: for Galen rather allowing of those things that were conducible to medicine, (and we know that Injubes are (o) then of furth as did pleafe the palare onely, as Nettorius are, and were fit and defired of wanton women and children onely as he faith, did not greatly commend the fruite for any good to the bodies health, yet I verily thinke, and of this opinion is Cornarius also, that his and Plinyei Serieum are all one. And although Matthiolus feeneth to finde fault with Pliste his booke to be falle, in naming but one fort of Ziezphus, and two of the Tuberes, when as Calumella, Avicen, and Sethi, make two forts of Ziejphus, yet afforedly their other white Zizyphus is good onely to kill all foure footed beafts, in the same manner that Oleander doth. The other Cordae in his hillory of plants maketh mention of, and calleth it Injuba minor, and whichmaketh me to thinke it to bee a Tuber, it is very probable to be the Paliurm Africanus of Theophraftu, and the Zizyphus filvestrin of Lugdanishis.



for I thinke he knew not the next hereunto which I call fylveftris, and is called Zizyphus fylvestris also of Com rarius, of Lobel & Pena Injuba sylvestris, who think it to be Rhammus altera of Paliurus Theophrasti, mentionedia his 4. booke and 4. chap. of Iohannes Pona in the description of Mons Baldus Chamazizapha and Zyzypha silve. stris. The Arabians call it Hanen and Hanab, and Zufalz, of the Italians Guggiole, the Spaniardes Azafoslas Acofeifo, the French Injubes and of some Guindoules, the Germanes Rollinfibeere, and Bruftbeerlin, the Duch Injuben and in English Injubes.

The Vertues.

The Injubes (especially while they are fresh much more than being dry) doe open the body and gently pure choller, and clenic the blood, thus faith Allmarins and Simeon Sethi, yet Matthiolus following the opinion of Avicen, denyth that they have any purging quality in them at all: all authors doe agree, that they have any purging quality in them at all: all authors doe agree, that they could the heate and sharpenesse of the blood, and therefore good in hot agues, and doe helpe them that have a count to expectorate tough stegme, and is good for the other diseases of the chests and lungs, as shortnesse of the chests and lungs, as shortnesses of the chest and lungs, as shortnesses of the chest and lungs, as shortnesses of the chest are chests and lungs, as shortnesses of the chest are chest and lungs, as shortnesses of the chest are chest as t distillations,&c. proceeding from hot humors it is also to good purpose used to clense the raines and the blad der from gravell, which it performeth by the viscuous quality in them, in making the passages slippery, and the gravell and stones to avoyd the more easily, they also stay vomitings procured by sharpe humours; but they at hard of disgestion, and doe not easily passe out of the stomack, being eaten either fresh or dryed, they are therefore used in decoctions alwayes with other things, fit and convenient for those griefes aforesaid.

CHAP. XLIIII.

1. Myxos five Sebesten. The Sebesten or Assyrian Plum.

T

He Sebesten tree groweth somewhat lower then the Plum tree, covered with a whitish barke, the branches are greene, whereon grow rounder thicker and harder leaves then they; the bloffomer are white consisting of five leaves a peece, growing many together on a long stalke, which afterward turne into small Berries rather then Plums, of a blackish greene colour when they are ripe, every one standing in a little cup, of a sweete taste, and glutinous or clammy substance, and a very thick

skinne : within which lyeth a threefquare hard ftone, with a thicke shell and a small kernell: these are gather and laid in the Sunne, whereby they grow wrinkled, and

fo they are kept, and brought over unto us in boxes. 2. Sebesten /ylvestris. The wilde Sebesten.

The wild Sebesten is in all things like the other, but that it groweth lower, more like unto a hedge bush, and with leffer and thinner leaves; the flowers and fruit are alike but leffe.

The Place.

The first groweth in Syria, and is but planted in Egypt, as Alpinus faith, and from thence were brought into Italy, in Plmy his time, which were grafted on the Service tree, and do now grow in many places there in their Orchards: it is so tender, not enduring the cold with us, that wee can as hardly keepe it, as cause it to spring, the shell of the stone being so thicke and the kernell so small : The other as Alpinus feemeth to averre, is naturall of Egypt. The Time.

They flower in May, and the fruit is gathered in September.

The tree is called in Greeke μίξω and the fruit μύξαι μύξα and υυξαεια a muccofo fructus lentore : μίξον enimmuccum significat, in Latine myxos for the tree, and Myxa and Myxaria for the fruit : it is thought as Ruellius faith that the Syrians in honour of Angustus, called them Sebasta, from whence the Arabians called them Sebastan; and the Apothecaries in their shops use that name onely.

The Vertues. The Sebestens by the judgement of both Arabians and Greekes doe open the body in the fame manner, or rather more by reason of the muccilagines in them, then Damaske prunes, yet more while they are greene, and lesse when they are dry, yet the decoction of them, or the infusion of them in broth, although dryed and taken whole

worketh effectually, which Fuschism denyeth, affirming that they binde rather; they serve to coole any interperate heate of the fromack or liver; and therefore are good in hot agues, and to purge choller whereof the come : Matthiolus faith that he hath often found by his experience, that ten drams or twelve at the most of the pulpe of Sebeltens, taken from the skins and flones, worketh as well and to as good purpole, as the pulpe of Caffia Fiftula: they are very effectuall also to lenifie the hoarfenesse and roughnesse or the throate they help the cough and wheeling of the lungs, and distillations upon them, by lenifying the passages and carding such flegme to be avoyded: they also give ease to them that are troubled with paines in their fides, and increasing helpeth them that are troubled with the sharpenesse of their arine, proceeding from choller or fair segme

Sebeften. The Sebeften or Affirian Plum.



TRIBE 2.

they also drive forth the long wormes of the belly. There is a kinde of Birdlime made of these fruites, by boyling they allouist to take away their skinnes and stones, and after boyling them more to a confistence, the them a util as Matthielus faith was used at Venice to catch birds, but Alpinus faith they use it in Egypt, as a plaister to dissolve hard comors or swellings.

CHAP. XLV.

Ruscus. Butchers Broome.



He first shootes that sproute from the roote of Butchers Brome are thicke whitish and short, somewhat like unto those of Asparagus, but greater, which in some places are eaten in the same manner that Asparagus shootes are; these rising up to be a foote and and a halfe high are spread Rafina. Butchers Broome.

into diverse branches, greene and somewhat crested with the roundnes, tough, what crefted with the roundnes, tough, pliant, and flexible, whereon are fer fome what broad and almost round, hard leaves,

sharpe and prickely pointed at the ends, of a darke greene colour, and fornewhat like unto Mirtle leaves. two for the most part set at a place very close or neare together: about the middle of the leafe on the backe or lower fide from the middle ribbe breaketh forth a small whitish greene flower consisting of foure small round pointed seaves, standing upon a very thort or no foote stalke, and in the place whereof commeth a small round berry green at the first, and red like an Asparagus berry when it is ripe, but greater wherein are two or three white hard round seedes contained: the roote is thicke, white, and great at the head, and from thence fendeth forth diverse thicke, long tough white

The Place.

This groweth generally throughout this Land, in copies, and upon heathes and walte grounds, and oftentimes under or neare the Holly bushes.

The time.

It shooteth forth his yong buds in the Spring, and the berries are ripe about September, the branches and leaves abiding greene all the winter.

The Names.

It is called in Greeki 5up poin Oxymyr fine, i, acuta Myrtu wpowa ay pla Myrtin fylvestris, (but there is another Mirine /ylvestris accounted of among the ancients. which is like unto the tame or manured kinde;) and Pling in his 15. Booke and 7. Chapter, confoundeth both these together, in giving to the one the faculties of the other.) puraus da Myrthacantha, Myrtus spinosa, puus da Murinassina and of Theophrastus xurroquopiun Centromyrrhine, Pliny faith they called it Chame myr fine,

and Acaron or rather Aceron which is one of their baltard names, of the Latines Ruscus and Ruscum, in the Apothecaries (Kops Brulem, and of some as Marcellus faith Scoparegia. The Arabians Scrapio, and others fowly erred in calling the berries hereof Cubebe, which are certaine aromaticall graines or berries like unto Pepper, but with a small point or end Ruellius translation of Dioscorides Greeke coppie is faulty herein, that he saith the berries hang downe from the leaves, when as the Greeke words are, it hath round berries in the middle of the leafe. which Theophrassus confirmeth in his 3. Booke and 17. Chapter, saying it is proper as well to Laurus Alexandria as Ruscus to beare the fruite on the leafe. The Italians call it Rusco and Pongitopo, as if you would say Prickemoufe, even as the Germans doe Muessdorn, and both from the Greeke pudage Murina spina qued arcendia muribus a falfacarne appensa circumlicetur: the Spaniards call it lus barta & Gilbarbeyra: the French Buis piquant. the Dutch Stekende palinre : and we in English Kneeholme and Butchers Broome,

The Vertues.

The rootes and leaves of Butchers Broome are hot in the second degree, and dry in the first with some tenuitie of parts: the young shootes are eaten like unto Asparagus, but because they are more bitter, they are rather used Phy-fically, and are very profitable to open obstructions, to provoke urine, and to amend the strong smell thereof, and is one of the five opening directicall rootes in the Apothecaries shoppes, helping to expell gravell and the stone, strangury, and womens monethly courses by drinking the decoction of the rootes made with wine: the same also helpeth the yellow jaundies, and the head ach, and with some sugar or hony put thereunto helpeth to expectorate flegme, and to clenfe the chelt of much clammy humours gathered therein : Dioscorides attributeth to the leaves & berries the same effects: yet some doubting of the operation hereof to such purposes as afore is said, do hold it to be as effectual in knitting and confolidating of broken bones and parts out of joynt, as Solomont feale Comfrie or the like, so drinke the decoction of the rootes, and apply them poultis wife unto the affected place. The pliant twigges or stalkes with leaves served in former times for many uses, to binde their vines of other things, as Wirgil his Venice doe tollifie in the second of his Georgicks in these words, ---- Nec

Vimina per fylvam, & ripis flavialis arando.

Cedatur;

and to preserve hanged meate from Mile eating, from whence came the Italian name of Pongitopi, and for to make Broomes to sweepethe house, from whence came the name of Scoparegia, but the Kings chamber is by tevo lution of time turned to the Butchers stall, for that a bundle of the stalkes tied together, derveth them to clerk their stalles, and from thence have we our English name of Butchers Broome,

CHAP. XLVI.

Sefamum. The oyly purging Pulse Sefamum.

His plant upon the first springing thereof from the seede, riseth up with foure small long and somewhat broad leaves, betweene which come forth other, that when they are full growne, are as large and log as the great Nightshade leaves, but some deepelier dented than others, and even almost torne; especially at the lower end of the lease next the stalke, each standing on a long sootestalke; the stalke right from among the lower leaves, being straight, thicke, fat, strong and round, two or three foote high; from whence shoote forth on all sides (if it obtaine a strong fat ground, and a warme place) diverse stalkes of leave Sefanum. The oyly purging pulse Sefamum.

like unto the other, (or else abideth bare or without branches) two for the most part set at a joint, and at each joynt of the stalke up to the toppe, commeth forth one flower, of a whitish colour, which is somewhat long like vnto a Bell slower, made of one leafe without division at the edges, having a few long without opening the flower: after the flowers are pall; there come up in their steede, small long hard cods, having three or source or five ribbes or crestes, which doe open themselves into fo many parts, having in each part small whitish yellow flat feedes lying therein: the roote is somewhat great and long, with many strings and sibres at it, taknig as fast hold in the ground, as a Sowthistle doth: both leaves, stalkes, and feedes are very bitter while they are greene, that cattle will not touch them, but being dried they become more pleafant for them to eate: and the feede becommeth more oyly than Linseede, from whence is pressed forth a whitish oyle, very sweete while it is fresh, and will not in a long time decay or grow stronger.

The Place.

It groweth naturally in the Indies and other Easterly countries, but is onely fowen in the fields, of Syria, Egypt, Sicily, Candy, Greece, and other places there abouts, it is to be had but in the gardens of lovers of rare plants in all Italy, neither in the transalpine countries: the Apothecaries in our land doe seldome use either seed or oyle, few or none of them ever saw the seede. much leffe the plant.

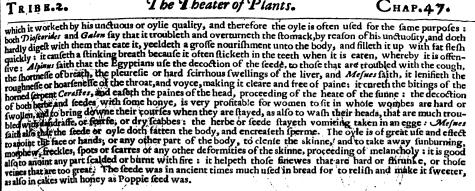
It floweth not untill July, and ripeneth not the feede untill September.

The Names.

It is called onounor and onoun in Greeke, and Sefamum and Sesama in Latine of all Writers thereof. Alpinus saith it is called in Egypt Sempsem, the oyle thereof Syris, and the footand grounds of the oyle Thaine. All Authours almost doe number it

among the graines and cornes, as a kinde thereof, and not of the pulse, which doe all for the most part bear cods, yet of diverte fashions but why they should doe so, I cannot conceive any other reasons, than that it was put into bread as Poppy seede was, the seede being somewhat like unto Millet, and that it was sowen in the sields, as other graine and pulse were; for Theophrassus in distinguishing the kinds of graine, sie. 8, cap 1, maketh 3. forts, the first wheate, barly, &c. the second beanes, pease &c. the 3. Millet, Panicke and Sesamon, where of corne beareth spikes or eares, pulse beare cods, and those that are like Millet, Panicke, &c. doe beareajale or maine, for so he calleth that reede-like tuft or bushy feather like toppe which the Millet and Panicke or beare, and setteth downe Sesamum omong them: now Sesamum hath no such bushy feather toppe as Panicke or Millet, or as the like have, but rather severall cods as the pulse, allthough in differing manner; but Galen in prime Alimentoria doth number it among the pulses, and faith it was in his time eaten of many as pulses are, Bellominia the 29. Chapter of his third booke of Observations, setteth downe the manner of making the oyle of Sesans, which if any be defirous to know, I referre him to the Author.

The feede and oyle of Sesamum are all of one qualitie and temperature, being neere the second degree of heate and moisture, both mollifying and disfolving : but the leaves especially while they are greene, are more cooling, fit to represe the inflammations and griefes of the eyes, by way of fomenting them, the seede is taken inwardly in decoctions or other wayes, or used in glisters to loosen the belly, when it is bound or pained by the cholists.



CHAP. XLVII.

Iris. The Flowerdeluce.

Here are so many forts of Flowerdeluces, that to shew you them all here againe (having described them all exactly in my former booke) would make this booke, too voluminous, I must therefore referre you thereunto, and give you here fome descriptions and figures with the vertues.

1. Tris major latifolia. The greater broade leafed Flowerdeluce.

This Flowerdeluce hath many heads of very broad and flat greene leaves enclosing or foulding one another at the bottome, and after divided in funder with thinne edges on both fides like a fword and thickeft in the middle: from the middle of fome of these heads of leaves riseth up a found stiffe stalke two or three foote high bearing at the toppe one two or three large flowers out of severall huskes or skinnes consisting of nine leaves, three whereof fall downe, having a freeze neere the bottomes, three other smaller than they bowed or arched cover the bottomes of the falling leaves, each of them divided at the ends and turning up a little, and three other the largest of them all stand upright but bow themselves a little that they may all for the most part meete together at their toppes or ends in some white,

1. Irin major latifolia. The greater broad leafed Flowerdeluce. 2. Iris major angustiselia.
The greater narrow leased Flowerdeluce.





3. Irusbiftora Lufitanica.
The Portingall Flowerde uce.

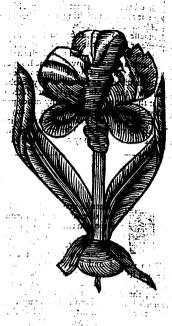


Chame Iris anguifti folia. The narrow leated dwarfe Flowerdeluce.



4. Chameirie: latejoita.

Dwarfe Flowerseluct winh broad leaves.



5. Xyris five Sparula fatida. Stinking Gladwin.



in others biew or purple, or blackish purple spotted, and in others of such varietie of mixture in colour that it is admirable, as you may see in my former booke, where I am too copious to bee here expressed, and therefore must referre you thereunto: the feede is enclosed in thicke short pods, being flat, and lying in rowes close one mon another: the roote is tuberous shooting forth on all sides the like knobs.

2. Iris major angustificia. Narrow leased Flowerdeluce.

This other fort of the greater Flowerdeluces, different not in roote, lease, flower or seede from the former, but in having the leaves narrower than it, and the flowers to be various as the former yet not so much.

3. I'm billor a Luftranica. Portingall Flowerdeluce.

This also hathno greater difference to diffinguish it than that it will sometimes flower twife a yeare, and the This also nature greates a distribute that the transfer of the flowers former increases and the flowers former increases, 4 falling downe, 4 flanding up, and 4 arched to cover the falls,

4. Chame in larifolia. Broad leafed dwarfe Flowerdeluce.

The dwarfe kinds likewife grow both in roote, leafe; flower and feede like unto the greater kindes in all respects

except the lownesse, for some will scarse rise above a foote high, others not halfe a foote, and some scarse so high as their leaves, which in this fort is broader, in others narrower: the flowers also varying in colour one from another but not mixed with that variety that is in the former.

5. Xyris five Spatula farida, Stinking Gladwin.

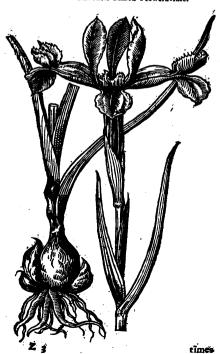
The stinking Gladwin is one of the kindes of wilde Flowerdecluces, both in forme and propert e, as I faid be-The tunking of adwin is one or the kindes of winde Flowerdelices. Both in forme and properte, as 11 and perfore, and therefore must be numbered among them. It hath diverte leaves riling from the rootes, very like unto a Flowerdelice, but that the leaves are sharpe edged on both sides, and thicker in the middle, of a deeper greene colour, narroweralso and sharper pointed than the leaves of most of the Flowerdelices, and of a strong or evill fent, if they be rubbed or bruifed betwixt the fingers: in the middle rifeth up a reasonable strong stalke three foote high at the least, bearing three or foure flowers at the toppe, made somewhat like the flower of a Flower deluce. having three upright leaves, of a dead or fullen purplish ash colour, with some veines discoloured in them, the other three doe not fall downe, nor the three other small ones are not so arched, nor cover the lower leaves, as those doe in the Flowerdeluce, but stand loose or a funder from them: after they are past, there come up three foure hard hiskes, opening wide into three parts when they are ripe wherein lye reddish feede, and turning blacke, when it hath abiden long: the roote while it is young is but small, and still of strings, but being growne elder they are greater, and fashioned like unto a Flowerdeluceroote, but reddish on the outside and whitish within, very sharpe and hot in taste, and of as evill a sent as the leaves.

6. Iris bulbosa latifolia prima Clusis. The first broad leased bulbed Flowerdeluce of Clusius. This kinde of Flowerdeluce hath diverse long somewhat broad and hollowish leaves not stiffe like the other forts but soft, greenish on the upperside, and whitish underneath: among which riseth up one stalke and some-

6. 1122 bulbofa prima latifolia tiufit.
Clufus his first bulbed Flowerdeluce with broad leaves.







CHAP. 48.

rimes more, not above halfe a foote high, bearing at their toppes one flower a peece, and feldome more, fores what like unto a Fowerdeluce, confifting of nine leaves, whereof those three that stand upright are shorter, and more closed together than in others, the three that fall down turne up their ends a little, and those three that inc thers doe cover the falls at their bottomes, hand like the upright leaves in other Flowdeluces, and are parted inc two ends like unrotwo eares: the colour of the flowers is blew, either paler or deeper, or white, which is more rare. (melling very sweete; the roote is round and white under the blackish coates that cover it, having fundry long white rootes in steede of fibres like unto an Asphodia.

7. Fris bulbosa major Anglica. The greater bulbed Flowerdeluce.

This hath five or fixe long hollowish or guttured whitish greene leaves, broader than in any of the leffer fort, among which rifeth up a stiffer round stalker two foote high sometimes, at the toppe whereof, out of a skinne huske breaketh forth one or two flowers confisting of nine leaves likewise, standing in the same manner that the former forts doe, but each of the falling leaves have a yellow spot neere their bottomes, and the three upright leaves are small, and narrow at their bottomes but broad upwards: the colour whereof is all blew, purple, or white, or mixed very variably, as is in my booke expressed: the heads for seede are smaller than the former, and is the feede, and not fo flat : the roote of this is usually greater than in the other smaller bulbous forts with loss haires or threds, in the outer browne coates which are not in the others.

8. Iris bulbofaminor five angustifolia Hispanica. The lesser bulbed Flowerdeluce.

This leffer fort groweth in the fame manner that the greater doth, but hath narrower long pointed leave, the flowers likewise are smaller, horter and rounder than in the other, but of the same fashion, and vary made more in the diversitie of their colours than it : the seedes are smaller, and the pods longer and senderer, and the roote also smaller, but more encreasing in bulbes.

The Place.

The Flagges or Flowerdeluces here mentioned as well as the bulbous kindes grow in diverse Countries Africa, Greece, Italy, and France, and some in Germanie, and in our owne Countrie, but are chiefely nursed upin their gardens that are lovers of such delights; the Gladwin groweth as well upon the upland grounds, yet in moyst places, as in woods and shaddowie places by the sea sides in many places of this land, and is continually mufed up in gardens; yet in paticular you may finde it growing, by a foote path, not far from the hither end of Det. for a towne in Kent; as also neere to Kentife towne, which is hard by London, if it be not digged up and carried away, for I doe verily thinke, it is not naturall in that place, but fome feede by chance, hath beene brought mong the foyle, whereby it grew there. The Time

The dwarfe kinds of Flagge Flowerdeluces flower in Aprill, the greater in May, and the bulbous forts not us till June, the Gladwin flowreth later than any Flowerdeluce doth, that is to fay not untill Iuly, and the feeden ripe in the end of August, or in September, yet the huskes after they are ripe opening of themselves, will hold their feedes within them for 2 or 3 moneths, and not shed them.

The Names.

The greekes call it I'els as also I'ee's Iris and Hieris, quasi facra, which made Gaza finding it so written in some coppies of Theophrastus, to translate it Consecratrix; but it was called fris, a calestis arcus similisudine, quam funt ejus representant, from the Rainbow whose various colours the flower thereof doth imitate, the old ignorant age made a difference betweene Iris and Irees, according to the Latine verse extant thereof, which is this, Iris per pureum florem gerit treos album. The Iris tuberofa, which is a peculiar kinde, as you shall finde it in my former booke, is called of Matthiolus Hermodallylus verus, because the rootes are like unto fingers, and from him divest did so call it, but most erroniously: for a while Dodoneus tooke it to be a kind of wild Flowerdeluce, and that me ly: yet some did take it to be Lonchitis prior of Dioscorides: the Arabians call it Asmeni juni or Ajersa, the Italian Iride & Giglio azurro & celefte, the Spaniards Livii cardeno, the French Flambe, the Germanes Gilgan and Himnel schwertol; but why Lobel should call the Iris bulbosa Anglica by the name of Hyacinthus poetarum, I fee no reason for it hath none of those mourning markes are in the Iris, nor is it of the forme of a Lilly. Gladwin is called in Greeke gieu, Xyris ob folii similitudinem quasi rasorium cultrum, ant novaculum dixeris, and in Latine Spatulat Spathula fætida, for Spatha is taken for a sword as Gladium is, and for that the leaves being bruised smell very ftrong, his denomination in Latine and English, hath rifen futable thereunto: Theophrastus calleth it Iris aria, Tragus in mistaking it did take it to be Gladiolus, the Arabians call it Casoras, the Italians Spatola fatida, the French Glarent puant, the Germanes Wendeleufkrant.

The Vertues.

All the Flowerdeluces especially the Flagge kindes are very neere of one quality, but of the bulbous kinder I finde no Author to write, or experience to teach whether they be of the same or differing propertie. The juyor or the decoction of the greene rootes of the Flag Flowerdeluce, with a little honey drunk, doth purge and clent the stomack of grosse & tough slegme and choller that lyeth therein, which might be the cause of diverse agues? helpeth the Iaundise also, and the dropsie, by evacuating those humors both downwards and upwards; and be cause it doth somewhat hurt the stomack, it is not to be given but with honey & Spiknard: the same being drunk, doth ease the paines and torments, or wringing of the belly, and sides, the shakings of agues, the diseases the liver and spleene, the wormes of the belly, the stone in the raines, convulsions or crampes that come of cold humors, by warming them and comforting the parts; as also helpeth those whose seede passeth from themuna wares or unwillingly, yet as one faith, it doth confume and waste it very much also; and is a remedy against the bitings and stingings of venemous creatures, being boyled in water and Vinegar and drunke: the same room being boyled in wine and drunke provoketh urine, helpeth the collicke, bringeth downe womens defired fidnesse, and made up into a pessary with honey, and put up into the body, draweth forth the dead childe : it is much commended against the cough, to cause tough stegme to be the more easily extenuate, and to be expectorate and spit forth; and therefore the Disiress in the Apothecaries shoppes, either in the powder, or made into a Labor of licking Electuary, is effectuall for the same purpose; it conduceth much to ease the paines in the head, and to procure sleepe and rest: being applyed with rosewater rosecake and vinegar, to helpe watering eyes, by clement the moylt sharpe humors, and drying them up : being put up into the Notrils, it procureth neelings, and thereby

also purgeth the head very much of flegme: the juice of the root applyed to the Piles or the Hemorrhoides, giveth much ease : and for the Dropfie, an Electuary made of the juice thereof, with other things in this manner. is held very effectuall: Take of Galange, and of Zedoarie, of each two drams, of Cinamon and Cloves of each one dram and a halfe, of the leaves of Sea Bindweede called Soldanella in the Apothecaries shoppes, halfe an ounce: make these into ponder, and with so much hony, wherein three drams of the juice of the rootes of Flowerdeluces hath beene boyled, and is sufficient, make them up into an Electuary; whereof halfe an ounce taken in the morning falting, for divers dayes will doe much good : it doth allo wonderfully helpe the paines and fwellings of the cods in this manner, Take foure drams of the pouder of the rootes thereof, of Cinamon and of Dill, of each two drams, of Saffron one feruple, mix these well together and apply them to the code, being first laid upon a scatter cloth, moitted in white wine, and warmed in a dish, over a Chasing dish with quick coales therein : the decoction of the rootes gargled in the mouth caseth the toothach, and a strong or stinking breath; the oviccalled Oleum Iriman, if it be rightly and truly made of the flowers of the great broad Flagge Flowerdeluce. of what colour I thinke it greatly mattereth not (but not of the flowers of the greater blew English bulbons Flowerdeluce, is I know some Apothecaries have and doeuse) and rootes of the same forts of Flowerdeluces is very effectuall to warme and comfort all cold joynts and finewes, as also the Gout and Sciatica, and mollifierh. diffolveth and confumeth tumours or swellings, although they be scrophulous in any part of the body, as also of the matrix: It helpeth the Crampe and Convulsion of the sinewes, warming them, and helping to extend them: the head and temples annointed therewith, helpeth the Catarrhe or thin Rheume distilling from thence; anduled upon the breast or stomack helpeth to extenuate the tough cold flegme, making it easie to be spit our it helneth also the paines and noyse in the eares, and the stench or evill savour of the nosthrills; it giveth also much easeunto the painefull Piles : The roote it selfe either greene or in pouder, helpeth to clense, heale and incarnate wounds, and to cover with flesh the naked bones, that ulcers have made bare, and is also very good to clense and beale up Fishulaes and Cankers, that are hard to be cured : divers doe use to beate the greene rootes, and soapply them to the face or other parts, but it is better tyed in a faire linnen cloth, and laid for a day and a nigh in faire or Role water, with which water you may wet or moisten the skin of the face, hands or neck, that are innourned or deformed with the Morphew, black or blew markes or fearres, or any other discolouring of the skinne, but they that use it had neede to take heede that they use it not too strong, nor let it lie on too long, but rather wash it off againe with faire water, within two or three houres after it hath beene used: The dryed rootescalled Orris, being beaten either alone of themselves into pouder, or with other sweete things, are used to be layd in preffes, chefts and wardrops, to sweeten and perfume garments of linnen, and filke especially, and all thing that you will put it to, and thus much of the Flowerdeluce. But there are but few that have written of the Gladwin, or that have remembred the purging qualitie therein, yet many of our country people in many places, doe with the decoction of the rootes purge themselves, and thereby avoyd much corrupt tough flegme and choller : yet some that will not have it worke so strongly, doe but insuse the sliced rootes in Ale, and some take the leaves which serveth well for the weaker and tender stomacks: the juice hereof procureth sneezing being putup or snussed up into the nose, and draweth downe from the head much corruption, and the pouder thereof doth the same : the pouder also drunke in wine helpeth those that are troubled with Crampes and Convullions, or with the Sciatica or Goute, and givethease to those that have any griging paines in their body or belly: and helpeth those that have the Strangurie, that is, that cannot make their water, but by drops: it is with much profit also given to those that have had long Fluxes by the sharpe and evill qualities of humors, which it stayeth having first clensed and purged them, by the drying and binding propertie therein, even as Ribarbe and foncother fuch like things doe; the roote procureth womens monethly courses very effectually, if it bee drunk after it hath beene boyled in wine, and some of them shred and boyled in wine and vinegar, in equall parts that shee may fit over the hot fumes, being close covered untill it grow neare cold; the roote used as a pessarie, worketh the same effect, but in women with child it causeth Abortion, that is, the delivery afore the due time; the feed beaten to pouder and taken to the quantity of halfe a dram in wine, helpeth those that cannot make water very effectually: the same taken with vinegar disolveth both the hardnesse & the tumors of the spleene; the root is very effectuall in all wounds, and specially of the head, as also to draw forth any splinners, thornes, broken bones, or any other thing slicking in the sless without causing any paine, used with a little Verdigrease and hony, and the great centory roote : the fame also boyled in vinegar and layd upon any hard tumors, doth very effectually dissolve and consume them, yea even those swellings of the throate, called the Kings Evill : the juice of the leaves and rootes is profitably used to heale the itch, and all running or spreading scabs or fores, and blemishes or fearres in the skinne : fome doe suppose by the sharpenesse of the taste in the roote (especially more then in the feede, which is more drying) that it hath as well a corrofive as opening quality therein : some also doe appropriate it to the effects of the chells and langs, for which the Iris or Flowerdeluce is more proper and effectuall: fome also to flay the involuntary passage of the sperme, following Pliny therein: and some also to heale the hemorrhoides, and others the diseases of the fundament : It is thought also to bee effectuall against the poyson of Serpents; and thus much for the stinking Gladwin.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Cnicas five Carthamus. Bastard or Spanish Sastron.

Lthough thele forts of Criew might well be placed among the Thiftles, as other Authors doe, and with these that other wildekind, called Attractylis, but because these onely have purging qualities; I thought it best thus to separate them, and intreate of these in this place.

1. Caicin five Carthamia faitum. The manured baftard Saffron.

The manured baftard Saffron hath fundry large leaves lying next the ground, without any pricks, or with very few white ones at the corners of the leaves and divisions, among which rifeth a strong hard round stalke three or foure foote high, branching it felfe up to the top, bearing shorter seaves, sharpe point

1. Cricus five Carthamus Jarivus.
The ordinary Spanish Saffron.

2. (nicus alter Greskus.
Wilde or bastard Saffron of Candye,



ted, and prickly at the edges, and at their ends a great open fealy head, out of which thrusteth forth many gold yellow threds, of a most orient and shining colour, which being gathered in a dry warme time and kept dry, will abide in the same delicate colour that it bare when it was fresh for a very long time: the seed when it commets to maturity, is white and hard, somewhat long and round, and a little cornered: the roote is long white and wooddy, perishing yearly after seede time. This hath beene found with a white flower but very bare.

2. Cricius alter Creticus. Wildor baltard Saffron of Candy. This other baltard Saffron of Candye, from a thicke and long blacke root rifeth one straight round stalke, halfe a cubit high, sethere and there with long sharpe pointed leaves, thicke set with prickles at the dentes of the edges, at the toppe whereof standeth a scaly head compassed with prickly leaves, of the bignesse of the Attrassylvior Distasse Thisse, out of which breake forth divers thicke yellow Saffron like threads thicke thrust together, after which the seede groweth therein being white, and as great as the greater Centory seede.

3. Cnicus alter perennis Clusis. Clusius his everli-

This bastard Sastron vision with divers hard strong and round stalkes, without any branches at all from them, to the height of three or soure some bearing thereon at severall places somewhat large and long leaves, dented about the edges, of a sad or duskie greene colour: at the top of every stalke, standeth one great close hard scaly head, but not prickly at all, not so great as the other Cnicss or bastard Sassron, never opening the scales of the head as it doth; from the middle whereof commeth divers threds, yet nothing so many as in the other, of a sad blewish as shooting, and whitish at the bottome of them, the seede which lyeth among the downe in those heads is greater, sathough Clussins saith smaller, for I see





you forth the plant as it groweth with us) then of the other thick and short, but not white, and in lesser quantity then it: the rootes runne downe deepe into the ground, and being there encreased doe runne and spread themselves, taking up a great deale of roome.

The Place

The first is generally sowen in Spaine, Italy and other places, for the especialluse thereof: The second Alpinus saith was brought out of Candye: The last groweth wilde in Spaine, as well about Sevill as Cordula, and in other places as Clussus saith, Powa remembereth it to grow upon Moura Baldus.

The Time

They flower in the end of Inty, or about the beginning of August, and the feede is ripe about the end thereof.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke who and wine of (nicus and Cnecus, either opin it all us and eft punters vel mordere, or amino unnotation and praviginem excites, but is more properly to be unique and of the wilde kind: or rather a flow colore, cum united exponents crocess vel rutilus; it is called from any Checus, also in Latin, and Carthams in the Apothecaries shops, and violance as it is thought, and of program, but more truly from the Arathan Aratim. The first is called Concus Saracenicus. The second is presented by the name of Corous Saracenicus. The second is presented by the name of Corous Saracenicus. The second is presented by the Arathan doe all other after him without any great variation. The Arabians call it Kartans; the Inthians Saff man Sarafe and graine de Perroquets because they after they use to feede Parrats with the seede; in English Wilde Saffron, Bastard Saffron, Spanish Saffron, and Catalonia Saffron.

The Irit Spanish Saffron flowers are much used in Spaine and other places, to bee put into their brothes and meates, to give them a yellow colour, which doth much please them for as for anytelish of spiegor hot quick take they have none, nor any comfortable qualities, that they should be desired to mether have they any colour: the seede is chiefly used in Physick, or rather the kernells within the teast, which beaten and the emulsion thereof with honyed water, or wicksche broth of a puller, taken falting, doshopen the body, and purgeth waterie and stegmatick humours, both upwards and downewards, which humors also it voyden if the emulsion of the seede given in a glister, and thereby helpeth the colline and dropse, and those other diseases that monds and pine kernells; it clenseth the brest and lungs of slegme sticking therein wonderfully, causing it to be easily spit forth, it also cleareth the voyce, and encreaseth sperme, by the often use of it; but it doth somewhat trouble the stomacke, and therefore some stomachicall helpers are fit to be given with it, as Aniseede, Galanga, Massicke, or if neede be of more forcible, Cardamons, Ginger, sale spines, e.c. a dram of the flowers in pouder taken with an ounce of the Syrupe of Wormewood, doth the like also: the confection made of the seede called in shoppes Diacarthamum, is an especiall good medecine both to purge choller and seagne, as also to cleare doth in not move their bodies a white. The second for Alpinus saith is used by the naturalists in the same manner, and the same purposes to purge that the first is used. Of the last there is little written, but we may onely suppose that being so like in forme, it should so be also in quality.

CHAP. XLIX.

Papaver corniculatum, Horned Poppie.

Here are at this day two or three forts of horned Poppies knowne to us, whereas there was but one fort knowne to Diofeorides, and other the antient Greeke and Latin writers.

1. Papaver corniculatum luteum. Yellow horned Poppie.

This horned Poppie hath divers long and fomewhat large which he hoavy leaves, lying upon the ground, very much cut in or torne on the edges, and fomewhat rough or hayrie, from among which rife up divers weake round (talkes, leaning downe rather then (tanding upright, fomewhat hayrie allo, spreadayes of a fine pale yellow colour, with a few threds in the middle, standing about a small crooked pointell which in time groweth to be a long naked round pod, halfe a foote long or better; with a small head or button, for the preading divers wayes, enduring maps yeares, and keeping his leaves all the winter; every part hereof yeel-deth forth a yellow juice being broken, of bitter tast.

The red horned Poppie hath fewer, lesser and more jagged leaves then the former, nothing so whirish, but of a slike the other, and consisting of our eleaves a peece, but much smaller and of a pale reddish colour, for the most having such like small blackish seed within them: the roote is long and slender, perishing every yeare, and raights side sides in owner so when it is broken like the other; when it is broken like the other.

The blew horned Poppie groweth much lower, and with finaller leaves, very much or finely cut and divided many parts; of a fad greene colour : the stalkes are low and slender, yet somewhat hairy, rising not much

1.2. Paparver corniculatum luteum five rubrum. Horned Poppie yellow and red.

3. Papaver core is plature violaccum. Blew Horned Poppie.





above a foote or halfe a yard high at the most, with small flowers at the toppes of them, like unto the last for forme, that is confifting of soure leaves, but of a faire deepe purple colour, almost like unto a violet : after which come small slenderer and shorter pods, not above a singers length, wherein lyeth such like blackish seede, be finaller: the roote is finall and perisheth every yeare.

The first groweth naturally by the sea side, as well beyond sea, as on the coastes of our owne country in many places, both of the Kentish and Essex shore, as at Rie and Lid, at Harnich and Whitstable, in the Iles of Tennet and Shepey: and is much desired and planted in Gardens, for the beautifull aspect thereof, as well as the vertues: the other two Clusius saith, hee first found in Spaine, growing by the way sides, and in the corne fields; as also in Austria and Bohemia, that with the red flower, Matthielus long before his time remembreth to have found there.

The Time.

The first flowreth from May all the Summer long, untill the end of August oftentimes, and his seede ripered in the meane time. The second flowreth seldome before Iuly, and giveth ripe seede every yeare, if the time prove not too unkindly thut the last as it is late before it spring, so it commeth late in the yeare to flowring, and feldome giveth good and perfect feed with us.

The Names.

It is called in Greek with a regations, and in Latin thereafter Papaver corniculatum, or Cornutum, a filiquarum of gie in corniculorum modo inflexa, because the pods are crooked like a Cornet or Horne, Pliny and others say it wis called also Paralion, that is marinum, and of some papaver sylvestre. Divers doe thinke that Glaucium was made hereof, as Dioscorides faith himselfe; Pliny faith in his time it was so called, deceived as Dioscorides faith by the likenesse of the leaves: but Dioscorides in describing Glancium, faith it is the juice of an hearbe, that hath leaves somewhat like unto Horned Poppie, but fatter, yeelding a yellow juice, so that if it bee but like it, it cannot be the fame thing : Cluffus faith that the Spaniards called the last Rofetta, and some Amapoles morades, because the flowers give a juice like Mulberries : It is called in English of some Sea Poppie : they of Mompelier u Pena faith, were wont to call it Anemone corniculata: The Arabians call it Almacharam, the Italians Papaven cornuto, the Spaniards Dormidera marina, the French Pavot cornu, the Germans Gelb Dalmagen mon and Gelb demagen samen, the Dutch Geel Hent oft Harne hent, and we in English Homed Poppie.

The Vertues. The feede of the Sea or Horned Poppie, doth purge the belly gently, if it be taken in meade or honyed water the roote thereof boyled in water unto the halfe, and drunke, helpeth the obstructions and other diseases of the ver, and the paines of the Sciatica or hucklebone : it provoketh urine allo, and is very good for those that void foule matter, like ragges in their urine; the leaves and flowers as Diofeorides and Galen fay, clente fowle and it rulent Vicers, and that so powerfully, that Gales adviseth that they should not be applyed unto those fores a

C HA P. 50. alcers, that are already clenfed, left they confume the quicke flesh also, it taketh away also by the thrength and force of the clenting qualitie, even those crusts that ulcers many times doe get by sufferance or ill looking unto: the leaves and flowers faith Diofeorides, being used with oyle, cleanse the eyes of eattle, that have spots or filmes

CHAP. L.

Papaver Spumeum sive Ben album vulgo. Spatling Poppie.

TRIBE 2.

His small low herbe hath diverse weake tender stalkes, full of joynts, about halfe a yeard or two soote long, usually lying on the ground, whereon grow many pale whitish greene leaves, two alwayes let together at the joynts, one against another; having many times upon the leaves, but more often about the joynts of the stalkes a certaine white frothy substance, like unto that is called Cuckow spirtle: at the toppes of the salkes stand many flowers together, every one on a pretty long foot stalke, hanging down their heads, which are white, composed of five small white leaves a peece, with a deepe notch in the middle of every

one of them, making it seeme to confist of more than five, standing in a large loose huske striped, the flower scarseappearing above it, wherein afterwards is contained blacke feede: the roote is white and fpreadeth in the ground abiding fundry yeares. The Place.

It is found generally through England, in many places and pastures, and by the hedges sides, yet it is much defired to be planted in gardens.

The Time

It flowreth from June untill the end of July or later, and the feede ripeneth in the meane time, the roote abideth all the Winter, and so doe some greene leaves

The Names.

It is generally called Papaver Spumeum, and of some Ben album, as a difference both from the Valeriana rubra Dododonei, red Valerian, and Muscipula Lobelij, each of Dodowni, rea vaurian, and orinjurant of them is the true them called Benribrum, yet neither of them is the true Benalbum or rubrum of the Arabians. Dodonaus taketh it, as others doe also, to be the Polemonium of Dioscorides, but heistherein more mistaken in my judgement, than those hethinketh are, that take it to be the Papaver Spumeum or Heracleum of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Galen: but Plin heweth his mistaking the Greeke words 5883 tor in the description thereof wonderfully, comparing the leaves to the wings of Sparrowes or birds, when as Dioscorides intendeth the herbe Struthium, called Radicula or Lanaria herba, (which some with us take to be Saponaria,) because in ancient times, they used to whiten linnen clothes with the rootes thereof, and Theophrassus, if Pliny had regarded the place, lib. 9, cap. 13. (speaking of Papaver Heracleum, suth it hath leaves like Scruthium, called Radicula, wherewith they use to whiten linnen) might have eschewed that errour. It is accounted a kinde of Lychnin by most of the

best Herbarists, and therefore Baubinus namerh it Lychnis sylvestris que Ben album vulgo: some with us call it

The seede of spatling Poppie purgeth slegme saith Galen, and causeth vomitings saith Dioscorides, being taken in meade or honied water, and is especially good for those that are troubled with the falling sicknesse.

CHAP. LI.

Thalittrum sive Ruta pratenfis. Medow Rut.

Here are fundry forts of Medow Rue, some growing in our owne Land, others in severall coundries abroad as shall be described in this Chapter.

This Medow Rue rifeth up from a yellow firingie roote, much spreading in the ground, and shooting forth new sprouts round about, with many herby greene stalkes, two stoots high, as well as below, being divided into smaller leaves, nicked or dented in the forepart of them, of as greene colour on the nonerside and male greene underneath a toward the toward the toward of the stalke there shownth and greene colour on the upperfide, and pale greene underneath : toward the toppe of the flake there shooteth



Papaver spumeum:

forth diverse short branches, on every one whereof stand two or three or foure small round heads or button which breaking the skinne that enclose the them, shew forth a tuft, of pale greenish yellow tufts or threds, which falling away, there come in their places finall three cornered cods, wherein is contained small long and round feede, the whole plant as well leaves, as flowers, have a more strong unpleasant sent than the next Spania

2 Thalistrum latifolium Hifpanicum. Tha iffrum majus vulgare. Spanish Medow Rew. Ordinary Medow Rue.





There is another of this kinde whose leaves standing one against another are not divided at all but are whole and longer, a

branch whereof I give you here to fee.
2 Thalistrum majus album Hispanicum. Great Spanish white Medow Rue.

The leaves hereof are much larger than the former, and more divided at the edges, and so like unto Columbine leaves that they easily deceive one not well acquainted therewith, yet are they leffer and of a fadder colour standing on long stakes, a-mong which rifeth up a strong round stake three foote high at the least, branching forth into two or three parts, with leaves at the severall joints of them, at the toppes whereof stand many fmall round yellowish buttons in a tust together enclosed in a white skinne, which breaking each button sheweth to be a small tuft of threads like the former but greater, and of a white colour tipt with yellow and somewhat purplish at the bottome, of a strong sent abiding long in flower if it grow not too open and then fall away like short threads: the seede is like the former but greater, and so are the rootes likewise and yellow like it, which retaine neither stalke nor leafe all the Winter, but shooteth a new in the Spring.
3. Thalistrum montanum majus.

The greater mountaine Medow Rue,
This Mountaine kind hath as large stalkes as the former great kinde, and rifeth up as high, but are not crefted or cornered at all, the leaves are divided like unto them, and of a fad greene colour alfo; the flowers are white, which smell # ftrong as they, and the leaves are rather stronger than the first ; the rootes likewise are yellow, and spreadings most as much.

4. Thalittrum montanum minus album, The lesser mountaine Medow Rew. This is like unto the last in all things, but in the smallnesse of the plant, and in the smell, which is nothing to fitrong or unpleasant, for the leaves are greene as they, and the flowers white in the same manner; and the control of the con



Thalittrum latifo ium non incifis folijs. Medow Rue with uncut leaves.



vellow and fomewhat creeping: There is also another fort hereof differing little from it, but in the colour of the Flores.

hower which is of a pale Violet colour with yellow tips. . Thalistrum minus. The smaller Medow Rue.

This small kind is almost in all things like unto the former, but smaller both in leaves, being of a little fresher greene colour, somewhat more shining; and in the stalkes being round and not crested, and in the slowers being somewhat whiter: the rootes likewise are yellow, but doe not spread or creepe, so much as the former. 6. Thalittrum minimum. The least Medow Rue.

The smallest kind of Medow Rew, hath such like small or rather smaller, divided and notched leaves than the fourth kind hath, but they are of a whitish greene colour; the stalkes rise not above a foote high or a little more, the flowers are more yellow, and the rootes runne in the ground, rather more than any of the former.

7. Thalistrum angustissimo folio. The narrowest leased Medow Rue. This kinde of Medow Rue hath yellow stringie rootes, like unto all the former forts, from whence springets This kinds of Medow the hard yellow transfer footes, like unto all the former forts, from whence ipringeth up a salk, very much crested or cornered, three foote high, bearing many sad greene leaves at the joynts, which are smaller and longer than any of the former, and ending most commonly, in three points longer than any of the refliche toppe of the stalke is branched, bearing many small pale yellow tusts of slowers, like unto the others. Of this kinde there is another whose leaves being smaller than of that former sort, with uncut leaves or without Manager this kinde there is another write care so being minuted that to that for the kinde there is any division in them likewife, doe not otherwise differ either in height or colour of flowers from the fourth fort; milit jo. both these forts with uncut leaves, I saw in a Booke of dried herbes, belonging to Doctor Foxe, President of the lift.

8. Thalittrum minimum fatidissimum. Stinking Medow Rue.

The stinking Medow Rue hath his stalke round and greene, which is sometimes purplish, not above a soote high with diverte leaves thereon, divided for the most part into three parts, each whereof hathtwo dents or notches, of as fad a greene colour on the upper fide, and of as pale a greene underneath; as the first kinde here fet downe, the toppe of the stalke is branched and on them stand small round mossive or threadie flowers, like the reft, of a pale yellow colour; the small cods that follow are cornered with a crooked end, fixe or seven standing together, wherein is inclosed small seede : this smelleth most strong and unsavory of all the rest, in his naturall together, wherein is inclosed iman leede: this inhelicin more throng and uniavory or all the reit, in his natural place, but by transplanting and manuring, it loseth part of the virulencie and becommeth lesse offensive.

9. That stranger is in face and offensive Americanum. The American Medow Rew.

This stranger is in face and offensive habit so like a white Spanish kinde, that they can hardly be knowned.

This trianger is in race and our ward about to take a winter spannin kinds, that they can hardly be knowne afunder, but that it is fuller of stalkes and leaves; the flowers of the toppes of the branches are at the first of a pale blush colour, but being blowne open confilt of five white leaves, and a number of white threds in the middle, tipt Alter middle, with yellow. There is another smaller fort hereof whose flowers are purple tipt with yellow.

The Place.

The first as I said groweth in many places of our owne Land, in the horders of moult Medowes, and by dirch fides. The second was sent in out of Spaine, is found likewise in our moilt Medowes and by dirch sides, but nea-rer the sea, and at Margate on the chalkie cliffe on the left hand, as you goe from the towne to the sea side; and in other countries farther from the sea side. The third and fourth were found by Clusius on the hills in the lower Assiring and Hungarie. The fift and fixt was found by Cluster also in the lower grounds, by the rivers sides. The fewenth is said to grow in the fields by Mychsteld in Switserland. The eighth grew in the countrie of Valesia; and the two last came from Virginia.

They doe all flower about July, or in the beginning of August. The Names.

It is generally held by our best moderne Writers, to be the Thalistrum of Dioscorides, called in Greeke Salarya and Salarpov a Salario vireo, as some thinke, eo quod dam germine protrudit eleganter vireat. Some also have called it Pigamum quaft minaror, that is Ruta, for the forme or likenesse of the leaves, and so have entituled it Ruta palastru or pratensis; others from the yellow colour of the rootes, have called it Pseudo rhabarbarum Bassard Rubard: but I thinke more truely of the purging and binding qualitie, both joyned together like unto Rubarber Most Writers now doe call all these kinds of herbesby the name of Thalittrum or Thaletrum, with their feverall diffinctions. For the first here set downe is called by most Thalittum jus, and of some Ruta pratensis, as Lobel doth: of Casalpinus Ruta sylvestria, of Lugdanensis, it is set forth for Pigamum quasi myavov, i. Ruta, and of some as Gener saith Saxifraga lutea, Camerarius calleth it Thalistrum Germanium latifolium, and the Hispanicum which is here the second he calleth Italicum. The fift is Lugdunens in his Hypecoum, in his Booke de palustribus, and is the minus of Dodoness, or Ruta pratensis teninifolia of Lobel and others. The third is the first great Monout, and is the minus of Dodoness, or Ruta prateries tenuifolia of Lobel and others. The third is the first great Mon-tanum of Clusius, and the fixt of Camerarius flore albo. The fourth is Clusius his small Mountaine kinde, with a white slower, as the purple slowed kinde is his third Mountaine fort. The fixt is Camerarius his Thalistrum tertium angusti folium and Clusius his seventh or last. The seventh Bauhimus calleth Angustissimo folio, as he doth the cight minimus foridissimo as their titles declare. The worlds are called by those that sent it us, as it is in their titles. The Vertue's

Diescorides saith that being bruised and applied to old sores, it bringeth them to cicatrizing, that is doth perfectly cure them: and the distilled water of the herbe and flowers doth the like, for as Galen saith it drieth without any heate or sharpeneffe: The berbe is of some ised to be put among other pot herbes, to helpe to move or open the body, and make it soluble: but the rootes washed cleane and boyled in ale and drunke, doth provides to the like. voke to the floole more than the leaves, but yet very gently! It is faild (according to many other superstitious conceits inother things) that if the whole plant both herbe and roote, be hung up in a chamber, or tied to the necke of any person doth free them from any danger or harme. The rootes hereof boiled in water, and the plantes of the body and the plantes of the plantes of the body and the plantes of the tes of the body most troubled with vermine or lice, washed therewith while it is warme, destroyeth them utterly: the body most troubled with vermine or lice, wained the Jaundise as Camerarius saith: Lugdaniens in transferring the name rigamentherunto doth therewish set downe a vertue proper to Rue, as if it did belong to this, that is, that it raiseth up him from his sit that hath the falling seknesse, it some of the juice be put up into his nostrille, and should be put up into his nostrills, and there kept a while.

TR1BE 2.

CHA P. 52.

CHAP. LII.

Afarum. Afarabacca.

Have in my former Booke given you the knowledge of this Afarabacca, but because I have no there expressed it so sufficiently, as it ought to be, I have here amplified myselfe in some particular, Now although there was but one fort of Afarms, with all Writers now adayes, yet wee haven ceived annother fort out of Virginia somewhat differing from the other; and although the mine ceived annother fort out of Virginia somewhat differing from the other; and annother for out of Virginia somewhat differing from the other; and the same that he other is same than the same that it is so sufficiently knowne, there is the former tribe, and shall be further declared in this; yet now I hope that it is so sufficiently knowne, there in cause of errour, but Matthiolus doth adde another herbe somewhat like unto it in leaves, whereof I means to

1. Afarum vulgare. Common Afarabacca.

Afarabacca hath many heads rifing from the rootes, from whence come many smooth leaves, every one upon his owne footestalke, which are rounder and bigger than Violet leaves; thicker also, and of a darker greene his ning colour on the upper fide, and of a paller yellow greene underneathe, little or nothing dented about the

I. Afarum vu'gare. Common Afarabacca.

2. Afarum Americanum. Virginia Afarabacca





edges: from among which rife small round hollow browne greene huskes upon short stalkes about an inch long, divided at the brimmes into five divisions, very like unto the cuppes or heads of the Henbane feede, but that they are finaller, and these be all the flowers it carrieth : which are somewhat sweete being smelled unto, and wherein when they are ripe is contained fmall cornered rough feede, very like unto the Legnelle or stones of Grapes or Raisins: the rootes are small and whitish spreading diverse wayes in the ground, and increasing into diverse heads, but not running, or creeping under ground, as diverse other creeping herbes doe, which are somewhat sweete in fmell, refembling Nardus, but more being drie, than when they are greene, and of a sharpe but not unpleasant taste. Comer wise saith that Gener found a greater kinde hereof, and more sweete, upon the Alpes in Switzerland, which Baubines as it should feeme never faw, and therefore doubted of the truth.

2. Afarum Americanum, Virginia Afarabacca. The Afaram of Vivginia groweth very like the former, but the leaves are a good deale larger, fiffe also and thicke, somewhat crumpled about the edges, of a darke greene colour, but not fo much thining as it, and not fo

Afarina Matthioli Baftard Afarum of Matthiolus.



round but a little pointed at the end, some also will be spotted or straked : the flowers have usually but three divifions or points of a paler greene colour: the rootes are somewhat greater and fuller of substance spreading in the finns or pointer and smelling somewhat more fragrant, and a little hot in taste biting a little the tongue.

3. Afarina Matthioli. Bastard Afarum of Matthiolis.

Bastard Afarum is a low herbe also, creeping upon the ground, somewhat like unto Afarum, having such like leaves upon long hairy footestalkes, but rounder and rougher than they, and somewhat dented about the edges: the flowers are like unto Camomill flowers, but that they are finaller by much, and wholly yellow, as well the border of leaves as middle thrume, and are not unpleasant in smell; the rootes are slender small and long, creeping under the upper crust of the earth, and not shooting downe deepe somewhat of a sharpe taste, and a little bitter The Place

The first groweth under trees and upon shadie hills, in Pontus and Phrygia, as Dioscorides faith, and in Italy ale fo, and in fundry other places, and is frequent in gardens, The second came from the parts in or about Virginia, The third as Matthiolus faith is found upon some mountaines of Bohemia and likewise in Somersetshire in our owne Land, found by Dr. Lobel,

The first and second keepe their greene leaves all'the winter, but shoote forth new in the spring : and with them come forth those heads or flowers, which give ripe seede about Midsommer, or somewhat after: the other doth follow much the fame courfe.

The Names. It is called in Greeke A ouego quast doughous in ornatum non veniens, as Plinge faith because in coronin non addatur; but thetext of Dioscorides is flat against him, for he saith it is med dedons suparandum, a sweete herbe audatin; but meters of properties is that against finite for the fails in the acapity superforming a tweeth herbe used in galands; it is also called Napols a yea, in Latine Afarum & Nardus filesfiris or Nardus rustica, and as Macer saith Vulgago, as by his verse appeareth; Est Afaron Grace Vulgago, dith Latine: The former times as I sayd before, thought Afarum and Baccharis to be one herbe, and therefore not knowing what Baccharis was, they called his Afarum Asarabaccara, which imame is continued both in Spaine and other places, and with us also to this day: but the descriptions of them being so diverse (if they had beene regarded or lookt into, which was utterly neglected, and those times led onely by tradition, without searching out the veritie of things) would make one mervaile how they could be so much mistaken, as from the ignorance of some that called Asarum Bacchar, to make one name of both : but the errour being so old even before Plinye his time, may seeme to make it the more excusable, but we should not continue in the same course, they formerly did: seeing Plinge sheweth the etrour, and findeth fault with them that were so led, as is shewed in the chapter of Baccharis. The fiftis called Afarum by all our later writers, except Lobel that calleth it Afarum Baccharis five Bacchatus, The second we have imposed the name according to the forme it carrieth as it is in the title. The third Matthiolus first called Afarina, and so doe others that set it forth after him, onely Clusius doth much suspect it, to be his second Tuffilago Alpina, and that his figure was taken from a dry plant, and before it had brought forth the flowers to perfection: but by the sharpe taste and creeping roote, it may more probably be taken to be the Catyledon palustris acris or urens. The Arabians call it Asaron, the Italians Asaro and Bacchara, the Spaniards Asarabaccara, and we in English Asarabacca or Asarobacca.

The Vertues. Disserides faith it hath an heating quality, where or howfoever applyed, and that it provoketh urine, & easeth the paines of the stone; is profitable for dropsies, and for the old paines of the Sciatica: and that sixe drammes of the rootes being drunke in honeyed water procureth womens courses, and purgeth like unto blacke, Hellebor: Mefact placeth it among other purging heatbes and so doe I, for being drunke it not onely provoketh vomiting, but worketh downewards, and by urine alfo, purging both choller and flegme: it is made the more ftrong if fome Spiknard be added, with the whey of goates milke or honyed water; but it purgeth flegme more manifestly than choller, and therefore doth much helpe those that are troubled with the paines in the hippes, and the parts thereabout, especially if it be either steeped or boyled in whey: it doth wonderfully helpe the obstructions of the liver and spleene, and therefore profitable for those that are troubled with the dropsie, and the overflowing of the gall, which is the I aundife, being steeped in wine and drunke; it helpeth those continuall agues, that come by the plenty of flubborne humors. An oyle made thereof by fetting it in the funne, and whereunto some Ledanum is added, provoketh sweating, if the ridge of the backe be annointed therewith, and thereby driveth away the shaking fits of agues. It will not abide any long boyling, the chiefest strength thereof vanishing, thereby; nor much beating, for the finer powder doth provoke vomits and urine, and the courfer purging downewards, thus faith Mefues: hereby as Matthiolus faith, the Germaine Country people were taught to cure, both tertian and quartaine agues, by drinking a draught of the decoction thereof made with wine, wherein a little Mace or Cinamon or honey is put, either every day or every other day, which pargeth the body and often procureth vo-mitings: as also they anoint the ridge of the backe, and the soles of their feete with the warme oyle made thereof by long funning, upon the accesse or comming of the fit, being in their warme bed, whereby they prevent the shaking fits, and provoke much sweate, and are thereby cured, that have long lingred under the disease: It is profitable for those that have convulsion of the sinewes, and an old cough. The common use hereof is to take the jayee of or 7 leaves in a little drinke to cause vomitings: the rootes alloworks in the same manner, but not so formally the country of t fo forcibly; but all extract made thereof according to art with wine, might be more fafe and effectuall, and may be kept all the years, to be at hand ready to be given, when there is occasion, the quantity onely is to be proportioned according to the conflictation of the patient, as the learned Phisticion can best appoint : It is also effectuall against the bitings of ferpents, (the roote especially) an therefore is put among other simples, both into Mitoriatum and Andromachus Treakle, which is usually called Venice Treakle: Galen saith that the rootes of Against have the Color of rum, have the fame property that Acorus hath but more strong, and Paulus Agineta agreeth with him; but Lugdanensis findeth fault with them both, because they have a purging quality, whereof they make no mention, A dramme of the roote in powder given in white wine, alittle before the fit of an ague, taketh away the that king fit, and thereby causeth the lot fit to be the more remisse, and in twise taking expelleth it quite It is said that

the leaves being a little bruifed, and applyed to the forehead and temples, doe ease the paines of the head, and procureth sleepe; and applied to the eyes, taketh away the inflammation of them: the juice with a little Tmia prepared, put to it and dropped into the corner of the eyes, tharpneth the eyefight, and taketh away the dimners prepared, put to it and toppe unitary and make and militinesses and too tes being boyled in lye, and the head washed therewish often while it is warme, comforteth the head and braine, that is ill affected by taking cold, and helpeth the me often while it is warme, comfortest the head and braine, that is ill affected by taking cold, and neighbit memory also. The Virginia Asarum hath beene but little experienced by any that I know, and therefore can say nothing thereof, but it is probable to be of the like effects, being so much more aromaticall and sweet. The Bastan Asarum as Matthiolus saith, hath a little clensing quality, but a greater propertie to attenuate, or make thin that which is thicke, to cut or breake that which is tough, and to open that which is obstruct: a dram of the pouder hereof taken in sweete wine, or honyed water doth loosen the belly, and purgeth from thence tough and thicke stegme, and blacke or burnt humors: It is to very good purpose and profit, given to those that have the Yellow I aundise, to those that have the Falling sicknesses, and to those that have the Passes, the herbe eyther taken of its content of the passes of the little tables to be the state of the little tables to be a profit of the state of the little tables to be a profit of the state of the little tables to be a profit of the little tables. felfe, and eaten as in Sallets, or the decoction thereof made and drunke: It killeth also the wormes of the belly: I confesse I might have placed these herbes among the other forts of sweete herbes, but the purging qualities in go prevalent, both in procuring vomit and working downewards by the stoole, hath rather moved me to infert them here.

CHAP. LIII.

Brassica. Colewort.

L1 the edible forts of Coleworts and Cabbiges with some others of delight, I have mentioned in my former worke to amply, that who fo will may finde them there at large declared, I will onely in this place give you fome figures of them and their vertues more amply, because I was then so briefe, and with them show you some wilde kinds, as also the Sea Colewort, which for the purging quality is first for this place.

1. Brassica sativa, Garden Cabbiges and Coleworts. The Cabbige (as I have shewed) is of many sorts, some greater others small, some white others red orbi tween white and red, and all these close their innermost leaves so intricate that they grow into a round head, the ontmost leaves onely abiding loose and open. The Colewort is well knowne never to close the leaves, but on grow alwayes spreading: the second yeare after the sowing they shoote forth stalkes, bearing pale yellow flowers, and afterwards small long pods with small round seed in them.

Besides those sorters are others also as the Coleslowers and the Colerape delicate meates: There are like

wife fome garden forts of Coleworts not so much used to be eaten, as pleasant to the fight in regard both of the

Bassica sativa, Garden Coleworts.

Brasfica capitata. Cabbiges.







Brafica florida. Coleflower.

TRIBE 2.

2. Broffics fylveftet. Wilde Colewort.





3. Braffica spinofa. The thorny Colewort:



Aa 3

4. Brafica marina monofermos.

Sea Colewort.

CHAP. 52.

fine crumpling forme of the leaves, and of the variable mixture of colours in them, as greene, white, red and yellow, which maketh them to be beheld with the more admiration : of all which I have spoken in my former book, unto these I must jovne the wilde forts.

2. Braffica Sylvestris. Wilde Coleworts.

The wild Colewort groweth with many long grayish round leaves, much gashed or torne on the edges, among which rife the stalkes bearing such like but smaller leaves on them, and yellowish flowers at the toppes, succeded by fmall rough pods with fmall round feede in them: the roote is white, hard and somewhat woddy.

. Braffica spinosa. Thorny Coleworts.

The whitish woodly stalke of this thorny Colewort rifeth to be more then two foote high, branching forth into fundry striped or crested branches, and they againe into other leffer flender twigges, each of them ending in small tharp white thornes, and on each of them under the thornes groweth one flower, in forme like unto an Hiacinthe of a pale redde or blush colour, from which rise small round

peafelike heads pointed, wherein lyeth the feede: the leaves that grow without order on the branches are fore: what long and narrow, a little dented or waved about the edges, and with other smaller sometimes settings. ther, of a gravish greene colour.

4. Brassica marina monospermos. Sea Colewort.

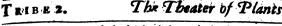
The Sea Colewort hath divers somewhat broad and large thicke wrinckled leaves, or as it were curled abor the edges, growing each upon a feverall thicke footstalke and very easy to be broken, of a grayish greenem lour; from among which arifeth up a strong thicke stalke two foote high and better, with some leaves thereon w the toppe; where it brancheth forth much, and on every branch standeth a large bush of pale whitish flower confifting of foure leaves a peece; after which come small thicke and short pods, conteining but one rounding grayish seede a peece, much greater then Soldanella or Sea Bindweede seede; the roote is somewhat great and shooteth forth many branches underground, keeping the greene leaves all the winter.

The manured edible forts are onely nursed up in Gardens: the second groweth wilde on many ditch banker as well in the uplands as neare the fea fides: the third is nourfed in the curious Gardens of Italy : the last grow eth in many places upon our owne coasts, as well the Kentish as Essex shore, as at Lidde in Kent and Cokhelin in Effex, and in other places also, and in other countries likewise.

The Time. Their flowring time is towards the middle or end of Iuly, and the feede is ripe in the end of August. The Names.

The Greeks call it reduln and Attice registry, or redulen fo called as it is supposed by some greed registic. pupillas obtundat & bebetet, because it dulleth and dimmeth the eyesight, which Columella signisieth by this Di frichon, Oculis inimica coramble, but he doth contrary himselfe: for both he and other good authors say that it igod for dim eyes, as alfo to take away the canker in the eyes; others fay quod To rep aufi vel rettim dertan quide puls satietatique adversatur. Theophrastus and other Greeke Authors before him, doe call it idoar & Rabum ob mutuam (as some thinke) quondam amicitiam & affinitatem utrinsvis seminis, vetustioris prasertim, utramvis pla tam generandi because of the like effe of the seed, they supposing that if it were old, the one would degenerate into the other; which error in this as in many other things, is fatall to the old world, and I would to God it were not so also to ours; for the opinion is almost hereditary, at the least growne so old by custome, that there is small hope to roote it out of the mindes of a great many, that the feeds doe often change into other herbes, then find as they were taken from, which is quite contrary to the Text of the Scripture, Genefis 1, 29, that faith God did appoint every herbe and tree to have the feede of his owne kind within it felfe, and not of another kind; and would faine have any man of judgement, to tell me if hee thinke it possible that the seede of Cabbiges should bring forth Raddishes, or Raddish seede Cabbages, but Pl. 11 and others also before him, mistaking the Greek word of Theophrass and others, which is understood by all of good judgement to be Brassica, transferreth all the properties of Braffica to Raphanm, that is, to Raddish It is called also in Latin Braffica, quasi prafeca as Varre faith, quod bujus scapus minutatim presecatur; or as others thinke of Passica, quod ex cause minutatim presecato passis or as some ம் இர் இத்திய, id est, a vorando, because poore people did most of all call for them to eate them: It is called also in Latin of many Causin quia preceteris grandi, validoque turgescit cause. And from thence as I thinke came out English word Cole, whereby anciently the Colewort was called the second is usually called Braffica streeting all, or Arvensis as Bauhimus hath it but that it should be that of the auncients I make great doubt : the third is all called Braffica spinofa. both by Alpinus and Banhinus, who onely that I know have written thereof: Thelalis thought by some, as Turner, Anguilara and Casalpinus to bee the neguen ayeia of Diosecrides, and that not with out good reason, the face thereof so well relembling a Colewort, and the bitternesse answerable likewise. Lake calleth it Bassica marina squestry multistora monospermos, but Bauhinus Brassica maritima; Gerard calleth it Bristca marina Anglica, as if it were onely proper to our coasts. The Arabians call Cabbiges Corumb and Karani, the Italians Cavolo and Verza, the Spaniards Colbes and Counes, the French Choulx, the Germans Koll, the Duth Cabuischoolen, and wee in English Cabbige and Colewort.

The Vertnes, The Cabbiges or Coleworts (for they are in a manner of one operation) themselves being boyled gently it



broth, and eaten doe open the body; but being twice boyled or the second decoction of them doth binde: the nibrom, and eater the first doth of the nitrons quanty the full terms in the following the following the followers bringeth downe womens courfes, and hindreth conception as it is faid, if it be used as a pessary: being taken with hony it recovereth the hoarfenesse or losse of the voyce: it helpeth those that are entring into a Consumption, if they use to eate them well boyled and often: the pulpe of the middle ribbes of Coleworts boyled in Almond milke, and made up into an Electuary with hony, is very profitably used by those that are shortwinded and are pursie, if they often take thereof, being also boyled twice and an old Cocke boyled in the broth, this being drunke helpeth those that are the troubled with griping paines in their stomacke, or belly: the same broth or decoction is very good, for those than are troubled with the paines and obstructions of the liver and spleene, and the stone in the backe and kidnies: the inverthereof boyled with hony, and dropped into the corner of the eye cleareth the light, by confirming any filme or cloud beginning to dimme it, as also consuming the kanker growen therein: the juyce is safely given to those that have eaten Mushroomes, if they prove offensive unto them they are much commended being eaten before meate, to keepe one from furferting, as also from being drunke with much wine, by restraining the vapours that else would intoxicate the braine, or being drunke, will disperse the vapours and make them quickly rise sober againe; and even Galen himselfe applied the juyce thereof, to the temples of them that had naines in their heads caused by drunkennesse; for as they say there is such an antipathy or entitly betweene the Vine and the Colewort, that the one will die where the other groweth: swollen and gouty legges and knees, whereinto many groffe or watery humors are fallen, being bathed warme with the decoction of Coleworts have found ease thereby, for it taketh away the pame and ach, allayeth the swelling and wasteth and disperseth the humors: it helpeth also old and filthy fores, being washed therewith, it healeth all small running fores and scabbes, pullules or wheales that breake out in the skinne ; yea it clenseth so strongly saith Galen, that it will cure the lepty : the ashes of Colewort stalkes, are of such a drying quality, that they become almost causticke, or burning, and being mixed with old greafe, are very effectuall to anoint the fides of those, that have had long paines there-in, or any other place pained by the accesse of melancholike and windie humours, helping mightily to diget them: It is thought to be effectuall for all the diseases of the body, either inward or outward, and therefore (by fippus wrote a volume of the vertues, applying it to every part of the body: and the old Romanes having expelled Physitions out of their territories, did for fixe hundred years maintaine their health, and helped their infimities, by uting and applying it, for their onely medicine in every disease. The broth or first decoction of the sea Colewort likewise doth by the sharpe nitrous and bitter qualities therein, open the belly and purgeth the body, (but the second decoction is said to bind the body,) yet as Galen thinketh not without some hure thereto, because it much varieth as he saith from the temperature of our bodies, being hotter and drier than the garden kindes, and therefore as all other wild herbes, are stronger in operation, and so this clenseth and digesteth more powerfully than they : the leaves while they are young, although bitter, being boyled (in lye faith Diofcorides but in faire water, is most usuall with us in these dayes) are eaten as other Coleworts are, by diverse poore people neare the sea, the boyling, taking away much of the bitternesse thereof: the seede hereof bruised and drunke killeth wormes; the leaves or the juyce of them applied to fores or ulcers clenfeth and healeth them, and diffolveth tumors or swellings, and taketh away the inflammations.

CHAP. LIV.

Centaurium minus. The lesser Centory.

Here was formerly but one kinde of small Centory knowne, but there hath beene since found out diverse other fores, referred thereunto, both for forme and qualities.

ΣΤ. 1. Cemaurium minus vulgare flore rubente. The red ordinary small Centory. The common small Centory groweth up most usually but with one round and somewhat crested stalke about a foote high or better, branching forth at the toppe into many sprigges, and some also from the joynts of the stalkes below, the slowers that stand at the tops as it were in an unibell or tust, are of a pale red, tending to a Carnation colour, confilting of five, or fixe fometimes small leaves, very like unto those of Saint John, wort, opening themselves in the day time and closing at night: after which come seede in little short huskes, in forme like unto wheate cornes: the leaves are small and somewhat round, very like unto Hypericum, but without any holes therein as it hath: the roote is small and hard, perishing every yeare : the whole plant is of an exceeding bitter tafte.

2. Centaurium minus flore albo. White flowred Centory.

This small Centory differeth not from the former, neither in stalke or leafe, neither in forme or height, but onely in the colour of the flower, which is white, as the other is red.

3. Centaurium minus spicatum album. Small spiked Centory.

The spiked Centory hath his crested stalke divided at the bottome, into two or three branches, and they againe into others, having his lowest leaves next the ground, somewhat broad and round, yet pointed at the ends; but those which are upon the stalke, and are for the most part two at a joynt, are smaller, long and narrow: at the joints with the leaves all along the stalkes up to the toppe, most on the one side come forth the flowers, one only at a place, which stand in small huskes, made as it were of small leaves divided, which confist of five white leaves, and after they are past, come such like small seedes as is in the former.

- Centaurium minus luteum. Small yellow Centory. The small yellow Centory, is somewhat like unto the former, but somewhat greater, the leaves being larger and broader, and broad at the bottome, vet not compassing it as the next: the flowers likewise are somewhat greater and yellow, wherein it differeth from the other, and is not so bitter.

5. Centaurium minus luteum, perfoliatum ramosum. Small yellow thorough leased, branched Centory. This yellow Centory hath some small leaves next the ground like unto the former Centories, but somewhat

greater:

1 Centaurium minus vulgare. The ordinary (mall Centory.



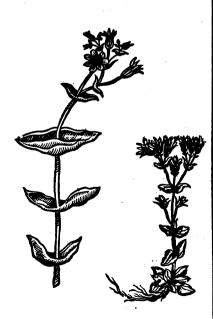
4 Centauriam minus luttum vulgare. Small yellow Centory.



3. Gintaurium minus fpicatum album. Small fpiked Centory.



5.7. Centeurium minus luteum perfoliatum & minimum luteu. The furall yellow thorough leafed and branched Centern and the leaft yellow.



greater: the stalke sendeth forth, sometimes diverse long branches' from the joynts, and sometimes but onely at the toppe, at the joynts whereof stand two somewhat broad and long pointed leaves, so compassing the stalke about the bottome, and making it seeme as if it ranne thorough them, that they will hold the dew or raine that salted upon them, the flowers that stand at the toppes of the small branches, are somewhat larger than those of which come bigger heads, and somewhat greater seed than the other: the roote is small and white like the former: this is not so bitter as the former.

6. Centaurium minus luteum non ramosum. Small yellow unbranched (entory.

These is another of this kind of yellow Centory sound, that different not in lease or flower from the former, but the stalke bearing personal leaves, brancheth not forth, but beareth onely one flower at the toppe, which hath made it noted to be a different kinde from the other.

7. Centaurium minimum luteum. The least yellow Centory.

The least yellow Centory differeth not much from the last described, saving that it is lesse in every part, and beareth two or three or more small flowers, at the toppe of each stalke.

The Place.

Most of those Centories are found in our owne country in many places, the ordinary fort almost every where infields, passures, and woods, yet that with the white flower more sparingly by much than the first: the spiked kindegroweth about Mompelier, and upon the Enganean hills neare Padoa: The first yellow Centory groweth in many places of Kent, as in a field next unto Sir Francis Caren his house, at Bedington neare Croydon, and in a sometimes found.

Charles of Kent, as in a field next unto Sir Francis Caren his house, at Bedington neare Croydon, and in a sometimes found.

The Time.

They doe all flower in July or there abouts, and feede within a moneth after.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Karriveen 78 wegor. Centaurum parvum & minus, Pliny maketh three forts, his Centaurea Chromia is Dioscorides his Centaurium maj us, his Centaurium is this little Centory, and his third he nameth Cen-Tauris triorchis miltaking Theophrassus his meaning, lib. 9, cap. 9. where he speaketh of that kinde of Hawke called in Latine Butto a Buffard, and in Greeke reforms of whom they that did gather this Gentory should take heed to behurt, Gesner and Dalechampins doe both note Pliny of this his errour herein : of some Centaurea, and for know not; Dioscrides saith it was called Limnesson, and Pliny Libadion, because it lovethto grow in moist places: It is thought to be that herbe that Theophrastus, counted among the Panaces, and called Leptophyllum: Pling faith it was called of the Gaules in his time, Exacon because it did purge by the belly, all other evill medicines our of the body: It is called in Italian Biondella, because women did with the lye thereof cleare and whiten their haire as Matholus faith, but Lugdunenfit faith, it doth make the haire yellow: Banhinus calleth the third Centanrismminus picatumalbum: Lugdunenfis calleth the fixt Centaurium luteum a terum, and Fabius Columa the last, Centagrium minus Inteum non descriptum, or Centagrium Inteum novum. The yellow Centory is called by Mesnes, Commission floribus luteis five citreis pallidis, and is thought by some to be the Achylleos vera, that Pliny mentioneth in his 35. Booke and 5. Chapter; and therefore Gesner in hortin calleth it Persoliata Achyllea. The Arabians call it Kantarion sages & Canturion sege or Segir, the Italians, as is before said Biondella & Cantaurea minore; the Spanard, Cinoria & felde tierra; the French Petite Centoire; the Germans Tansent guldenkrant and Fieberkraut; the Dutch Klein Santery unde Eerdegall; and we in English small Centory.

The Vertues. Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, Mesues, and the other Arabian Physicions with diverse others doe all agree, that the leffer Centory being boyled and drunke, purgeth chollericke and groffe humors, and helpeth the Sciatica; and yet Dodoness seemeth to averre, that it hath no purging qualitie in it, that he could finde by much experience thereof: which words and faying Gerard fetteth downe, as if himselfe had made the experience, when as they are the very words of Dodoness : it is much used with very good effect to be given in agues, for it openeth the obfructions of the liver, gall and spleene, helping the jaundite and easing the paines in the sides, and hardnesse of the spleene used also outwardly; making thinne both the bloud and humors, by the clensing and bitter qualities thereiniit helpeth allo those that have the dropsie, or the greene sicknesse as the Italians doe affirme, who much use it for that purpose in pouder; it is of much use to be boyled in water and drunke against agues as all know: it killeth the wormes in the belly found true by daily experience; it helpeth allo to drie up theumes as Galen faith, being put with other things for that purpose: the decoction thereof also (the toppes of the stalkes with the leaves and flowers are most used) is good against the chollicke, and to brring downe womens courses, helpeth to avoid the dead birth, and easeth the paines of the mother, and is very effectuall in all old paines of the joynts, as the gout, crampes, or convulsions: a dramme of the pouder thereof taken in wine, is a wonderfull good helpe against the biting and poison of the Adder or Viper: the juice of the herbe taken while it is greene, as is used in other herbes, and dried in the Sunne, or by decoction and evaporation by the fire, as was used in ancient times, worketh the same effects: but the distilled water of the herbe, as it is more pleasant to be taken, so it is lesse powerfull, for any the purposes before spoten of, because it wanteth that substance and bitternesse that is in the herbe the fuice thereof with a little hony put to it, is good to cleare the eyes from dimnesse, mistes, or cloudes, that offend and hinder the fight, it is singular good both for greene or fresh wounds, and also for old ulcers and force and hinder the sight, it is singular good both for greene or fresh wounds, and also for old ulcers and force and the sight, it is singular good both for greene or fresh wounds, and also for old ulcers and force and the sight, it is singular good both for greene or fresh wounds, and also for old ulcers and sight and the sight of the sight fores, to close up the one, and clense the other, and perfectly to cure them both, although they be hollow or fiftulous, the greene herbe especially being bruised or laid too: the decoction thereof dropped into the eares, clenseth them from wormes, clenfeth the foule ulcers, and spreading scabbes of the head, and taketh away all freekles, spots, and markes in the skinne being washed therewith. The yellow Centory saith Messes worketh the same effects, that the other with the red flowers dothe

TRIBE 3.

CHAP. LV.

Rubia major. Madder.

Esides the manured and wild Madder, which were both knowne to the ancients, there are at this time many other forts found out, not knowne to them, as well of the greater as lesser kinde, some growing on mountaines, fome in Medowes and pastures, and some by the sea side: but because I would not cus-ber one Chapter with too many of them, let me onely in this shew you the greater sorts, and in the next following the leffer.

T. Rubia major sativa five bortensis. Garden Madder. The Garden Madder shooteth forth many very long, weake, soure square reddish stalkes trayling on the group. a great way, very rough or hairy (which therefore Pliny calleth fino me prickly) and full of joynts; at every these joynts come forth, diverse long and somewhat narrow leaves, standing like a starre or the rowelloss fourre, about the stalkes, rough also and hairy: towards the toppes whereof, come forth many small pale yellow flowers; after which come small round heads, greene at the first and reddish afterwards, but blacke when the are thorough ripe, wherein are contained the seede: the roote is not very great, but exceeding long, runne downe halfe a mans depth into the ground, red, and very cleare while it is fresh, spreading diverse wayes.

2. Rubia (ylvestris. Wild Madder. The wild Madder is in all things like unto the manured, but that the stalkes are smaller, not spreading so find nor yet fo rough or hairy; the leaves are lesse, the flowers are white, and the roote groweth greater, but not filly fo red, nor cleare as the Garden kinde.

3. Rubia Sylvestris longioribus folijs. Wild Madder with long leaves. This wild Madder hath diverse round joyned stalkes, two or three soote long or there abouts, somewing smooth, or at least nothing so rough, as the other wild fort: the leaves that stand at the joynes, are somewing the standard or the stan rough, narrower and longer than the other, feven or eight at a distance : at the toppes of the stalkes, stand may white flowers, made of foure small leaves a peece, which turne into small round seede like the other : the rou is smaller, but red like the former.

This smooth Madder hath diverse round smooth stalkes, two or three foote long, pointed in like manner and other, but not fo frequent, whereat stands four leaves usually, not rough at all but smooth, larger and broader the the Garden Madder : towards the toppes of the branches, and at the joynts with the leaves come forth diver flowers, standing round about the stalkes, which consist of five or fixe small pure white leaves: the rootes are ind ler than the other, and runne not farre in the ground.

5. Rubia Levis arborescens Cretica. The great smooth Candy Madder. This Madder hath a thicke short stalke about a fingers thicknesse, from whence issue fundry straight smooth 1. Rubia major fativa. Garden Madder. 4. Rubia la vis Taurimenfium. Smooth leafed Madder,





branches with finall florr leaves, fet at diffances like the former forts, at the toppes of the branches come forth branches with the control of the con a certaine auftere tafte alfo. 6. Rubia Marina. Sea Madder.

The Sea Madder spreadeth many square hard, somewhat rough stalkes; round about the roote, upon the ground and full of joynts, from whence grow many imall long leaves, fourewhat rough, broadeft at the bottome and pointed at the end, more white in the naturall places, then being transplanted, from among which growing leffer towards the toppes, come forth small whitish flowers, starre fashion like the other, but longer: he roote is more red on the outside than within, harder and more wooddy than the other. The Place.

The first is onely manured either in gardens or larger fields in many Colintries of Europe, for the profit that is made thereof. The lecond groweth in fieldes and by hedge fides neere Spire and many other places in Germanye. made thereon; the territory of the property of the parish of Stompaine, a miles from Blandford; at Warham like wife, in the parish of Stompaine, a miles from Blandford; at Warham like wife in the same shire, on that side is next to the river, in the parish of Stompaine, a miles from Blandford; at Warham like wife in the same shire, on a mud wall in the same towne; and at a place called Somerpill, neete to a Chappell, which is by the landing place, as ye come from Afferry to Chefell in great aboundance. The fourth as Lobel and Remain, groweth by Turia, on the hils of Piemont. The fift in Candye, and the last by the sea side in Provence, and neere Mompeller; and in Spaine also as Clusius saith.

They flower toward the end of Sommer, and the feede of fome of them ripeneth quickly after, but the fea Madder, doth feldome give ripe feede in our Country The Names.

It is called Greeke 1909 eight now or aparoly development. Erustredamum and Erenthedamum. Nicander in Theriacis calleth it enters, in Latine Rubea and Rubia, and both Greeke and Latine from the colour of the roote, and of the dying cloth, or leather into a red colour. The first is generally called Rubia satire, and Rubia tinctorium in shoppes: The other have their names in their titles, as most writers doe call them by : The Arabiani doe callit Pave and feve alfa hagin: the Italians Rubbia and Robbia, the Spaniards Rubia and Granta; the French Garance; the Germanes Terberroes: the Dutch Crappe Roote oft Mer. and we in English Madder. The Vertues.

There is some controversit betweene our moderne and the ancient writers concerning the vertues of Madder, whether it open or bind the body : the ancient writers Dioscorides and Galen affirming, that the roote hereof doth open and clenfe the body, of much tough and groffe flegme, that it provoketh orine plentifully; and hath fo frong and powerful an opening quality, that it bringeth downe womens courses, driveth forth the dead childe and afterbirth: but others, and Dodoness among the rest, denyeth it to have any such strong opening quality, and such that both Dioseorides and Galen were much mistaken therein; because that Dioseorides saith, it expelles in anime ven unto blood, it being but the tineture of the roote in urine, and no blood that is voyded, at all, faying match that onely a binding or aftringent quality, infomuch that it helpeth ruptures, flayeth the fluxe of womens courfes, the fluxe of the hemorrhoides or piles, the laske, and the abortment, or untimely delivery of women: wholevery words and fayings, Gerisid translateth and fetteth downe in his booke, as if he had nade the experience, and this controlling with Diofeorides and Galen, had beene out of his owne judgement and tryall but we neath needes fay according to the truth, that it hath an opening quality, and an aftringent property alfo: the opening quality is well perceived, by colouring the urine red, even as Rubarto will dye it yellow; the poperty in them both being a like, to open and then to binde and ftrengthen: it is an affured remedye for the yellow aundife, by opening the obtructions of the Liver and gall, and clenfing those parts; it openeth likewise the obstructions of the special parts of the second diminishes the melancholike humour; it is available also for those that have the palse, and by falls or blowes, and inwardly felt as much as outwardly; and therefore it is much used in value and formises, the roote for all these purposes aforesayd, it to be boyled in wine or in water, as the cause doth require, and some honey or fugar put thereto afterwards t the feede hereof taken with vinegar and honey, helpeth the fivellings and hardnesse of the spleene: the decoction of the leaves and branches, is a good fomentation, for women to six over, that have not their courses: the leaves and rootes, bearen and applyed to any part that is discoloured, with freekles, morphew, the white scurse, or any other such deformitie of the skinne, clenseth them throughly, and taketh them away.

CHAP. LVI.

Rubia minor. Small or little Madder.

He smaller madders are many that have beene lately found out, by the diligence of paintfull Herbarifts or lovers of herbes, some in one Country, some in another; all which I meane to comprehend inchie Chaptery that fo you may have them all recorded together; but although there be diverse of them have them all recorded together; but although there be diverse of the hinters and finally grants, Galling, Mollage, and Crossista, that may be reckoned as kinds of Madder; and might and should be joyned together, if I follow the course of other, Herballs, that doe or should joyne the congenerative because I have tyed my selfe to another course; let me referre them to another states and the course of the course of

ther fit place, but not expell them from your fight and knowledge.

I. Rubis spices of writes a latter felic. Candy bisded, with a spiked head and larger leaves.

This small Madder shootesh forth diverse source file funder stakes, full of forms, from whence grow many branches, and where also stand 4 or 5 small leaves compassing them, and somewhat rough the top branches, end in small long spiked heads source square, composed of many thort rough tankes, set close together one above another; and the square, composed of many thort rough tankes, set close together one above another;

1. 2. Rubia spicata Cretica latifolia & anguili felia.
Candye Madder with lipited heads, and with larger and imaller leaves.

y. Rabis prateufis minorcarules. Small Madder with purplish blew flowers.





ther; from whence come forth small whitish greene flowers, scarce to be seene: after which come forth small greeniss seede: the roote is composed of many small fibres, set unto a reddish bigger sprigge, somewhat word and perishing every yeare.

This spiked Madder is a kinde of the former, differing in this onely, that it is less both in stalkes, branche, al search, not growing above an hand breadth high, and with as small leaves as Knawell, perishing every yeare.

3. Ribia praients levis acuta folio. Small smooth Madder with sharpe pointed leaves.

This smooth Madder shootest forth, one smooth square joynted stalke, for the most part; halfe a yadea length; from the joynts whereof grow other smaller branches, whereat are set some small long leaves shall and no more, ending in a small point: the slowers that come forth at the toppes are small and yellow at the sale and of a pale white colour afterwards, made of source leaves.

This other small smooth Madder, hath many square stalkes, halfe a foote long, sending forth other smalle brother, and at every joynt, foure small round pointed leaves, that are not altogether so smooth as the last, but there a little rough: at the toppes whereof stand small white slowers, upon small threddie foote stalkes, made of source leaves a peece; the roote is small, threddie and reddish.

5. Rubia minor pratenfix carulea. Small creeping Madder with purplish blew flowers.

This fmall Madder creepeth upon the ground, with many small square smooth branches, much divided or be parated into other small ones; full of joynts and at every of them, sive or six small round and very fresh grees smooth also, or but very little rough: from these joynts and roundels of leaves, as well as from the toppe of the branches come severall small showers, made of five blewish purple round pointed leaves, with some small and of a reddish yellow colour, abiding all the winter with greene leaves thereon, and will encrease plantifully from the seede it sheddeth every yeare.

6. Rubia minima (axatilia. The small rocke Madder.

This smallest Madder, groweth not much above an hand breadth high, with a square stalke, spreading small branches from the joynts, at which grow 70 8 small long pointed leaves, even the smallest and near owested to standing in tustes or simplest rough also: the slowers are very small, and of a pale red or blush color, franding in tustes or simbels, at the top; es of the branches: the roote is small and reddish as all the other are.

7. Rubia Echinata faxatilis. Small Rocke Madder with prickely heads.

This small Madder shooteth forth from a small whitish threddie roote, many tender square branches, small selected below, next unto the roote, and thicker up higher a distinguished by many thicke and hayric joynt whereat grow foure small leaves lesser than those of Rue: between the leaves and the branches come small leaves lesser than those of Rue: between the leaves and the branches come small leaves.

fmall greenish flowers for the most part standing together upon a foote stalke, each of them consisting of foure leaves, with certaine small threds in the middle, after which rie small heads somewhat rough, which when they are thorough ripe and dry are more sharpe and prickly, divided into source parts as arms or wings on each side of the head, the middle part also being prickely, wherein is conteined small yellow seede: it showreth by degrees, the lowest joynts sirft, and the higher afterwards.

8. Rubia argentea Cretica. Candy filverleafed Madder.

This small Madder is like the former small Madder, but that the leaves are longer and whiter, and the flowers yellow.

The Place.

The first groweth in Candye, and abideth well with ns: the second groweth upon the hils not farre from Mompelier: the third in Germany in the sields neere the bathes of Luke, and by Lipsmick also: the fourth on the hils in Smitzerland, & about Strasbourg likewise: the fift groweth plentifully in many places of our owne land the sixty groweth also in diverse places with us, and upon the chalkie hils nerre Drayton, over against the Isle of Wight; the searenth was found by Fabina Columnus, on the ruinous moyst walls of Dioclesians bathes in Rome: the last in Candy as Alvinus saith.

The Time.

They all flower in the Sommer Moneths, and give their feede shortly after.

The Names.

The Vertues.

These small Madders, as by their taste and temperature may be gathered, are of the same property with the greater kindes, but are lesse effectuall in every respect,

CHAP. LVII.

Psyllium. Fleawort.

He ancient writers have delivered us, but one fort of Fleawort, but there hath beene in later times, ome others knowne, which hallbe here fet forth together.

1. Psyllium vulgare. The ordinary Fleawort.

The ordinary Fleawort rifeth up with a stalke two foote high or more full of joynts and branches, on every side up to the toppe, and at every joynt two small long and narrow whitish greene leaves, somewhat hayrie: at the toppes of every branch stand diverse small short, scalie, or chassie heads, out of which come forth small whitish yellow threds, such as the Plantaine heads doe give, which are the bloomings or slowers: the seede enclosed in those heads is small, and shining while it is fresh, very like unto sleas, both for colour and bignesse, but turning blacke when it groweth old: the roote is not long, but white hard and wood-die, perishing every yeare, and raysing it selse againe of it owne seede, for diverse yeares if the suffered to shed; the whole plant is somewhat whitish, and hayrie smelling somewhat resinous or like Rossen.

2. Pfyllium majus semper vivens. The greater ever greene Fleawort. This Fleawort differeth not from the forgiet in the mannet of growing, but onely that his stalke and bran-beads somewhat greater doe a little more bow downe to the ground; the leaves are somewhat larger, the beads somewhat lesser, the seede alike; and the roote and leaves abide all the winter, and perish not as the some.

3. Pfyllium Indicam foliss crenatis. Indian Fleawort with dented leaves. Indian Fleawort with dented leaves. Indian Fleawort hath a wooddy reddish rough stalke, next to the ground, about a foote high; spreading forth and notched, or rather somewhat torne on the edges, and hayric also like the former; the toppes of the branches are more some with heads than the former, but of the same bignesse and fashion, with slowers and seede shining like the other.

The small Fleawort hath small round reddish branches, leaning downe to the ground not above a handbreadth ligh, spreading into more branches, as having three or foure at a joynt, and two leaves standing at every of them, one against another as in the former, but very short and narrow: the small heads that stand at the tops of the stalkes, have two small long leaves, and sometimes more, set under every of them, one longer then another.



6. Rubia minima faxatilis.

ther, and in time bowing downewards and fomewhat hard : the bloomings or flowers are white. and the feede that flowreth is fhining, and like the other, but smaller: the roote is small and white with divers Fibres thereat.

The Place. The first groweth in the fields and untilled places of Spains and Italy, but with us no where but in gardens: The fecond groweth more plentifully in the fields that are neare the fea. The third is thought to come out of the Indies, as the name importech, but we are not fire thereof. The last is naturally of Egypt or Arabia, and grew in the most noble Signior Bembo, hisgarden at Padoa.

All these Fleaworts flower in July or thereabout with us, but in their naturall places, all the Summer long, yet the kat, is the latest with us. The Names.

It is called in Greeke LUNNOV, in Latine Pfyllium, Pulicaris berba, & Pulicaria, because the seede is like unto Fleas, and not because it driveth away Fleas, being brought greene into the house, for that is false: there is also another Pulicaria called Conyza. which we have shewed before : The Arabians call it Bazara Chatama, and Bezercothune. The Italians Psyllio, the Spaniards Zargatona, the French ! Herbe aux Poulx. The Germans Psilienraut; and wee in English Fleawort, and not Fleabane, for that is Conyea, as is shewed before: The first is generally called Pfyllium of all writers. Gefner in hortis Germania calleth it (mops of Theophrastus. The second is called by Matthiolus P/yllium alterum. Gesner and Camerarius call it P/yllium pereune; Lobel in his Adversaria calleth it Psyllium Pliniana forte maius radice perenne : the third is Anguillara

his first P/yllium, and thought by Bauhinus to be the true Pfyllium of Dioscorides and by him called Indiana, cause the seede came to him under that name. The last as Baubinus saith he had from the most noble Bandul Garden at Padoa, under the name of Gottne rabrum, as he had another called album, which is a kind of Habilim, Raubinus mentioneth Prosper Alpinus to call it Gottne rubrum, but I can finde no other then Gottne megiar Gf. sipium arboreum in his Egyptian plants : he saith also that it was sent him from Heidelberg, by Sprengerus, with it name Botrio rubro.

The Vertues, All Authors doe confirme that the feede of Pfyllium is cold which Mefues attributeth to the barke or outfit. faying that the inward pulpe thereof, is hot sharpe and drying, but divers docutterly missike and refuse that opnion: the muccilage of the seed made (but indeed the seede is seldome buised by any Artist, but alwayes steps whole) with barly water, and some syrupe of Roses or Violets put thereto and drunke, doth purge downers groffe flegme and burnt choiler; but the feede being fryed and to taken hayeth the flux or laske of the belly, me the corrolions that come by reason of hot, chollericke, sharpe and malignant humors, or by the superpurguing of any violent medicine, such as Scamony or the like worketh: the muccilage of the seede made with Row water and a little Sugar Candy put thereto, is very good in all hot agues, and burning feavers, and other inflammations, both to coole the thirst, and to lenisse the drinesse and roughnesse of the tongue and throate: it height also the hoarsenesse of the voyce, and diseases of the brest and lungs caused by heat, or sharpe salt humon, we the Pleurisie also: the muccilage of the seede made in Plantaine water, whereanne the volke of an egge two, and a little Populeon is put, is a most safe and sure remedy to ease the sharpenesse, prickings, and pas the hemorrhoides or piles, if it bee laid on a cloth and bound thereto it helpeth also all inflammations may part of the body, and the paines that come thereby, as the headach and meagrime, and all hot impollumed fwellings, or breakings out in the skin, as blaines, wheales, pushes, purples and the like, as also the paines of the joynts, and of those places that are out of joynt, the paines of the Goute and Sciatica, the bursting of your children, and the swelling out of the navell, applyed with oyle of Roses and Vinegar; the same also is vayor ten and with good successe applyed to heale the Nipples, and the sore breasts of women laying it often that was the juice of the herbe with a little hony put into the cares, helpeth the running of them, and the wormes breeding in them : the same also mixed with Axungia, and applyed to foule corrupt and filthy Vicers and fores, cleaned and healeth them, by cooling the heate and repressing the sharpenesse of the humors; slowing unto the Whereas divers have written that the frequent use of the seede inwardly taken is very dangerous, it is no other wife true, then as it falleth out in all other great cooling herbes, as Nightshade, Houseleeke, Henbans, and it like, which are all safe herbes, being wisely and conveniently applyed t but ignorance, rashnesse and indiscretes in the applying of remedies, hath alwayes done more harme and brought more discredix unrothem, then any danger in them can threaten it : and therefore it is not sufficient to know that a medicine is good for such as





feale, if there want judgment and discretion, how, to whom, and when to apply it and this I thinke is a good leate, it was women leeches, and impudent bold practifers of Philicke and Surgety.

CHAP. LVIII.

Kali. Glassewort or Saltwort.

Here are diverse forts of Kali, with the ashes whereof they use to make glasse, and other things which were none of them knowne to the ancient authors, but remembred onely by the later Arabian Philosophers and Chymickes, of which I meane to entreate in this Chapter, and becanse diverse doe thinke, that some of these is the Anthyllis altern Ajuga folisis of Dioscorides, for the likeneffe they have with them; I will in the next chapter, shew you all those herbes called Anthyllides. that are most worthy of that name; for unto some herbes the name Antophis is fallely imposed, whereof I

meane not here to speake. . Kali majus cochleatum. Great Glassewort with Snaile-like seede.

The great Kall rifeth up with a biggeround reddish fleshy stalke, very like unto Purssaine, two foote high or thereabouts, divided into many branches, whereon doe grow many thicke, long, round fleshy leaves, pointed ar the ends, growing without order, fometimes but one or two, and more often, more flanding at a place; here and there also dispersed upon the branches, come forth small yellowish flowers, and after them small brownish heads, nurned round like finailes, wherein lye finall round feede: the roote is formewhat long, with many fibres therethe and perifficit every years, after it hath given feeds for the most part: this hath an evil taste but fal-

2. Kali minus album. Small white Glassewort. This leffer white Kali, hath diverse whitish greene branches rising from the roote, nothing so high as the former, and bending or leaning downe to the ground, fpreading it felfe into other smaller branches, full of joynts; whereon grow more store of smaller and shorter, round and pointed leaves, nothing so sleshie as the former, and of the same pale greene colour with the stalkes: the slowers are white, and stand singly on the mer, and of the branches: after which come small huskes, wherein lyeth the seede, which is small blacke and shining, like unto Sorrell seede: the roote hereof likewise is small white and wooddy, and perisheth after it hath

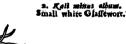
3. Kali Ægyptiacum. Glassewort of Egypt.

The Egyptian Kali groweth up with one sender stalke, bending it selfe downewards, and branching forth at the joynts into other small ones, which for the most part stand more upright, and at every of the joynts, two very long and somewhat hayrie leaves, bowing themselves downewards, because of the length of them: the small branches are bare without leaves unto the toppes or ends of them, where there grow many small and long branches are bare without leaves unto the toppes or ends or them, where there grow man, harrie flowers, leaves, layrie like the former, but nothing so long: from among which grow small whirish purple flowers, with many small threads in the middle of them; Of this fort there is some other with shorter leaves differing died for the middle of them; Of this fort there is some other with shorter leaves differing the brevi-

1. Kall cochleatum mujur. Great Glaffewort.



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4. Kali geniculatum sive Salicornia, Toynted Glasseworts

This joynted Kali rifeth up usually, but with one upright round thicke, almost transparent stalke, a foote high or better, thicke fet and full of joynts or knots, without any leaves at all on them, but shooting forth joynts; one out of another, with short cods at the heads of them, and also such like smaller branches on all fides, and they also divided into other smaller ones: this is thought to beare neither flower nor feede, the roote is small long and threddie.

There are some other kindes hereof found, differing a little Ralige- in the forme of the jovnts one from another, and one that is wholly reddiff not differing in any thing else from the forme of the other joynted ones.

> The first groweth by the sea sides, in diverse places both in Syria, Africa, Italy and Spaine, as also in Provence and Aquitaine or Gascoione, where also they sow large fields therof, for the profit is made thereof. The fecond groweth not onely in those places, but in other colder climates also, and not onely by the Sea, but by the Salt pits in Saxonie as Camerarius faith, and upon our owne coasts likewise in many parts, especially of the West Countries; the third is more particular to Egypt as Alpinus faith, yet Columna faith it is frequent on the Neopolitan West shore. The last is generally growing among other Sea plants, in all Countries almost, and on our coasts in many places, as also in Saxony and other places of Germanye, where there are lakes of falt water; whereof they make falt. The Time.

They all flourish in the Sommer, and those that perish give their seede in August and sometimes later: the last abideth the Winter.

The Names. The name Kali came first from the later Arabians, as it is commonly thought (for Pena thinketh that noted the ancient writers either Greekes or Arabians; have made any mention of them, or of their propertie to make glaffe, which was not made but of the afhes of this hearb; of the fame afhes also made into a lye being boyled wi oyle was used to be made our ordinary sope; out of the said ashes also they extracted a sait called Sai Kais Sai Alkais, so much desired and used by Chimists: for the herbe being dryed and burnt in great quantities ther, doth melt, and runne into a lumpe of a blackish ash colour, and is called by diverse Soda, and of some Alumen Catinum, or peradventure Calinum, onely by the alteration of one letter and of the ashes of any ofthe herbes, but especially of the 3 former forts, beaten to powder and mixed with a certaine kind of fand, the guille men by the heate of fire, in their fornace being molten, doe make those fine Christall glasses serviceble to drinke in (but those other glasse bottles, &c. which serve to keepe Rosewater, and other distilled waters in are made of other things, as also that glasse which serveth for the Windowes of houses) and from this glasse, while it is in the furnace a boyling and refining, rifeth a kinde of fcumme, which they that tend the furnace, doedigently take of; and this is called Azungia vitri, in French Suin de werre; the falt of glaffe, and wee in English much thereafter Sandiver, and is indeed but the falt part of the ashes separated by the fire from the resolute molten substance, for it tafteth like salt, and will relent, grow moyst, and consume like salt, if it be not continuely kept dry as it is: Of the ashes of the Kali like-wise relented into a lye, and boyled with oyle of Olivestry Spaine, &c. ule to make a kind of hard fope towash with, the one fort comming from Spaine, &c. we call call fope, another from Venice, &c. white or Venice sope, but now it being for the most part spent in making of glass. there are found out other things sufficient, to make our ordinary sope, at a farre easier and cheaper rate. These is called of Lobel and Pena in their Adverfaria, Kali magnum Sedi medii folisis semine cochleato : Matihislu (w Cafter Durantes following him in all things) in describing this kind confoundeth it with the last, making him feeme but one. Camerarine nameth it Kali cochleatum major, and faith it is that Anthyllis falfa, that Iohannes Mig doth mention in these Epicaphicall verses.

> E cineris massa, salsaque Authylidis herba Formari slammis lucida vitra solent. Sic cinis ater eram, cineres nunc folvor in atros; Sed nitidum (ummo corpus babebo die.

Baubinus calleth it Kali majus cochleato scrimine. Casalpinus Salsole genus in borsis, and is generally called of mit in Italy where it groweth Isgaro: the second is usually called Kali album, 8c in French as Pena saith Blanchus, 18 distinction from the former: it is also called minist for the same cause, & is usually called in Italy where it growth Borda: it is very likely to be Anthyllis Chamepity smalls of Cordas, in his Annotations upon Diescribes, and likely also to be the Anthylloides of Thalism in his Harcynia splea, Bashinsus calleth it Kali minus villosius, the third out of Kali Egyptium with Profest Alpinas, because it is more proper to Egypt than to other plants. as he thinketh: Banbinus calleth it Kali Leipriacum felis valde longis hirfatis. The last is called of most with



The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 2.

Keli geniculatum, and of fome Salicornia, of Cordus in Observationum sylva, Anthyllis constant veluti tritici ora-Kali geniculation, allows, Salfole genus alind, it is called in English Glassewort and Saltwort of some; the people m, and of the Sea fide, call it Frogge graffe and Crab graffe. The Vertues.

All these forts of Kali have a clenting qualitie in them, without any manifest heate; the pouder of any of them, or the juyer which is much better, taken in drinke doth purge downewards flegmaticke, waterish and adust or or the juyer to provoke urine, and therefore are often used for the dropsie, to provoke urine, and to expell the dead birth. metanement the obstructions of the liver and of the spleene, and to consume the hardnesse thereof; they are formtimes mixed with those things, that are used as corrolives to consume proud or spongie superfluous flesh that tomours and virulent ulcers, but the after themselves are very sharpe and biting like a caustike, and the growers and the hereof is fo ftrong, that it will fetch off the skinne from the hands, or any other part of the body; and therefore if any use it to clense the skinne from spottes, freekles, morphew, or the like, they had neede to and unclose in the using of it, and apply it very sparingly, or delay it sufficiently, and so it may doe good. If the Sope that is made of the live of the ashes of these Katies or Saltworts, be spread upon a peece of thicke course browne paper cut into the forme of their shooe sole that are causually taken speechles, and bound to the soles of prowne paper will bring againe the speech and that within a little time after the applying thereof, if there be any hope of being reftored while they live this hath beene tried to be effectuall upon diverse persons: Sandiver worketh much to the same effect with Kali: it is used often being made into pouder either to be blowne into horses eyes, or being diffolved squirted into them, to take away any skinne that beginneth to grow there. and dimme the light : both of them likewise serve to drie up running fores and scabbes, tetters, ringwormes and the like, and to helpe the itch.

CHAP. LIX.

Anthyllis maritima. Sea Chickweede and sea ground Pine.



forcerides maketh mention of 2. forts of Anthyllis only the one with leaves like Lentilles, the other with leaves like unto Ajuga or ground Pine, unto each of these some have appropriated certaine herbes, and called them after those names, because they nearest resemble them; but it is judged an hard matter certainely to affirme any of them for the right : of the most likeliest of them, as I said before I shall speake in this Chapter, and referre these other forts that are not properly called Anthyllis, unto their proper places.

I. Anthyllis maritima incana. Hoary sea Chickweede. This [mail Anthrilie also hath diverse hoary branches, fet with many small whitish or hoary leaves by distances

I. Authyllis maritima incana. Hoary Sca Chickweede.

2. Anthyllis maritima lentifolia.
Sea Chickweede with Lentillike leaves.





about





about them, as small as any Chickweed almost, the slowers are white, and stand at the to ppes of the state after which come fmall feede.

2. Anthyllis maritima lentifolia. Sea Chickweed with Lentill like leaves. This Lentill leafed Anthylis, hath divertie flort crefted branches lying upon the ground, of a pale greene of lour, and not much above an hand breadth long, spreading forth diverte small branches, whereon are set may small winged whitish greene leaves, many together upon a stalke, somewhat like unto those of the lefter Lentill. fmall winged whittin greene leaves many together upon a traine, somewhat have unto those or the lener Dentile formewhat narrow: the flowers fland at the toppes of the flalkes and branches, like pointed flarres, of a yellow greene colour, after which come three fquare heads, like unto a Tishymad or Spurge, wherein is contained find

greene colour, after which come three iquate neads, like unito a 1 min man of span 50, which is also is falt in the tastes, but somewhat bitter and hot withall;

3. Antilysis after a bord ariorum. Sea ground Pine.

This Antilysis (which is referred unto the second Antilysis of Dioscorides, and that not without good substitution shall be a substitute of the second Antilysis of Dioscorides.) ment) hath divers hard hairy stalkes, without branches upon them, whereon doe grow many somewhat in and narrow leaves without order one above another, thicke bushing at the toppe, somewhat like unto those and narrow leaves without order one above eleges and hairy also, somewhat of a warming hot taste, and stone unpleasant savour: the flowers stand among the leaves upon the branches, like unto the flowers of Chamaphing. ground Pine, but of a purple reddish colour, after which come small grayish rough seede, somewhat long, for the most part in every huske: the roote is somewhat thicke and white. The Place:

The first groweth neare the sea in Narbone of France as Pena saith, as also in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine, as Clusius faith. The fecond hath beene found in the Iland of Portland in the West parts of this land by Lobel, and fet forth in his Adversaria: the last groweth about Mompelier, and was also found by Clusius in Potugall and Valentia.

They flower in July and August, and their seede is ripe in September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke ar 36 has; in Latine also Anthyllie, quasi storida dista videtur. There is much como versie among Writers, concerning these Anthyllides, imputing them to be some of Dioscorides, every one almost fetting forth some herbe or other, under the name of the one or other Anthyllis; supposing them to be the rich or at least wayes, to be referred for its likenesse unto them: Lobel and Pena set forth three forts, whereof the first two here mentioned are two of them. The first is called by Lobel and Pena, Anthyllis marina incana Alfaes. lio Narbonensium: of Mutthiolus and Angu: llara, it is set forth under the name of Paronychia altera of Dissente. and by Casalpinus called Centum grana: it is thought also by Anguillara to be the Gramen secundic Plinis, where he maketh mention in his 24. Booke, and 19. Chapter. The second is called by Lobel, Anthylia prior lentiful maritima Peplios effigie; by Durantes Anthyllis minima & is the Anthyllis Portlandie lentifolia Pene of Lugannia.

The last is called by those of Mompelier Iva Moschata, and is with them also accounted to be the Anthyllis alterid Dioscorides, Pena callethit Anthyllis Chamepityoides, Clusius Anthyllis altera, and saith it is very like unto Chame tys. Lugdunenfis saith it is called Anthyllis 2, herbariorum: Banhinus in his Pinax refuseth to name this among Anthyllides, but putteth it among his Chamepisyoides, and nameth that for Anthyllis Chamepispides fratescent, which Pena calleth Sedum marinum vermiculatum, doubting to call it Chamepitys major Dioscorido, but tather Chameter a vermiculata, Sedi efficie; for he himselfe missiketh to call it Authylio, saying it hath no likenesse this unto, in comparison of the other he calleth Anihyllis Chamepityoides, and called 104 Mosehata by those of Mompelier; but assuredly the Anthyllis astera Chamapity similis of Cordus, expressed in his annotations upon Da oscorides, and the Anthylloides minor of Thaliss are none of them frittescentes planta, which Baubiniss makehole all one with his Anthyllis Champtyoides fritescents, whereunto he referreth his Anthyllis, as I have shewedy. The Vertues.

The likenesse of these Sea Chickweedes unto the Anthyllis prior of Dioscorides, as also the falt taste persuada diverse, that they are not inferiour in qualitie unto that of Descorides; who faith that both his Anthyllian me very helpefull to the raines and bladder and to provoke trine, as alfo to mollifie the hardnesse of the matrix, and being used with oyle of Roses and milke, to heale up wounds in the body or flesh; and besides these properties he faith that his fecond Anthyllis, doth helpe the falling ficknesse being taken with Oxymel or honied viness, but Clustus faith he learned both of the Portugalls and Spaniards in Valentia, where he found it growing the they used it much and to every good purpose, to purge and clense the bloud, when it waxed foule; which she eth that most of the sea plants, whether saltish or not, have a clenting quality in them, and might be to good esta applied, if wifely confidered, and experience made of them.

CHAP. LX.

Chamapitys sive Iva Arthretica. Ground Pine or herbe Ivie.

Log Ioscorides setteth downe three sorts of Chamepitys, whose descriptions I will here expresse; that comparing them with those here set downe, you may see how fitly they doe agree unto them: the fath paring them with those here set downe, you may see how fitly they doe agree unto them: the management of the process seems of the process seems of a contrary opinion of the final House leeke, but much thinner or smaller, fatter also and hairy, many growing about the roote smelling like the Pine tree leaves, (so hath Matthiolus, but Lungdamens hath the Pitch tree, for it is generally held that Thin is Greeke signifies the Pitch tree, and Tables the Pine, although some are of the contrary opinion) the flowers small and yellow, or white, the roote is like that of Succory, the other is a kinde of Ajuga and hath very small branches of a cubit long crooked like an anchor; the reft is like the former, but hath a white flower and black seede, and smelleth also like the Pine tree (or Pitch tree as Lungdamensis) leaves: the third which is called the male which is a small herbe, having white hairy small leaves, the slake also rough and white, with yellow flowers; the seede groweth under the leaves, and smelleth also as the Pine so Pine so Pine see hot these are in flowers; the feede groweth under the leaves, and finelleth alfo as the Pine (or Pitch feaves) both thefe are in quality like the former but weaker.

1. Champitys villgari Common Ground Pine.

2. Chamapirys odoratior. The fever Ground Pine.





I. Chamapitys vulgaris. The ordinary or common Ground Pine. Our common Ground Pine groweth low, seldome rising above an handbreadth high, shooting forth diverse mall branches, set with slender small long narrow grayish or whitish leaves, somewhat hairy, and divided into three parts many times, many bushing together at a joint, and sometimes also some growing scatteredly upon the falkes, finelling formewhat ftrong like unto Roffen; the flowers are very fmall, and of a pale yellow colour growing from the joynes of the fratkes, all along among the leaves, after which come fmall long, and round takes the roote is small and wooddy perishing every yeare.

2. Chamberji'ji oderatior. The sweete Ground Pine.

This other Ground pine is also a small herbe, growing up with many hairy and hoary white slender branches, not above an hand breadth high, whereon are fet many small long leaves, yet shorter than the former, hairy also and hoary white not in tuffs or buffees, but growing by couples close together all along the stakes, cut in, or divided into some parts, of a strong but sweeter sent, by much than the former: at the toppes of the branches grow the slowers many together, of a pale yellowish white colour: the roote is somewhat long and slessly like the roote of Succory or Dandelion, with many fibres thereat, but smaller.

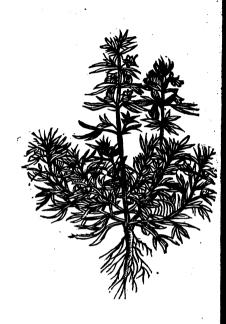
3. Chamapitys Austriaca Clusij, Clusius his Ground Pine of Austria. This kind of Ground Pine hath diverse fourer frong hairy stalkes, a foote long, with many joynts on them, whereat grow, two somewhat long and hard leaves, somewhat like unto the first but broader, greene and shining on the upper side, and somewhat hoary and full of veines on the underside, divided into three or foure parts, or former into more, formewhat hot in talke but not unpleasant, nor of any displeasing sent: from the joynts form form smaller branches, with the like leaves on them but lesser divided, and toward the toppes nothing at all but smooth, and long like unto Rosemary leaves; from the upper joynts and ends of the stalkes and branches. fland diverse gaping flowers, like unto Germander, of a deepe purple or violet colour, for the most part, but fometimes of a lively red colour, and sometimes of a bleaker blew, or skie colour, the lower leaves or chappes of the flowers being whitish, sported with reddish spots : after which come blacke shining somewhat long and cornered feede, foure for the most part enclosed in every of those rough huskes, wherein the flowers stood before the roote is composed of many blacke and hard strings, growing somewhat deepe in the ground, and springing a

4. Chamepitys adulterina seu Pseudo Chamepitys. Bastard Ground Pine. The batterd Ground Pine is a small low bushing herbe, very like unto the common kinde, having small hairy stakes, ict full of long hairy leaves all alongst them, parted into three long parts, of no fent almost, but an un-pleasant berby one rather, the flowers stand at the joynts with the leaves, at the toppes of the branches, very like unto thole of the common Ground Pine, but of a white colour, and fomewhat greater; the feede that follweth is grayish, greater than the common and rounder, foure for the most part contained in every huske : the roote is somewhat thicke and white and abideth the Winter,

The first is the most common in our land, yet nor growing in many other shires thereof then Kent, as farre as erer I could yet have or learne; but there it groweth in many places, from on this fide Dartford along to Southflere, Cobban and Rochester, and upon Chattam downe hard by the Beacon, and halfe a mile from Rochester in a field night a house called Selfey. The second is more rare to be found saith Pena, who onely saw it on the dry hills and 3. Chamapitys Auftriaca Clufij. Glufus his Auftrian Ground Pine.

4 Chamapirys adulterina fen Pfeudo Chamapirys.
Baftard Ground Pine.





and higher medowes of Savoy, but heard it grew also by Genua. The third Cluffur faith he found plentifully mile and a halfe from Vienna in Austria, and in other places there abouts. The last Cluston faith growethings unmanured places of Spaine. The Time.

They all flower and give their feede in the Sommer moneths.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke zaunanus, and in Latine also Chamepitys, quasi humipinus, vel picea as I said before itial led also in Latine Ajuga and Abiga, ab abietis odore, as Pena thinketh, but of the molt, ab abigenda partu & pun rando abortu : and as Pliny faith, Dicitur propeer abortus, & ab alijs Thus terra : fome allo, (as it is likely by Ecclipsis of Ajuga) call it Iva, and adde thereto Arthretics or rather Arthretics, because of the propertie one cing helpe to the gout and other joint aches: the first is generally in these dayes helde by the best to be thethin kind of Dioscorides, and not the first as Matthiolus and others make it: the second is Chamapitys prima Dissente of Pena, and called odoratior for the fents sake, and is the third fort both with Mathiolus and Dodoness. The third is remembred first by Clusius, from whom others call it Champings Austriaca, and carnies of Banking, and is most likely to be his Chamedrys Austriaca, mentioned in his Pinax, and described in his Profromme. The also Clusius calleth Pseudo Chamepitys and Lobel Camepitys adulterina: Dodonaus calleth it Champitys spuria, in putteth two figures thereof, whom Lugdunensis followeth therein : it is called in English Ground Pine, and Ground Jvie after the Latine word Iva: and field Cipreffe after the low Dutch name Vels Cypres; and forgets not after the Grmane name Vergifs mien nicht ; for which name Matthiolus findeth fault with Brafavois. whose Germane Apothecary so informed him; and saith it is called by the Germans Ie lenger, je lieber, that uthe longer the more lovely, which as Pena and Lobel faiy, is the more proper name of Dulcamara, the wool Nightshade; it is called of the Italians Chamepityo, and Iva; and of the Spaniards, Penilho and Iva artetica; d the French Iva Moschata and artetique: and of the Arabians Hamasiteos and Chamasithius. The Vertues.

The decoction of Ground Pine drunk, doth wonderfully prevaile against the strangury and stoppings of trine, or any inward paines rifing from those diseases of the reines and urine, and is specially good also for all oblimition of the liver and spleene, for it clenseth the grosse impure bloud, and expelleth that which is congealed, and good openeth the body, to which purpose they were wont in former times, to make pilles with the pouder thered and the pulpe of figges: it doth also mervelously helpe all the diseases of the mother, used inwardly or applied ourwardly, procuring the courses, expelling the dead child and afterbirth, yea it is so powerfull upon those the nine parts, that it is utterly forbidden to women with child, in that it will cause abortment or delivery before the time : It is as powerfull and effectuall also in all the paines and diseases of the joynts, as gouts, crampes, fies, sciatica and aches, either the decoction of the herbe in wine, taken inwardly or applied outwardly, or both or fometime together for which purposes the pilles that are made with the pouder of Ground Pine, and of Herfor formetime rogerners to which purposes the patterners that are that the pointer of Ground Pine, and of Her-dailyles, with Venice Turpentine are very effectually these pilles also are of a speciall good use for those that have the dropsie, to be continued for some time: the same also is an especiall good helpe for the jaundise, and also for bedropne, the any griping paines in the belly or joynts, or any other the inward parts ! it helpeth also all difeases those that have proceeding from cold and flegmaticke humors and distillations, as also for the falling sicknesse: it is of the orange of the poison of the Aconites of all forts, and other poisonfull herbes, as also against the fire an election removed the state of the firesing of the Scorpion, and all other venemous creatures; it is a good remedy for a cold cough especially in the besing of the scorpion, and all other venemous creatures; it is a good remedy for a cold cough especially in the beor that it bee nor growne inveterate ; it procureth also sweate if it bee anointed, saith Pliny, but applied like other sudorisicks, it is likely to bee more convenient: for all these purposes aforesaid the herbe being tunned up in new drinke, and drunke, is almost as effectuall, but farre more acceptable to weake or dainty being tuning And the diffilled water of the herbealfo hath the fame effect but more weakely; the conferve of florackes: the trace which Matthiolus much commendeth against the palsie: the greene herbe or the deco-the flowers doth the like, which Matthiolus much commendeth against the palsie: the greene herbe or the deco-tion thereof being applied, difforeth the hardnesse of the wemans bress, as also all other hard tumors in enon mercus any other part of the body : the greene herbe also applied, or the juyce thereof with some hony, doth not any cuter putride and ftinking, foule and malignant and virulent ulcers and fores of all forts, but healeth oney current part of fodereth up the lippes of greene wounds in any part also: Matthielus commendeth certaine pilles against the Pallie, which are made in this manner; Take faith he, of Ground Pine, Stachas, Betony and Rolemary flowers, of each one dram, of Turbith one dram and a halfe, of Agarick two drams, of Colocumbia and Roberts, of Ginger and Sal gemme of each ten graines, of Rubarbe one dram and a halfe, of Spiknard seaven names of the pouder called Hiera piera fimplex halfe an ounce, of diagridium one dram; let all these be made up mo a masse, according to art, with the juice of Ground Pine; (but I would and thinke it more convenient. I am more durable, that it be made up into a masse, with a Syrupe made of Hony or Sugar and the juice of the herbe,) for so they will not dry or wax hard so soone, of a dram whereof let nine pills bee made, and three of them taken by those that are paralitick, every night when they goe to bed; and this saith he will give a present and speedy helpe.

CHAP. LXI

Cochlearia. Spoonewort or Scurvigraffe.

TRIBE 2.

Lthough our English Scurvigrasse groweth plentifully in the fair marshes, in many places of our land, and might therefore be fer among the other marth plants, yet because I am to set downe the other forts, let it also take up place here for companies sake.

I. Cochlearia vulgaris. Common Scurvigrasse.
Our ordinary English Scurvigrasse hath many thicke fat leaves, more long them broad, and fometimes longer and narrower, fometimes also smooth on the edges, and other whiles a little

1. Cochlearia vulgarà. Common Scurvigraffe:



2. Cochlearia major rotundifolia five Batanorum. Dutch or Garden Scurvigraffe.



waved.

TRIBLE waved, for all these formes are to be seene, as also plaine smooth and pointed, & sometimes a little hollowed in waved, for all these formes are to be seems, as any plante into the property of the servery one franking by it is middle, and round pointed, or a rau green coour, or rouse what now among which rife finall flender stalke, be upon a long foote stalke, which is brownish or greenish also, from among which rife small slender stalke, be upon a long toote traine, which is showning or greening and leffer for the most part; at the tops whereof growning a few leaves thereon like the other, but longer and leffer for the most part; at the tops whereof growning a few leaves thereon like the other, but longer and leffer for the most part; ring a few leaves thereon the the other, but longer and tener for the first party and which becommen the middle; flanding about a greene head, which becommen the ny whitifh flowers, with yenow tineus in the minute; iterioring about a given which will be formewhat flat when it is ripe, very like unto forme of the kinds of Thinks or Treakle is veffell, which will be somewhat nat when it is ripe, very like unto some or the almost of a major or treakle he start, wherein is contained reddish seeds, talking somewhat hot: the roote is made of many white strings, white strings in the mode, wherein it chiefly delightesth; yet will it well abide in the more upland and on grounds, and tasteth a little brackish or saltiss even there, but nothing so much as where it hath the salt warm

2. Cochlearia major rotundifolia sive Batavorum. The great Dutch or Garden Scurvigrasse 2. Cochlearia major rotundifolia five Batavorum. The great Dutch or Garden Scurvigrafie.

This Dutch or Garden Scurvigrafie (which is most knowne and frequent in gardens) hath divers fress great and almost round leaves rising from the roote, nothing so thicke as the former, yet in some places, as in the strong dunged ground, very large, even twice so bigge as in others, nothing at all dented about the edge, with any sensible hollownesse, perceived in the middle, every one also standing upon a long societalities among these rise up divers long stender weake stalkes, higher then the former, and with more store of the property of the standard stalkes. white flowers, at the tops of them, which turne into smaller pods, and smaller brownish seeds then the former the roote is white, small and threddy: the tast of this is nothing falt at all, but hath an hot aromatical taste almost

3. Cochlearia minor rotundifolia. Small Dutch Scurvigrasse.
This small Scurvigrasse groweth like the last, with many small roundish leaves, sometimes a little crumples. the edges, not bigger then the nayle of ones litter finger, every one upon his owne foote stalke, which ables the winter if it be fowed before winter, or that it rife from it owne fowing; otherwife if it bee fowen in the the winter it it be lowed before winter, or that it the from it owne lowing; other when it becomes in the fpring, it should be forth diversiong stender stalkes lying on the ground a foote long or better, whereon gwinted like small round leaves, very thinly set up to the tops, whereon doe stand many small white slowers, like last, but much smaller, according to the proportion of the plant, with small seede answerable thereumo: the roote is very small consisting of a few Fibres, which perish as soone as it hath perfected the seede; and will force is very small consisting of a few Fibres, which perish as soone as it nam perfected the seede; and we firing up againe in the same place owhere it doth shed it selse; for doe what you can almost, if you will guide any ripe seede, there will be some shed before you can gather it.

4. Cochlearia minimary outstiffelia. The least Scurvigrasse.

The least Scurvigrasse is in all things like the last, but that it is much lesser, not growing above three or some

inches long, but lying upon the ground like Herniaria or Rupturewort; Baubinus in his Prodromus fetteth find another small one, as though it differed from this last, which therefore he calleth erette upright, wherein is the ed no other difference, and therefore I thinke may be the very same growing in another place.

The Place. The first groweth all along the Thames side, on both the Effex and Kentife shore, from Woolnich wherehi brackish Sea water is felt, round about the Seacoasts even to Dover, as also from Dover, round about the con to Portsmouth, and even to Briston where it is had in plenty: but I have not heard by any that it groweth on the Northern coasts at all: But the other with round leaves groweth in the marshes in Holland in Lincolnessire, as well as in the Low Countries Holland, as also in the other places of Lincolesbire, by the Sea side and thereabouts: It had been also found growing upon Ingleborough hill in Lancashire, assured me by a worthy Gentlewoman Mn. Thus been allo tound growing upon inguevorouge nut in Lancajore, assured me by a worting Gentiewoman Mariana in Tunstall, remembred in my former booke for many things, found growing in those parts by her mean, which were not knowne to be growing in England, and thereof shee sent me up some for a manifestation of the truth; I heare also that it groweth night unto a Castle in the Peake of Darbisoire, which is 30, miles dilar at the least from the Sea, and that the late Earle of Rutland, and divers other personages of good note, had one brought from thence for their owne use; it prospereth well in Gardens being sowen in some moist and call shadowed places, and yet it will endure the Sunne also : many in many upland countries of this land, doesno use to sow good quantities thereof, for their owne spending, or to make profit thereof to sell unto other : It fmaller forts have beene brought unto us from Denmarke, where they grow in an Iland called Almagria.

The Time. They all flower betimes even in Aprill oftentimes and in May, and give their ripe feede quickly after. The Names ..

It is thought that none of these were knowne unto any of the ancient Greeke or Latine writers, for although fome doe imagine it to be the Britannica that Pliny maketh mention of in his 25. and 3. Chapter, wherever Cafar Germanicus his Souldiers were cured of the difease that raigned amongst them, called by the Physician Stomacce and Sceleterbe, in plaine English the Scurvey; (which is a disease incident and more frequent those that are at Sea, then that live upon the land, but yet many have it that never went thither, or ever sawing sea,) which Pliny describeth to have a blackish lease somewhat long and a blacke roote, &c. which it is my likely he taketh from Diofcorides his Britannica, whom Galen also followeth, faying it hath leaves like a will Docke, but hairy, and a small roote : Gefner also taketh it to be Britannica, yet assuredly this our Cochlesia, a you may well perceive by comparing them cannot be Britannica; it is so called from the forme of a spoone, being round as well as hollow; we call them most commonly Scurvigrasse, and not spoonewort after the Latin name. to diftinguish them, call the one English, the other Dutch Scurvigrasse: Lacuna tooke the round leafed kindule Telephium: the Germans call it Lesselmans, the Low countreymen Lepeternie, and the French L'berte as

The Vertnes. The English Scurvigraffe is more used for the falt taste it beareth which doth somewhat open and clense, but the Dutch Scurvigraffe is of better effect, and chiefely used, if it may be had by those that have the Scurvie, esperally also to purge and denie the blood, the liver and the spleene; for all which diseases it is of singular good effect, by taking the juyce in the pring, every morning falting in a cap of drinke; the decoction is good for the fast purpose, and the herbe tanked up in new drinke, either by it selfe, or with other things, for it openeth other sign and evacuateth cold clammie and flegmaticke humors, both from the liver the feate of blood, and the sions and the live of blood, and the five ling and hardnesse thereof, and thereby bringing to the body a species, waiting and the residual to the body a more lively colour: the juyce also helpeth all soule ulcers and fores in the mouth, if it be often gargled theremore were adulted outwardly doth clenfe the skinne from spots, markes or scarres that happen therein: the conwith, much of the leaves thereof I meane the round leafed kind, is a fine delicate medecine for weake and tender homekes, and worketh to the fame effect, although a little flowly.

CHAP. LXII.

Fumaria. Fumiterrie.

Here are diverse kinds of Fumicerrie, as they shall be declared by and by: but there are accounted askindes thereof, the Fumaria bulbofa, or Radix Cava, whereof I have fet torth all the forts in my former booke: I will therefore here only give you some figures of them without further descriptions: per of each of these kindes we have received from Canada, one which shall bee set forth accor-1. Fumaria vulcarit. Common Fumiterric.

Our common Fumiterry is a tender Jappy hearbe, fending forth from one fquare flender weake stalke, and lea-Our commune of the control of the co winting result forwers, as it were in a long toke, one above another, made like little birdes, of a reddift pur-ple colors with whitifu bellies: after which come final round huskes, contening small blackish seeds: the corubense roote is yellow small and not very long, still of juyce while it is greene, but quickely perishing with the ripe seed: alba. In the cornefields of Cornwall this beareth white flowers.

2. Fumaria minor five tenuifolia. Fine leafed Fumiterrie. This small Fumiterrie groweth not to high but more upright than the former, with slender square stalkes, whole lower leaves are very like unto those of the former Fumiterry, & of the fame colour but smaller, but those that grow above upon the stalke, are smaller and siner cut in, and the higher the smaller and smaller, the highest even as small as Fennell leaves: the flowers grow in the same manner that the other doe, but rather more store together, of a deeper reddish purple mixed with white and yellow, the seede and roote is small and white, but like the former: this is not altogether so bitter, but more sharpe than the other.

3. Fumaria major Cretica. Candie Fumiterry.

This Candy Furniterry groweth with crooked bowing square stalkes, like the common, and of the same

1. 2. Funaria vulgaris & tenuifolia.
Common and fine leafed Fumiterrie.

4. Fumaria lutea montana, Yellow Fumiterrie,





height,

Fummia tetifolia alba. Climing Fumiterry.

Radix Cava : u garis. Hollow roote.



7. Fumaria tuberofa flore viridi. 7. Radia Cava viridi flore. rooted Furniterry with greene flowers.





beight, the leaves are as finely cut in and divided as the last, and of the fame colour, but fomewhat harder, and not for the dame and fappie: the flowers at the toppes of the branches, are like the other for forme; but of a white colour, marked with brownish spots: the seede and rootes differ not from the former.

colour, mainter of the Fumeria Intermediate. Yellow Fumiterrie.

The yellow Fumiterry groweth like the other Fumiterries, about a foote high, with many leaves like unto the common Fumiterry, or like unto those of the Fumeria bulbofa, or Radix Cava, the hollow roote, but smaller & of the same belowish greene colour with them: the flowers are yellow and in some places white, and grow at the pranches like the other, in forms of little birdes as Markhish. South for the same and grow at of the ismediewilli give in cooking in forms of little birdes as Matthiolus fetteth it forth, both by his dethe toppes of the Lobel and Lugdenens say they are there fashion, like unto the Chelidowium miriss or scription and figure, but Lobel and Lugdenens say they are there fashion, like unto the Chelidowium miriss or feription and ugue, out to both of them give the figures of Matthiolus, with the flowers of Common Furniterry fmall Puewort, and not flarre fashion like the Pilewort: after the flowers are past come small hornes of like linds birds, and not flarre fashion like the Pilewort: like lines onto. The Chelidonium majar, or Radix cava, but leffer, wherein is contreyned small whitish greene long pods, like unto the Chelidonium majar, or Radix cava, but leffer, wherein is contreyned small whitish greene long pous, and somewhat flattish seede: the roote is composed of many white long strings, and thicke fibres and round, and white long strings, and thicke fibres bushing thicke together, which perisheth not as the former, but abideth many yeares; shooting forth new stalkes, the old ones alwayes perishing.

The stalke hereof riseth to be about a foote high, the leaves are in forme and colour like the ordinary or the lat but larger enduring greene all the winter: the flowers grow spike fashion on the toppe of the stalke formed likethose of the Hollowroote, whose bellies are blush and mouthes gold or paler yellow: the seede is conteined in gooked long pods, being round, flattish and yellowish: the roote is thicke and fibrous, the whole plant is more biner than the ordinary, and therefore more effectuall.

6. Fumaria alba latifolia. Climing Fumiterie.

The climing Fumiterrieriseth up with small sender stalkes, not able to sustaine themselves, but catching hold by certaine small tendrels, it sendeth forth at the ends of the smaller branches, on any thing that standeth nigh untoit, whereby it climeth upon the hedges or other hearbes, it sendeth forth diverse stalkes of small leaves, set to it, whereby it contents of divided on the edges at all, of a blewish greene colour, very like unto a formitteny; at the toppes likewise of the small branches come forth many small whitish flowers, tipt with Funnterry: at the copy of the former, but made like small long hollow huskes or Bell slowers, ending in five small points: after which come small seedeen closed in small broad huskes or pods: the roote is small and long growing downe deepe into the ground, and abideth the winter, shooting forth new branches, for the old perish every yeare.

7. Fumaria tubero/a flore viridi. Bulbous Fumiterry with a greene flower.

This hath diverse greene stalkes, with such like leaves thereon as the small Ho'low roote hath, but somewhat larger and greener: at the toppes of the stalkes fand finall greenish flowers at severall places with diverse small greene leaves set under them the roote is two or three times bigger than the roote of the finall Capnes fabacea radice, but yellow like unto it, and the stalkes with leaves and flowers, perishing as quickely as the others.

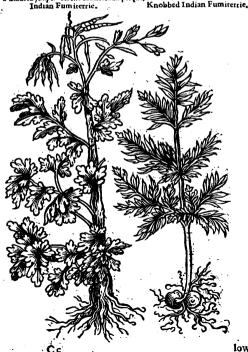
8. Fumaria tuberofa Americana. Knobbed Indian Fumiterry

This kinde of Furniterrie hath two fmall round folide rootes like testicles, with diverse small fibres thereat, from betweene which rifeth up a falke of fundry winged leaves, two fet toge-the at a joynt, variously divided, and so smally that they almost refemble Juniper leaves, of a blewish greene colour, the flowers have fundry colours in them, but supposed of some to be but white, it is almost without either fent or

The Place.

The first groweth as well in the corne fields, almost every where, as in gardens also, and that with white flowers in Cornwall in their corne fields. The second groweth in the helds of Smine in many places, as also in the fields and Vineyards about Mompelier, and in other places also. The third groweth in Candy from whence Clufiu faith he had the feede. The fourth growchoine intine that the seede. The routing row-eth on the hils in Applies and Calabria, in the Kingdome of Naples and some other places in Italy and in Illyria also. The fift growth in Virginia and the backe parts thereof called Ca-nada. The first by the hedge sides, and among bushes, in some places of Braban, in the lower Countries and above Exercise and Monage line. Countries, and about Frontignana, and Mompelier in France, it is found about Naples with a yel-

5. Fumaria femper virens Americana filiquofa. 8. Et Bulbofa Americana.



low

low flower, as it is reported : the seaventh is found likewise in the woods of Germany : and the last in Annie or the West Indies.

The Time.

They all flower early even in May for the most part yet the yellow flowreth much later, as many times notes till August, and their seede ripeneth shortly after.

The Names,

It is called in Greeke zizvos and zizvos. Capnos and Capnion, quasi sumus, eo quod succus occulis into lachrimationem monet sicut sumus, & claritateme corum essicit, in Latine Funnaria & Funnum Terre; of the Arabians Scheiteregi; of the Italians Funneture and Funnsstone Spaniards, Palonima, of the Find Fumoterre, of the Germans, Erdrauch and Danben Kropf as Tragus faith, and of the Dutch Grifting Fumoterre, of the German, Ermanna and London or Capnor Fumaria of Lobel. The second is cild Funaria minor, or tenuifolia, to distinguish it from the other. The third is remembred by Custime by the lange in the title, and it may be also the Syriaca of Camerarius. The fourth is called Fumaria Coridalis of Matthials and of some as he saith Split; of Gesner and Tabermontanus Funaria montana of Lobel Funaria lutea montan who taketh it also to be Chelidonium capnitis of Atius, of Camerarius and Anguillara Corydalis, of Celd. pinus Split vulgo, and Split Illirica or Sclavonica herba of others. The fifth hath its name in the title, and reckoned a kind of the fourth. The fixt is called Capnes of Lobel, who faith it is also called of some Spiral buni; of Dodonesse it is thought to be the first Capnos Plinij, which hee faith was called in his time peter gallinaci, and faith also that some called it Corydalis, and Splith; and the common fort Corydalism, hee called it also Fumaria altera, and Capnos phragmites, as Gesner doth also: but divers of the best moderne Herberth doc rather thinke that the Radix Cava, is the Capnos prior Plinij then this; Camerarius Fumaria Clematics, and Baubinus Fumaria claviculis donata, and is his fixt Fumaria, and yet is the same with his second, if there beam greater and a lesser as some doe set it downe The seventh is the Radix Cava viridi flore of Lobel, which although Baubinus thought it to be referred to the Radix Cava as a fort thereof, yet the roote sheweth it to belong up the Capnos fubacea radice, and so both his description and the title which afterward he amended do declare. The Arabians call it Schehiterig, and Sabeteregi. The Italians Fumoterra; the Spaniards Palamilha; the French Fun, terre; the Germanes Erdtrauch and Katzenkernel; the Dutch Erdtrook and Duynekervel.

The Vertues. By the bitternesse of common Fumiterry, (it is by diverse of the best moderne Writers held to be hot and we cold, as diverse others from the Arabians have set downe) and sharpenesse joyned therewith, it doth openal clense, and by the drienesse doth strengthen and binde after the clensing. The juyce or syrupe made thereof, a the decossion made in wheye by it selte, with some other purging or opening herbes and rootes, to cause it worke the better, it selfe being but weake, is very effectuall for the liver and spleene, opening the obstruction and clarifying the bloud from faltish cholericke and adust humors, which is the cause of the lepry, scabbes, mo ters, and itches, and other fuch like breakings out in the skinne, and after the purging doth strengthen all the is-ward parts, not leaving any evill qualitie behind it, and therefore is reckoned a most fate remedy against all the diseases that rise from those humors, or from obstructions that are the cause of cholericke and putride season the same is good also for the jaundise, and spendeth it by the urine, which it procureth in abundance as Finds faith. The juyce thereof faith Tragus and the pouder of the roote of Ejula prepared in equall proportion, the is a dramme, provoketh vomiting where there is cause, being taken in warme water and cureth the dropker because it is somewhat windie it is good to use aniseede and tennellseede with it the pouder of the dried bath given for some time together, hash cured a melancholy person as Brasavola saith, but the seede is strongelia operation for all the purposes as forefaid. The distilled water of the herbe is much used also, and thought to can good effect in all the former diseases; and beside, as Tragus saith, conduceth much against the Plague or Pelilence, being taken with good Treakle, which it driveth forth by sweate: the same water also with a little war. and hony of Roses, helpeth all the fores in the mouth and throate, being gargled often therewish: the juye dropped into the eyes cleareth the sight; and taketh away the rednes and other defects in them, although it po cure some paine for the present, and bringeth forth water or teares : Dioscorides saith that it hindereth any field fpringing of the haires on the eye liddes, if after they be pulled away the eye browes be anointed with the juye that hath Gun Arabeck dissolved in it; the juyce of Fumicerry and of Docks mingled with vinegar, and theps. ces gently washed or wet therewith, cureth all fores of scabbes, itches, wheales, pimples or pushes that nie in the faceor hands, or in any other part of the skinne of the body. The lesser or fine leased Fumitterry, stallo the climing Fumiterry worke to the same purposes but more weakely: the yellow Fumiterry is also essential in most of the diteates aforesaid, and besides that it provoketh urine abundantly; it is very effectual for the cholickeraken greene or dry in wine for many dayes. Those Fumiteries with hollow and firme rootes are each of them effectuall, both against poison and thepestilence being made into poider and drunke, and afterwardte party laid to sweate : the same also provoketh urine and helpeth the jaundise; the seede being bruised and drunk helpeth fluxes and laskes: the rootes are also fingular good to heale and drie up putrid and running ulcers.

CHAP LXIII.

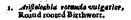
Aristolochia: Birthwort.

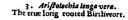
Lthough divers doe thinke that none of the Ariffolochia's or Birthworts, doe purge or open the belly at all, yet because Mesus the great Arabian Physician, numbreth it among his purging plants, and Dodoness doth in the same manner: I thinke it not amisse to doe so likewise. Of these Birthwork, Dissection and Gales have onely made three fores, which are the round, the long, and the running Birthworts. Pliny hath added a fourth, which he calleth Pifesochia, or Polyrrhizes, of all which

there are some differences observed in these latter dayes, which shall be declared in this Chapter. I. Aristolochia rotunda unigatior. The more ordinary round rooted Birthwort.

This round rooted Birthwort, sendeth forth diverse long trayling square stalkes, sometimes halfe a yeard long

or better, not able to ftand upright, but lie or leane downe to the ground, with few or no branches iffuing from or better, not are the branch of the beautiful greene leaves full of veines, franching at diffances without order one benem, but with the cher, every one upon ashort footstalk; at every joynt with the leaves, from the middle of these stalks upo you die other, every one upon amore rooticalistatevery joyne with the leaves, from the middle of these stalks upawards to the top, commeth forth one long hollow slower apecce, smaller at the bottome, broader at the top, with along peece or slippet as it were, at one side of the top, bending downe, both of them of a deadlish yellow or somewhat brownish colour, and somewhat blackish purple on the inside: (this slower Dioscorides compareth to a cap or hood, which as it should seeme was their fashion in his time) after the flowers are past come in their places, small hood, when so it is the second in their places, imall round and formewhat long fruite of diverte fifes, forme as bigge as a Wallnut without the fitell, forme as bigge as it is with the outward greene fitell, and some leffer than both, which when it is ripe openeth into three parts, the wing the feede lying in order within it, separated by certaine skinnes somewhat stat and round: the roote is mberous, banched out diversity, of a darke or swart colour on the outside, and more yellow within.









5. Arifeolochia Clematitu. The running rooted Birthwort.



2. Aristolochia rotunda altera. Another round rooted Birthwort.

This other Birthwort is like the former for the manner of growing, but the stalkes are more and shorter, the leaves are fomewhat greater, and have each alonger foote stalke; the flowers are of a pale or whitish purples the outfide, and browne on the infide, with a few haires fet therein, fearle to be differented as is usuall to all the forts: the fruite is somewhat longer and peare fashion, more pointed at the end: the seede is flat, somewhat lesse and red: the roote is like the other, but a little yellower.

3. Aristolochia longa vera. The true long rooted Birthwort.

The long rooted Birthwort is so like unto the round, that it is very hard for one not throughly exercised the knowledge of both to diftinguish them: the chiefe differences be these, the stalke is shorter, the leaves fmaller, harder and paler, the flowers are more whitish and greenish, but like in forme, the fruite is somewhere long like a peare, formewbar like the other, or last round rooted Birthwort, but not so much pointed a the feet differeth not, but the roote hereof is long and not round or tuberous like the other, as bigge as a mans wreft form. times or bigger, but most usually lesse, of halfe a foote or a foote in length fometimes.

4. Arifolochia longa Hispanica. The Spanish long Birthwort.
This Spanish kinde differeth very little from the last recited long rooted Birthwort, for in the flower and rooted is the onely difference to be observed; the flower in this is somewhat more purple, both the flippet or eare, and the innerfide of the toppe of the flower; the roote likewise is shorter for the most part, and blunter at the lower end, or nothing fo much pointed.

S. Aristolochia Clematitis. The running rooted Birthwort.

The running rooted Birthwort, groweth with longer, stronger and rounder stalkes than the former, even three or foure foote long, branched oftentimes like the long rooted kind, whereon grow much larger and broader leaves, and of a paler greene colour, then any of the other: at the joynts with the leaves come forth the flower, as the other forts doe, but whereas none of them bring above one flower at a joynt, this bringeth three or form like unto the reft for forme, but of a pale greene colour like the long : the fruite hereof likewise is greater the any of the other, as the feede is likewife: the roote hereof hath a stronger sweete sent than any of the far. mer, and is smaller, of the bignesse of the bigness of Asparagus, many growing from one head and running very farre under ground, and springing up againe in many places, of as induring a nature are Couch grasse almost, for if never so little a peece, be left in the ground as broken off from the rest, that is take up, it will shoote forth leaves, and there grow againe, so that oftentimes it becommeth no lesse a plague ma ground, than a couch, or any other such like running or creeping herbe. 6. Aristolochia Clematitis Betica. Spanish Climing Birthwort.

The Spanish climing Birthwort, hath diverse small long twining branches, spreading into many other small ones, running upon small trees and hedge bushes, winding themselves very much about them, like unto the greatest and hedge bushes, winding themselves very much about them, like unto the greatest and hedge bushes, winding themselves very much about them.

ter Bindweedes, or like unto Hoppes, and often overno-7. Pistolochia unigatior. ping them, whereon doe grow feverall leaves, upon The bushie rooted Birthwort. like unto the Scammony of Mompelier, or unto the other Birthworts, but sharper pointed, smooth and greened the upperfide, and of a whitish purple underneath; the flowers stand fingly at the joynt, as the former forude, and not as the last, having the longest footestalke of any of the same forme, but of a sad or darke purple color, and hairy on the inside; the fruite is as great as the last, and so is the seede, but openeth it selfe, at the bottom, contrary to all the former forts: the roote runnething the ground like the rough Bindweede, whereuntoit is very like, of a pale whitish colour on the outside, and of the bignesse of the last, of nothing so strong a sent sit, and of no unpleasant, but of a sharpe and an astringent

8. Pilislocuia Cretica femper virens.





7. Pifolochia vulgatior. The buffly rooted Birthworte.
The buffly rooted Birthwort hath many flender long branched stalkes, a shore long or more, straked and cree fed as sooth the long and the round, whereon grow at distances as in the former, diverse round leaves, maller. ned as is word as it were about the long, whereunto it is most like, but a little waved as it were about the edges : the rougher, and are very like them, but in some very darke, and in others of a greenish yellow colour: the struite is flowers and one what long; and round at the end or point, like unto the fruite of the first round kinde but smaller, which opprett it selfe also as the last before doth at the bottome next unto the stalke, and shewing such like feede within but smaller: the rootes are many, and small bigger than bullrushes for the most part, shooting from one head with many small sibres thereto, of a yellowish colour as all the rest are: this looset the leaves in winter as all the former doe.

8. Pistolochia Creticasemper virens. Ever greene bushie rooetd Birthwort of Candre The ever greene bushie rooted Birthwort of Candye, sendeth forth many very slender flexible and trayling cornered stalkes, branching into diverse other smaller, about a foote long or better, and of a sad greene colour, whereon are fet round leaves long pointed, full of veines, but leffer than the former, and of a fad greene colour, fo abiding all the winter; the flowers are like unto those of the long kinde, standing upon long footestalkes, of a very fad red colour on the outfide and yellowish within: the fruite and seede is smaller than in any other; the rootes likewise are like the last but smaller, and smelling somewhat sweet.

The Place. The three first more ordinary kindes grow as well in Narbone and Provence in France, about Mompelier in the fields and vineyards, especially the running kinde, that it maketh their wine, where it is frequent, to taste thereof as also in Spaine and Italy: the other three that are like unto them, Clusius faith he found in Spaine in diverse place; and Honorius Bellius faith in Candye alfo, in his first Epistle to Clusius, and Petrus Bellowins in his first book of observations and 17 chap, doth also. The seaventh groweth in the stony Ollive yards of Provence and Spaines and the last in Candye. The Time.

These doe not flower with us untill the middle or end of luly, and their fruit doth hardly ripen before the winter, yet in the warmer countries they flower and feede early: fome of thefe doe flower much later with us. if with all the care we can use unto them, we can preserve them in the winter, as both the forts of long rooted and bully rooted kinds, for the other are more hardy.

The Names. It is called in Greek dessupply a quasi dessu ros horaises, i. e. optima puerperis, but not pragnantibus as Pling hath it. it is good to helpe women that are ready to be delivered, and that are delivered, and not those that are with child, not ready to be delivered, for in such it may cause abortment, or delivery before the time: In former times, when ignorance had hid in a cloud all forts of learning and knowledge, from all our Christian world, many falscherbes were obtruded for the right, and in those errours many lived and dyed : but the industry of this later age, hath fearthed out, found and detected many, and among others this of Ariffolochia; many taking the Rad x Cava major to be it, and the minor to be the Piftolochia of Pliny, but all now by the fight and knowledge of the true, are afhamed that any fuch errour should at any time creepe in among wife men: There is also some controversic among the later authors, which should be the Aristolochia Clematitic of Dioscorides; the Apothecaties of Half in and before Matthiolus his time, uled this roote of Aristolochia Clematitis in stead of the true long Birthwort, not knowing either the true long or that this their longa was Diofcorides his Clematitis: Lonicerus and others found out this errour, wrote against it, and shewed that is was not the long one of Dioscorides, but his Clematitis; but Masthiolus contesteth against them with many words, both for it, and because they found fault with the text in Dioscorides, who faith that Aristolochia Clematicis hath slender branches, somewhat round leaves like unto Houseleeke, and the flowers of Rue: The Greeke word is ant on unity aizoon or sempervivum parvum and they thought it should be rather dower unepot afarum parvum, because the Aristolochia Clematicin hath round leaves like Afarum : but Matthiolus in shewing that the words are the same that Oribasius hath also who wrote the same that Diescorides did, as also that Serapio and Avicen have the same words, and that therefore the text is uncorrupted, would thereupon conclude, that the Aristolochia longa, then used in the Apothecaries shops, could not bee Dioscorides his Clematitis, and the rather, becanfe the flowers of his Clematitis are like Rue, which those of their Aristologhia long a are nothing like, againe he saith the rootes are small, longer then the other; and have a thicke barke that covereth them, but the longe Ariftologhia of the shops hath a thinne rinde as all know, that have feene it: yet Matthiolus is forced to grant, that the Ariftolochia longa, that was used in the Apothecaries shops, was not the same Aristolochia longa, that Dioscorides maketh mention of, how then could be not perceive it to be his Clematitis, when he had fet forth both the long and the round, and knew that the Arifolechia longa of the thops, was like unto the other two forts, but differing in rootes onely from them; but faith, he thinketh it might be the Piftalothia of Plint, or a species of that kind of long, whereof no mention was made by the antient writers yet how far from like inood these words of Matthiolia are, let others, judges but assuredly the text of Dioscorides, and so likewise of those that have followed him, cannot be exempt from blemish, or elle neither we,neither any before us have or know Dioscorides his Ariftolochia Clematitis : for he in describing the three forts of Arifolochia, maketh the two former to agree in leafe, flower and fruit, and to differ onely in the roote, whereunto all doe agree, but in declaring the Clemento, he fetter downe the leafe and flower, to be farre differing, but sheweth nor what fruit it bearets, yet maketh it agree with the other two in properties, although lefte forcible : but feeing there is another herbe knowne to be fo like the other two Arifolochias, and to differ in nothing from them, so much as in the robte, which is sweete, small and longer then any of the other, as Discorder maketh his Clematitis to bee, and the very name Clematitis answerable to the plant, what thould let us be the right and indeede it is so accounted of all hold a dayes without doubt or queltion not with flanding the text of the legislate; as also than their driftelessia larger of former times, according to Lonicerus judgement; and thou Monkey, that commented upon Moluses; is Diologicaler his Chinatita. Another doubt there is likewise riten of late dayes, what Ariftolochia was ment by Andromachus senior, that he appointed to be put into his Theriaca; for his elegiacky exists maketh no distinction; and because Orden doch thew in Itematorum

7. Piffelt

TRIBE. alimentoru that Andromachus junior, Adromachus senior his son, in setting downe his fathers Theriaca in proseded explaine divers things, that were doubtfull in his verse, as for the Mel Georgium he expressed it Mel Airing. for Centaurium without difference either of greater of leffer, he fetteth downe the leffer, and for Arifidation which was left indefinite, he setteth downe lepte tennis, the small. Now here lyeth the doubt, what Arifus which was left indefinite, in testitude which this lepte tennis: Matthiolis seemeth to answer this doubt, in the tha Andromachus and Gates mount means, by this ing that they would not meane any other Ariftolochia, then the Clematicis, because they mention but three form and this Clematitis is the smallest roote of the other, and that the tennin Ariffoliochia, is not the Long of Disso and this Clemann is the imalicatione of the chicknesse of a singer; when as of the true Long none are found a rider, whose rootes he saith were of the thicknesse of a singer; finall unlesse they be very young rootes, nor yet any other different kind from the Clematics, as divers the thinke : and yet Galen in lib. 6. simp, med. in setting downe the properties of all the three sorts of Ariffolicia. thinke; and yet yaten in to. o. prop. mos. in tetting downs the properties and to all purposes more effectuall then both the other : the Long he faith is nothing fo fubrill, or of fo thin parts, but is more hot and clenting; and of the the other the Long ne tath is nothing to mothin, or or to thin parts, and therefore is more used in sweeten in smell then the other two, and therefore is more used in sweeten the other two, and therefore is more used in sweeten the other two. ments then otherwise, and is more weake for medicines, or the cure of any disease; why therefore the Che titis should be taken for Andromachus Treacle with our Apothecaries I doe somewhat admire, seeing Gales for that the other are more effectuall for all purpoles: The feverall appellations of authors of these Arifoletis, are not fo divers that they neede any long repetition, for they all as it were agree together, the variation being fo small, that it is not worthy the reciting; onely I will shew you how Baubinses in his Pinax doth distinguishing them severally differing from the titles I give them; the first here set forth, be calleth Ariffolochia rounds for ex purpura nigro: the fecond he calleth Arifolochia rounda flore ex albo purpura ficene : the third hee ciles Aristolochia longa vera: the fourth Aristolochia longa Hispanica: the fift Aristolochia Clematitis rella: the firstolochia Clematitis rella: the firstolochia Clematitis (and is Aristolochia Polyrrhizos of la Personna Ciemanno ser pens : the seavening or special The Arabians call it Zaranna Massocra and Zaravel the bel and Pliny) the last he calleth Pistolochia Cretica. The Arabians call it Zaranna Massocra and Zaravel the Italians Arifologia: the Spaniards Aftronomia, the French Sarafine and Fozerne, the Germans Ofterlucy and Holtwortz ; the Dutchmen Ofterlucye and Sarafinernide.

The Vertues. Galen, lib, 6, simpl, med, as I shewed you before sheweth the severall properties of these Aristolocbia's, the roote faith he of Aristolochia is of most use for medicines, being bitter and somewhat sharpe, the round is the most fubrill of them all, and of more effect for all diseases; that which is called Clematic is sweeter in sent the the other two, and therefore those that make sweete ointments, doe use it in their ointments, but it is of less force and vertue in the curing of any difease; the Long hath less tenuity of parts in it, then the round, but ye is not without efficacy, for it hath a clensing and heating power therein, yet it clenseth and digester hessens the round, but healeth no lesse, yea peradventure more, and therefore the long is of more use, for those the have neede of a meane clenfing in the tuberous swellings of the flesh, and in fomentations of the mother, by where there is neede of a stronger extenuating faculty, there theround is of more use and therefore the road Birthwort, doth more helpe to cure those greeses and diseases, that rise from the obstruction or aboundance, and groffenesse of raw and windy humors: it draweth forth thornes, and splinters, &c. out of the sless, it health all putrefactions, it clenfeth and maketh found foule and filthy Vicers, it clenfeth the gums, and the teeth, and maketh them white; it is profitable for those that are troubled with the shortnesse of breath, with the hickory, with the Falling ficknesse, or with the Gout, if it be drunke with water, (or wine rather) as also for those the are bursten or are troubled with Crampes or Convulsions, or shrinkings of the sinewes and veines, and isago fitable as any other medicine what foever : and thus farre are the words of Galen, in the place before recied: Mesues, Paulus Agineta and Atim do shew the purging qualitie therein, which Dioscorides and Galm eing knew not (as in Rubarbe) or past it over in silence, who saith, that the roote either of the round or running Birth. wort, doth purge downeward flegmaticke and cholericke humors also : it clemeth the lunges and the parisofte breaft, from the toughnesse and rottennesse of humors; whereof a plaine demonstration is, that it helpethtose that are flegmaticke or shortwinded very much; if it be taken inwardly or applyed outwardly to the pan, it mightily draweth downe womens courses, expelleth the dead child and afterbirth, and in the paines of delivery hath very good effect to cause the more speedy case and delivery, and to cleare the parts, of what is accessary the roots in pouder taken with Mirrhe & Pepper in wine, is used also for the same purposes, it resisteth poylog of all forts, the long refilteth the venome of Serpens, and other living creatures, the round refilteth all other forms, poyfon: but Pliny inverteth this order: the roote of the round being taken in water, helpethythose that are but fed by falls, blowes, &cc. as also the paines of the sides; the running Birthwort helpeth the falling downs of the mother, being eyther applyed in peffarie or in fume, and the place bathed with the decocition; it is faid that the vers in Spaine doe use the rootes of the Spanish running Birthwort with notesse good success, then they does rootes of Sarsaparilla, to all the uses whereunto the Sarsa seitneth: the distilled water of the greene herber what tis in flower is profitable for all the diseases aforestaid, and in especiall preserveth from the Plague, and in especial good remedy for the winde collicke; the Pistosethia or bushy rooted Birthwort, is commended by Plague for all the aforesaid womens diseases, to be as effectuall as the other, and that it is very profitably applied those that are troubled with Convulsions and Crampes, or those that have beene bruised by stroakes of the those that are troubled with Convulsions and Crampes, or those that have beene bruised by strokes or falls if it be drunke with water, the seede worketh more strongly i the roote of the round Birthwore helpesh to draw forth broken bones, or any other hurtfull thing lying in the fields of the roote bet applyed and bond thereto: the pouder of the dryed roote is of singular good nieth all earling; or running, soule and rorten. Vien, as also that are hollow and Fishlons, by clenting and silling them in p, or runsing the field to grow soundly sipportally or Fishlaes, if a little Hony, and the roote of Iris or the Flowerdelases between within it is helden also railly for Fishlaes, if a little Hony, and the roote of Iris or the Flowerdelases between which it is helden also thinne rheume from the head; and it is an usual laying, there without Birthwore no Chimpion can perform any great cure: the long Birthwore is used as the round in most of those differes either inward or one ward, and some also doe hold that the Clemanics or running kind is no besset the former in Companied and the concerning it. Plus in his 25. Booke and B. Chap. Saith that the fiftermen in Companied all the roote of the round Birthwort the yeaunns of the earth; and thus having bruised is and miness it with

Line and Chalke, and call it into the Sea, all the Fishes within a great way the col would with incredible de-Line and Chainer and preferred upon the taking thereof become as dead, whereby they might early heraken but Lonicerus moteth it as an errour in Pliny, who referreth that quality to the roote of Aristolochia which hould be attributed to Cyclamen, which he faith is called by the Greekes 123voooch aid eft, pifcium venenution because it killeth them.

CHAP. LXIIII.

Mercuralis, Mercurie.

New Mer the titles of Mercuries I must comprehend also the Phyllon of Theophrassus and Dioscorides, for that they are out of doubt congeners of the same kindred : they are in face and forme the one so like the other s and with them I thinke it not amisse to remember in this place also, the Mercurialis street is altera of Trague, called by Lobel, Noli me tangere: for although Banbinus place it with the Balfamina, yet others reckon it with the Mercuries.

1. Mercurialis vulgaris mas & famina. French Mercury, the male and female. I comprehend as you fee, both the male and the female Mercury under one description, because as all do agree. they both rife from the feede of the one as Hempe doth, and they both are so like, that but for the flowers and feede that shew their difference, they could not bee diltinguished the one from the other it riseth up with a four greene stalke full of joynts, two soote high or thereabouts, with two leaves at every joynt, and bran-ching like wife from both sides of the stalkes, set with fresh greene leaves, somewhat broad and long like unto the leaves of Pellitory of the wall, but lesser and much about the bignesse of the leaves of Bassill, finely dented about the edges towards the tops of the stalkes and branches, at every joynt come forth, in that which is called anounce and the state of the st ferround about with small greene huskes, which are the slowers made like small branches of grapes, which give no seeds that ever I could finde, but abide in that manner a great while upon the stalkes without shedding: the roote is composed of many small Fibres, which perisheth every yeare, at the first approach of winter, and partich it esterwards, even of it owne fowing, for where it is once suffered to fow it selfer the ground will never want it afterwards, even of both forts, for I yet never faw it grow in any place, where either of them was

2. Mercurialis sylvestris Cynocrambe dicta vulgaris. The ordinary wilde Mercury or Dogs Mercury. This Dog Mercury is likewise distinguished into male and semale, and rifeth up with many statkes, slenderer and lower then Mercury, and without any branches at all upon them; the male is fet with two leaves at every

joynt somewhat greater then the female, but more pointed, and full of veines, and somewhat harder also in handling, of a darker greene colour, and leffer fnipt or dented about the edges at the joynts, with the leaves come forth longer stalkes then in the former, with two hairy round feedes upon them, twife as bigge as those of the former Mercury : the talte hereof is herbie; and the smell somewhat strong and virulent : the female of this kind hath much harder leaves, and stand upon longer footestalkes, and the stalkes also are longer; from the joynts come such like long or rather longer spikes, of greenish flowers as are in the former female Mercury, with many small threds in them, which give no feede, no more then the other Mercury : the rootes of them both are many, and full of small Fibres, which runne under ground, and mat themselves very much, not perifhing as the former Mercuries doe, but abiding the winter, and shoote forth new branches every yeare, for the old dye downe to the ground.

3. Conocrambe legitima Dioscoridis Bauhino. The true

Dogs Mercury by Banbinus. The true Dogges Mercury is atender small and sappie herbe, and rifeth up like unto the ordinary Mercury, with a round greene crefted stalker about a foore high fet with many joynts, branching forth from every joint; whereat commeth forth at the first two final leaves, and somewhat round like unto Chickweede, after which two other fpring forth from the fame joynt, which are mitch larger and broader, and from the fame place also afterwards come divers other maller leaves then the first, and this proportion is holders, not at one joynt alone, but at every one thorough the whole plants from the lowest joynt almost of the stalke and branches, up to the top, where come forth under or four small whitish greene slowers, with many threds in the midit of them, which turne into small hard round feede, like unto those of Mercury but somewhat leffer, greene at the first, but of a blackish ashcolour when they are ripe : the roote is white long and fibrons



1. Mercunalle mas & femina.

The ordinary wilde or Dogs Mercury.



hy um marificum & feminificum. Childes Mercury male, and female.



3. Cynocrambe legitima Dioscoriais Banhina. The true Dogs Merettry by Banhina.

TRIBE



9 Mercurialis fylveftris Noli me tangere dilla foe Perficari : filiquofa. Wilde Mercury called Quicke in hand.



4. Bbyllum marificum & faminificum. Childing Mercury male and female.

Childing Mercury also is divided into two kindes, as the former Mercuries are, whereunto it is so like in all the parts thereof, that many have beene of opinion, that it is but plaine Mercury, growing in a hotter Counthe parts that they a branched fquare stalke (I give you one description for them both, as I did in the former, although ry: It natural manufactures and branches, in the male lower and more upright; in the female higher others give talk in the joynts fland alwayes two foft woolly leaves, fomewhat narrower and longer, than in and more difficult and for the feldome about the edges, of an acide and faltish taste: at the joynts in the male the former, and the joynts in the male come forth (hortfalkes, bearing two small round seedes together at the toppe, like unto the male Mercury, come forth thornal colour forms from the male Mercury, (for it doth not give any flowers) which are of an ash colour before they are perfect ripe, but then they turne to be more blew; in the female the stalkes are longer, and beare many small pale mossie flowers, which seldome be more new; which when it doth it is small and round like the other, sometimes two and sometimes more growing together: the roote is white, hard and wooddy; of the bignesse and length of a singer, perishing evegrowing together: the former from it owne feede, in the naturall places: this hath a stronger fent and taste, than any of the former Mercuries to Dioscorides his description of this Phyllum is inverted, for unto the male he giveth spiked or bushie heads, and unto the female seedes like poppie: but as hee saith himselfe Cratevas was giveth finetto or bother control of the sound for the sound of the owne knowledge.

5. Mercurialis structure notione tangere diffa five Persicaria siliquosa. Wilde Mercurie

called Quicke in hand.

This kinde of wilde Mercury (which for the varietie of the forme hath beene diversely named of writers) rifeth up with a round joynted stalke, two soote high sometimes, branching from thence in many places, whereat continually flandeth but one leafe upon a very flender rough foote stalke, most like unto those of French Mercury but longer pointed, and somewhat smaller at the stalke, not so finely, but as it were grossely indented about the edges, being thinner, fofter, and of blewifh greene colour; from every joynt with the leafe from the middle unwards, and at the toppes of the branches also commeth forth one long browne foote stalke, as small and fine as any haire, bearing one flower thereon, and fometime two or three, fomewhat close together, hanging downewards, composed of fixe leaves a peece, formewhat like unto those of the Hollow roote, but greater) of a faire gold yellow colour, Baubinum faith it is found also of a paler colour: two of them that stand like winges at the fides, are larger than the other two that stand under them, which are small and round, the lowest is longer than the other two small ones, and broade at the end: the uppermost endeth in a short crooked home or heele behinde : the bottome on the infide is whiter than the reft, which have fometimes fome red spots in them; after these flowers are past, there come up in their places, small long joynted pods, hanging downewards, striped as it were all the length of them, wherein is conteined small long and somewhat flat seede, of a duskie colour, which it were all the length of them, wherein is contenied imail long and iomewhat hat leede, of a duskie colour, which is so hardly gathered, in regard that even before it be thorough ripe, if it be but very lightly handled, the pods will breake, and twine themselves a little, as the pods of some certaine pulses will doe, and the seed will leape forth, yea for the most part, the very shaking of the branchea by the winde, causeith the pods to breake open, and shed their seede on the ground, where the ripest may best be gathered if they be taken in time: the roote is blackish and threddie, perishing every yeare; the taste hereof is small and waterish, as Columns saith in the greene hearbe as my felfe can testifie, and little otherwise in the dryed, and which gave him no offence nor me alfo, either in the tasting or handling, but whether there were any further danger in taking a greater quantity, becanse Lobel saith it was venemous, was I doubt but onely an heare-say by tradition, yet neither he nor I would make any further experience therein.

The two first Mercuries are found wilde in diverse places of our owne Country, as very plentifully by a village called Brookeland in Rumney Marish in Kent; the other called Dogge Mercury is found in sundry places of Acri alfo, and elsewhere, the semale kinde is more seldome found than the male: the true Dogges Mercury is not found wild with us, neither the childs or childing Mercuries, but grow about Mompelier in France, and in Spaine and Italy: the last groweth in the shadowie woods of Italy, France, and Germany: it hath beene found likewise by the shadie woods sides, of the mountaines and their vallyes in Wales, by an industrious Gentleman, and Herbarist, Mr. George Bowles; and will abide in our Gardens, every yeare sowing it selfe being set in a shadowie place.

The Time. They all flourish in the Sommer Moneths, and therein give their feede; but the Childs Mercury flowreth fo late with us, that it hardly beareth ripe seede. The quicke in hand flowreth and presently after seedeth, in his naturall place about the middle and end of August, but in gardens in lune and luly.

French Mercurie is called in Greeke Antologie Linosoftin & iquoi Birmor icua nou, Mercuris herba & megartor Parthenium; in Latine Mercurialis, because as Pliny saith it was found by Mercury: Dogges Mercury is called ania & uveraguen. Cynes and Cynocrambe which is Canina Brassica, but because it hath no agreement with any Cabbage (unlesse you would say it were meate, or a Cabbage for a dogge) others have called it in Latine Mer-curialist (anina, propter ignobilitatem, others Mercurialist sylvestris: The childs or childing Mercury is called in Greek ounds & inasounder Phyllum & Eleophyllum quass Oleofolium. Theophrass us in his ninch booke and 19. chap. saith that they called one herbe Phyllum Arrhenogonou, and another Thelygonou Mariparia, & Faminarum, Which diverse doe thinke is but the former French Mercury, because he saith they have leaves like Bassill, whereunto the French and not the Childs or childing Mercury is most like, and the rather for that Dioferrides appropriateth to his Mercuries those effects of bearing male and female children, that the Phythum of Theophraftus and Dioscorides hath. The French Mercury is generally of all writers almost, called Mercurialis mas & femina; Cordus upon Dioscorides thinketh them to be the Phyllum Arrbenogonon, and Thelygonon of Theophrasius; and Banhinus calleth them Mercurialis resticulate & spicate: the Italians call it Mercurialis testiculate & spicate: the Italians call it Mercurialis testiculate & spicate: the Italians call it Mercurialis testiculate & spicate: riale: the French Mercuriale & Fignolie; the Germanes Bengelkrant, and the Dutch men Bingelcruyte & Mercurial. The second is called Mercurialis fylushris by Trugus, Lonicorus, Cordus & Thalius & Cynocrambe by Macibiolus, Fuchsius, Dodonaus, Camerarius and Lobel, who in one figure represente the both the male and semantical fields. 208

Divisio prima. The first Division.

TRIBE 2 Columna calleth it Mercurialis Canina, and Bauhings Mercurialis montana testiculata & spicata, neither of the both thinking it worthy of the name of Cynocrambe, for that they knew it was not answerable to Dioferia both thinking it worthy of the make it a Mercury, whereof there is male and female, for if it had beene lobe would have remembred it, but he putteth it indefinitely not naming either male or female : The third is called Would naverememore it, out its pure and description thereof in his Mathiolas, Cynerambe vera Dissented and Pona in his description of Mont Baldus, Cynocrambe legitima Belli. Cesalpinm tooke it to be an Alfine, and Poss in his description of the state of the fourth is generally taken of all to be the Phyllam of Digital, and Theophrastiu. Baubinus calleth it Phyllum testiculatum and spicatum, as he did the former Mercurica; and Theophrastus. Banhinus calletin it e nyumin septementum and specium, as he call the former mercuries: The last is called of Trague Observarials sploestin altera, in his Chapter of Mercury, but purteth the figure thereof a the chapter of Esula; of Lonicerus Tishymalus sploesting of Camerarius, Taben, and Gester, he me tangere, who also called it Milium Caprearum. It is also called Perficaria ssliguos of Camerarius, Tables, and the chapter of Columbia of Called Perficaria ssliguos of Columbia. me tangere, who also calleen it waterim caprentum. It is also called a especial juignoja of concernins, Thelin, Lugdinensis and Lobel; of Dodoneus Impatiens berba, of Cefaipinus Catanance altera, of Columna Balfamite altera and of Lugdinensis (hrysea; Banhinus calleth it Balfamina lutea, five Noti me tangere. I have called it Noting and of Linguisters (miller of Mercuries, and given it an English name, proper for it as I take it has

The Vertues. The decoction of the leaves of Mercurie, or the juyce thereof taken in broth or drinke, and with alittle & gar put to it, to make it the more pleasant, purgeth chollericke and waterish humors: Hippocrates commende gar put to it, to make it the more postating properties of the Physicians of our dayes, I thinke ever put in practife, it wonderfully for womens diseases, which none of the Physicians of our dayes, I thinke ever put in practife, it it wonderfully for womens uncates, which home of the raylitians of our dayes, a thinke ever put in practic, in he applyed it to the fecret parts to eafe the paines of the mother, and used both the decoction of it to prome womens courses, and to expell the afterbirth, and the fomentation or bathing for the same causes; he allogn the decoction thereof with Myrrhe or pepper, or used to apply the leaves outwardly against the strangury, we the diseases of the reines and bladder; he used it also for fore and watering eyes, and for the deaseness we paines in the eares, by dropping the juyce thereof into them, and bathing them afterwards in white wine; it decoction thereof made with water and a cocke chicken, is a most fafe medicine to be taken against the hoth of agues : it also clenseth the breast and lungs of flegme troubling them, but it doth a little offend the stomath of agues: It also element the breatt and lungs or negme troubing them, but it dorn a little oftend the itomach, the juyce or diffilled water thereof, caft or finified up into the nostrils, purgeth the head and eyes of causing and rheumes, that diffill downe from the braines into the nost and eyes, as also sometimes into the eares: Some infe to drinke two or three ounces of the distilled water with a little Sugar put to it, in a morning falling, open the body, and to purge it of grosse viscous and melancholicke humours; as also mixing it with Mayden taken from Rose bushes, and Manna dissolved therein, for the same purpose, which thereupon some call the domanna, which purgeth choller also; It is wonderfull (if it be not fabulous) that the ancient writers, Dissolvent des, Theophrastus and others doe relate, that if women use these herbes either inwardly or outwardly, for the dayes together after conception, and that their courses be past, they shall bring forth male or female children according to that kinde of herbe that they use: Masthiolus saith that the seede of both the kindes of Mora, that is both male and female, boyled with wormewood and drunke, cureth the yellow I aundife, in a molifedie and merveilous manner: the leaves themselves or the juyce of them rubbed upon wartes or bound an them for a certaine time, doth take them cleane away: the juyce mingled with fome Vinegar, helpethallming feabs, tetters, ringwormes and the itch; Galen faith that who so will apply it outwardly in manner of a puli, to any swellings or inflammations, shall finde it to have a digesting quality, that is, it will diffest and spendible to any avenings or innaminations, than independent of have a suggesting quanty, that is, it will ungert and appending mours, that was the cause of the swelling, and alay the inflammations proceeding thereupon, it is frequently at to very good effect given in glisters, to evacuate the belly from those humors that be offensive therein, and we keth as well after that manner, as if so much Sene had beene put into the decoction. The common Dogges Me. cury is seldome used, but may serve in the same manner, and to the same purpose that the other is putto, for purging waterish and melancholicke humors. The childes Mercury, although no other hath written of any preging qualitie in it, yet the forme thereof so like unto Mercury, and the faltish acide taste, should demonstrate in my particular than the faltish acide taste, should demonstrate in my particular than the faltish acide taste, should demonstrate in my particular than the faltish acide taste, should demonstrate in my particular than the faltish acide taste, should be something that the faltish acide taste acide t ging quantie in the total configuration and Disserting sand the lattin actor talled nonlined committation opinion an irritating quality: Theophraft w and Disserting have onely mentioned the childing quality, for women to be are either males or females, that use this herbe, according as is before sayd of French Mercury. The Meline Lonicerus and Tragus, have put it under the names of Tubymales, as neerest partaking of their name, which caused Lobel and Pena to say, it was venemous and deadly, and yet say it wanteth not his prayle for our effects, but shew not what they are: Camerarius in horse saith some doe apply the distilled water of theheate upon the places pained with the goute, with good successe.

CHAP. LXV.

Malva. Mallowes.

Here are three kinds of Mallowes, one with whole leaves, but little incided or cut in on the edges, called Here are three kinds of Mallowes, one with whole leaves, but little mented of the information of the reges, name (Maloa); an other more deepely jagged or tit called Aleea, the third more foft in handling called the analog of each of these divisions the varieties shall be reckoned together by themselves, that sould thea. Of each of these three divisions the varieties shall be reckoned together by themselves, that soud kinde may be separated. Some of each of these kindes I have set forth in my former Booke, whose defect or this characteristic to be here repeated, and those are Malva Hispanica store same ample: The Spanish shall mallow, Alcea vulgaris store carnes, Vervaine Mallow with blush flowers. Alcea perceptina store Vesscaria, Vessi Mallow, or good night at noone. Alcea sentent pentaphylica, cinque soile Mallow. Sabdarista sen Alcea Amicana. Thorny Mallow. Bania sen Alcea Experisa. The Mallow of Egypt. Althea sentent sentent sentent shallow of the sentent sent that are next at hand I will infert here: those which remaine to be intreated of I shall remember in this Chaput.

1. Malva vulgaris flore purpures. The common Mallow with purplish flowers. The common Mallow hath many large foft greene roundish leaves, yet somewhat cornered and dented about the edges, standing upon long foote stalkes, next the ground, from among which rise up, diverse round greene flakes growing in time to be three or foure foote high, especially in good grounds, and to be more hard and almost wordy, especially at the bottome, divided into many branches, towards the tops and with many lesser leaves,

and more divided upwards; where it bringeth forth many flowers, standing in soft huskes, which flowers twine themselves, at their first shooting forth before they open themselves into fine large, broad pointed leaves. of a fine delayed purplish red colour, with many stripes or veines running thorough every leafe, of a deeper colour, which maketh the flower seems very beautifull: after which come round flat cases, with many blackists feeds, fet in order, round about in them: the roote is long and white, growing downe deepe into the ground, tough and somewhat wooddy.

2. Malva vulgaris flore albo. Common Mallow with white flowers.

This Mallow groweth like the former, both for leaves and height of stalkes, the cheefest difference consisteth in the flowers, which are not fully fo large as the former, and are of a pure white colour, without any ftripe of veine, of any other colour running thorough them, the feede and rootes are also a like. 3. Malva Sylvestris minor. Small wilde Mallow.

This small Mallow lyeth with his branches upon the ground, having many smaller and rounder leaves, not cut in or very seldome, and lesse dented on the edges than the common: the slowers hereof are very small and white: the feede and rootes are like the common.

The mountains Mallow, hath his lower leaves as large as the common wilde Mallow but longer, with forme round divisions or cuts therein, but nor deepe, somewhat like unto an Ivye leafe : the stalke groweth not so great and high as the common, with smaller seaves thereon, upwards somewhat rounder and lesse: the slowers are like the common, and so is both seede and roote.

The Sommer Mallow hath foft round greene leaves, without divisions, yet dented about the edges, somewhat paler underneath; the stalke riseth up to but halfe a yard high, bearing smaller leaves, and a little divided somewhat like those of Marsh Mallowes : the flowers are of a paler purplish colour then the common and lesser, the bottome of whose leaves are of a deeper colour, standing upon longer foote stalkes, and not so many together, the seeds small, and so is the roote, and perisheth with the first cold or frost that commeth; but sometimes if the Sommer be kindly, it giveth his ripe feede, before any frosty nights doe come.

Malva Arborea Tree Mallow.

The met Mallow groweth with us to be a great tall tree more likely than an herbe, having his stemme some what wooddy, and oftentimes fo great in compasse that no man can graspe it round with both his liands, the

Males unigeria es cripis folijs. Ordinary and French Mallowes.

Malya Hispanica flore carnet ample. Spanish blush Mallowes.





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TRIBE 2.

5. Malva trimestris sive Æstiva. Summer Mallow. Malva Rojes fimplex. Single Hollifloches.



Malva Rojea multiplex.
Double Hollihockes.





3. Malva refea erborea Indica fumpliei co dupliei fon. The Indian tree Hollihocke with fingle and double flows



leaves are twife as great and large, as any common Mallow, and as foft and woolly in handling as the Marsh Mallow but not to white or woolly, yet often somewhat crumpled about the edges this flowerth not the first yeare of the foringing up without, but in the second Sommer, if the sharpe Winter hath not rotted his stalke in the first year (not then being gray en to his ful strength) being more tender than afterwards; it spreadeth some branches, with leaves on them, but similar anioning which stand faire great and large deepe purple slowers, with stripes and veings in them like the common Mallow; after which rise such like round cases, with blackish seede in them, but larger according to the proportion of the plant, but seldome commeth to maturity in our countrie: the roote and stake perish shally with us, after it hath abiden two years at the most with its; whereas in the warner and natural place, it abide the diverse wearing and growesh to be as high and great as many prees.

This tree Mallow of our dwine countrie, is very like the former tree Mallow, having a wooddy stemme, as

This tree Millow of our owne countrie, is very like the former tree Mallow, having a wooddy fremme, as great as a man arme; of a tuffet or hoary colour; whereon grow foft whitifh woolly leaves, almhft as large as the other, and as smooth as velvet; the flowers hereof are large, and of a whitifh or delayed purple colour, like in forme unto a wild Millow flowers, but somewhat large, yet not so great as the former; the roote is white, great and woodly, with diverse long strings annexed unto it.

If I flould Bapilfa, Firmini-like of a mole hill make a mountaine in the description hereof, I might be held over tedious, how soeve he by his elegant Latine stile, may passe with greater delight to his reader, both in his ample narration and fabulotis concertation betweene Art and Nature, in that he giveth a greatfull Vehiculum to case the long Journey: but this large volume will not admit such spaces relations; and therefore I will abreviate his long discourse, with as briefe a description as the subject will permit, and referre those to the author that list to reade all at large. In a small rime (that is in two or three yeares in a warine country) this rifets up to be like a pretty great shrubbe or small tree, whose stemme of trunke being somewhat white andwooddy, sive or sixe inches thicke covered with a smooth whitish barke whose lower branches being pruined the upper boughes spread into a round compasse, whereon are set diverse broad rough leaves somewhat like to Vince leaves out into several partitions and nicked about the edges; of a faire greene colour on the upper side and grayish underseath, on thicke, long and rough reddish soot stakes, sometimes but one, and often two or three area jourt, which doe abide the Winter without falling away; at the toppes of the branches come forth the flowers standing in greene huskes divided at the toppes into five parts: in some of these plants the slowers will be surely shown on the state of the same state of the same day, yet many times not in two or three dayes abiding in the middle of the showers share share have a while blowen open they change more blush and on the fading deeper, these changes are often sent sounds and the same day, yet many times not in two or three dayes abiding in the middle of the showers share share had some day, yet many times not in two or three dayes abiding in the middle of the showers share share manded to be taken out of one seed eversell: the roote is long, white and woody diversly spread under grounds with some small long round and

Divisio secunda. The second Division.

1. Alcea vulgaris sive Malva Verbenaca. Fine cut of Vervaine Mallow.

The lower leaves of this Vervaine Mallow are foft and greene, fomewhat like unto the wild common Mallow leaves, but leffer and more cut in on the edges, befides the denting, but those that grow up higher upon the falke, (whose barke may be broken into threds like hempe, and is sometimes as high as the ordinary wild kinde is) are more cut in and divided, somewhat like unto Vervaine: the flowers hereof are of a paler purple colour than the common mallow, but in most not so much divided into several leaves, and laid so open, but abiding more close, or lesse spread, and without those stripes oftentimes, being smooth and somewhat shining the seede and seede vessels are like the common Mallow, the roote also is long tough and white, but somewhat more wooddy within.

This Vervainte Mallow that beareth white flowers, doth somewhat differ in leaves from the former, for that they are more finely cut in on the edges, then it is; in the flower consistent a chiefe difference also, which is white, yet tending alittle to a blush: the seedes and rootes differ not.

3. Alcea minor. Small Vervaine Mallow.

There is a leffer kinde of the Vervaine Mallow, never growing so great or high, but alwayes abiding lower, like as the small Mallow doth; the leaves hereoff, are more divided and cut in on the edges, and most usually into five parts, and deepely dented also: the flowers are purple like the ordinary Vervaine Mallow, but lesser, and that maketh the difference.

The small hairy Mallow, hath many very low and hoary stalkes, not above a soote high, divided into lesser branches, set with diverse small hoary hairy leaves, cut into three or more divisions: at the tops of the stalkes and branches, grow diverse large purple slowers, like unto the sirft, but every one standing in a hairy buske, almost prickly, after which comments black seeds, contained in those hairy busks, that bore the flowers, but more closely inclosed in them: the roote is of a pale browne colour, about the length of an hand, with small sibres hanging at it.

One fort of Egyptian Mallow I have, as I said, in the beginning of this Chapter set forth already, but this different from that in these particulars, both stalke and seaves are all hairy over: the seaves are parted into seven or eight parts or corners; the flower is sharper pointed, more yellow, and as sweete as Muske, and so is the blacke seed also, but more near unito Civet, which is like unto the seedes of Mirtle berries, but greater: the roote is great and sibrous; the whole plant is full of slimic juyce, and of an herby taste.

Divise

Fine cut or Veryaine Mallow







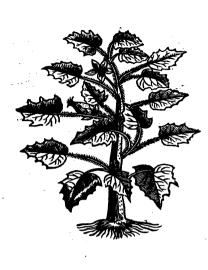




Alcce Ægyptis volgeris. The ordinary Egyptian Mallow.

S. Alcea Avoris molchara Abelmarch diffa The Egyptian Muske Mallow.





Divisio tertia. The third Division.

1. Althan vulgaris. Common marsh Mallowes.

The Theater of Plants.

Our common marth Mallowes hath divers foft hoary white stalkes, rising to be three of soure foote high; spreading forth many branches, the leaves whereof are soft and hoary, or woolly, somewhat lesser then Mallow leaves, but longer pointed cut for the most part into some sew divisions, but not deepe: the slowers are many but smaller then those of the Mallow, and white or tending to a blush colour, after which come such like round cases, and seede as is in the Mallow: the rootes are many and long, shooting from one head, of the bignesse of a thumber singer, very plant rough and bending like Licoris, of a whitish yellow colour on the outside, and more white within, full of a slimie viscous juice, which being layd in water, will so thicken it, as if it were

2. Althea Pannonica. Marsh Mallow of Hungarie.

This Hungarian Marth Mallow differethroot in rootes, stalkes or feede from the former, but onely in leaves? that they are somewhat harder in handling and in the slowers which are much larger and greater then those of Vervaine Mallow, and of a purple colour for the most part : yet there is some that beare white slowers as large is the former, and some that have not so large flowers as they, yet larger then those of the common kind.

This Mallow shooteth forth about May sundry round greenish foft branched stalkes, like the former marshe Mallow, befor with divers foft greene leaves, and gray underneath, resembling the other but longer pointed : at the tops of the stalkes and branches stand severall white slowers, made of five large leaves a peece, somewhat like a Hollihock with a tuft of white threds, compassing a middle pointell, issuing out of a greene button or huske, which is as it were ribbed and broad at the bottome, narrowing to the toppe before the flower blow, without any fent like the Hollihocke: all the stalkes die downe every yeare to the ground, the roote is thicke white and fielhy abiding fafe in the earth all the winter.

4. Althe semper virens Bryonie folio. Ever greene marsh Mallowes.

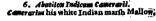
This evergreene marsh Mallowe, harh many faire large whitish greene leaves, somewhat thicke, full of veines and rough or hairy, but whitish or hoary underneath, cut in or divided into five parts usually, somewhat like a Bryonic leafe: the stalkes are hoary white and round, rising to be two or thee foote high, having such like large leaves upon them, and smaller also among them, standing all of them upon long footestalkes: the flowers are like unto those of the Mallowes, and much about the same colour, consisting of five broad pointed leaves, having many red threds in the middle : after which come flat leafed heads, such as other Mallowes have, wherein is conteined fuch like small seede : the rootes are dispersed into severall parts under ground, and dye not, but retains some of the leaves upon them all the winter, although the stalkes dye downe and perish to the ground.

I. Althee vulgaris.
Ordinary marth Mallowe

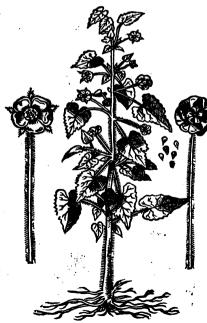
3. Althou roses peregrina.
The strates marth Mallow Rose.



5. Althan luten five Abutilon Avicenne putatum.







7. Alibes palufris Cytini flore.

Althea frutex. Shrubbie marth Mallow,



5. Althea lutea five Abutilan Aviceme putatum. Yellow marth Mallow.

Theyellow Mallow or marth Mallow rifeth up with one fost woolly greene round stalke for the most part, and fedome with more divided oftentimes even from the bottome into divers branches at every joynt stand severall large round leaves as foft as velvet, pointed at the ends, and dented about the edges, hanging downe at the end of long stalkes, which stand forth right; the flowers stand simply but one at a joynt with the lease, which is small and yellow, composed of five small pointed leaves, standing in a small greene huske, which being past, there fuccede loft greene pods or feede vessels, turning blacke when they are ripe, composed of many small hornes or poss, set together like unto an head or seede vessell of Fraxinella, in every one whereof is conteyned small

or pods, let together like unto an head or seede vesses or Fraxinessa, in every one whereor is conteyned amais blackeroundish seede: the roote is not great nor long, but with divers fibres at it, and perisheth every yeare.

6. Abution Indicum Camerary. Cameraryis; his white Indian marsh Mallow.

This Indian marsh Mallow rifeth up with an upright straight hairystake, shooting from the joynes in divers places small branches, whereat likewise are fet such like soft round and pointed leaves, as are in the last hanging downwards for the most part, at the end of long stalkes which are somewhat hairie also: the flowers stand in the fame manner that the other doe, but are somewhat larger, and of a white colour, and yellow at the bottome, with divers threds in the middle : the roote is full of small fibres, and perisheth every yeare, in the like

7. Althea palustris Cytins flore. Red flowred marsh Mallow.

The red flowred marsh Mallow sendeth forth many soft leaves, somewhat like unto those of the ordinary marsh Mallow, but not so soft or whitish, but of a pale greene colour on the upper side, and whiter underneath longer allows, out not to tort or within, out or a paie greene colour on the upper nice, and winter underneath longer allo and dented somewhat deeper about the edges, standing upon long societalkes, among which rife up divers round greene stalkes, three or source foote high, bearing the like leaves on them at severall distances; from the joynts of the leaves towards the tops of the stalkes, and at the tops of them likewise come forth the flowers, confiling of five leaves longer and narrower then in other Mallowes, not broad but pointed at the ends, of a deepe reddish purple colour, tending to an orenge, and sometimes paler or more delayed, and in some plants of a white colour, with divers threds standing in the middle, about a small greene head, which in time becommeth the feede veffel, growing like the cod or feede veffel of the Birthwort, of a fad brownish colour on the outfide, parting into five divisions, wherein lye small brownish feede: the roote is long, white and tough, somewhat like a marsh Mallow, but nothing so great, or Muccilaginous, that is slymie.

8. Althea arborescens Provincialis. Tree marsh Mallow of France,

This tree marth Mallow is very like unto the Shrubbe Mallow, fet forth in my former booke, but yet is not the same, differing in some not able points from it: for although the stemmes thereof are more wooddy then the former tree Mallow, yet are they not altogether so hard and woody as the shrub Mallow, but groweth much higher, even to a mans height sometimes, having many whitish hoarie leaves in the naturall places, but of a whitish greene growing in our climate and not hoary at all, somewhat rough broad and round, and not fo long pointed as the Shrubbe Mallow, yet cut in into fome divisions, and dented at the edges; at the toppes of

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the stemmes and likewife from the fides growe many flowers like unto those of the marsh Mallowes, but of as deepe a colour almost as the wilde mallow, yet smaller then those of the shrub mallow, after which come fuch like flat huskes and feede as the other mallowes give: the roote is great and wooddy, spreading many branches under ground, abiding long, and sometimes holding the stalkes, with the leaves upon them all the winter, the tops being cut off, yet fometimes also if the winter be over sharpe or it bee not planted or remouved into a warme place, or defended from the extremitie thereof, they will perish downe to the ground, but the next yeare fresh ones will arise agains from the roote.

9. Althea fruite of Cretica. Shrub marsh Mallow of Candy.

The Shrub marsh mallow of Candy, in the second yeare after it is sowen rifeth up with divers wooddy grove stalkes, covered over with much downe, or woollinesse, three or foure foote high, whereon grow hoary large leaves, cut into corners, and dented about the edges, ending in a point the flowers grow at the tops of the stalkes, made of five leaves like mallowes and broad at the points, but of a fine delayed red colour, tending m a blufh. having a ftile or pointell in the middle, compassed about with whitish threds, which flowers are nothing so great as the former, being not much bigger then the flowers of the ordinary marsh mailow, also which come fuch like round cases and seede as they give : the roote is long, tough and white like the common marsh mallow, but more wooddy, and endureth divers yeares, shooting forth new branches in the spring. The Place.

In the first division common Mallowes are knowne to grow every where a but that with a white flower in more rare growing not in very many places, but in Kent in diverse places, as at Afford and at Thrapfine in Norhamptoushire, e.c. and in diverse other places; the third is found under hedges and walls in many places; the fourth is offiner found upon hils: the fift in Spaine; the first tree Mallow groweth neare Venice, all along the Tirrhene shore, and on the African shore also in which places it abidest many years: Our owne Country we Mallow, groweth in an Island called Dinnie, three miles from Kinge Roads, and five miles from Briffen, and so about the Cottages neare Hurst Castle, over against the Ile of Wight. The eight was first brought from Japa I meane the feede, unto Rome or fome parts of Italy where it was fowne; whole tigened feede afterwards wa communicated into fundry Countries. The first of the second division, is very familiar in Kent, as in many other places of our owne Land, being in some places more frequent, than the common wilde kinde : it growthin a field, as you goe to Hamfred Church from the towne; but the second which beareth a white flower, at we. fterham in Kent, the third is likewise found in some places of Kent, the next two are sometimes sound wild also with us. The fourth groweth at the foote of the mountaine Isra in Helvetia by Savoje: the fift in Egypt, The first of the third division or marsh Mallowes groweth in most of the Salt marshes, from Wolwich downs to the fea, both on the Kentish and Effex shore : the second in Hungary; the third was brought out of Africa as Come. tus faith; the fourth is not knowne from whence; the fift groweth in many places of Italy, in the wer ground, neere unto lakes, rivers and ponds; the fixt is thought to come from the Indies, but is more likely to be found some places of Italy, it is so like the former, and tent by Iosephus de Cassabone, to Camerarius, who onely bet fet out the figure thereof. The seventh Camerarius saith he found in Isaly aboundantly about the river Amit, hard by Anguilara, where men passe the river; The eight groweth in Provence of France, as Lobel and Pensis, but in Turin among the Switsers as Camerarius saith, who hath set forth a figure, which is very likely to bette fame as he faith, with that of Lobel; The last was fent to Cluster by legators de cafe bone, which he gathered The Time.

They all flower all the Sommer Monethes, even until the winter pull them downe, yet the tree Mallowersal the tree marsh Mallow, and Egyptian Mallow, doe flower later than the rest; the yellow, the Indian, and red flowred Mallow, doe flower in the latter end of Sommer, yet so as if the yeare be not kindly, there is neverted gathered ripe from them, but from the tree and Egyptian Mallowes never with us, except that tree Mallow of our owne Land.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke undan abemoliendo ventre, yet it is written worken in Epicharmes and Antiphanes copies, in the Aulularia of Plautus they are called Molochinaris, that dyed cloth into a purple colour, and Laws, Columella hath this verse, which is not easily interpreted, except of the Malva horacia.

Et Moloche prime sequitur que vertice solem.

Tragus thinketh that he meant it by the leffer Mallow, and that it turneth his leaves and flowers with the Suns Plinye hath Molope quasi mover, which he referreth to the manured, and in Latine Matva quasi Alova, que alvum molliat, in English Mallow quasi Mellow, either from the softmesse of the leafe, or from the softmist the belly and hard tumors, or peradventure from the Latine. The Arabians call it Cimbers and Chubes, and it seede thereof Bizeri Chubeiz, the Italians, Malua, The Spaniards Malua, the French Manue. The German Pappeln, the Dutchmen, Malme, and Kerkens cruye. The Garden Mallowes, which we call Hollihockes, are call Malva fativa, Malva Romana, and by the vulgar in Italy in admiring the beautie and varietie of their colors, Rofa ultramarina or Transmarina, beyond Sea Roses, and some also as the Datch men doe Winter Roses, for the their beautifull flowers flew themselves, from the end of Sommer untill winter : A'Anie in Greeke as also Anie in Latine, is taken from dand robur, prasidium, quasi caterie robustior & efficatior foret, faith Lobel and Poun; of Italians Bismalua and so doe some in Latine call this quasi bis efficacion Mulva (but others more truely referre the word to the Althea) and Malva salvatica and buon Vischio, of the Spaniards Malva de Vagria and Malva Multip word to the Germanus Symanus wanted and Symanus wanted, that is Radix Simeonio or herba Simeonio, and of for Malva Vngarica: A'Nous Althea in Greeke, grafi medica Lative die: poffet, of the healing and venedying mindicates tit is also called island and island, Ibifom and Ebifom, and island Hibifom, with the appraisant in the same of the healing and venedying mindicates tit is also called island and island. also of some Latine writers, of Barbarus Ariffalthea from the excellencie of the effects, of Galor it is called Anadendromalache Malva arborea, but that is thought more fitly to agree to the Hollibecke, which as The phrasius saith, groweth in a few moneths to be so great, that the stalkes served as staves for men to walke with and of some Olus Indaicum the Iewes pot-herbe; Pliny in his 19. Booke and 5. Chapter calleth it Pastimers, fork

Sith it different from the Par/nep root, in being more small and flender, not to be used in meates but good for medecines, and in his 26. Booke and first Chapter, he faith Ibifem is like unto Pastimaca which sheweth a wonderous great errous in him, that from the whitenesse, length and likenesse of the roote of Alihea, unto the Passing. rous great et not in a land on the rajima-ca, would conclude it a Parinep, without regard of other forme or qualities; of the Arabians Chitini Chateni, and Reja assessi, and Serapio in one place Alfam; of the Italians Malvavijco, and I thinke from them divers La-tine Anthors call it Malvavijcous derived as it were from Malva and Ibijcous, of the Spaniards Malvavi vice: of the French Guimanve, of the Germans Ibisch and Heilwartz or Hisfaurtz, of the Dutch mitte Humf and witte Malwe, wee in English call it marsh Mallow, from the place where it chiefly groweth in the fall marshes as I faid before, or white Mallow from the colour of the leaves, and of some Wimste. In the first of the first division is called of all Malva onlears, and of some friently major, of Brunfiffun Malva Capina. The third is called Malva friends or Agressia minor of most, and of Lobel and others Malva filessia or Agressia minor of most, and of Lobel and others Malva filessia or Agressia minor of most, and of Lobel and others Malva filessia. repeat panulla. The fourth is Matthiolus his fourth Mallow, which he calleth also Hederaces and Montana, but of Lugamentis Malva major tertia Matthioli : the fift is called by Clufint Malva trimeftris, and of Baubiniu Maiva folio vario, The first of the tree Mallowes is called by Matthioliu Malva major, altera and Arborea, and so likewife of Label, of Dodonesse & Camerarius Malva arbore fcens. The next never had any other author to expresse it before now we therefore call it Noftras or Anglica, the eight is called by Baptifta Ferrarino in his booke de florum cultura Rola Sinenfis, because he first received the seedes thereof from China but as he saith some called it Malva Isponica, others Indica, of the naturalls Fujo: I have as you see joyned it to the Hollihocks, and because it abideth greene alwayes like the tree Mallow, I have intituled it Indian tree Hollihock, if any think better to alter it. per me licet. The first of the second division is called Alcea and Alcea vulgaris or major of most authors; but of Anquillars and some others it is called, Canabis fylvestris, and thought to be that of Dioscorides, he also calleth it berba Vnearica. The third is the Alcea of Matthiolou, Tragun, and others : The fourth Lugdunenfis calleth Alcea villofa Dalechampii : thefift is thought by Pona, in his Italian description of Mont Baldus, to be Abusilon Avicenne. which as he faith the Ægyptians call Abelmosch, because of the fent like Muske, and faith that the Turkes doe counterfeite Muske with the seedes thereof, and contendeth that it is the true Abusilon of Avicen, and not the other that is so called; this is very like unto the Alcea Agyptia, shewed you here and in my former booke, but more hairy as I said in the description, and therefore Banhings in his Pinax calleth it Alcea Agyptia villofa: The first of the third division is called Althea, and vulgaris of most Writers; yet Cordus upon Dioscorides, and in his Hillory of Plants, calleth it Malva palustris, and Gesuer in hortis Germanie Malve agressis genus, of Anguilbern Malvaviscan, of Lobel Althea Ibeseus, as is before said. The second Clusius maketh his Althea Pannomica focunda, as I think, but is his third in his History, according to Banhinus, who calleth it Atthea flore majore, of Camerarism Althea flore grandi Alcoa, & Althea Thuringica. The third Iacobus Cornutus expresseth in his History of Canada plants under the same title here. The fourth Banbinso onely setteth forth under the name of Althea frutestens Bronie folio. The fift is called Abubilon Avicenne of Anguillara; Matthiolus, Dodona us and Camerarius, of Label Alibea floribus luteis; Gesner in hortis Germanie calleth it Althea peregrina, as also Althea Theophrasti; but Pous in his Italian description of Mont Baldes, contesteth against those that call it Abutilon Avicenne, saying that it is but an Althee paluftrie, with a yellow flower, in that Avicen attributeth to his Abutilon or Arbutilon, the leafe of a Gourd which he faith this hath not, and the fruit long, like a Medlar, (where as this is round) and not long : Dedonesse likewise contendeth that it cannot be the yellow Aithea of Theophrafins, because the rootes of his Althan, will condensate water, which the rootes of this will not. The fixt, Camerarises who had the seede fent him, from Joseph de casa bona, chiefe Herbarilt to the Duke of Tuscanie or Florence, by the name of Abutilon Indicum, doth lo call it alfo, faying it may be referred to the Althon's: the feventh is thought to be the Sida of Theophrassus, which he mentioneth in his 4. Booke and II. Chapter, for Camerarius calleth it Sida vulgo, but Dodonau is against that opinion ; for in reciting the text of Theophrassus, he sheweth that Theophrassus maketh his Sida, tobe an herbe growing within the water, and lifting up the leaves above the water, and bowing downe the head after it hath done flowring unto the water againe, which this doth not : fome therefore thinke that Theophrastus meaneth the Nymphea Intea, or yellow water Lillie, which hath the like propertie, and the rather because it is a water herbe as all know, and that Theophrastus mentioning those plants that grow in the famous lake of Orchomenia maketh no mention of water Lillies, which as it is thought, that lake is not without; the chiefe repugnancy may feeme to be in the colour of the flower, which yet he plainely mentioneth not, but not in the forme; Dodonesse therefore calleth it Althan hortenfts five peregrina, and Lobel Althan paluftris Critis flore as I doe, and Banhinsse Althan paluftris. The eight is that Althan arboren, that Penn and Lobel fee forth to grow in Provence in France neere Olbia, and different from Cluster his Althan france feemed (let forth in my former Book) as he doth plainely thew in his Hittorie of plants, Camerarism calleth it Althea arborefcens, and fo doth Tabermentanus. Engdunenfis envendeth the first of Clusius which bee nameth Althea lignosa Dalechampi having round leaves and a white flowergreater than the common Althan; for Banhimm maketh his fourth and fifth Abbeafunefeens, to differ from themselves, naming his fourth Althea francfeens, folloretundione incano, and referreth it to Clusius his Althe a fraces prime, in his Hiltory of plants, which Clusius faith himselfe is not the fine that Lobel calleth Althea arborea Olbia; but maketh his fifth Althea francfeens, follo acute purve flore, to be Label his Althes arbores, which Camerarius also doth acknowledge, calling it Althes arborescent, yet Label would feeme to make them both one. The last is called by Cluffus Althea frates tertia, differing from both the former fores, for Clustons there faith the feedle came to him from Candy, and grow onely in his friends garden, to whom he imparted it. The Vertues.

Theyoung leaves both of the common and fine cut Mallowes, as also of the French Mallow and the garden Hollinotte, were in former times, and yet are in forme countries carery as a faller herbe, so mollifie and open the belly, either greene or boyled, as Mar stall the Poet toftifieth in these Verses.

Exeneraturus alvum mihi vilica Malvas. Attulit, & varias quas habet hortus opes.

The leaves of any of the Mallowes, and the rootes also boyled in wine or in water, or in broth, with Parly

Theatrum Botanicum.

or Fennell rootes, doth helpe to open the body, and some also apply the leaves warme after they are boyled, to the belly for the tame purpose, and is very convenient in hot agues, and other distemperatures of the body; for by the

mollifying quality, it not onely voideth hot cholericke and other offenfive humors, but ealeth the paines and the ments that come by obstructions and conftipation of the belly; and therefore they are used in all glisters conducing to those purposes: the same used by Nurses that give sucke to children, procureth store of milke in the

breatts : the decoction of the feede of any of the ordinary Mallowes made in wine or in milke, doth mervellous help all the difeates of the cheft and lungs that proceede of hot causes, as excoriations, the prificke, plurisie, and the

reft, if it be continued for some time together; the leaves and the rootes worke the same effects, let any one the which of them they thinke best, or most ready at hand, agreeing to their disposition : they helpe much also in the

excortations of the guts and bowells, and hardnesse of the mother, and in all hot and sharpe diseases thereof, and

fo the Alcea fruicoja pentaphyllea: the juyce drunke in wine, or the decoction of them in wine, doth help wone

to a speedy & easie delivery: the common Alces or Vervaine Mallow is thought to be most effectuall for building

or ruptures, and the bloudy flixe, and also for the shrinking of sinewes and the crampe: the distilled water of

them when they are in flower, worketh to the same purposes, but more weakely, yet it is much commended in be used in hot agues or fevers. Pliny faith, that who sever shall take a spoonefull of the juyce of any of the My lowes, shall that day be free from all diseases that may come unto him; and that it is especiall good for the in ling sicknesse. The syrupe also deconserve made of the slowers are very effectuall for the same diseases, and

to open the body when it is constructed and laid to the eyes with a little hony, taketh away the impoliseaten with falt as a fallet: the leaves bruifed and laid to the eyes with a little hony, taketh away the impolis-

mations of them, which by fufferance might grow to a Fiftula: the leaves bruifed or rubbed upon any plantung with Bees, Waspes, or the like, yea of the Scorpion, and the biting of the deadly Spider called Phales.

gium, and is faid presently to take away paines, rednesse and swellings that rise thereupon, and keepeth them from

ftinking, if they be rubbed therewith aforehand; and as Dioscorides faith, the decoction of the leaves and room,

helpeth all forts of poylon, so as the poylon be presently voided by vomite; a pultis made of the leaves of Make

lowes, boyled and bruised, whereunto some Beane or Barley flower and oyle of Roses is put, is an especialin.

medy against all hard tumours, and inflammations of impostumes and swellings of the coddes and other para

and easeth the paines of them, as also against the hardnesse of the spleene or liver, to be applied to the place;

the juyce of Mallowes boyled in old oyle and applied, taketh away all roughnesse of the skinne, as also the falling the juyce of Mallowes Boyled in Old Oyle and applied caketh away an longuistic of the daine, and other rains of the haire, the fourfe, dandruffe, or drie feabbes in the head, or other parts, if they be anointed therewith, a wrafted with the decoction: the fame also is effectuall, against the scaldings by water, and burnings by fire, and to helpe also the disease called Saint Anthonies fire, and all other hot, red and painefull swellings, in any part of the

bodie : the flowers of Mallowes boyled in oyle or water, (as every one is disposed) whereunto a little honyand

allome is pur, is an excellent gargle to walh any fore mouth or throate, for it clenfeth and healeth them in a flor

space; if the feete be bathed or washed with the decoction of the leaves, rootes and flowers, it helpeth much the

defluxions of rheume from the head, which role out of the stomack; & if the head be washed therewith, it slayed the falling and shedding of the haire thereof: the greene leaves saith Pliny, beaten with niter and applied drawn out thornes or prickes in the sless. The French and curled Mallowes, and the Hollihocks, are of the same nature and

quality, and work to the fame effect that the other do. The Marsh Mallow is the chiefest Mallow, of all other, and most effectuall in all the diseases before specified, and therefore as I said before, it was called Bismalva, for the

it was twife as good in effect as the other; the leaves are likewife used in stead of the common Mallower, w to was twife as good in energy as the other; the leaves are likewise used in itead or the common manows, we looken the belly gently, and are effectuall in decoctions of glisters for to ease all the paines of the body, opening the straight passages, and making them lubricke, whereby the stone may descend the more easily and without paine out of the reines and kidnies and the bladder, and to ease the torturing paines comming thereby; but the

rootes are of more especiall use for those purposes, as well as for the diseases of the breast and lunges, as coughs, hoarsenesse of the throate and voyce, wheelings and shortnesse of breath, &c. being boyled in wine, or house

water and drunke : the rootes boyled in water very well, and after they be strained forth the decoction being

boyled againe with Sugar to a just confistence and thereof made into rowles or trochifces, or the like, are 1/2

lychreston and much used for all the purposes aforesaid: the rootes and seedes of the Marsh Mallow, boyled is

wine or water, is with good effect used by them that have any excoriations in the guts or the bloudy flixe, not

fo much by any binding qualitie in them, as by qualifying the violence of the sharpe cholericke fretting humon,

that are the cause thereof, and by the sliminesse easing the paines and healing the forenesse, and in some fortlay-

ing the further eruption of bloud therefrom, at that time, or any other after: it is profitably taken of them the

are troubled with ruptures, crampes or convultions of the linewes, and boyled in white wine for the impollune

of the throate, called the Kings evill, and of those kernells that rise behind the cares, and inflammations or swe ings in womens breafts : the dried rootes boyled in milke and drunke, are specially good for the chin countries Hippocrates used to give the decoction of the rootes, or the suyce thereof to drinke, to those that were wounded and were ready to faint, thorough the expense and losse of bloud, and applied the same mixed with hony andro

fen unto the wounds : the rootes boyled in wine he gave also to drinke, to those that had received hurt by bris-

fes or falls, or by blowes and stripes, to those that had any bone or member out of joyne, and to those that had any

fwelling paine or ach in the mufcles, finewes, or arteries of the body; it is good also to be used in all the ulen and fores that happen in any cartilaginous place: The Muccilage of the rootes, and of linefeede and fenegrets

put together, is much used in pultises, ointments, and platters, that serve to mollifie and digest all hard tumo

and the inflammations of them, and to give ease of the paines in any part of the body: the seede either great or drie, mixed with vinegar clenseth the skinne, of the morphew, and all other discolouring thereof whatsome

being bathed therewith in the Sunne, the feede of the yellow Mallow hath beene tried (even as the feede of the

Marsh Mallow hath beene also) to be of singular good effect against the stone, if a dramme, or a dramme and halfe at the most being made into pouder, be given at a rime, and if the effect presently follow not, let it be reper

ted the second time, or the third, and it will give helpe; it provoketh also urine, and easeth the paines that come

thereof, and of the flone; it is used by the Turkes to procure rest and sleepe, as Paludonnu saith; the leave of juyce or pouder of them, or of the seede, is used with good effect, to clense and heale greene wounds, by solvering up the lippes of them quickly; The rest of the Mallowes doe participate of the properties of the common

in that all of them have in some measure or other that clammie juyce that is in them.

CHAP. LXVI.

Melochia five Corchorus. The Iewes Mallow.

He Iewes Mallow (for unto that family I referre it, both for some forme like thereinto, but more for the properties) is a small low hearbe, rising up a soote and a halfe high, from whose stalkes hoote forth diverse branches on all sides, whereon grow many leaves without order, up to the toppes, which are somewhat longer and broader than the leaves of Bassill some likewise shorter and toppes, which are consevered and broader than the seaves of saint tome likewise inorter and broader, all most round, yet all of them pointed, and finely nicked about the edges, having at the bottome of each leafe, a small thred as it were on each side, which are of a little fowrish taste, the flowers come forthingly for the most part, but one standing at a place, every one upon a short foote stalk; consisting of s broad small pointed leaves, of a yellow colour, with some threds in the middle, which being past, there rise up slender long

point a few shat like unto those of Swallowwort, which when they are ripe, open into five partitions, thewing within them small seede, somewhat like unto Nigella, but leffer, and of a blewish greene colour: the roote is somewhat long, with many threds or fibres

thereat, which perisheth every yeare. The Place.

TRIBE 2.

It proweth in Afia, Syria, Egypt, and those places aboundantly, in the gardens where it is fowne, as alfo in many places of Spaine and Italy, but the naturall place is not knowne : It is fo familiar in Egypt, as Alpine faith, that the feast or meales meate that is made without a dish thereof, being boyled in water or fresh broth, is not thought to be sufficient plenti-

The Time.

It seldome flowreth with us in regard that our Sommers are not hot enough to bring it to maturity, for having often fowen it, we could never have it grow above an nano mg., fing it to perish quickly.

The Names. above an hand high, the first cold ayre in the night cau-

It is called of most Melochia or Molochia of Serapio. it is thought by Lobel to be the Corchorus or Corcorus of Playe, which he mentioneth in his 15 booke and 22 chap, but not that which he speaketh of in his 25. booke and 13 chap, which is that of Dioscorides and Theophrast in his 7 booke and 7 chapter; for that is generally thought to be Anagallis or Pimpernell, as you shall heare when we come to it; Raumolfius saith in his Jenrual that in Syria, Egypt, &c. they call it Molnchi, and is that Olus Indicum that Avicen speaketh of. Matthiolus thinketh that Halimus Sea Purssane is the Melochia of the Moores and Arabians, because it was usually eaten as a sallet herbe.

The Vertues.

It is as Alpinus faith in faculty very like unto the marsh Mallow, for it is much used to suppurate, digest, resolve, and mollise all hard tumors in that the muscial lage thereof is more slimite than that of the marsh Mallow, 2 drammes of the seede he saith is usually taken at a time to purge plentifully all forts of humours: the decoction of the leaves is very familiarly used against dry coughes, hoarfenesse of the throate and voyce, and shortnesse of breath, and with sugar candy is a present remedie: the oyle thereof is used so familiarly by the Egyptians in their meales as Alpinus saith, and that they seldome eate withourit, notwithstanding that it breedeth many obstructions, and the viscous nourishment that it

Vnto this Classis also might be added diverse other herbes, some whereof are set forth in the foregoing, and others in the facceeding Classis, each as they doe more especially partake with that Tribe wherein they are placed, as Epithymum before, and Pollipodie afterwards, and diverse others also among the bulbous and tuberous rootes, fet forth in my former booke, as Daffodills, Sowbread, &cc. And thus have I shewed you not onely all the strong purgers, but many others that are but moderate, conducing or helping, to open or loofen the belly. And now it is meete that knower my stile to another Classis, or fort of hearbes, which are those that are vencmous, and deadly, or dangerous at the least; as also sleepie and hurtfull Plants, and after them with those that are Alexiphermace, the Antidotes, or Counter-poyfons, of poyfonfull or dangerous Hearbes.

Melochia five Corchorus. The Lewes Malloye.



giveth, though little, turneth into melancholy and other diseases.

14.34

PLANTÆ VENENOSÆ

NARCOTICE NOCIVALET

VENEMOVS SLEEPIE AND HVRT-

full Plants, and their Counterpoyfons,

CLASSIS TERTIA,

CHAP. I.

Aconitum Lycoctum. Wolfes Bane.



Have in my former booke given you the knowledge and description of some of the Aconites or Wolses bane, and therefore I shall not neede to describe them againe, I will onely recite them unto you, and so follow on with the rest: those already set forth are these, Aconitum byemale, Winter Wolses bane, Aconitum luteum Ponticum precox. The earlier whitish yellow Wolses bane, Napellus verus flore caruleo, Blew Helmet slower, or Monkes hood, and Anthora, the holsome helmet slower or counterpoys on Monkes hood; yet some of their sigures I will insert among the rest.

1. Aconitum Ponticum store albido. Late slowing Wolses bane.

This late pale yellow or whitish Wolses bane, hath as large leaves as the other, that

this late pale yellow or whitish Wolfes bane, hath as large leaves as the other, that I have set forth in my former booke, and divided into as many partitions, cut also on the edges somewhat deepely; but of a fresher greene colour, and not rising or springing up out of the ground, for almost a moneth after the former is come up; the stalke with leaves thereon, riseth to be foure or five foote high, as the other doth, and with as long a branched head, of pale yellow coloured flowers, almost whitish, as it doth; but flowreth later by almost a moneth, than the other: the cods, seede, and rootes, differ not from the other.

2. Acceptions flore Delphinis majus. The greater leafed Wolfes bane, with Larkes heele flowers.

This Wolfesbane, hath diverfe greene leaves, rifing from the roote, of a very fad or darke greene colour, flanding upon reasonable long foote stalkes, cut in on the edges, into sive deepe divisions for the most part, even to the stalke, somewhat rough or hairy, each part whereof is also dented about the edges: from among which riteth up a reasonable great and strong hairy round stalke, about two foote high, having some such like leaves thereon, as grow below; at the toppe whereof is set many flowers spike sassing, one above another, which are sassing to a very dead or sad blawish purple colour, seeming as if they were rugged or crumpled withall, which addeth a greater evill savourednesse unto them, of a very dead or sad blawish purple colour, seeming as if they were rugged or crumpled withall, which addeth a greater evill savourednesse unto them, on the outside, but of a little fresher or more lively blew colour, and smooth on the inside: after which doe come diverse small rough cods, standing together like as other Aconites and Columbines doe, wherein is conteined a rugged blacke seede: the roots is somewhat thicke long and blackish, with diverse fibres and long stringes sastness could be very yeare, and shoote forth new every spring.

blackith, with diverse fibres and long stringes fastned thereunto, whereby it taketh strong hold in the ground: both stakes and leaves due all downe to the ground every yeare, and shoote forth new every spring.

3. Aconism flore Delphinii minus. The siner leased Wolfes bane with Larkes heele flowers.

The lesser Larkes heele Wolfes bane, hath diverse smooth greene leaves, upon young spote stakes, but they are not altogether so large, or of so sad a greene colour, and much more smely cut in and divided into many jagges or parts, than the former: the stalke also riseth not up so high, and beareth some smaller and siner leaves thereon, which endeth in a smaller spike or head of almost as large flowers, with a short spurre or heele behind, as the other, but of a sairer blewish purple colour, and more lively, as well on the optime as inside: the code and seede are like the former, but the roote different having three or four esticks floor blackish rootes, ending in small long points, fastned together at the head.

1. Acomitum luteum Ponticum ferotinum. Late flowing Wolfes bane.



4. Aconitum ceruleum minus five Napellus winer The imall blew Helmet flower-







The early flowing Wolfes bane.



6. Acquitum caruleum autumnale The harvest Helmet flower.



7. Acenteum maximum coma mutante. Great Woolfes bane with a bending top.



Aconitum caruleum minus, five Napellus minor. The small blew Helmet flower. The small blew Helmer flower rifeth up with a round greene stalke, two or three foote high, whereon grow

divers darke greene (hining leaves, cut into five partitions very deepely, each of them formewhat cut in on the edges, very like unto the leaves of the greater blew Heimer flower, but that these are not so finely devided, and the divisions are somewhat broader: the top of the stalke is divided into two or three branches, each where of beareth one flower, and feldome two or three, of a very faire deepe blewish purple colour, very like in forme man the other great Helmet flower, but that the flower is smaller, and the crest of the Helmet riseth higher, then in that; after which come small pods like the other, and such like seede: the roote is round like a Bulbous; big below and small above, and encreaseth thereby, giving such like rootes, with smaller fibres thereat, then at the greater rootes,

5. Aconsum lycottonon precox. The early flowring Woolfes bane.

Thecarly Helmet flower or Woolfes bane, rifeth up very early in the spring, with many thicke shining darke greeneleaves, cut into five divisions, and they againe somewhat devided or cut in on the edges? but not so finey as those of the greater Helmet flower, neither whitish underneath as they are, but rather of a paler greene on the underside and shining, as well as the upper side the shining round greene stake riseth not fully so high as the Helmet slower, being not much above two soote high, having divers leaves thereon, like those below, but smaller, and at the top but a few slowers, in comparison of the other Helmet slowers, but are like unto them both for forme and colour, being of a most brave, deepe blewish purple colour; after which come three pods, standing together for the most part, and no more, wherein lyeth such like round blackish seede, as are in all the rest: the rootes are very like those of the greater Helmet flower, and encreaseth as much, by setting of fundry fuch like heads.

6. Aconitum caruleum Autumnale. The Harvest Helmet flower.

This late flowring Helmet flower is very like also unto the smaller Helmet flower, rising as high and having fuch like darke greene leaves fomewhat shining, devided in the same manner, but somewhat larger; the slowers grow in long spikes, of a faire blewish purple colour, the pods and seede are like, but the roote hath onely divers blackish strings or fibres, set at the severall rustres of heads, which are not Turnep like nor bulbous like. as the greater and lesser Helmer flowers are, which maketh the difference, besides the time of the flowring which is later then either of the other, that is not flowring untill August.

7. Aconitum maximum coma nutante. Great Woolfes bane with a bending top. This great Woolfes bane hath very long and slender stalkes, even three or foure foote high, devided at the tops into fundry branches, with long spikie heads, of very large slowers, which for the weakenesse of stalkes and the manufacture of the stalkes and the stalkes and the manufacture of the stalkes and the stalkes are stalked as the stalkes and the stalkes and the stalkes and the stalkes are stalked as the stalkes are stalked as the stalkes and the stalkes are stalked as the stalkes are stalked as the stalked falkes and the weight of the many flowers growing together, bow downe their heads: for the flowers are greater and larger then in any other Helmet or Woolfes bane flowers, and of a paler blewish purple colour, then in the Helmet flower: the leaves also are larger, and more devided then in any, except the letter Woolfes bane. TRIBE 2.

Repelles Veras. The true Helmet flower.

Ch a p. 1.

Anthers. The counterpoilon Monkes boode.



8. Aconitam purpureum altud. Another purple Helmer flower.









with Larkes heele flowers: the pods are greater and stand three or foure together; with larger rough blackissificede in them; the roote is thicke and long, somewhat like unto the rootes of the greater Helmet flower, and encreaseth such like heads by it in the same manner.

8. Aconitum purpureum aliud. Another purple Helmet flower.

This other purple Helmet flower hath larger leaves then the other, of a fadder greene colour and thining withall, but incifed after the fame manner: the stalke likewise groweth very high and often spreadeth into sindry branches, bearing large purple blew flowers in longer spikes then the other: the seedes and sootes be much like the other Helmet flower.

Aconitum hyemale. Winter Woolfes bane.
This is described in my former Booke.

Unto these kinds of Aconites may be referred the Anthora or Antithora, set forth in my former booke, for that in the outward face and forme of growing, it doth so nearely represent them, that it made Clusum thinks it must also be of the same deadly quality with them; and although the name dorth import it to be the remedy against the poyson of the herbe Thora, which shall be shewed in the next Chapter; and so might challenge to be rather inserted among the Alexipharmaca, Counterpossons, yet because both it is as I said so like unto those former Aconites in the slowring, and yet is the remedy against the poyson of these Aconites, as well as of that Thora, I thinke it sitter to mention it here then there, and give you the figure and properties thereof likewise, among the vertues, although I have said somewhat of them formerly.

None of these plants grow naturally wilde in our country that ever I could certainly learne, although Doctor Penny in his lifetime, seemed to affirme, that he saw some of their kinds growing on certaine hills in Northumberland: they all grow in woods and shadowie places in trait, Germany, and other places.

The Time

Some of these flower earlier and some later then others, according as their titles testifie; the rest slower in the end of May or beginning of Iune.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke and trov Aconitum, it a diffum faith Pliny, quia in nudis cautibus nascitur, quas aconas nominant, ubi nullo juxta ne pulvere quidem nutritur, which Ovid expresseth in the seventh booke of his Metamorphosis in these veries.

Que quianascuntur dura vivacia cote
Agrestes Aconita vocant

Theophrastus saith it tooke the name ab Aconis ubi plurimum nascitur, Is autem vieus est Peryandinorum, qui ad Herackam Ponti eft, which Pliny faith againe in his fixt booke and first Chap. Portus Acone veneno Aconito dirus. Herausmi sont est, which some terms in the sound and the Chap. Lower stone venero revento al mobile But Pene milliking thefe derivations laith, Aprior fluerit Nomenclatura interpretatio, si cam ab herba sacco, vel radice, quibu quass core picula a venatoribus affricta & subatta, calerius subirent, & perniciem adferrent, quam si a causibus, aut a page cognomine deducas: yet saith he possit etiam and të anovit suv deduci, quemadmodum tostico αποτου τοξιομό & non a taxo. For even fo Xenophon in Cyripadia faith, έδε καις τοξά ανοντίζει ανθεωπον επετεκπριβο vili. Neque enim jaculari neque in hominem collimare permittebamu vobu: it is cal'ed Lycottonon & Cynottonum becauseit killeth Woolves and Dogs; in Latine Aconitum & Iuparia, for the same causes; But the name of Aconitum was referred to many forts of poylons, and poylonous herbes, one much differing in face, though not quality from another, as hath beene shewed before in the white Ellebor and others, and may be hereafter more as accassion shall serve; It is called of the Arabians Chanach adip or adib, id est, strangulatorem lupi, of the Italians Mounte & Luparia, of the Spaniards Yerua matta louo, of the French Tue loup, of the Germans Wolffs wurtz, of the Dutch Woolfmurtel. The first kind here set downe is called by Gesner in bort Ger, Aconitum primum flore albo. Camerarius un horto under the name of Aconitum Lycottonum flore luteo diftinguisheth both the kinds very well, saying the greater hath the largest lease and fairest greene colour and flowreth later then the other, it is thought to be the fixt kind of Aconite that Matthiolius giveth onely the dumbe figure thereof: The second is cal-led of Clusius Aconitum Lycostonum store Delphinii jm. Silesiacum; of Camerarius Aconitum store Delphinii: of Gesmer in horin Germaina Aconitum caruleum aliud. of Baubinus Aconitum caruleum hirsutum flore Consolida regain the third is the Aconitum flore Delphinis of Dodoneus and Lobel: of Dalechampius Aconitum Lycottonum ceruleum ju flore Delphinii Dodonei: it is probable to be the fourth Aconitum of Matthiolus Bauhinus calleth it Aconitum ceruleum glabrum flore consolide regalis: the fourth is called Aconitum Lycoctonum tertium ceruleum parvum of Dodonans, of Lobel Lycottonum caruleum parvum facie Napelli : it is the tenth Aconitum of Clufius, who faith and so doth Gefner also, that is called in Italy Thora Italica, and of the Chymistes there herba tora; of Bauhinus Acontum ceruleum minut, sine Napellus minor. The fift is called Acontum Lycottonum 4. Tauricum by Clusius; and by Banhinus Acontum violaceum seu Napellus secundus. The fixt is the Acontum Lycottonum alterum of Dodoneus, and is the seventh Aconitum Lycottonum of Clusius, which he faith is called also Antumnale: The seventh is the eight Aconitum Lycottonum coma nutante of Clusius, Baubinus calleth it Aconitum instexa coma maximum: the last is called by Clusius Aconitum Neubergense and by Baubinus Napellus tertius. I call all these kinds Woolses banes and Helmet flowers, not onely for a distinction from the other forts that follow (for all these are in fate and forme of growing, and in leaves, rootes, flowers and feede one, not much differing one from another) but to flew you that it is even Dioforides his distinction, who maketh this his Aconium alterum, which he saith was called Lycottonum and Lynottonum, although his former Aconium called Pardaluncher did kill Woolves as well as this, and that such different herbes should not goe in English under one common name of Woolfes bane, whereby it should bee hard to understand in the naming of them what kind is meant.

All these plants are positionous and deadly to mankinde, to be taken inwardly any manner of way, as that feast, at Amerpe sheweth, where by ignorance the leaves of superist or Napelisa, being put as a sallet herbe with others, many that did eate thereof died, after the violent passions they endured for the time: it is also as deadly to Dogs, wolves, and other creatures, who shall take thereof, either the juyce of the herbe or roote, or the herbe or roote it selfe, put into self, and given them to eate: in the juyce of the rootes especially, the hunters of swilde

beaftes, doeuse to dippe the heads of their arrowes they shoote, or darts they throw at the wilde beafts, which killeth them that are wounded therewith speedily; yet it is faid that the flesh of the beasts so, killed, is no, whit par fonous but fafe, and eateth more tender than of others of the same kinde, not killed in the same manner, for a g abide undressed for a day and a night. The ordinary physicall remedies that is to be used for any that have taken of these herbes, is first to procure vomiting, with all the speede possible, to avoid as much of the eville subliment that remaineth in the stomacke as may be; and secondly glisters, both to clense the bowells, and to draw the sell quality downewards that way : and thirdly preservatives to defend the heart and vital spirits from surfaces. on, or the bloud from putrefaction or congelation; which are effected by taking Mithridate, or rather Verse Treakle, which is more appropriate for poylons; as also to drinke the decoction of Origanum, Rew, Hore. hound. Wormewood, or Wormewood wine; as also Southernwood, Chamepitys, or ground Pine, and Gentle ana: a dramme of the true Opobal amum taken with hony is much commended, and io is Castor, Pepper and Rue, of each a little quantitie taken in wine. Some commend also to drinke that wine, wherein iron, or gold or filver, made red hot hath beene quenched. Petrus Aponensis in his Booke of poisons, commenderh theuse of Terra lemnia, a dramme or two, thereof to be taken in warme drinke; but above all hee faith that Ariffolicia longa.or the long rooted Birthwort, is the most especiall antidote or remedy against all Aconites: But behold the wonderfull goodnesse of God; who although he hath given to these plants so deadly faculties, yet bath he ended them also with other properties, very beneficiall to mans health: as that the juice or distilled water of Acoustin Ponticum of both forts, dropped into the eyes, taketh away the inflammation or rednesse in them, as also cleans them from any haw, or pinne or webbe, growing in or upon them. It is faid likewife by Pliny, that if any believe with a Scorpion, or other venemous Serpent, or have taken any other poison, that to take of this in warme was will expell the other; for finding another enemy already possessing the part that he would worke upon, he shall will expert the other ; not middle another them, are tany politically and thereby freeeth nature from rule, (but this were a desperate cure for a desperate disease) and that by the touch onely of this Aconite, Scorpions at dulled, and restored againe by white Hellebor; how true this is I leave to every one to judge or trie as he shall thinke best himselfe : but certainely if either the rootes or seedes of these Aconites, or of the other Helmer flower be beaten into pouder, or the juyce of them boyled with oyle, or Hogges fat, and the head and body anoing therewith, it will kill lice and vermine breeding therein; the lye also wherein the leaves, rootes, or (cee, his beene boyled, doth the same and clenseth the head also from source and dandrasse. Galen saith that they are used foule ulcers and fores, to confume the dead flesh, so as the fores be not in the mouth or privities, which by rese of their vicinitie, to the spirits and life are not to be dealt with in such fort : and for the Helmet flowers (theyer all thought to be of one nature, how foever it is spoken but of one that is the more common) A vicen prescribethan Antidote or remedy against the poison thereof, to be made with the Mouse that seedeth upon the roote of the Napilus, or Helmet flower, faying, that that Mouse is the Treakle thereof, and being taken in the whole thance, resistent the venome of the Napilus, and freeth them from all danger; which Mouse Matthiolus sin he hath often found, and faith it is that which Avicen calleth Napellus Moyfis, having the fame propertie senith the poison of Napellus, that the plant it selfe so called hath. Petrus Aponensis also faith, that this Muse that fee deth upon the rootes of Napellus is the Bezoar against the Napellus, if it be dryed and two drams of the ponder given in drinke; but Antonius Guainerius, a famous Phylitian of Paule, in his Treatile of poisons thinkehhus it cannot be a Mouse, that Avicen maketh mention of to feede upon the roote of Napellus, but that they are as taine great Flies that feede upon the flowers, whereof his Antidote is made that expelleth the poison. For her there reporteth the industry of a certaine student in Phylosophy, desirous to know the truth hereof, who loose diligently for this Moufe, but could neither find or fee any, or that any rootes had been eaten or bitten by sy Moufe or the like thing, but found abundance of Flies feeding upon the leaves, which therefore hee tooks, as with them in flead of the Moufe he made an Antidote, which he found to be very effectuall, not onely against ther poisons, but chiefely that of the Napellus or Helmet flower : Petrus Pena, and Matthiolus de Lobel confemeth this opinion, and experience of Guainerius his fludent by their owne trial alfo, who not finding any Monte nor hearing thereof by any the Shepheards, and others living in those mountaines of Switzerland, where the Napellus groweth in abundance, or that ever they had seene any Mouse to seede thereon, found as they say greet store of certaine great Flies, with blewish greene heads and wings, like unto Canthariaes feeding upon the flowers, when as they could not finde any other living creature, to touch or eate it; the graffe every where by ing eaten by the cattle that fed thereby, but not any part thereof once touched. And therefore much sufpetie that this posmus, was miltaken by the Arabians for posa museus the Greeke word as well as the Latine, beingh neare in letters the one unto the other; (for the roote of this Napellus killeth Mice as the name Myothus all Myophonon doth import;) of which Flies as they say, and not of any Mouse, is made an antidore most preslent against the poison of the most venemous Spider called Tarantula, as also against all other Epidemical gen rall, or contagious diseases, and is made after this manner. Take twentie of the Flies that have fed upon New lus, of Aristolochia and Bolearmonicke, of each a dramme, whereof a dramme is to be taken at a time, Graining his Antidote is to be made with Terra lemnia, Bayberies and Mithridate of each two ounces, xxiiij. of the Flies that have fed upon Napellus, of hony and oyle a sufficient quantitie, to make it up into an Electuary: you may see hereby the various opinions and Writings of men, Matthiolus and Aponensis saying they have sound and used the Mouse, that sed on the Napellus; and Guainerius, Pena and Lobel denying it, which whether site truer, and more probable, is in part shewed before, and in this may be confirmed, that Dioscorides and others the truer. write, that the Aconitum Lycottanum (whereof Napellus is a kind and as strongs) is also called Myottanua Myophonon, that is Muricida, because it killeth Mice, as well as Wolves, and therefore they could not live upon the control of if it would kill them. The Anthora or Counterpoison Monkes hood, is said by all Authors that it groweth, we or hard by the Napellus or Thora, although Gerard faith the contrary, and adviseth that it be not planted next the Napellus or Helmet flower, for feare of drawing the venemos qualitie thereof unto it. The roote is high Hugo Solerian, to purge the body very strongly, of waterish and vicious humors, both by vomit and by the stool the quantitie of a beane, be taken in broth or in wine: by reason of the exceeding bitternesse of the roote, it kills all forts of wormes in the body : it is also faith Guainerius, by mine owne experience and fight, as effectuals Dictammus unto all the purposes whereunto it serveth : the powder of the rootestaken in wine, is a molt for die and speciall remedie, against the winde collicke, which the Savoyards about Diam, where it groweth about

dantly, know very familiarly, and call it L' herbe du machon, that is, the wind collicke herbe, and suppose that it having two round rootes, the one will be full and solide one yeare, (as it is in the Orchides or Sayrions) and the other lanke, which changeth to be solide the next yeare; when the other that was firme in the former yeare, will then become lanke; that the sound roote will ease the winde chollicke, and the lanke procure it: the same rootes also nied inwardly, is not onely the chiefe and principall Antidote or remedie, against the poyson of these Wolfes banes, and Helmet flowers, but of the Leopards bane, which shall be described in the next chapter, and all other poysonous berbes what soevers and against the venome of all serpents and other venemous beasts or creatures, and is also amost soveraigne remedy against the plague or pestilence, and all other infections, or contagious diseases, which raise spots, pockes, or markes in the outward skinne; by expelling the poyson from within, and defending the heart, as a most soveraigne Cordiall.

CHAP. II.

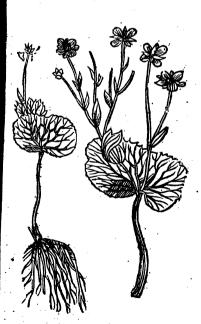
Aconitum Pardalianches five Thora. Leopards bane.

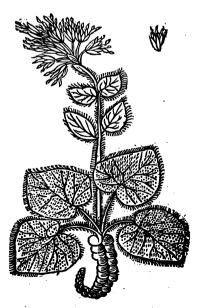
F this fort of Leopards bane, there are accounted two severall forts, differing in bearing more leaves, one than another, as also in the greatnesse of them, and of the whole plant, which yet might rather be attributed, to the fertility of strillitie of the soyle, wherein they grow: but as they are remembred by others, so I must proceede also, and set them forth here unto you.

1. Aconitum Pardalianches sive Thora minor. The lesser Leopards bane

The Leopards bane is a small low herbe, rising up with a small sender round stalke, little more than halfe a soote high, bearing about the middle thereof but one small stiffe or hard lease, for the most part, but sometimes two or three one above another, and sometimes two together, which are round somewhat like the lease of Assembly the stiffer, smooth, and of a blewish greene colour still of veines therein, somewhat unevenly dented about the edges, not comp sssing the stalke, but standing from it, upon short sootestalkes: the toppe of the stalke is divided oftentimes into two or three branches, with a small narrow lease at the joint, and one smooth pale yellow shower at the toppe thereof, somewhat like unto those of Cinquesoide or sive leased grasse, consisting in many of source, and in some of sive round pointed leaves, with a small greenish head in the middle, which when their slower is fallen, groweth to be a small head, consisting of many small seedes set together, like unto the heads of wires for of Ransinali, or Crowsette: the roote is composed of seven eight or tenne, small long round very white shining rootes, somewhat unevenly as it were branched out like knots or joynts in diverse places, plainely tobe discerned in some, but in others not, being plaine and smooth, ending in a small long fibre, and all of

. Aunitum Pardalianches feu Thora minor. The kifer Leopards bane. 3. Aconium Pardalianches Diofeoridis Mattibiolo cum floribus Lugdunenfis. Matthiolus his fained Leopards bane with flowers added by Lugdunenfis.





Еe

TRIBE.3.

them faltened at the head thereof, like unto Afbodill rootes, of the most poisonfull qualitie, that hath beeft found in any other herbe.

2. Aconisum Pardulianches five, Thoramajor. The greater Leopards bane.

The greater Leopards bane, is in all things like unto the leffer, before described, but that it is greater, and is seth higher, having larger leaves, and finely dented about the edges, and two or three standing together about the middle of the stalke, some smaller than others, and sometimes one above another, and some small long and narrow ones at the joints and branchest forth into two or three parts or more, bearing every one his small yellow flower, like the former: the seede and roote is also like the other.

ow Hower, like the former: the feete and roote is and included the Matthiology his fained Leopards bane.

3. Aconium Pardalianches Matthiolic commentations. Matthiology his fained Leopards bane.

I thinke it not amisse to set forth unto your view that figure of Matthiology, which he (as is thought caused to be drawne according to his owne fancie, taking his patterne from this Thora, and defirous to expresse it with fome nearer resemblance unto Dioscorides his description, of Aconicum Pardalianches,) hath set forth, with foure round rough leaves, and one long crooked roote, bunched out it diverse places, like unto the taile of a Scorpion, which figure bred a great contention betwirt Gefner and him; Gefner laying to his charge, that beld but fained it, and that there was no such herbe, in rerum natura, because it was made so artificially, and wanted fibres, which all other rootes have, whereby they draw nourishment out of the earth. Matthiolas in his define to that point alledgeth, that Demaria which we call Lungworte, hath no fibres, being a roote confifting only of scales, as it were set together; as also in that other roote called Demaria bulbifers, which as Manhale faith, the Germans call Sanicula alba, and he setteth forth among the Symphica; but the Author of the gree Herball printed at Lyons who was loannes Molineus and going under the name of Dalechampius, but of the writers called Ludimensi;, taketh upon him the defense of Matthiolus his sinceritie in his appendix to the period of the period the former wanted, and with all giveth the description thereof in this manner; it rifeth up faith he early inte yeare, if the fpring be milde, with his stalk, before any of the lower leaves appeare, as the Coltes foot and the be. ter burre doe; having foure small round hairy leaves upon the stalke, set by couples at distances; the flowers many growing in a tuft, or round head together at the toppe thereof, of a pale yellow colour, with many yellow ish threds in the middle : when the flowers are past, then commett up the leaves, which are foure for the me part, and are almost round, hairy and greene on the upperside, and hoary white underneath, full of veines moing through them, and sull of small spots: the roote consistent of many knots and joints like unto a Scorping taile, in the same manner as Matthiolus hath set it forth in his figure: this he faith groweth on the Alpes of Same 207, not farre from the chiefe Monastery of the Carthusans, in a rough rockie place, which they call, Les Eschin that is, the ladder, because the way of the rocke, is cut out into steppes, to get up to the toppe; and faith thereis he faw with his owne eyes, and that an Apothecary of Trevers, who had diverfe plants growing thereof in his garden, and abiding many yeares, from whom he obtained the whole plant to fet forth, to end the controvent betweene two such worthy men; and yet this figure is much suspected also to be but counterfeit, by Commain the 44 page of his minus cognitarium strpium, & by Baubinus and many others: but if I might shew mine opinia, I would rather thinke that Matthiolus let forth his figure a little artificially from the Doronicum brachiata radio which hath round leaves and such a like roote: if I be mistaken let it be accounted my error.

The Place.

The first groweth in shadowie places, on the snowie hils in Savoye, where there is scarse any crust of emb for the rootes to grow in, necreunto Mura, and in the toppe of Iura. The second groweth in the like place, among those Alpes of the Valdenses, that respect staly, called Vadersumen and Engronia, as also upon the mountaine Baldus, which is not farre so on Verona; the last his place is declared in the description.

The Time.

They all but the last doe flower in Iune, and Iuly, which are the spring Moneths of the Alpes, and their seek is ripe in August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke by Disservices descriptor magdeniasy to, Aconisum Pardalianches, because the herbé kilent Leopards, Wolves, and all other soure source forced beasts very seedily. It is called of diverse also Thora, from the Greeke word of the state is, corruptio, venenum ant mors. Theophrassius describeth it in his ninth Booke and with Chapter, under the name of Thelyphonom, because it is a speedy death to semales; or because being put into the cert parts of semales, it speedily killeth even within a day. Gesner and others take it to be Limeum of Pling, in his 17. Booke and 10 Chapter, which he saith is an herbe so called by the Gaules wherewith they doe make audicine, to dippe their arrow heads in, when they hunt wild beasts, which they call Cervaria: Gesner saith like was called of some in his countrie, Lunaria, because the leaves were round like unto a still Moone, himselketh the Thora Venenata and Toxicum Valdensum. Clussus makethic to be his third Raunculus grumosa radic, and Lobel calleth it Phibora Valdensum. Matthiolus in contempt of Gesner calleth it Pseudo aconisum Pardaliandu, as though it were but a base kind of Aconise, without force or vertues, (which it seemeth he rather uttered in the heate of his contention, and contestation with Gesner, who alledged that this was the truer Aconisum Pardalianches of Dioscovides than in the truth of the matter) it being the nearest to Dioscovides his description in all oth parts as well as in the rootes which are shining white like Alablaster, and the strongest and speediest possion of manner of herbes. It may be called in English, either round leased Wolfes bane, or Leopards bane to distinguis it from the former.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides giveth no other properties to this kinde of Aconite, then death to all source footed beasts, beinggiven to them in sless, being put with other things are for that purpose: Theophrass, and Pliny after him say, that it is a remedy against the Scorpion, being the in warmed wine, for it killeth nature if it sinde not an enemie in nature, whom it may kill, against whom kills veth and spendeth its strength, to overcome it, that it might free nature of danger, thus saith Pliny: it was all Scorpio because the roote was like a Scorpions taile, it seemeth also it was upon the like occasion called Thropson, because it killeth Serpents; for they say, that the Scorpion is a stonied, and looseth both strength and months.

being onely touched with the Aconite; and receiveth life and strength againe, if it bee touched or rubbed with white Ellebor. It is found by most certaine experience, that it is the fiercest and speediest poyson, surpassing all other, that groweth on the ground; and that they used to say in the former times, there was not found any remedie against it, although many things had beene erved, but of later times the industry of man, hath found out his die against it, although many things had beene erved, but of later times the industry of man, hath found out his Antigonist or Counterpoyson, which is the Anthora before declared. Gespier in libro de Lunariia, reciteth that if a sword, dart, or arrow, be but touched with the juyce thereof, and therewith either man or beast wounded, that any blood be drawne, the malignity thereof so quickly pierceth inwardly, that it presently killeth, corrupting and congealing all the blood, unlesse that part round about the wound be instantly cut away, and that it may make the say will beast so wounded, after three or source leapes or springings; but (that which is more wonderfull in my opinion)he said that the sless hat safe to be lated in the shand, and yet not hurtfull to be eaten, and Plinge saith it killeth sish, whereby as hee saith it is knowne, that that poyson is an enemie to the blood. For he saith, that if any blood should fall into the pot, where this poyson is kept, it will presently loose its strength. It is said also that it is so permicious, that if it be but held in the hand a little time, it will almost take away the senses; as also, that one but smelling thereto, after behald gathered it fell downe as dead, and with much a doe was recovered.

CHAP, III.

Doronicum five Aconitum suppositiiam. The supposed Wolfes bane.

Doe adjoyne this hearbe Doronicum, next unto the Wolfes banes, because many doe hold it a kind thereof, which how true or falle you shall heare by and by in his place. Of this kinde there are found diverse forts, differing either in rootes or leaves one from another, and some for the likenesse, or manner of growing, are referred unto them, as shall be presently declared.

1. Doronicum vulgare. The most common supposed Wolfes bane.

The molt common Doronicum, (that hath beene longest known unto us, and kept in our gardens, many of the rest being found of later yeares) hath diverse leaves rising from the roote, every one standing upon a long soote stalk, which are somewhat round, greater than the Romane Sowbread leaves, soft and gentle in the handlig, somewhat hayric and of a fress greene colour; from among which riseth up diverse greene roundish stalks about a yard high or more, parted at the toppe, sometime into one or two branches, every one carrying a large slower, somewhat like the Corne Marigold, but much larger, having many narrow long yellow leaves, as a border see about a middle thrumme, somewhat yellower, which when it falleth away, turneth into small whitish downer.

1. Doronicum valgare.
The most common supposed Wolfes bane.

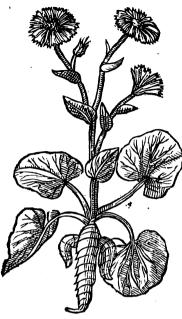


2. Doronicum minus. The leffer supposed Wolfes bane.



With

3. Doronuum brachiata radice Scorpion rooted supposed Woolfes bane.



with very fmall blackish seede, which is carryed away with the with very imail blackilli lecus, want of the recepting or lying the winderthe rootes are small, thicke and short-creeping or lying the der the upper cruft of the earth, with divers fmall fibres, flooting der the upper cruit or the earth, with divers main notes, thooing from them downe into the ground and increasing divers such like tuberous rootes round about it, which are tender and not land formewhat whitish and with some joynts therein, and greenish of the contract o the upper fide next unto the upper face of the ground: Some would make these rootes to resemble a dead Scorpion, because would make these rootes to resemble a dead scorpion, became of the joynts, which are like scales therein; the former partner the leaves, being thicke to be the body, and the other part, being small to be the taile, which is somewhat sweete in taste, and little bitter, with some austere clamminess joyned therewith.

the ditter, with 10me auttere crammine possess increasing.

2. Doronicum minus. The lefter supposed Woolfesbane.
The lester Doronicum hath divers leaves, longer and narrowe, then the former, somewhat like unto Ribwort Plantaine, but ha ry and of a yellowish greene colour; the stalkes are slender and ry and or a yenowing greene colour; the trained are increased the like yellow flowers as the former, fomewhat paler the former is small not like the former being without those joynts so plain in them.

3. Doronicum brachiata radice. Scorpion rooted supposed Woolfesbane.

This Scorpion rooted Doronicum hath large round hairy level like the first, fomewhat waved or unevenly dented about the of ges, of a fadder greene colour and fomewhat bigger; the falle have divers narrower leaves thereon, the flowers are yellow and the leaves thereof dented at the ends, the feede is like unto the other, but the roote creepeth not fo much, but is somewhales ger thrust downe into the ground, with joynts growing as wards, branched as it were on each side with young rootes; and

wards, branched as it were on each fide with young rootes; and ending in a small point, with divers long fibres set unto them.

4. Doronicum Austriacum angustifolium. Small supposed
Woolfes bane of Austria.

This small Doronicum of Austria hath fewer leaves then the cond, but soft, long, narrow and hairy like them, greene and some then it, hairy also but smooth, and striped all along; whereon are set divers narrower leaves, compassing at the bottome, up to the top, where there standeth but one large slower for the most part, like unto the other Doronicum. but of a deeper yellow colour, which turneth into downe, with small blacke seede therein, and Doronicum, but of a deeper yellow colour, which turneth into downe, with small blacke seede therein, and carryed away with the winde, in the like manner: the roote is small and joynted somewhat like unto it, buttout

carryed away with the winde, in the like manner: the roote is small and joynted somewhat like unto it, button increasing so fast, with diversiong fibres thereat.

5. Doronicum humile Stiriacum Clussia. The low Stirian supposed Woolfes bane of Clussia.

This low Doronicum hath many large and somewhat round leaves, dented about the edges like unto the third fort before expressed, standing upon high sootestalkes: the stalke is lower then it, having some leaves through an arrower then those below, and at the top (not having any branches) one slower larger them any of the standard of the supposition with many long wellow leaves. the former, but else like unto them, with many long yellow leaves, fet about a middle brownish yellow thrum: the roote is somewhat long, blackish on the outside and joynted but not plainely to bee discerned, the joyns in fing upwards, and not downewards as they doe, in most of the rest, with some other tooice, growing from it and

6. Doronicum Germanicum. The supposed Woolfes bane of Germany. The Doronicum of Germany hath divers broad hairy leaves, of a yellowish greene colour on the upper side, and whitish and smooth underneath, lying on the ground somewhat like unto broad Plantaine leaves, or rather like unto the Crossewort Gentian, having some long ribbes therein: among these leaves riseth up a stalke, and some times many, bearing long leaves, at every joynt; at the top it brancheth forth into two or three or more ann fometimes, bearing every one a faire large flower, fer as it were in a rough cup, which confifteth of many pale yellow leaves, dented at the ends, as a pale or border about the middle, which is made of many small flower, pale yellow leaves, dented at the ends, as a pale of border about the middle, which is made of many imali nown, of foure leaves a peece, of a deepe yellow colour, as it were the thrum; (Baubinus faith that there hath a for hereof beene found in Stiria) with blew flowers, which being past, the head turneth into downe, and is caimed away with the small black is freede therein: the roote is small, yet joynted like the former forts, but not so plainely to be discerned, of a sweete sent and a bitter biting taste, having many fibres underneath it, and giving

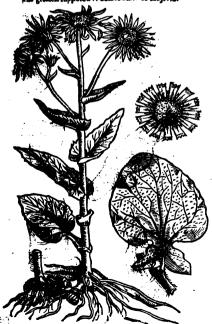
many of lets, whereby it is increased.

7. Doronicum maximum Austriacum. The greatest supposed Woosses bane of Austria.

This great Doronicum of Austria shootest forth many faire greene leaves from the roote, lying round about it, which are broad, hairy, rough and somewhat round pointed at the ends, every one standing upon a long footstalke; but those which are set upon the stalkes, which rise three or source foote high or more, are larger and outside the stalkes. stalke: but those which are set upon the stalkes, which rise three or foure foote high or more, are larger and onger then those below, fet without order, and compassing it at the bottome like Tobacco leaves, all of them alter unevenly dented about the edges: the flowers upon the toppes of the leaves of the severall branched salks, are large and yellow like unto the common Doronicum, which after they are pass, the greenish seedes that is among the downe, are conveyed both away together with the winde; the roote is thicke and joynted like the 5. Derencum bumile Stiriacum Cinfit.
The low Stirian supposed Woolfes bane, and the Derenicum rootes of the Apothecaries thops.



7. Derenicion mavicum Auftricum.
The greatest supposed Woolfes bane of Auftric.



6. Doronicum Germanicum. The supposed Woolfes bane of Germany.





8. Doronicum Helveticum incanum. The hoary Helvetian supposed Woolfes bane 8. Doronicum Helveticum sucanum. I ne noary Helvetian supposed by oches bane. World The hoary Doronicum of Helvetia, rifeth up with a round hollow greene stalke, a toote high, or more, team thereon divers leaves fomewhat longer and more pointed, then those that grow next the ground, some when are round, and others long and round, yet all dented about the edges, of a pale greene colour on the upper fide, with a white rib in the middle, and of a mealie hoarinesse underneath, as the footestake is also: the flower is read a white rib in the middle, and of a mealie hoarinesse underneath, as the footestake is also: the flower is read yellow that standeth at the top of the stalke, with many long narrow leaves, not dented at the edges, but found compassing the middle thrumme : the seede is carried away with the downe, like unto others : the roote is small joynted, and as it were scaled like the rest.

9. Poronicum Helveticum humile. The low supposed Woolfesbane of Helvetia.

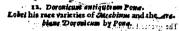
This low Doronicum of Helvetia or Switzerland, hath many thicke, darke, greene, hairy leaves, and of and greene underneath, lying next the roote being somewhat long and round and dented about, the edges; from mong which rifeth up a short hairy stalke, not halfe a soote high, with very long and narrow leaves set thete parted at the toppe into two or three small branches, bearing yellow flowers, of a meane size or bignesse is unto the reft.

10. Doronicum Americanum. Supposed Woolfes bane of America.

This strange Doronicum hath divers very large leaves next the ground somewhat rough and hairie, divided a to five parts, each part being five or fix inches long, and two inches broad, pointed at the ends, and deepely densi on the edges into three parts: from among which rifeth up fundry smooth round stalkes set with the like leave on the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts: from among which include a late of the edges into three parts in the edges into the edges into the edges into the edges into three parts in the edges into vellow flower like unto the former, the bordering leaves being long and narrow, and the middle thrum box nish, and made as it were of many flowers set thicke together: the roote is great thicke and hard, fastned with many long strings, I have here given you two figures thereof, the one taken by us, the other by the French. 12. Radices Doronici vulgo officinarum, G. Radices Mechini rariotis Lobelis, pro Doronico gennino Arabuma Pur

exhibite. The Apothecaties Doronicum, and the true one of the Arabiana as Fona thinketh. I have here likewife particularly given you the figures of the rootes of two forts of Doronicum as they are in posed to be, the formost generally received by all or most both writers & Apothecaries for their medicine, who description is set downebefore the other Pons in his Italian Baldsus setteth forth supposing it to be more proble the true Doronicum of the Arabian, then the former, which doth not agree thereunto either in forme or quir for Avicen in the 200. Chap, of his fecond Booke, and Serapio in the 325. Chap, of his Booke of simples has described their Doronicum to be a roote of the bignesse of ones thumb, of whard and heavy substance; of a plant lowish colour on the outside and browne within, with some white veines, and is hot and dry in the third dementhus Serapio, but saith Pona, I know no other roote more properly doth represent that Doronicum, then this of M. chimus, which is often found among the Mechinus or blacke Ginger, that is brought us chiefly from Inf which Lobell calleth Mechini rara varietas, having divers circular knotted lines as it were like joynts on them.

10. Doronieum Americanum. The Supposed Woolfes bane of America.







ade, and is firme and heavy full of white velnes therein when it is broken it is also very sharpe, quicke, biting and aromaticall in tafte, and therefore faith he, having all the notes of their Doronicum, it can be no other then and aromatous material and legitimate Doronicum, from whom the reasons being so pregnant, I know not well how to disfent, yet leave it to others to judge as they shall finde cause.

The true rootes of the Doronicum in the Apothecaries shops are misser, which should have been in this table.

but are expressed in the fift figure.

TRIBE.2.

TRUBET

The Place.

The first groweth on the hills in Savoy, beyond the lake Lemanns, and in other places, both of France and Germany; the second groweth not farre from Burdeaux in France. The third on the wooddy hills about Trent. and in Austria also as Clusius faith; the fourth Clusius faith he found on divers hills in Austria. The fift likewise and in Anfrications Confirm latter the routed confirm latter the routed confirm and not overs hills in Anfrica. The first is found in many places of Germany, in the medowes and ellewhere, and as it is thought, on the hilly grounds in Northumberland. The feaventh growth in many places, both of Anfricated Hungary, as Clufton faith: the eight upon the Alpes in Switzerland: the ninth also on the fame hills about Valefia, and the last came from the French colony about the river of Canada and noursed up by Vespasian Robin the French Kings Herbarist at Paris, who gave Mr. Tradescant some rootes that hath encreased well with him and thereof hath imparted to me also.

The Time.

They all flower early for the most part, that is in May, and some of them in the Autumne againe. The Names.

The name Deronicum which is given to all these plants is derived from the Arabian Deronigi or Durungi, for it is not remembred by any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors, except Actuarius who calleth it Carnabadien : divers have accounted it among the Aconites, as Matthiolis (calling it Pardalianches, and referreth it to Pliny and Theophrastus their Aconstes, whose tootes are like Scorpions, as the ourward face or forme of these are, which bred the suspicion; when as the properties of these are not like their Aconites, to kill wilde bealts speedily with their Darts, or Arrowes dipped in the juice thereof; or to be a caustike herbe, able to eate away the field of a wound, and cause it to fall away:) who having received it from Cortusus of Padoa, defameth it to all the world, to be a poyson not fit to be used inwardly in mans body, and that those physicians that follow the Arabian to put it into Cordiall medicines, doe very ill, and little respect the health of man, became both as Corta/m writethunto him, and himselse upon tryall made as he saith sound to be true, that it will kill dogs the rootes being given them in flesh, which report of theirs how soever be true in dogs, may notwithstanding be not true, being given to other beafts, and may be safely given and without danger to men: for divers things that are wholfome to man, and which we often use without scruple, or doubt of danger, as Aloes and bitter Almonds, yet given to a Fox, either of them will quickly kill him, as Plutarch reporteth; and the Cameleon Thisless Fabius Columna fetteth it downe, will kill dogs and swine, &c. and yet is a most soveraigne Antidote against the poyson of Serpents, the roote being drunk in wine, and besides killeth the wormes in children without any further harme, as also even Muske, Saffron, and other things being taken in two great a quantity will kill any man: others hold them to be wholfome, as it hath beene certainly and often found true by good experience, that divers of these forts are very effectuall to helpe many diseases in men, as you shall heare by and by and therefore it is not probable, that there lyeth any venemous quality hid underneath those good ones; and befides, Gefeer faith that he had taken much and often thereof, and had given it to others without any danger of hatme; and Pena and Lobel teporteth that Ishannes de Vroede did eate many rootes thereof without any danger, or sense of paine thereby : and therefore doth advise others, not to abdicate the plant wholly from mans use, nor to discredit fish famous Arabian authors, that have appointed it to be put into Electinarium de gemmis, Electinarium ex Arabian authors, and others, as the most Cordiall medicines of all other, and whereof there was never harme taken who soever did use them, or to say that any that followed their press riptions, were guilty of the death of any man. Dodoness was also of the same minde with Matthiolus for a while, but afterwards found his owne errour and reclaimed it; but it is much doubted, whether this be the Doronicum of the Arabians or no; for Franciscus Pona in his Italian description of Mont Baldus, as I said before, refuseth it, accounting it an auncient received errour, and therefore giveth us the figure of Lobels Mechinus, for the true Dormicum, the faulties of thefe being quite contrary to their Dormicum, for besides a little sweetenesse and clammy take in the roote; it hath little or no other take, except that being fresh, some of them have an aromaticall, and some a bitterish sweet taste, like unto juice of Licoris: but the roots of this Mechinus are of an aromaticall, sharpe & biting taste: the joynts in the roots of the ordinary Deronicum, very likely might canse the later age of the world to erre, in taking it to be the right: but leave we these controversies, and attend the varietie of names and properties of these forces of Doronicum, which may better perswade us of the good to be reaped from them: The first is as I said the most common, both in the Gardens of our country and others, and is most usually called Doronicum Romanum of all writers, or with a fweete roote. The second Clufius and others call Doronicum minus and Angustifolium, Banhinus calleth it Doronicum plantaginis folio. The third Matthiolus calleth Aconitum Para dalianches Pliny, Dodoneus Pardalianches alterum, Pena and Lobel, Doronicum Brachiata radice; but Clusius setteth out the figure more truely, & calleth it his second Doronicum Auftrigeum. The fourth is Clufius his first Doronicum Austriacum sive minus, and Baubinus Doronicum longifolium hirsuie asperum. The fift is Clusius his fourth Doronicum, whichhe calleth Stiriacum, and Baubinus Doronicum latifolium flore magno. The fixt is called diverily, by divers; Matthiolus calleth it Alysma or D'amasonium, and thinketh it to be the right Alysma of Dioscorides and fo doe Camerarius and Gefner, (who calleth it also Caleha Alpina) Pena and Lobel call it Nardus Celtica als tera, as Rondeletius did take it tobe. Lugdanensis setteth it forth under the name of Ptarmica montana, as divers did call it there abouts as he faith, and yet setteth it forth againe under the title of Alisma Matthioli, Gerard likewife hath feet forth in two feverall places, under two feverall titles, the one under Calendula Alpina, the other under Chrifamhemum latifolium. Clugus calleth it Doronicum Germanicum, and faith his Pannonicum or Downiam feature, is the fame or very like, for both he and divers others doe fer it forth, with smooth, and hairy Percesalio as it is found for growing in divers and fundry places. The feventh is Clustus his Deronicum Austriafun servinus, which Bandinus calledt Deronicum maximum folis sautem amplexantions: The eighth and make a sautem applexantions.

The fingle white W dod Crowfoote



The yellow Wood Crowfoote.

middle, tipt with yellow, standing about a greene head, which in time growing ripe, is somewhat like other heads of Crowfeete, composed of many small seedes set together: the roote is usually of the bignesse of a wheate fraw stalke, not growing downe deepe, but creeping longwise under the upper crust of the ground, spreading out into diverse small knobs like branches, of a darke browne colour on the outside, and white within, and of a tharpe biting tafte, enflaming the mouth. 2. Ranunculus nemoressus mi nimns albus, The least white Wood Crowfoote.

This small wood Crowfoote, hath such like leaves as the former single white kind hath devided into three parts, and each of them into other againe, standing upon little long foore stalkes, but they are much lesser, to that the whole leafe hereof, is not much bigger than one of the Divisions, or parts of the other: the stalke is vericimall with a few leaves thereon, in two places more devided than the lower, little more than two inches high: at the toppe standeth a white flower, consisting of fixe white leaves, with a few yellowish threds in the middle : the roote is small and long like unto the other.

3. Ranunculus nemorosus flore carneo. The single blush wild Crowfoote. The fingle blufh wilde Crow foote, is both for forme, of growing, in stalkes, leaves, flowers, and rootes, like unto the former, so that untill it be in flower, there can hardly be any difference discerned, but when the flower appeareth, it sheweth it selfe much more reddish on the outside, and of a faire pale purple, or blush colour on the

inside, which maketh it a distinct species of it selfe, differing from the rest.

4. Ranguellus nemorosus flore purpures cerules. The single purple Wood Crowfoote.

This purple kinde is also like the other, and different from them chiefely in the stalke which is somewhat browner, and in the flower, which is of a pale purple blewish colour, like unto a pale violet flower; none of these have any great fent, but yet a little, and more than the yellow kinde which followeth next.

5. Ranunculus nemorosus stateus. The yellow wood Crowfoote,
The yellow Wood Crowfoote groweth in the same manner that the former doe, and with such like stalkes of leaves, but they are not so broad, nor so hard in handling, and are more deepely cut into more long and narrower parts, yet each also dented about the edges, especially towards the ends of the leaves, and of a darker greene colour; from betweene these stalkes of leaves, shooteth forth sometimes but one, and sometimes two or three stalkes, with every one a flower thereon, somewhat smaller than the former, consisting of fixe usually or of feaven, and fometimes of eight leaves, which are of a faire pale yellow colour, with many yellow threds in the middle, the seede and rootes are like the former: this hath as I said least sent at all. Vnto these belong that fort of Anemone or rather Crow foote that Dodoneus calleth Trifolia having the leaves parted into three, inipt about prioris the edges with a whitish blush flower.

6. Ranunculus nemorosus Moschatella dictus. The Muske Wood Crowfoote.

The Muske Crowfoote, hath three or foure flender pale greene stalkes of leaves, somewhat devided at the edges of them, not halfe a foote high, and not of halfe that height in fome places, very like unto those of the Hol-

Bauhinus setteth forth in his Frodomus and Pinax, under the same titles they doe here beare; the tenth Robins of Paris called Aconitum Americanum, and Cornuus Aconitum Helianthemum Canadense; but the upper leave on the stalke, with the flowers and roote, declare it to come nearer to the forts of Doronicum; the last are as the on the traine, with the nowers and total and the titles declare them. They may all be called in English, either Deronicum according to the Latine name, for so de both Italians, Spaniards, French, Germanes; and Dutchmen; or as I have entituled them supposed Wolfes bane both that the name may differ from the former Wolfes banes, and to give you to understand that they are Supposed to be dangerous; because as I said before the outward forme of the rootes, like unto Shrimpes or Sor. pions, and the leaves round like unto the leaves of Sow bread or Cowcumbers, have caused many to thinke then to be the Aconites of Theophrastus and Dioscorides; but Columna hath treated very learnedly hereof in their Chapter of his Booke of Plants, whereunto I referre you, for it were too tedious, to relate his fayings in the

The Vertues. The true Doronicum is said to be a soveraigne Cordiall, and to resist the poyson both of beasts and other deads medicines, to clenfe the breast and to helpe the cough, and to rid those humors, that cause paines in the fides; medicines, to cleme the oreat and to helpe the cough; and to the inocinimos, that can paties in the iners in our Doronicum, although it be not the true of Sergio and Avicen, yet it is no Aconice, as Matthiolus and other have supposed; for as is before said, both Gener tooke it often, and a good quantitie at a time, eventue drammes in powder, that he might find the operation of it, yet found no harme thereby; and Vroede, as Land faith tooke of it many times, without any harme; but what especiall good they found by it, is not remember for Gelner maketh not any mention thereof : yet the juyce thereof is found to be good, for those eyes that he hot and red, and full of paine, by reason of hot and sharpe rheumes, salling into them, to allay the heate, to take, way the rednesse, and to give ease of the paines and prickings in them. Cluster said that the hunters, and shere heards that live in the mountaines of Austria, doe no lesse use and commend the rootes of the third and some forts, here fet forth, (which grow with them more frequently, than the others, at the least best known unto them) then they doe the rootes of the yellow Auricula urfi, against the swimming or turning in the head, which a difease subject to those places, rising from the feare and horrour, of such steepe downeralls and dangerous places, which they doe and must continually passe, in seeking for and hunting the wild Goates, and therefore by there call them Genssurez, that is, Rupicapraria radix, as Clusius doth interpret it; and there hath beene found their mawes a certaine stone, called by Baubinus, in his Treatise thereof Bezoar Germanicum, in the middel of which stones, some of the rootes have beene found almost whole, which sheweth that they feede thereon wil lingly, without taking any harme thereby, and that the stones bred thereon are Cordiall, and so used: And Ide not thinke but any of the other forts (feeing they are all in forme, and places of growing, one so like unto another if triall were sufficiently made, would performe the same effect. For the fixt fort here expressed (which as I fild called Caliba Alpina of some, Alysma of Damosonium of others, and Doronicum Geranicum of others, of the people in the Alpes Mutterwurta, as Iofias Simlerus faith, in his Commentarie of the Alpes, that is Marricaria Morbe wort, which they have found, and do continually use to procure womens courses, and to ease the paines and diefes of the mother) is very effectuall against the poyson of the fish called Lapus marinus, as also the venemous bing of the Shrew, and the poyfon of a Toade; and is also profitable for them that have eaten Opium, in any dangerous quantitie; it is given with good successe, to them that have the bloudy flixe, or any other paines or gripings in the body or bowells, by reason of tharpe humours gathered therein: it is also helpefull to those that have convulsion or crampes, and ach or paines in the joynts and finewes, and is very powerfull to be taken with some wike Carrot feede, to expell gravell, or the stone in the reines or kidnies, if the decoction thereof in wine or water, or the powder of the herbe and rootes be taken: it is applied also outwardly, to ease the paines and inflammations apoltumes and fores: the flowers hereof doe procure neefings.

CHAP. IV.

Rannculus. Crowfoote.

Here are so many forts of Crowseete, some of the Woods, some of the Medowes, some of the Mountaines, some of the Water, some of the Rockes, and some of the Gardens; that w proceede in a methodicall manner, and to ease my selse and the Reader of too much prolimit, and intricasie, I thinke it best to distinguish or divide them into severall formes or orders, that so they may be the better apprehended and understood, for otherwise it would be toogreen

confusion, to huddle so many together : and because I have already set forth in my former Booke, many sor, whose flowers being most beautifull and rare, were fittest to adorne that Garden; I shall not neede to describe any of them againe in this worke, but referre you thereunto to be informed of them : but in shewing you the relt, I will give you the figures of some of them, and of the Anemones which are nearest unto them, and sobre every of them into their severall order, and begin first with those of the Woods.

Devisio prima. The first Division.

Ranunculi nemorofi. Wood Crowfeete.

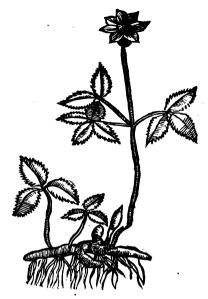
1. Ransneulus nemorofus albus simplex. The single white Wood Crowfoote.

He single white wood or wilde Crowfoote, riseth up with two or three stalkes, about an hand breadth high or better, about the middle whereof, come forth utually three stalkes of leaves, each being somewhat broad hard and cut in on the edges into three parts, of a fad greene colour, and dented also; the stalke rich up two or more inches high, bearing at the toppe one single flower, hanging downe the head for the most part made of five leaves, somewhat broad and almost round pointed, of a light blewish colour on the outside, beside it be blowne open, but white afterwards, and more white on the inlide, having a few white threds in the



Anemone trifelia Dedenni.
Dodoneus his trefoile Anemone.

6. Remuculus nemerofus Mufentelle de The Muke Wood Cronfoote.







*. Remutalus Pirginenfis elle. The white Pirginia Crowfoot.





low roote, but smaller, and of a paller shining greene colour, from among which rise up one or two small stalkes with two such like leaves thereon, but smaller, and a little above them, a small round greenish yellow head, which spreadeth not into leaves, but into source or sive little mossie heads of threads, and so abideth a while, having spreadeth not into leaves, but into source or sive little mossie heads of threads, and so abideth a while, having other slower, and passe away into many small kernelly seed; the roote is small and somewhat long, composed not other source of many small very shining white thicke scales, growing upwards, and having many white fibres at the head of them, of a little sweetish bitter, sharpe and binding taste, the leaves have a little sweete sent, somewhat like unto that kinde of Crannes bill, called Muske, yet more in the naturall places than in Gardens, when what like unto that kinde of Crannes bill, called Muske, yet more in the naturall places than in Gardens, when it is transplanted into them.

7. Rassances lus memoros is dulcia secondars Tragi. Sweete Wood Crowsoote.

The first leaves of this kinde of Crowfoote, are round somewhat like unto Violet leaves, and not devided at all, but those that rise next after them, are more devided, somewhat like unto the leaves of the last, and so those that grow after and upon the stalks are more devided than they the flowers are small, and of a faire shining gold yellow colour, standing at the toppes of the stalks, like unto the other common kindes of Crowfeete tr which come the seede many set together in a head, like a small Strawberry, as diverse other Crowfeete have; the roote is composed of many white strings and sibres, like unto others; neither roote or lease of this kind, hath any sharpe or biting taste in them, but are almost inspide.

kind, nath any, many 8. Rammeulus Virginensis albus. The white Virginia Crowfoote.

The white Virginia Crowfoot shooteth forth from a reddish thick tuberous roote with some small sibres thereso, three or some somewhat large broad whitish greene leaves upon long soote stalkes, rent or torne on the edges for the most part, among which rifeth up a stender round naked stalke, sive or sixe inches high, bearing one white shower at the toppe made of tenneor of twelve small narrow and pointed leaves, with a few yellowish threds in the middle, set about a greenish umbone, which in time groweth to be a long stender pod, wherein is The Place.

Contained form of these are found growing in Woods, Groves, and Orchards, some of them in our owne land in many places, the rest in many places of Italy, Germany, &c. The fift is found as well by the brooke sides that passed by Medowes, as in Woods, and by hedge sides.

They doe all flower very earely in the Spring, in March oftentimes, or at the furthest in Aprill.

The Names.

The first foure are diversly called of diverse Writers, for some call them Ranunculi nemorali, or nemoram and filmarum, others Anemones frivestres, or nemorofa: but in regard none of these do beare any cottony head of seede. as all the Anemones doe. I rather hold with their judgement, that referre them to the kindes of Ranunculus or Crowfoote ; yet Cluffer thinketh that they may be reckoned as kindes of wild Anemones, and faith that diverse did thinke them to be the Anemone fluestris, that Theophrastus calleth Anguaria Leimonia; the Italians call them Genero's Caloutice, wild Ginger, either because the rootes of them all, are very sharpe, hot and hiting the tongue like Gineer, or rather as I thinke, because the rootes doe grow a little spreading into severall parts, very like unto Ginger. Tragus calleth them Ranunculus fylveftris, whereof there are two forts as he faith, candidus and lutent, one that beareth white flowers and an other yellow: Iobannes Thalins maketh them his third kinde of Crowfeete: Gefore calleth the first white one Rannewins Phragmisis: I have therefore upon more mature advice entituled them Wood Crowfeete, and fet them in the first ranke or division: the second is called by Banhinn: Rammenlus nemorosus Anemones flore minor ; the third, fourth and fifth, have their names in their titles & the fixt is diversly also called, for Corda; calleth it Moschatella, and some other Moschatella pratenfis that it may differ from the Molchasella carulea of Lingdonen fir called also Ageratum purnreum; Lobel calleth it Ranunculus minimus Septentrionalium berbido mustcoso flore Tragus and Gesner make it to be a kinde of Aristolochia, for so they accounted the Radix Cave to be, and the reupon as Camerarius faith, divers did as well account it a kinde of Capues as small Crowfoote. Lugdunensis calleth it Denticulata from the forme of the roote which is made as it were of many teeth fet together: The seventh is Tragus his second Ranunculus sylvestries and Lobel his Ranunculus auricomes. The last hath not beene set forth by any before.

By reason of the hot sharpe biting take of the source first sorts, they are sound no lesse to extilect at the skinne being applied, then any of the other sorts of Crowseete; yet they may be well used to eate away and consume hard tumours, as also to take away scarres and other blemishes, and wartes upon the hands, &c. and to cate out the core of comes in the seets, the leaves or roote especially, being bruised and bound to for a certaine space. They are said also to elamse some that are much corrupted and tinking. The & and 7, fort are not knowne to be used. Vnto this Division appearaine those other sorts of Anemones systems force plene, set forth in my former Worke.

Divisio Secunda. The second division.

Ranunguli pratenses & arvenses. Field Crowfeete.

This Meddow Crowfoote (which I call fweet, not as Gerord doth because it smelleth sweets, but in regard it hath no sharpe biring for exulcerating taste, as most sof the other Crowfeete have, but is so sweet and pleasant, that many in Germany and other places, doe stew the leaves, when they are young among other better, that many in Germany and other places, doe stew the leaves, when they are young among other better, that serve to ease hash diverse great broad, darke greene leaves, spread upon the ground, a little dayie, and in on the edges into five divisions, and a little dented also about, before tally at the ends, and of a paler yellowish greene on the underside, of a sweete and not ampleasant taste, as I sayd before; among which rise and diverse havrie stalkes, with some leaves upon them, much more divided and into smaller and appropriate fairly, than the lower: at the toppes whereof stand many faire yellow slowers so like unto the next headers over some, that is very violent, sharpe and explicating the skinne; that it can hardly be

4. Ranumulus pratenfis dulcu fimples co multiples.
Single and double meddow Crowfoote.



3. Ranunculus repens flore simplici & pleno.
The common creeping field Crowfoore with single and double florects.



2. Remanculus prateufis ecris.



4. Rammeulas arvorum.

Crowfoote of the ploughed fields.



be knowne from it: the feed like wife that followerh is like thereunto: the roote confifteth of many white fings. Of this fort there is one that beareth double flowers, and is planted in gardens onely for the beauty of Flore made. TRIBE 3.

The Theater of Plantes.

. Ranunculus prateufes sratius acres unigeris. The common upright field Crowfoote. The common field Crowfoote (whose branches stand upright and bend not downe againe unto the ground, the common field Crowfoote, whose branches stand upright and bend not downe againe unto the ground, getter deepetheseon, or spread, taking roote againe in diverse places, as the next dosh) hath many large darke greene leaves, out into diverse parts, somewhat like unto the last, that many might judge it a kind of the same; which is very violent, sharpe and heating upon the tongue, and blittering but the talk declareth the difference, which is very violent, sharpe and heating upon the tongue, and blittering but the talk declareth new and then, but not in all, or all places; the flowers are many, and of a gold yellow explaces spot which come small heads of seedes: the roote is sibrous as other Crowfeete are. Of this kinde also be the stone in our with double slowers, which I have set forth in my former booke. lour, ance with double flowers, which I have fet forth in my former booke.

there is one will double nowers, winds a slave set fortill may forther 1000ke.

3. Rannenlus pratenfix repens The common creeping field Crowfoote.

This creeping Crowfoote, that groweth commonly in fields and gardens also, is very like unto the last descri-

This creeping Crowroore, that groweth commonly in fields and gardens also, is very like unto the last described crowfoote, both forsteast, shower, seede, and roote, but that this is more having and creepeth with his brancher upon the ground, taking hold by small white fibres which it shooteth forth at the joynts, and spreadeth fare thereon, his brancher also rather leaning then standing upright, or rising so highbut the yellow shower, and Flore supporting taste of the leaves is almost equall with the former. Of this kinds there is also one with double please, sowers manifed in gardens.

Remandates described.

4. Ranunculus arverum. Crowfoote of the plowed lands.

This Crowfoote hath diverte finaller leaves, than any of the former, divided into many narrower parts, of an This crownous many narrower parts, of an overwome greene colour; the stalke is about a foote or more high, bearing fome leaves thereon, more jagged overwome greene colour; the stalke is about a foote or more high, bearing fome leaves thereon, more jagged overwomegreene colour, and more divided at the coppe into other branches, bearing pale yellow flowers after which than the lower, and flowers after which tome rough pointed feedes, fet in heads many together: the roote is composed of many white fibres or 4. Ranunculus bulbosus sive tuberosus. Knobbed Crowfoote.

The knobbed or round rooted Crow foote, hath diverfe leaves rifing from the roote, much more cut in and di-The knobbed or round rooted Crowtoote, nath diverse leaves rung from the roote, much more cut in and divided than anyof the former except the last, every one standing on a short footestake of an overworne greene color, among which rise up diverse slender stakes, a soote, or halfe a yard high, with some leaves thereon at the joynts, more divided, and into longer and narrower parts than those below; at the toppes whereof, stand several saire gold yellow shining flowers, made of sive leaves like the former sorts, with many threds in the midverall taire gold years with many threes in the mid-de flanding about a greene head, which after the flowers are past, groweth to be more rough or pricking than the former the roote is white and round, of the bignesse sometime of a Wallnut, and often much lesse, being no

> g. Ranunculus bulbofus. Knobbed Crowloote.

Ramuculus Anglicus bulbofus. Batchelours buttons.





fumplict.

bigger than a beane, or fometimes an hafell nut, with fome long fibres at the ends especially of it, of a m Balbefut therpe biting take than any of the former.

Of this kinde is that thought to be, that beareth double yellow flowers one out of another, and called Anything the flowers in final and the flowe fet forth in my former garden, whose figure is here extant also. As also one whose flower is single and refa flure rubre an Orange. 6. Ranunculus Echinatus Cresions. Small prickly headed or Crowfoote of Candye

This small Crowfoote hath many stalkes, rising from a thready roote, round and smooth, full of brack fearfe rising a foote high, at every joynt standeth one broad sad greene crumpled leafe, upon a very long to fearle rining a roote ingin, at every royal trail, and of a pale yellow colour; and the heades of many imaliant fearles the flowers at the toppes are small, and of a pale yellow colour; and the heades of many imaliant ftalke: the flowers at the toppes are minar, and or a pare yellow colour; and the means of many man into and browne fet together, are fomewhat sharpe and prickely.

7. Ranunculus Apuleii quibus dam. The small early Crowfoote of Apuleius.

This small early Crowfoote, which some take to be the Batrachium of Apuleius, hath diverse small and be

This small early Crowroote, which to the take to be the laft, but cut into three divisions, for the most parted leaves, lying upon the ground, not so much divided as the laft, but cut into three divisions, for the most parted of them dented at the ends, and flanding upon fhort foote ftalkes, of an inch or two long, compaffing one and at the bottomes of them: from among these leaves rise up diverse weake stakes, bowing and leaning dome to the ground againe; at the joynts whereof grow such like leaves, as grow below, standing each of them his short foote stalke, and with them also commets forth at each joynt, a small short stalke, bearing a sowers. fifting of five leaves, of a faire pale yellow colour, with diverse yellow threds in the middle; after the flow are past, there follow five or fixe small cods or hornes, pointed and crooked at the ends, wherein lye brownish round seede, somewhat like those of the Winter Wolfes bane : the roote from the head then thootesh forth many white fibres, whereby it taketh fast hold on the ground, encreasing into severall but both rootes and leaves are no lesse sharpe and bitting than any of the former.

8. Ranunculus prateus retundishing Bonomensis. Meddow Crowfoote of Bonomia.

The leaves that rife from this blackish threddy rooted Crowfoote, are round soft and hayrie, dented by the edges of a fad greene colour, and about an inch broad, standing upon very long foote stalkes, but those grow upon the stalke are larger, and for the most part round also, a little divided into some parts, but not the grow upon the statke are targer, and for the most part round and, a little divided into some parts, outnot the middle: the stake is about a foote high, bending a little downe to the ground, and as it were creeping, drild into smaller branches, with large leaves at the joynts, standing upon long foote stalkes, and small pale flowers set on the toppes of them, with a few yellow threds in the middle about a greene head, which govern to be ripe, hath many tharpe or prickely browne feedes fet together.

This small Crowfoote being the least of all the rest, hath a few small leaves, growing from the roote, divided into three parts somewhat like unto an Ivie lease, each of them upon a small long hayrie foote stalke, no been than the nayle of ones singer: the stalke is about a foote high small and stender, and a little hayrie also, wi

fome leaves thereon, and fmall yellow flowers at the toppe : the feede is small in heades like the other kinds and the rootes small and fibrous.

10. Rannaculus Pannaicus maximus. The great Crowfoote of Hangary.
The great Crowfoote of Hungary, is the greatest of all these sorts of Crowfeete, having diverse very law. broad, thicke, fappy, pale, greene, thining leaves, not much lesser than Figge leaves, cut into five partor difficult, and each of them engented about the edges, being somewhat hayric withall, a little sharpe and brings. on the tongue, but not fo much, agmost of the former sharpe forts are : the stalkes are great, strong, and one what hayrie, two foote high, fpread at the toppes into diverse branches, whereon faind faire gold yellow for what nayrie, two toore ingh, ipread at the toppes into diverte branches, whereon ignite faire gold yellow noters, like unto other Crowfecte, and fuch like heads of teede following them: the rootes are many white he or ftrings, shooting downe from a head into the ground. Very like hereunto is the great Crowfoote of Comp. triplin. fet forth in my former booke but that the rootes are composed of long kernelly knots whose figure I here are

11. Ranunculus Illyricus minor. The leffer Crowffoote of Schavonic. The leffer Crowfoote of Illyria or Sclavonie, bath but three or foure narrow grayiff greene leaves, dividedim The lefter Crowtoote of 11971a or actavonie, naturous three or source nation graying greene scaves, ary non-fource or five or more parts, standing upon long foote stalkes, and of a filver white standing colors undersease the stalkes are firme and round, but small, about a foote high or more, having forme since like leaves thereon, but the middle, and spreading into three or foure branches, every one bearing a small lifting pale yellow sour,

the middle, and spreading into three or source branches, every one beauting a imair training pare yearow nows, confifting of five leaves, and fornetimes two together upon a stalke, the roote is composed of many intilinal grayish kernels, fet very close and hard together in a bunch with form short thereas.

12. Rannachim Illyricus major. The greater Gray tote of Schronile.

This greater kinde is both in lease stalke and shower, greater and larger than the former, the leaves boing two der and greener on the upperfide, and not fally of so silver a white colour, and greater, the leaves being too deepe yellow colour, and greater, but the roote hath not so many in all graines or kernels set together, that I have observed, but shootenth forth white strings, whereby it is nour the and masnamed.

Of this kinde some have beene found growing in some in the kinder or self-silver. Of this kinds forme have beene found growing in Apulsa in the Kingdomeof Naples, with a white flower,

an other with a reddish flower.

13. Randneulus Luftinicus autumnalis simplex. The single Portugali Crowfooce. This Portugal Crowfoote hath many broade leaves, lying upon the ground, almost found yet pointed, finely dented about the edges, not divided at all, but somewhat hayrie full of veines, and of a darke greene color finely dented about the edges, not divided at all, but somewhat hayrie full of veines, and of a darke greene coon on the upperside, and of a yellowish greene underneath, which continue all the winterly not falling away under fresh doe spring up: from among these leaves shoote forth two or three small slender sayrie short stakes, not soot high, bare without leaves, bearing each of them one small yellow slower, composed of five, and someway of sixe leaves, with some yellow threads in the middle, which fall away most usually with us, without being any teede, in regard it slowieshed late in Autumne, but in the naturall places; and sometimes with us, if the the roote is made of small round wintish long kernels or pieces, many set together, somewhat like the lapie; but greater and longer. This kinde Clusius observed in the Olive-yards about Lisbone, to grow with larger cumpled The final carries for a pater quitty deal.

munculus pratenfis votandifolius Bononiqufis. Meddow Crawfoqia of Rosenie



Rananculus glebofus. The globe Crowfoote or Locker Coulous.



6. Ranunculus Creticus echinas as. Small prickly headed Crowfoote of Candle

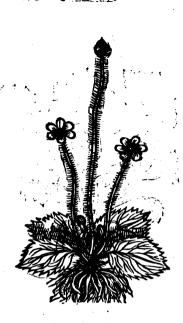




11. 12. Rangueulus Illyricuus major & misse. The greater & leffer Slavanian Crowfoote.



13. Renewesia Lafteniens entermali The Partnesii Grandouse.



pled or fwolne leaves, like as it were blifters upon them, and bearing the flower with eight or ten leaves, foretimes as if it were double, whereof he giveth a figure, but the feede will beare fuch like plants, as he fetteth forth the other to be, and therefore giveth no other mention or defeription thereof.

14. Ranusculus autumalis fore multiplici. Double flowred Autumne Crowfoose.

This is so like the last in the manner of the growing and flowring, that onely the double yellow flowers make the difference.

This Crowfoote hath a roote made of many small long and round white kernelly rootes. This Crowfoote hath a roote made of many small long and round white kernels, or graines fet close together, with diverse long fibres at them, from whence rise up somewhat round leaves, but deepedy cut in on the edge, into three parts, somewhat like unto those of the round rooted Crowfoote, sultained by long foote stalke, and somewhat hayrie: from among which rise up the stalkes, that are hayric also, and about a foote high, having leaves set thereon at two severall distances, much more cut in and jagged than those below, not divided into many branches, whose slowers at the tops of them are yellow, like unto other field Crowfeete? the small had of rough seede that followeth, is sharpe pointed, and shorter than others.

many branches, whose slowers at the tops of them are yellow, like unto other neid crowrette: the imaginary of rough seede that followeth, is sharpe pointed, and shorter than others.

16 Ransuculus Geranii tuberosi folio. lagged Field Crowisecte of Radge.

The rootes of this Crowisecte consist of long whitish strings, sending forth many darket greene smooth severy much jagged or cut into diverse parts, somewhat like unto the starts of the knowledge Cranes bill, but large, each of the cuts being larger and broader than they, which are cut in against the the whole lease being almost round, is halfe a foote long, and neere so broad also, set upon a soote tosses, an hand brigaded long; from smoog which rise up, diverse smooth greene, crested stalkes, about two soote baseling thread into branches, having sme cut leaves on them, and small pale yellow showers at the toppes, which shows threads in the middle, like unn others, after which cometh a small round knappe or head of seedes.

All these forts of Crowfeete, doe grow in fields, meddowes, and artife grounds, many of them in our owns land, especially the first five forts; the rest by their titles may be understood from when easily came.

The Time.

The first and the great Candye fore are the earliest in flower, which is about March and Aprill, and the 13 and 14. are the latest that flower of all the rest, which is not untill September. It the other in May and Iune.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Barpinor, and there after in Latine Ranunculus, non fetting gainst account colorem folia unit to imitantur, fed point quia inter folia rane ut plurimum degunt: in English we call them Crowleete, rather than Frogwort after the Latine, from the divisions of the leaves, as I thinke, and therefore fome call them Point galli, according to Pliny, yet some writers thought them to be Coronopus per corvi of Dioscorides, and from them



it is most likely our English name of Crowfeete came they have also diverse other English names, as King Cups; gold cuppes, Baliners after the French, Pillabeds, Bolts, Troll flower, and Locker Goulons, which two last are more proper to the eight kinde in my former Booke: of the Italians Ranoncolo and Pie Corvino; of the Spaniards Terva belies, of the French Grenoilette, of the Germanes Hanen fuls, and of the Dutch Hanen voet. The first is Tragus his sufficiently studied five pratens by Fuchsius Christanthemum simplex, by Dodoneus in his French Herball and by Lugdauns Polyanthemum simplex, by Tabermoutauns Ranunculus dulcis, & by Bauhinus Ranunculus pratensis erectus whin the second is the Ranunculus luteus of Tragus, the Ranunculus pratenfis surrettis cauliculus of Lobel, & the second Banuwalus luteus of Dodoneus & Lugdunenfit. Thalius calleth it Ranunculus polyanthemus maculatus, and Ge-nad Ranuwalus Batrachoides : the third is called by Lobel Ranunculus pratenfis reptante cauliculo, by Thalius Ranunulus polyanthemos primus, by Dodoneus and Lugdumenses, Ranunculus hortenses primus, by Tabermontanus Ranunculus vinealis, and by Bauhinus Ranunculus pratenfis repens hir futus: the fourth is called by Lobel in his Icones Remerches arvorum, as it is in the title, by Dodoneus and Lobel in his observations Ranunculus sylvestris tertius; by Cordes in his history of Plants, Ramunculus Segetalis, by Gesper in hortu Germanie Ranunculus arvensis, and by Banhims Ranunculus arvensis echinatus: The fift is called by Tragus Ranunculus exiguus & sceleratissimus; nd by Gesner in hort Germania Ranunsulus Flammula distus, by Lobel Ranunculus bulbosus, and by Dodonaus turofus, by Brunfelfus Crus Galli and Coronopus parvus; it is generally taken to be, and so called Batrachium Apulcy, Banhinus calleth it Ranunculus pratenfis radice verticilli modo rotunda. The fixt is called by Pona in his Palian description of Mount Baldus, Ranunculus echinatus Creticus, Which he saith he had from Signior Contarini of Venice, Bandium callethic Ranunculus stellarus echinatus Creticus: the seaventh is called by Clussus Ranunculus Apuley quibaldam, Pena and Lobel fet it forth in their Adversaria, under the name of Ranunculus palustris, romadure folio semine echinato, but as Banhimus faith in his Phytopinax and Prodromus, they confound it with the other Remuculus palustris rotundifolius Levis and therefore he calleth it Ranunculus palustris echinatus not that it growth in moorish ground but in wer fields. The eighth is called by Baubinus Ranunculus rotundifol in repens echinaw. The ninth is called by Columna Ranunculius minimus Apulus, as it is in the title, and by Bauhings Ranunculus arvenfis parvus folio wifids. The tenth is called by Clusius Ranunculius Platophyllos, and is his fift Montanus, which Banking calleth Latifiting folio bir suita. The eleventh is generally called of most writers, as also with all Herbarifie Ranmonlus Agricus miner, and is the fourth Ranunculus grumo faradice of Cluftus, and by Baubinus Lannenting langing as engagified as more and is the tourn amone must be called by all Illyricus major, being of the lane kind, which Banding therefore callette, Rannening Imaginofic angultifolia; grumofa radice major, and remembered by Clufus in the fame place with the other. The thirteenth is called by Clufus Rannenius autumnation to the fame place with the other, whereothe maken two forts, and hath two figures them the dimension of the fame of the summer of the major of the summer of the spon the divertities of the leaves and flowers, it is therefore called Luftenicis by Lobel, Dodone is, Dalechamp in and all others, except Bankings, who calledn it Rammenly farifolish bullarine Appodell radice. The fourteenth a temeribed by lacebin Corners onely in his Booke of Canada planes. The fifteenth is called by Ranbings Remarkly promofe radics folio Ranuaculi bulbo B. The last is called also by him Ranuaculius Geranij tuber of folio B. it is in the title.

TRIBE. 2.

The Vertues.

The first of these kindes, being of no sharpe or biting ratte, is held to be harmelesse; for the Germanes as Trages sharpe to eate it familiarly among other herbes: but the others are sharpe and doe exulcerate the different sharpes and the sharpest sharpe especially the fift kinde more than any of the rest, and therefore not to be used inwardly in any case: the form especially the fit kinde more trian any or the rest, and therefore not to be after hands, to drive away and third forts here expressed, are oftentimes used to be laid to the writts of the hands, to drive away ague, to leaves being bruised, with a few cornes of bay salt, and a little glasse of windowes, beaten small and mixed by leaves being bruited, with a rew cornes or pay pair, and a name grane or white or a sum and unreads gether. Camerarine faith that they in Germany used to apply the roote of the fift kinde to plague fores, to draw them to maturity and breake them, yet it is no other likely but the other share rootes will doe the like, for the them to maturity and breake them, yet it is no other likely our the other inarpe rootes was use them like, for by will breake tumours and draw impostumes being wisely applied; and Tragus saith, that even those that are as sharpe, doe discusse and dissolve hard tumors in any part of the body, being applied; a peece of the round to teed Crowfoote put betweene those teeth that doe ake, or into an hollow rooth, taketh away the panels. teed Crowfoote put betweene mote teem that doe ake, or into an nonow footh, taketh away the pane, be many times, it either breaketh those that are bollow, or causeth them to fall out: some write, that applieds the finger, by causing more paine therein, than is felt, by the touthach, it taketh away the paine; the decoding the leaves of the field Crowfeere, healeth scabs and the itch, but they must not be suffered to abide long upon the places; it is likewise used to stay the falling of the haire, the head being washed therewish, being made warm. but not to rest thereon above two or three houres, and then washed off with fresh warme water: it is also so that if the roote be bruised, and applied unto a foule ulcer, it will clense and take away all the filthy and comp matter therein, leaving the fore faire to be healed up with other convenient things, but it must not lie long in the fore left it worke too forciblie: all these sharpe Crowfeere, have the same operation to take away wares, a the scabbed ruggednesse of nailes, markes, spots, and blemishes in the skin, and all the other properties attribute to these sorts of Crowseete, mentioned in the former division: besides being mixed with swines day. they breake Scropbulas, or the small kernells under the eares, and of the necke called the Kings Evill, and the they oreake Seroponios, or the inna exernent under the cares, and of the network and applyed to the Hemorrhoides or piles that swell and bleede not, helpeth to discusse or take them away that is a hand must be applyed to those that are open and bleede. The distilled water of the herbe, whilst it is in slowe, worketh fafely to all the purposes aforefaid, and as some report is given with good successe inwardly, we fome Holland pouther, or the species called Lithouribon, to provoke urine when it is stopped, and to breake the stop of most of them made into pouther, and put into the nose procureth needing.

Divisio tertia. The third Division.

1. Rannneuli Montani. Mountaine Crowfoote.

F some of these Crowfeete I have entreated in my former Booke, by the name of Rannaculai montain Frome of these Crowsteete I have entreated in my former Booke, by the name of Kannucus montain humilior, of two forts, and is the first small figure set here also. Rannucus montains also mine for simplicit, which is the second figure here, and the double sort among the other garden sorts hereafter. Rannucus Thalistri and Rusaccosolio both in one figure, being the third in place and then Rannucus Thalistri folium Asphodeli radice the sourch and Rannuculus graminens flore lutes simplicited duplicit the site, which are nother againe described: but there are a great many other forts which I will here bring to your consideration and speak

1. Ranuntulus montanus maximus albus. The greater white Mountaine Crowfoote.

The great white Mountaine Crowfoote different from the lesser single white mountaine Crowfeete that i the great white Mountaine Crowroote different from the letter lingle white mountaine Crowrette man fer forth in my former booke (whole figure I give you here in the fecond place) chiefly in these thing, that the leaves of this Crowfoote, being tomewhat hairy and very large, are divided to the stalke into five put, and each of them somewhat deepelier dented about the edges, resembling the leaves of the Globe Crowfoot, but larger and standing upon sootestalkes, that are hairy and a soote long almost the maine stalke is somewhat great and hairy, bare almost of leaves unto the top, where it brancheth out into flowers, under which stands the joynt three large leaves, much more divided then those below: the flowers are many, each standing on a large footestalk very large and white, consisting of five leaves so large that the whole slower seemeth to be a got as a single purple ringed Dassodill, and very sweete withall, having many yellow threds in the middle stading

as a fingle purple ringed Daffodill, and very iweete withall, having many yellow threds in the middle many about a greene head, whereon being ripe the feede groweth many fer together; the roote is formewhat greened long, but as it were bitten off in the halfe, with many long blackish strings hanging thereat.

2. Rannaculus montanus Pennai. The great purple mountaine Crowfoote.

This great Crowfoote hath source of five or more very large and hairy leaves, rising from the roote, set up long hairy foote stakes, each whereof is devided into five or more parts, deepely cut in unto the middle, dead likewise about the edges and of a darke greene colour on the unper side, and gravish, or as it were hosymment. likewise about the edges, and of a darke greene colour on the upper side, and grayish, or as it were hoary more neath, among which rifeth up a ftrong round hollow stalke, hairy also, about a yard high, bearing a least one at the top much divided, and from thence spreadeth into three or foure or more small branches, each substant a small leafe or two, about which standeth the flower, consisting of five round leaves of a purplish colour onto a manifed two, about the edges of the infide, but pure white on the rest of the infide; having many relations in the middle, about a greene head, which beareth many flattish and blackish browne sharpe points.

threds in the middle, about a greene nead, which peareth many flattill and placklin prowne marpe pears feede: the roote is composed of many long fibres or strings, and hairy at it were at the head thereof.

3. Ranunculus Plantaginis folio. Plantaine leafed Crowfoote.

This Pyrenean Crowfoote hath three or foure leaves rising from the roote, set on pretty long stotellalist, is ing somewhat long and broad like unto Plantaine leaves, with ribs therein, but more pointed at the endaged of the green state of the property long stotellalist, is a set of the property long footellalist, is a set of the property long footellalist long fo ing iomewhat long and broad like unto Plantaine leaves, with ribs therein, but more pointed at the ends, now ded or dented about the edges, but imooth and plaine with some veines running through the length of them, at pointed at the ends of a whitish of grayish greene colour, circled at it were with a white downe the stable round, firme, and greene, about a foote and a halfe high, bearing two or three longer leaves, broad at the bar tome and compassing the stake, which devideth it selfe at the top, into two or three small branches, but every of them a small long lease at the foote thereof, and a reasonable large slower at the head without any said consisting of five white round cointed leaves, with many vellowish should be middle and a ground grant. confiding of five white round pointed leaves, with many yellowish threds in the middle, and a round many which afterwards growing ripe bath many seedes set together, like unto divers other forts of Commit

Remuculus Montanus humiltor albus fimplex & duplex. Single and double cow white mountaine Crowfoose,

Randuculus Montanus albas minor fimplex. The leffer fingle white mountaine Crowfoot,





the roote is composed of many white strings or fibres, fastned to a head which is somewhat hairy, and abiders many years, but the leaves perish quite in the end of Summer, and are renewed in the spring 4. Ranunculus Pyreneus albus duplex. Double white Crowfoote of the Pyreneun hills.

This Crowfoote differeth little from the last but in the flowers which are not so many together, and config of two rowes of white leaves.

Ranunculus montanus Betonice foliis. Mountaine Crowfoote with Betony like leaves. This small Crowfoote hath divers leaves rising from the roote, somewhat broad and long, full of small veines which make it seeme rugged every one upon a little short footestalke, roundly dented about the edges and round at the point or end, very like unto the leaves of Betony, but that they are smaller, of a brownish greene colour on the upper side, and of a silver white shining colour underneath: the stender hayrie stalke that nicht up in the middle of those leaves, doth searse exceede the length of ones hand, bare or naked without any leaves unto the top, where it beareth one flower onely, like unto the last described single Crowfoote but small let, confifting of five small white leaves, pointed at the ends with some yellow threds in the middle, having five small greene leaves under it, as a buske wherein it is set : the seede is conteined in a small rough head like unto other Crowfeete : the roote is a small tust of white Fibres, somewhat like unto the roote of Betony : the whole plant both leaves and rootes are bitter, with an exceeding auftere or aftringent binding tafte, whereby it is judged not to be hurtfull or offensive, but rather acceptable to the stomacke, and may be profitable for moyst,

6 Rannnenlus graminens bulbofus. The bulbed graffeleafed Crowfoote, This bulbed graffeleafed Crowfoote hath divers very long and narrow, smooth, grayish, greene leaves, some what hairy at the bottome, and with fome long veines therein; from among which rifeth up a flender stalke, about a foote high, with two small long leaves thereon, not branched at all, but bearing out of a small huske of five greene parts, one small faire thining yellow flower, like unto other Crowfeete, as is the seede also, being many fet together on a long head, and every one pointed with a crooked and the roote is formewhat round at the bottoms, with a long necke upward, covered with a blackish hairy coate or covering, with divers thicke and round Fibres growing underneath, thicker at the ends then at the heads with some small hairy sibres at the end of them, within that outer hairy coate is found a round bulbons roote, like unto that of Gladiolus or Corne

end of them a within that outer hairy coate is found a round bulbons roote, like unto that of Gianolisis or Corne Flagge, the pile fet upon the other which was the elder, and seemed as it were shrunke.

7. Raminensis graminens perfoliatus. Thorough leafed grasse Crow foote.

This small thorough leafed grasse Crow foote sendeth forth from a small sibrous roote, divers narrow grayish riseth up the state of the state of the state of the middle of whom bottome and compassing the state of five broad leaves, somewhat foulded inward, and not layd fully open: the head of feede is small, but like unto

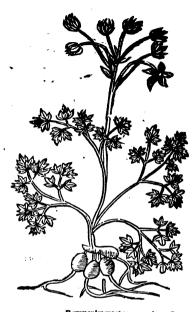
Rananculus nemorofus Thalstiri & Rutaceo folio. Medow Rue and Garden Rue leafed Crowfoote.

Raum culus Thelifiri folio minor afphodeli radicious. Colombine leafed Crowfoot with Afphodill rootes.



Ranunculus gramineus flore tuteo fimplici & duplici. Yellow graffe Crowfoot fingle and double.





Ranunculus montanus maximus albut. The great white mountaine Crowfoote,



thegrafic Crowfoote described in my former Booke. Of this kinde there is another whose leaves are somewhat Folis latithe graue of the flowers more spread open, and with sharper ends. 8. Rannualus pumilus alter angustisolius. Another small narrow leased Crowsoote.

There is another of this laft kinde, which groweth a little bigger and higher, and beareth but one yellow flower upon the toppe of the stalke; larger than in any other of these three last grasse which Apphodis radice flore lines. Yellow Crowfoote with Apphodis rootes.

I have in my former Booke set forth one of this kind, very like hereunto both for former of flowers and rootes, whose figure you have before: this other different from it in the leaves (the former being somewhat broader than this, very like unto the small Thalistrum) which are very small, narrow, and much divided, very like unto the greater Bulbocastanum, or earth Chesnut; some lying upon the ground, and others standing the seath standing upon a reddish hairy soote stalke, which with the leaves is treen which before unto me leaves and franching upon a reddish hairy foote stalke, which with the leaves is very nigh halfe a foote more puright, each tain ting upon a create that y took take, which with the leaves is very nigh halfe a foote long, in the middle of whom appeareth a greene head before the shalke is risen, and beareth it at the toppe thereof, as triseth; which when it is ripe ready to blow, sheweth to be but one faire shining yellow flowers, (whereas the other hath many white ones) consisting of five round pointed leaves; with many yellow threds. whereas the difference is a greene head, which in time groweth formewhat longer than in other forts of Cowfette, having many crooked feedes fet together thereon, but much smaller than in many of the other: the Crowners, laying the many, but hairy and reddish, seldome branched, but bearing two or three divided leaves likes ingular, its thereof is the course of in a very long fibre, very like unto the other.

10. Russmenlus alter saxatilis Asphodeli radice. The pale Crowfoote of Naples, with Asphodill roote. This Crowfoote of Naples, hath many thicke cloggie rootes, joyned together at the end, greater above and fmaller downewards, of about a thummes length, with many small fibres among them, from whence the first leaves that rise up are broad, somewhat deepely cut in on the edges on both sides, but those that follow next ate much more divided, and into many parts, each part cut in also and dented besides on the edges, and standing much more divided, and into many parts, each part cut in allo and denice of online course, and transing upon long foote stalkes, which are broader at the bottome than above, and compasse one another at the foote, for a little wayupward, being somewhat hairy also, greene on the upperside and whiter underneath: the stalke is round and hairy, about a foote and a halfe high, having diverse leaves thereon, much more divided than those below; and at the joynts with the leaves; toward the toppescome forth long branches, with small jagged leaves on them, under a small tuft of three or foure large pale flowers, of five broad or round pointed leaves, of the breadth of ones naile, with many yellow threds in the middle: the feede is small, round, flat and pointed, many fer together on a long head.

11. Ranunculus montanus hirsutus latifolius. Great hairy Mountaine Crowfootes, The first leaves of this Crowfoote are round, like those of Doves foote, very hairy, of a blackish greene color, and fost, divided or cut into three parts, each of them also parted into three smaller divisions, standing upon

2. Remutulus ment anus Pennet. The great purple mountainte Crowfoote.

3. Ranunculus plantaginis folio. Plantaine leafed Crowfoote.







Ranunculus montant & tonica feliis, Mountain

Crowfoote with Betony.

like leaves.

long hairy footestalkes, yet those that follow are broader, more divided and hairy, among which riseth up a finds long hairy footestalkes, yet those that rollow are crosses fet thereon, and parted toward the toppe into mit hollow stalke, a cubite and a halfe high, with diverse leaves set thereon, and parted toward the toppe into mit hollow stalke, a cubite and a halfe high, with diverse another, like unto others of this kinde, and seede also in the like. branches, having small pale yellow flowers on them, like unto others of this kinde, and seede also in the like me ner the roote is long made of many fibres.

the roote is long made of thank in the state of the state The roote of this Crowfoote hath reddish strings or fibres, sending forth a small soft woolly stalke, about ag. The roote of this Crowroote nature audit in the property of the roote of this Crowroote nature and see the root of the roote of the roo woolly long footestalkes, an hand breadth long, devided into three principall parts, and each of them into other and dented about the edges, very like unto those of the Medow creeping Crowfoote; the flowers hereofthe stand at the toppes of the branches are yellow, but larger than the last.

Double white Crowfoote of the

Pyrenian hills.

Ranunculus faxatilis magno flore. Rocke Crowfoote with large flowers This Crowfoote hath many small leaves rising from a long fibrous roote, fet upon long foote stalkes, franchis broad as the naile of ones hand, parted into three 4 Ranunculus Pyreneus albus duplex. fmall jagges, and they againe into two or three other, fomewhat foft and woolly; the stalke that rifeth up among thefe, is fearle an hand breadth high, fomewhat woolly also bearing but one large flower at the toppe, of a shining gold yellow colour, made of five leaves, with many deeper

CHAP. 4.

yellow thre ds in the middle. 14. Ranunculm faxatilis folis subrotundis.

Rocke Crowfoote with roundish leaves. This small Rocke Crowfoote, hath a few somewhat round leaves spread upon the ground, thicke and hairy, scarse a nailes breadth, yet devided into small peeces, which also are cut in on the edges, standing upon short footestalkes, scarce an inch long: the slender woolly stalke that brancheth it selse from the bottome, riseth not above halfe a foote high with fome leaves at the foote of the branches, and many yellow flowers of five finall leaves at the toppes: the roote is small and fibrous.

15. Rannneules minimus faxatilis hirfutus.

The smallest hairy Rocke Crowfoote. This smallest Crowfoote spreadeth diverse verie finall, and fomewhat round hairy leaves, cur into three round parts, and dented about the edges, standing upon small long hairy foote stalkes, in the middle of which rifeth up, a small flender hairy branched stalke, not above two or three inches high, with small yellow flowers, at the toppes, like unto the rest, and so is the seede that followeth, the roots likewise is small and

16. Ranunculus vilosissimus Monspeliacus. Small red hairy Crowfoote of Mompelior.

This red hairy Crowfoote of Mompelier, hath a small roote made of many reddish fibres, from whence spring up diverse thicke small and

5.305

8. Ranunculus pumilus angufifelia. Another finall norrow leafed Crowfood

7. Ranunculus gramineus perfoliatus. Ranunculus alter non perfoliatus latifolius. Thorough leafed graffe Crowfoote.



hary leaves, at the first being devided into diverse peeces, some whereof are round, and other sharpe pointed; but those that rise po with the hairy statke, are devided into long and pointed peeces, and as it were prickly at the fear mercen length. Some being longer and shores than other metals and as it were prickly at but more many and in week length, fome being longer and shorter than others; which stake being of an hand the ends, but of an uneven length, fome being longer and shorter than others; which stake being of an hand the ends, our of the toppe, hath a small devided leafe, at the foote of every of those small branches, breachings, and flowers of a meane bignesse, like unto others of this fort, the whole plant is covered with reddif for haires, that it feemeth as if it were reddiff it felfe.

The Place.

All the form of Crowfeete grow upon the Mountaines, fome in Germany, fome on Mount Iura by Savoy. fome by Mangelier, and others in the Kingdome of Naples, or on the Pyrenean hills, none of them being knowne to grow wild in our countrie.

The Time

They doe all of them flower about May and Inne, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

The full kinde which is of two forts, Clufius maketh to be his fecond kinde of Mountaine Crowfoote, of two forts buthis it the liter of his. Lobel calleth it Aconitum Batrachoides, and is the fift Ranunculus montants of Boulinus in his Pinax which hec calleth Narcifei flore: the second is Clusius his third Mountaine Crowfoote, Bandenset in the second is Compared in the second is Compared in the second is Compared in the second in Compared in the second in Compared in the second in purplif flower be called Candidam and accasion without a stalke, I know not: the third Clustus nameth Ranuncity Process of flore, whose leaves as he faith are like unto those of Plantaine, and therefore with most Herbarilla now is dayes of armnessus plantaginis folio, and so doth Barbinus, who likewise seemeth to thinke, that it may be the Ramanessus Phanicians Myconi, for the resemblance of the long seaves, like unto those of the Date tree but herein, ity my opinion he is much mistaken, for that the roote of that Ramanessus is Bulbons, and therefore more likely to be another; as I thail thew you, by and by: the fourth and fift have no other names thanare in their titles, being plants never let forth by any before, but growing on one of the Alpes, which the inhabitants call Mont ferin, & fent the one by Monnel; & the other by Peliterius unto Dr. Lobel: the fixt Fabius Columna finding on the hill Æquicolo, 'in the Kingdome of Naples, calleth it Ranunculus leptomacrophyllon bulbosus, or Ranunculus bulbosu gramineus montanus, which Banbinus thereupon calleth Ranunculus gramineo folio bulbosus, and as I think dochmore nearely refemble, the Ranunculus Pheniceus Myconi, fet forth in the great Herball called Lugdunenfis, which hee faith groweth plentifully at the foote of the hills of Santa Maria Monte ferate, and the places there about, and as he faith there, hath bulbous rootes and long narrow leaves, and so hath this, but the former hath neither. The seventh and eight with the other of the same kinde are likewise plants never written of by any other before, and therefore their titles must stand as they doe. The ninth Fabius Columna found likewife in the hills (ampelarenses and Equicoli, and calleth it Ranunculus montanus Leptophyllos Alphodeli radice which is very like unto that with Asphodill rootes, which I have fet forth in my former Book, having leaves like the small Thali-Urum, and a white flower but this hath yellow, which as I there faid, Lugdunenfis setteth among the umbelliferous plants, and alleth it Octionsho Micons, because he finding it on the rockie or stony hills in Spaine, referred it rinto Ocnombe, in regard of the rootes; but the flowers and seede demonstrate it plannely to be no such plant; but a plaine Crowfoote, as both by the comparison and mine owne inspection (having had it growing in mine owne Garden many yeares, and seene it with others) may truely be testified: The tenth Fabius Columna found likewise on the contrary colder fide of those hills * Equicoli, and called it, as it is in the title; the last fixe forts have their mmes in their titles, as Bauhinus calleth them in his Pinax and Prodromus.

The Vertues.

Most of these fores of Crowfeere being hot and sharpe in taste, and explorating the skinne, no lesse than many of the former, cannot be but of the same quality with them, and although there hath not so many and manifelt trials, becominde of the to being most of them but of late invention, yet no doubt but they may be applied, for the same purposes; according to their degree, in being more or lesse sharpe than others; onely the fourth fort that hath leaves like Betony, for the forme sake of the flowers, being joyned to this family, as is said in the defciption, hath no such hot sharpe or exulcerating propertie, but as is there said being somewhat bitter, and exceeding aftringent in tafte, is held affuredly to be friendly to the fromacke, as other things that are of the fame qualitie of bitternesse and astriction; which helpe to stay and drie up the desfurions of humors, be they cold or hot that fall from the head upon the stomacke and lungs, and to preferve them from purrefaction caused thereby.

Ranunculi hortensis. Garden Crowfeete.

Hole Crowfeete that are chiefefly nourfed up in Gardens, friend follow next, but that I have already thewed them in my former Booke, selecting all those that beare flowers of any beautie, out of all the relt of the Tribes or Pamilies, to store that Garden with all as was most fit and proper a whosoever therefore are desirous to fee their discriptions or know farther of them, I must referre them to that Booke wherein they may fee andreide the varieties there expressed, The Anemones also or Wind slowers and Pulsatillas as being kindes of Crowfecte their flame rathe and explicating qualitie declaring the fame, should be are a place here with the rest, but that they are all likewise described aforehand, yet I thinke it not a mille to give you some figures of them, to beautific this worke and to please your eyes.

Ravenenius albus multiplen.
The double white Crowfoote.

Reservation of allows fore raises emple famplies, vel ver form.
The large grd or the party coloured Crowicous of offer.



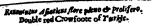
Ranumenlas Creticus vel Afiat cus flore argentes.
I he úlver like Crowfoom or Gandy or Afia.





Ravanculus Afaticus vel Cresiens flore alle. Sengla vebite Crovefoota of Afa ox Cash.







Pulsailla rubra. Red Palque flower.



Phiscelle vulgarit, Ordinary Pasque flower.



Pulfatilla aba. White Pasque flower.



Gg 3

Anemone latifolia prima Clusij.
Cinfus his fielt broad leafed Wind flower.



Anemone latifolia flore purpurco.
Broad leafed Wind flower with purple flowers.



Anemone latifolia chermefina.

The double crimion broad leafed Wind Song.

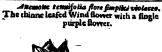
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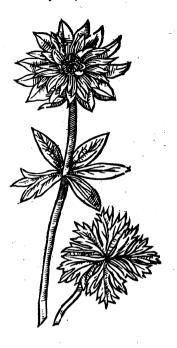


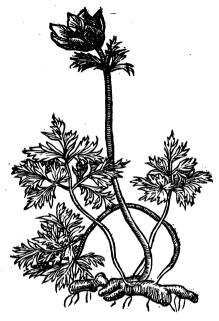
Anenone mazima Chalcedonica. The great Wind flower of Conftantinople.



Asemones maxime Chalcedonica flos. The flower of the great Windflower of Confantinople.







Rannneuli palustres & Aquatiles. Marsh and Water Crowfoote. Such forts of Crowfeete likewife should follow, and be joyned to the rest, as grow in Morish grounds or Watery places, if I had not fet and propounded to my felfe an other manner of method to follow in this Worker I mult referre therefore all those that are desirous, to be satisfied with the knowledge of them unto their proper place, where they shall be intreated of all together, with all other forts of herbes, naturally growing in such places, which is the Classis of Morish and Watery plants.

CHAP V.

Mandrogoras Mandrake.

Lthough I have declared in my former Booke the divertities of Mandrake, both male and female? yet I thinke it not a misse to remember them here againe, being a plant both of that worth and rarie-tic, and dangerous and profitable qualities therein, especially soporiferous whereof some ensuing plants doe partake. 1. Mandragoras mas vulgatior. The more ordinary male Mandrake.

This male Mandrake thrusteeth forth from the roote (which groweth somewhat great and downe right, in some but with one, in others with two, three or foure twines or branches, devided a little below the head or toppe, and diverse small fibers besides, blackish on the out side, & whitish within, without other shape of mans or womans parts, what foever cunning knaves may forme other rootes by Art to be like what they please) many large leaves lying on the ground greater than any Beete leaves, whereinto Dieforides compareth them : from the middle of whom rise up fundry pale greene flowers, made of five round leaves apeece, each standing on a small slender store state within a greene sive leased huske wherein afterwards is the fruit ster, being of the bignesser roote stake within a greene five leased huske wherein anerwards is the fruit kee, being of the big-nesser a reasonable Pippin, and as yellow as gold when it is thorough ripe with divers round whitish flar seedes within it and of an heady or strong stuffing sent, this is the true description of the plant, and therefore those idle formes of the Mandrakes and Womandrakes, as they are foolishly so called, which have beene exposed to publike view both in ours and other lands and countries, are utterly deceitfull being the work of cunning knaves, onely to get mony by their forgery; doe not missource that the months of this relation no more than you would of any other blant fer downe in this back. plant fet downe in this booke, for it is the plaine truth whereon every one may relie.

1 Gardin - 2- Mandragoras mus alter. Another male Mandrake.

I faw in my Lord Watter his Garden at Conterbury, whereof Mr. Lobn Tradescant had then the keeping sir

other fort of male Mandrake whose leaves were of a more grayish greene colour and somewhat foulded to other fort of male Mandrake whose seaves were or which grew there hard by this alfo, but what fruit it bottom not be affured having never borne any as they faid.

3. Mandragoras famineus. The female Mandrake. The female Mandrake hath likewife many leaves lying on the ground, but imaller, narrower, more crumple and of a darker greene colour, refembling those of Lettice as Discorides compareth them: the flowers also and of a darker greene colour, retempting those of the former, but of a blewish purple colour; the figure among the leaves, each on his stender sootestake as in the former, but of a blewish purple colour; the figure that followeth is much smaller than those of the male, but Mandregoras mas & faminens. The male and female Mandrake. roundlike them, and not peare fashion as some have

thought, (for Clufius who faw diverse of them, growing naturally in fundry places in Spaine denieth it) of a paler yellow colour when they are ripe, and of a more pleafing, or rather of a leffe heady fent, than the apples of the male, wherein are contained fuch like feede but smaller and blacker, the roote also is like the former, blackish without and white within, neere unto the same forme. parted into more or fewer branches, as nature lifterh. The Place.

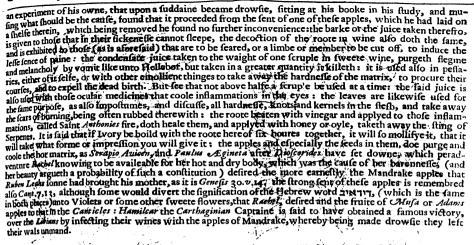
They grow in woods and shadowie places, and the female by rivers sides, in diverse countries beyound the Alpes, but not on this fide naturally, as in Gracia, the Iles of Candy, and others in the Mediterranean sea, Italy also and Spaine: withus they are noursed up as rarieties in Gardens, the male in fundry places: but the female onely with the curious, as being both farre more rare to get, and more tender to keepe. The Time.

The male flowreth in March and the fruit is ripe in July the female as Clusius, faith, he found in some places in Spaine in flower in February, and in the fame moneth in other places of Spaine it had ripe fruit, but with us where it is beit preferved, it flowreth not untill August or September, and the fruit feldome or never ripeneth.

The Names It is called in Greek ward (a) jeges and Mandragoras also in Latine, quod ad mandras pecorum aliasque speluncas proveniat: fome also as Dioscorides fairh in his time called it di nuano, and Circaa, because Circe the great enchantresse used it as is thought in love matters ; Pythagoras called it av Prontuop-9.5 a forma humana, because the roote hath some likenesse of a mans body with two legges, but without atmes; they are called also Mala canina & terrestria. Dioscorides saith the female was called TPIBanas tridacias of the Letice like leaves, and niger, as the male was called Candidus, the fruit of both is round, but of the female as Diofeoride faith, like

sots forbis, and not of 1: ovis, as Ruelliss his Translation hath it, which caused some to figure it peare sashion, especially ally feeing Oribafius who followed Dissertles most nearely compareth the fruit as well to acradibus with peares; but you here before Clusius his deniall thereof, as an ocularus testis of all those that he taw, so that if any fall out otherwise, it might be rather accounted Infus nature, than the ordinary propertie in nature. Dissented faith hath a stalke as Elleborn, Cicum and Albueum, but is much controverted by diverse, being not certainly knowne what herbe it is, and peradventure also not to Dioscorides himselfe, for he relateth it but by hearts, he doth many other things which were not of his owne knowledge. Mathiolus defendeth Hermolan Bath. The against Brasavolus and Fuchsius, who judged that Hermolaus thought the Melongena or Malainsaum be Dioscorides his Morion, which he describeth, ut ferunt or tradunt, to grow nigh unto caves in sindry woods, with lesser white leaves than those of the white Mandrake, a spanne long lying about the roote, which is tender and white, longer then ones hand, and of the thicknesse of ones thumbe: tradent againe saith he, that if a drame of the roote be given any man in bread or broath, it will take away the use of reason and sense, causing him to sleepe for three or foure houres, after the same manner of disposition as when he tooke it : Physicians use the when there is cause to burne or cut off any member, (that is, to call him into a deepe or dead sleepe, that is paines may not be so sensible:) by the se words of Dioscorides, it doth plainely appeare to me, that his Morie is in another species of the former which hath no stalkes, for the leaves he saith (and peradventure the fruite also) lieu the ground about the head of the roote : but Pliny hath faulted foulely in describing the Mandrakes, making those of Theophrastus and Dioscorides to be one, and transferring that which is proper to the one unto the ther. The fundry fables hereof reported in Marthiolus and others are not fit here to be related; who so are firous to know them, may reade them in thir Authors or Relators. The Arabians call it Iabora and Tabroats the Italians Mandragora; the Spaniards Mandracola; the French Mandragore and Mandagloire; the Gramm; the Dutch Mandragora; and we in English Mandrake:

The Vertues. The Mandrake as Galen faith is of an exceeding cold qualitie even in the third degree, yet hath in it some hear, in the barke of the roote is some drinesse, and in the apple some moisture, whereby it is of a soportierous propertie caufing sleepinesse or drowsinesse, as Levinna Lemniae in his Herball to the Bible maketh mention



CHAP. VI.

Solanum. Nightshade.

Here are diverse forts of Nightshades, properly so to be called, and there be some other that are referred thereunto, for the likenesse of the leaves, flowers, or fruite, or for the properties in the operation. Of those that are referred unto the Nightshade, I have already spoken of diverse in my former booke, whereunto I referre them, that would be enformed of them, not meaning to repeate their descriptions, but denominations in this place, which are Mirabilia Pervana, the Mervaile of Peruor of the world. Pomum amoris fruitu majore, Apples of love the greater fort.

Stramenium sive Pomum spinosum majus store simpli albo, & purpureo, & Datura Turcarum store albo simplici & fore duplici purpureo, Thorne apples the greater, with a single white, or single purple flower, and the lesser with a single white flower, or a double purple flower. Solanum arborescens or finite osum, called also Pseudocapsicum Dedonzi, or Amomum Psinij, Solanum Americanum, & Cerasa Indiana, Tree Nightshade, the Mumme tree, or Winter Cherry tree: & Solanum vesticarium or Alkekengi, Winter Cherries, Potatoes of Virginia called of many, apples of youth, and of Baubinus in his Matthiolus Solanum tubers sum esculentum, and thought by Clusius, that it did in many things refemble the Pycnocomon of Dioscorides, moved chiefely thereunto from the likenesse of the figure thereof, which he faw in a written copy of Diofcorides, that had figures; as also that it might be Arabidia of Theophrafius; but fetteth it downe in his Hiltory of Plantes, by the name of Papas Peruvianorum, and called by the Indians, or Spaniards Papas, as Gomara and others fay : and although the common wild Nightshade, is not dangerous, as divers others are, nor planted in Gardens with us as it was in former times, to be as a potherbe or falletherbe usually eaten, (but now adayes utterly refused,) and therefore called Garden Nightshade, yet let me set it with the rest of the familye and not disjoine it from them.

The Common Nightshade, hath an upright round greene hollow stalke, about a foote, or halfe a yard high, bulling forthinto many branches, whereon grow many darke greene leaves, fomewhat broad and pointed at the ends, fost and full of juice, larger than the leaves of Bassill, else somewhat like, and a little unevenly dented about the edges, at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, come forth three or source or more white slowers, made of five small pointed leaves a peece, standing on a stalke together, one by or above another, with yellow pointels in the middle, composed of foure or five yellow threds set together, which afterwards turne into so many pendulors greene berries, of the bignesse of small pease, full of greene juice, and small whitish round flat feede, lying within it; the roote is white and a little wooddy, when it hath given flower and fruite, with many small fibres at it: the whole plane is of a waterish insipidetalte, but the juice within the berryes, is somewhat viscous, like unto a thin mucilage, and is of a cooling and binding quality.

2. Solanum vulgare baccis rubris. Red berryed common Nightshade. I call this common Nightshade, because it is in all things like the former common Nightshade, except that the leaves hereof are fomewhat harder and rougher, and the berries when they are ripe, are either of a yellow, or of a yellowish ted colour, the whole plant growing also little bigger then the other; this fort we have had out of Spaine, but endured not a winter withus, being more tender as comming out of a hotter Country, where it abideth many yeares, and it may be, that it is but a degeneration by reason of the climate, as it hapeneth in sweete Fenell feede and divers other things which change by transplantation.

3: Solanum Somniferum. Sleepy Nightshade. Sleepy Nighthaderifeth up, with divers thicke round foft woolly stalkes, divided into other branches, whereon grow many fost woolly, but greene broad round leaves, very like unto Quince leaves, two alwayes set at a joynt one against another, of formewhat a hot talte as Clufine faith: the flowers come forth at the joynts with

1. Solanum vulgare. Common Nightshade.



CHAP.6.

Solanum vulgarė.
 Common Nightihade



5. Sclannin Straniferum atterum. Sleepy Nightthade of another tort.



3. Solanum Sommifernam Sleepy Nightshade.



6. Solanum Lathate. Dwale or deadly Nightshade.



the leaves, all along the stalkes and branches, three or source together round about them, which are long and hollow, ending in source somewhat long and pointed leaves, of a pate white colour, which being past, there rise up in their places small yellowish red bearies, yet bigger then those of the former, set in woolly huskes; the roote is thicke long and hard, and of a brownish colour on the outside.

Solonium fomitiferum antiquorum verum. The true fleepy Nightshade of the ancient writers.

This Nightshader rifeth up with three or foure or more thicke round straight whitish shalkes about a yard high or named into some other branches, hard to

8. Soldman magnam Virginiamm vubrum.

more, paried into fome other branches, hard to breake, for with fomewhat broad leaves very like unto Quiace leaves with fmall footestalkes under them not alwayes two at a joynt, but many stanthem not have to introduce the middle of the ftalkes upwards, come forth diverse middle of the ftalkes upwards, come forth diverse together, confifting of four e leaves aperce after which follow, fmall striped and poinred greenish maskes; but red when they are ripe, very like unto the bladders of the Winter Cherries, but much leffe, with a red berry within it, in like manner; the roote is fornewhat great and wooddy, covered with a whitish barke, not very thicke, of a foule fent and infipide tafte. Because that kindt of Solanum, which Matthiolis first, and Chifin after him, fet forth for the true Somniferum of the ancients, dosh, not beare bladder like husker or fruite, as Theophrastus faith, lib. 9. c. 12 it hath, it cannot be the right, but this onely which hath fuch.

5. Solanum Sommiferum alterum. Sleepie Nightshade of another sort.

The other sleepy Night shade, hath an upright crested or comered stalke, with many leaves thereon, being longer and narrower than the last, and more inclining downeward to the ground, full of veines tunning long wise and traverse therein: at the joynts of the stalke, from the middle parr upward, come forth severall pendulous slowers, hunging by very long stalkes, being long and hollowlike unto a Bell-slower, of a purplish colour, each of them set in a large greene huske, dented or curinto swe parts at the edges, but not very deepe; wherein after the flower is past, standeth a round berry, of a deepe blackish purple colour, enclosed

therein to the middle, and having like a Crowne, at the head of the berry; which is full of a winelike juice, and many small white seeds within it: the roote is great and spreadeth many great branches with small sibres also, under the ground.

Ocadly Nightshade groweth sometimes to the height of a man, but usually it riseth not up above three or source some sigh, having tound green stalkes, set with divers large leaves, much greater than any of those before, smooth and of a darke greene colour, set upon very short sootestalkes; among which at the joynts with the leaves come forth severall long hollow flowers, dented at the brims, of a faint deadish purple colour, standing in a greene huske; which after the flower is fallen containeth a great round berry, greene at the first but of a shining blacke colour, like shining or posished jet; when it is ripe, sull of a purplish juice, and many whitish seeds lying thereins the roote is great, growing downe deepe into the ground, and spreading great branches therein, and besides creepeth under ground, rising up in severall places distant, quickely spreading over a ground: the plant hath no good sent, nor talte, but unsavory and bitter and very pernicious.

Of this kinde there is another fort, whose leaves are lesser, and of a darker greene colour, standing upon longer solutions are not so great and large as the other.

Clusius in his fourthbooke of Exosickes, declareth that one Dr. Cole, or Coolmans, going with Dutch Merchant Ships to Bantam, and other places, in the East Indies (but dying by the way in comming home) had gathered some herbes, and put them up into a booke of papers, which being viewed by Clusius, hee found among many others, this dryed plant without leaves, which yet he referreth to the kinds of Nightshade; the stender stalkes, being about five inches long, and hoary white, bearing many shrivelled betryes, hanging downe out of five pointed hustes or cuppes, of a brownish red colour, of the bignesse of pepper cornes, standing in a tust or unbell, wherein were white seasons.

umbell, wherein were white feedes. like to those of Nightshade, but not ripe.

8. Solanton magnum rubrum. Red Nightshade or Red weed of Virginia.

This great Virginian plant, which from the likenes of the leaves we have called a Solanton, and referred thereunto, rifeth up with a great thick round reddish stalke, of the thickness of ones thumbe at the least, & 4. or 5, stoote high or more, set without order with many very large fresh greene leaves full of veines, some greater and some smaller and sometimes turning reddish: from the joynts where the leaves shand from the middle of the stalke upwards, come forth severall small stalkes bearing the slowers which are very small consisting of source leaves a peece of a pale red or blush colour, divers standing together as it were in a small long cluster, which after bring forth small



The great Virginia Red Nightsbade.

blackish round seede, foureusually set in one buske: yet it seldome commeth to ripenesse in our country; the roote is white and groweth great with us, but perisheth if it be not defended from the frosts in winter, which the ally rot it, but in the natural places it groweth as big as a mans legge, (for such hath beene sent me, with many circles to be seene in the middle when it was cut like unto a Bryonye roote) and above a foote long. 8. Solanum Mexicanum parvo flore, sive Mirabilia Pernana minor. The small Mervaile of Peru

This small Mervaile of the world, or of Pern, groweth in the same manner, that the greater kinde, there you in my former booke doth, but nothing fo great or high, having fuch like leaves fet on the stalkes, but made you in my former booke doth, our nothing to great of angu, maying make and made of one leafe, our made lefter and rounder: the flowers likewife being of a red colour for the most part, and made of one leafe, opening in five parts at the brimes, like the other, are fo small, that the whole flower of this is scarce so bigge as the one part, or division of the greater flower, the seed that followeth, and the roote likewise are answerable in propar tion to the rest of the plant.

The Place.

The first croweth wild with us, under old walles, and in rubbish, the common paths and sides of hedges and fieldes as well as in other countryes, either hot or cold, as also both in their and our gardens, without any planting. The second groweth onely wild in the hotter countries of Spaine, Italy, &c. The third Classica sinh he found not farre from Malaga in Spaine, and Matthiolus faith in Italy also. The fourth Alpinus faith, growenin Candye. The fifth as Matthiolus faith, groweth on the hill Salvatino in the County of Govitio in Italy, hard by Trent, and as some thinke in Syria, and the East Countries thereabouts. The fixth groweth wilde not onely in many, and divers woods of Germany, but in divers places of our owne Land, as in the Castle yard of France many, and divers woods of Germany, but in divers places of that Country vallo at Hord in Element in Suffelke, under Iclus Colledge wall in Cambridge, and in many places of that Country vallo at Hord in Element in Suffelke, under Iclus Colledge wall in Cambridge, and in many places of that Country vallo at Hord in Element in Suffelke, under Iclus Colledge wall in Cambridge, and in many places of that Country vallo at Hord in Element in Suffel Country vallo at Hord in S at Croydon among the Elmes, at the end of the Towne: in Moore Parke in the Parke of Sir Percivall Horn Lelling from in Kent, on the Conny burries, in Burling Parke likewife, as also in the way that leadeth from S. Me. 77 Cray to Footes Cray over against the gate of a great field called Wennell. The seventh is declared in the de feription. The eighth groweth in Virginia, New England &c. from whence the feed and Plants, were fifth brought to us. The last came as the greater fort did from the West-Indies.

They doe all dye downe to the ground in winter, although fome doe shoote a fresh in the spring, as the 3.4 5.7.8.9. doe, yet the third being more tender as comming out of a warmer Country, doth hardly endure, but peritheth unterly, by the extremities of our winters, especially if it be not housed or well desended, and evente two first that dye every yeare, and rise of their owne sowing, doe not spring out of the ground, untill it be late in the yeare, as not untill the latter end of Aprill at the soonest.

The Names It is called in Greeke of some τράχνΟ & τρυκιΦ, but moreusually ΣτρύχνΦ quod viteum, capreolum, vitment acinum, vel tale quiddam signet, ait Pena, in Solanorum classe, quibus cunclis proprium acinos plures vel paucimes betere, nist quin sid proprie e. Theophrastos suspicari malit aut Borto proprium spo you mutatum. In Latine Solanum & Solanum. Una lupina & Una vulpis. Pliny faith it was called also Strumm and Cucubains, but they are thought to be no ther bastard names, and not to be proper to this plant, the Arabians call it Hameb albomaleb, Hameb alchaich, and Hame atthales, the Spaniard, Terea Mora, and Morella, the Italians Solatro. The French CMorelle. The Grann, Nachifchads, and the Dutch Nascaye, and Natchscade. In English Nightscade, Morrell, Petty Morrell, and in some places Hounds berries. Dioseorides reckoneth up source sorts, Kumile hortens, changaged to restainmy senont. fomniferum, and uarraos furiosum or manicum. Theophrastus in his 7 booke and 14 chapter, maketh but three lots, solanum edule, fructum veluti mitem, velacinosum ferens. Sunt alia duo quorum alterum somnium, alterum issaim adfert. The first is generally called by all writers Solanum simply, or vulgare, or horsense, because it is most usual and generally every where to be had, and was planted in gardens as other herbes for foode, but now is no whet used, but Physically: the second is called of Cordus in his History of Plants Solanum puniceum, and of Gesuria hortin Germania Solanum rubrum & luteum, and is remembred by others also. The third is generally taken tobe the true Solanum somniferum of Dioscorides, for so Matthiolus, Gesner, Guilandimus, Lacuna, Clusius, Dodonen, Lobel, Casalpinus, Castor Durantes, Camerarius, and Lugdunensis doe set it downe. Prosper Alpinus only conteleth against it, and sheweth that the fourth here set downe, which in his booke de plantie exoticie, he faith hathred bladders, and small red berryes in them, is the right fort, as Dioscorides, Theophrastus and Pliny doe describe their Solanum somniferum tobe. The fifth Matthiobu calleth Solanum somniferum alterum, and so doe Camerain; Gesner, and Lugdunen sis, Dodoness calleth it Solani lethalis alind genus, The sixth is generally by the Italian ch led Bella Donna, either per Antiphrasin, because it is blacke, or as the Moores doe account them fairest, that have the finest blackeskinne, or as some have reported, because the Italian Dames, use the juice or distilled water thereof for a fucus, peradventure by the excessive cold quality, to take away their high colour, and make then looke paler. Matthiolus calleth it Solanum majus, and so doe Cesalpinus, and Camerarius: Tragus Solanum ber tone pater. Transmission taitetti it outanam major, and to doe Cajasporm, and Camerarior. Trager outanam secole nigrum: Fuchfus, Lobel, and Lugdanenfir, Solanum formiferum, Dodonem, and Cluftus Solanum lethale, and to doth Thaliur; Gefner Solanum straticum; Anguillara, Guillandinus, Dodoneus, Fuchfus, Cordus and other, doe take it to be Mandragoras morion of Theophrastus, but not of Dioscorides, for they are so much differing on from another, as though they had lived in two severall worlds, to give names to herbes, the one not knowing of the other. The Germanes call it Schlaffbeere and Dolmartz; it is called in English, Dwale, or deadly Nighthan The feaventh Clusius maketh mention of, in the fourth booke of his Exerickes, by the name of Solani Indicigran, and Bauhinun thereupon calleth it as I doe in the title, Solanum Indicum birfutum corymbiferum. The eighth we have referred as I said before, to the kindes of Solanum, for the likenesse of the leaves, although much large, and call it rubrum, both for the colour of the stalke, and from the colour that it giveth, for the Indian there with doe both colour their skinnes, and the barkes of trees wherewith they make their baskets, and fuchlite things, as we are informed: the Indians themselves call it ginia, call it Red weede, but we according to the Latine name, red Night food of Virginia. The last Bashini setterth fort in his Prodomus and Pinax, under the title here expressed, not being mentioned by any other

The ordinary or common Nightshade is wholly used to cooleall hot inflammations, either inwardly or onwardly, being no way dangerous to any that shall use it, as most of the rest are; yet it must be used moderateoutwardly, or my and binding in the fecond degree, the diffilled water onely of the whole herbe is fittelf and fa-

ly, for being comminwardly: the juyce also clarified and mingled with a little vinegar, is good to wash the telt to be cased that is inflamed; but outwardly the juyce of the herbe or berries, with oyle of Roses, and a mouth and throate that is inflamed together in a leader March the herbe or berries, with oyle of Roses, and a mouth and unroute that is inflatined. Out out wantedly the juyce of the here or berries, with oyle of Koles, and a little rinegar and ceruffe, laboured together in a leaden Morter, is very good to anoint all hot inflammations, little rinegar and all other grieved places, that are molefled with heate, as the head ache and frenzies, saint Automics for a head of the head the saints and for a head of the head ache and frenzies. Saint Automore me, and an other graves praces, that are more treat with neare, as the head ache and frenzies; anoming the temples and forehead therewith, as also the heate and inflammation in the eyes: it doth also much anoming us remiples, ringwormes, and in all running, fretting & corroding ulcers, and in weeping or moiff Fiftugood for the finingles, ringwormes, and in all running, fretting & corroding ulcers, and in weeping or moiff Fiftulacs, if the faire be made up with fome hens dung, and applied thereunto: a peffary dipped in the juyce, and put up lass, it me junce flayeth the immoderate fluxe of womens courses; a cloth wet therein and applied to the testicles into the matrixes flayeth the immoderate fluxe of womens courses; a cloth wet therein and applied to the testicles into the matrix welling therein giveth much ease: as allo to the goute, that commeth of hot and sharpe huor compension of the eares, eafeth those paines that arise of heat or instantantial or instantant marpe flumoreover, that it is good for hot fwellings under the throate: the sleepie Nightshade of both forts, are of one and the fame qualitie, being cold in the third degree, and drie in the fecond, comming neere unto the propertie of Opism to procure sleepe, but somewhat weaker, if a dramme of the barke of the roote be taken in wine, but nor nexceede that proportion for feare of danger: the feede drunke doth powerfully expell urine, and is also good for the droplie; but the often taking thereof in too great a quantite, procureth frenzie; the remedy whereof is, to take good flore of warme housed water: the roote boyled in wine, and a little thereof held in the mouth, easeth the paines of the tooth ache: Pliny faith it is good to fasten loose teeth: the juyce of the roote moun, earth the property is good for the eyes that are weake of fight. It is more effectuall in all hot fwellings and inflammations than the former, in regard it is colder in qualitie, the juyce of the herbe or rootes, or the diffilled water of the whole plant being applied; the deadly Nightshade is held more dangerous than any of the other, for it is thought to be cold in the fourth degree : the juyce of the leaves, and a little vinegar mixed together, procurch rest and steepe, (when upon great distemperature, either in long sicknesse, or in the tedious hot fits of agues, rest and sleepe is much hindered) if the temples and forehead be a little bathed therewith as also taketh away the violent paine of the head, proceeding of a hot cause i the leaves bruised or their juyce may be applied to fuch hor inflammations, as Saint Anthonies fire, the thingles, and all other fiery or running cankers, to coole and flay the foreading : the danger is very great; and more in the use of this inwardly, than in any of the former, and therefore there had neede of the more heed and care, that children and others doe not eate of the berries bereof, least you see the lamentable effects it worketh upon the takers thereof as it hath done, both in our owne land, upon fundry children killed by eating the broth wherein the leaves were boiled, or the berries, and beyond the fea in the same manner; yet some doe hold that two ounces of the distilled water hereof is effectuall, tobe taken inwardly without any danger, against the heart burning, and other inflammations of the bowells, and against all other hor inflammations of the skinne or eyes, giving ease to the paines. It hath beene often proved, that one fruple of the dried roote hereof infused in a little wine fixe or seven houres; and then strained hard through a cloth, that if this wine be put into a draught of other wine, who foever shall drinke that wine, shall not teable to eate any meate for that meale, nor untill they drinke some vinegar, which will presently dispell that qualitie, and cause them fall to their vlands, with as good a stomacke, as they had before : this is a good jen for abold unwelcome guest. The Virginia Night shade is a familiar purger with them in Virginia, Nem England, &c. where they take a spoonefull or two of the juyce of the roote which worketh strongly; but we having tried to give the dried roote in powder have not found that effect,

CHAP. VII.

1. Solanum lignofum five Dulcamara. Wood Nightshade or Bitter sweete.

Lithough this plant hath no dangerous quality therein, nor yet is properly any Nightshade, more than the outward conformitie in some fort, yet because many learned Authours have reckoned it as a sort thereof, and called it by that name, let me also place it with them, and shew it you in this place, thus: it groweth up with many slender winding brittle wooddy stalkes, five or size foote high, without any claspers, but foulding it selfe about hedges, or any other thing that standeth next unto it, covered with a whitish rough barke, and having a pith in the middle, shooting out many branches on all sides, which are greene while they are young; whereon grow many leaves without order, fomewhat like unto the leaves of Nightshade, but that they are somewhat broad, long, and pointed at the ends, with two small leaves, or rather peeces of leaves, at the bottome of most of them, somewhat like the Sage with eares, and many of them likewise, but with one peece on the oneside, sometimes also those peeces are close unto the leaves, making them seeme as it were jagged, or cut in on the edges into so many parts, and sometimes separate there from, making the leaves seeme winged or made of many leaves. and are of a pale greene colour: at the toppes and sides of the branches come forth many flowers, standing in fashion of a long umbell, upon thort foote stalkes, one above another, which confift of five narrow, and long violet purple coloured leaves, not spread like a. starre, or very seldome, but turning themselves backwards to the stalkes againe whereon they stand, with a long gold yellow pointell in the middle sticking forth, which afterwards turne into round and somewhat long berries greene at the first, and very red, fost and full of juyce when they are ripe, of an unpleasant bitter taste, although fweete at the first; wherein are contained many flat white feedes the roote spreadeth it selfe into many strings under ground, and not growing into any great body: the barke also of the branches, being chewed, tasteth bitter at the sirst but sweeter afterwards.

Of this kinde there is another that different not from the former, more than in the flowers, whose outer.

leaves are white, and the pointell yellow. The Place.

This groweth usually by ditches sides, and hedges, where they may climbe up upon them, the first almost every where : the second is very rare and seldome to be met with, yet it groweth by Saint Margates Church in Rumner Marsh, and necre unto Bermonsie house on Southwarke fide, when Gerard wrote thereof, but now is not there to be found. The Time.

The branches abide dispoiled of leaves all the Winter. yet perish not, but shooteth forth new leaves in the Spring, and flowreth about July, the berries are ripe in . The names. August.

This hath not beene remembred, by any of the ancient Greeke Authours, although some of the moderne Wririters, have imposed Greeke names upon it, calling it squy odev Acov . Strychnodendron, which is Solanum arborefcens : and 3 Aukumager Glycypicron, that is, Dulcamara or Amaradulcis; diverse doe thinke it to be Melothron of Theophrastus. Matthiolus tooke it to be Vitis Sylvefiris of Dioscorides, lib.4. cap. 183. Others in referring it to the Nightshades, call it Solanum lignosum or fruicosum or rubrum. It is called of the Germans Ielenger ie lieber and Hyn/chkrant, because the shepheards use it for their cattell, when they are troubled with that disease they call Hynsch, of the Dutchmen Alfrank, of the French Morelle du bois; and we in English Bitter sweete, wood Nightshade, and Fellonworte of some. Tragus would referre it to the Hedera Cilicia, or Smilax of Theophrastus in his third Booke and last Chapter; or unto the Smilax levis of Diofcorides, fet forth in his fourth Book and 140. Chapter; Dodoneus thinketh that that kinde that bearerh white flowers, may be Cyclaminus altera of Dioscorides, Guillandinus tooke it to be Salicastrum of Pliny, lib. 22. cap. I .but all erroniously : the learned of Mompelior as Pena andCamerarius fay called it Circaa; whereuntoit as little agreeth, asthe Circea set forth inthe next Chapter, as you shall there understand. Baubinsu callehi & lanum (candens, seu Dulcamara,

Both leaves and fruit are hot and drie, aftringent and clenting. Tragus theweth the manner of making a medicine for the yellow faundise, (and for the dropsie saith Dodoness) although it be inveterate, by driving it forth gently, both by urine and the stoole, in this wife: Take faith he, a pound of the wood of wood Nightshade, cut it small, and put it into a new earthen pot, whose cover hath an hole in the toppe, with the pints of white wine, close the joynts of the pot with paste, and set it on the fire to boyle gently, untill a thin part be consumed : which afterwards being strained forth, take a draft thereof morning and evening : The joya of the leaves and berries is thought to be good for them that have beene bruifed by blowes or falls, to differ and avoid the congealed bloud, and heale the part affected afterwards : it is held also effectuall to open the o fructions of the liver and spleene, but so often as I have given it by appointment I have knowne it to purge un churlishly. Some also use the drinke before prescribed against purride seavers or agues. The countrie shephend of Germany as Tragus reporteth, doth use to hang it about their cattells neckes, when they are troubled with the disease they call Die Hynsch, which is a swimming in the head, causing them to turne round : diverse counts people doe use the berries bruised and laid to the finger that hath a Felon thereon to cure it.

CHAP. VIII.

1, Circea Lutetiana major. The greater Inchanters Nightshade.

IE likenesse also of this plant in some part thereof, hath caused it to be referred unto the Nige It rifeth up with diverse small round pointed states place may be knowne, the description whereof is the leaning downe to the ground, and taking roote at the jointes, about a foote or more high, especially for a most of the description whereof is the leaning downe to the ground, and taking roote at the jointes, about a foote or more high, especially the control of the downing place with the pointes and the pointes are the pointes. if it grow in a moilt shadowie place, with two leaves fet at every joyne, each of them set upon a pro-

tie long foote stalke, which are broad and round almost at the bottome, and very long pointed at the end, some the long foote stalke, which are broad and round almost at the bottome, and very long pointed at the end, some the long foote stalker. what dented about the edges: some compare them unto the leaves of Nightshade; others unto those of Pellism of the wall, being of a shining greene colour on the upperside, and tender, soft, or gentle in the handling, although it be a little hairy, and of a darke grayish colour underneath: from the middle of the stalke almost appears, the source grow Spike fast ion many second has one should be a little hairy. the flowers grow Spike fashion, many set together one above another, which shew to be of a darke browning colour, while they abide buddes unblowne open, but being blowne are small white five leafed starte slower, dasht over especially at the brimmes or edges, with a light shew of blush, with many brownish yellow that in the middle, where after they are past, came small rough round heads, like anto small burres, sticking more controlled to the like manual where a start and the like manual where a start a sta garments in the like manner, wherein are included finall fillining blacker round feede, formewhat like month

Dulcamara fen Solanum lignofum. Wood Night thade.



The Vertues.

The Theater of Plants.

feed, of Pellitorye of the wall, but leffer: the roote is small, very white, and full of joynts, from whence it feed, or remainded or respect hevery way under ground, quickly ipreading a great compatie: the talte hereof is inootetii weetish and waterish withall. 2. Circea lutetiana minor. Small Inchanters Nightshade.

This small Nightshade is in all things like the former, but that it groweth much smaller in every part, although it grow in the same places with it.

They grow in moift and shadowye places, and somerimes at the rootes of old rotten trees in woods, and foretimes by the hedgefides or borders of fields. The Time.

They fpring up in Aprill, are in flower in Iune, give their feede in August, and perish downe to the ground afterwards, the rootes abiding fafe in the ground. The Names.

These were not knowne to any of the ancient writers. that we can finde, but are usually in these dayes, called by all Herbarists Circea, because in the outward forme. it is like the Circaa of Diofcorides : Lobel and Pena, call the greater Circea Lutetiana, not knowing the leffer. we adde major for a distinction between them, the former is called also Circea Monspelunsium. Tragus calleth it Lapa store, because the small heads of seed, are rough like small burres, for he judgeth the Amaranthus minor purpureus to be the Circan of Dio/corides and Pliny. Iohannes Thalius in Harcynia Sylva (which is joyned with Comerarius his hortus Medicus) calleth them Helxing Selvestry, sve suviatilis major & miner, and faith that they are like in leaves, unto the Helxine, that is called Parietaria. Gesuer in hortis Germania, calleth it Ocimafrum verrucarium (not being before knowne by any name) because the leaves as he faith, are like Baffill, and the rough heades, like unto rugged warts; Tabermontamu calleth it berba Di. Stephani: Bauhinus calleth the greater Solanifolia Circaa dicta major, as hee doth the leffer Solanifolia Circaa Alpina, which Fabius Columna calleth Circuminima. Many also have taken the Mandrake of Theophrastin to be Circua of the ancients, because he faith, it was fo called by fome in his dayes: and fome the Mandragoras of Theophrastus, to be this Circaa, and have attributed the vertues thereof unto it : but affuredly none of these herbes, nor that in the former Chapter is answerable unto the description of Diescorides his Circes, for although he faith the leaves of Circea are like

1. Circea lutetiana major. The greater Inchanters Nightshade,



Nightshale, yet the flowers are many and blacke, and the seede like unto Millet, growing in small hornes: the roote also he saith is almost a foote long, three or source together, being white, sweete in smell, and of an hearing or warming property: so that as I said, none of these answer unto this description in all things, for the feede of none of them is contained in hornes or crooked cods, although Tragm faith the Amaranthus is; yet the rosses are not sweete, nor heating, nor of any use, when as the chiefest property of Dioscorides his Circea, consisted in the roote applyed for many purposes. It is called in English of Gerard, Inchanters Nightshade, derived from Circes the great Enchantreffe, inentioned by the ancient writers, but why he should call it also Bindweede Night-Bade, (anothis corrector letteth it so passe) I see no cause; for that name doth better agree, unto the wood Night-Bade, let forth in the former Chapter, because it doth climbe like a Bindweed.

The Vertues. There hath not beeneany of the moderne writers, either Tragus, Gefner, Thalius, Lobel and Pena, or Tabermontanus, that have set downe any property, wherewith any inward or outward diseases may be helped thereby, but have overpatted them, as though none of all the Country people where they grow, made any use thereof: but affuredly by the temperate qualityes, of cold and moisture therein, they may not unfitly, nor peradventure without good effect be applyed in hot griefes, as the Nightshade is, although it be moist and not altringent as it is : A ded not here tet downe any of the vertues of Dioscorides his Circea, because this is not it, neither dee we know what it is,

CHAP!

CHAP, IX.

Solana Pomifera. Applebearing Nightshades.

Nto the kindes of Nightshade I must, as divers other good authors doe, joyne some other plane. which for their qualities, either more or leffe dangerous, or for their outward forme and proportion, doe somewhat agree with the former set done.

1. Solanum pomiferum herbariorum Lobelij. Lobels red berried Nightshade.

It groweth like common Nightshade but greater, the leaves are like small Tobacco leave, the flowers are white, like the ordinary fort, the berryes are small and round, of an orient reddish colour, with white feedes within them of an infipide talte, almost without any heate or sharpenesse, and persibeth every sear as Nightshade doth, this different from Alala Ethiopica, although Bashinsus make them to be one, for the hath no prickes, or thornes, on stalkes, or leaves, nor is the fruite hard or crested.

Solanum fruticofum Americanum dictum Amomum Pliny. The Winter Cherry Tree.

This is described in my former Booke.

2. Mala Infana Syriaca, Madde Apples of Syria.

This raging or madde Apple, rifeth up with a great hard round purplish or brownish greene stalke, two free high, divided from the bottome into divers branches, whereon are fet many hairy broad rough leaves (one what unevenly cut in on the edges, and somewhat like the Thorne apple leaves; at the joynts with the leave. come forth severall large flowers, confisting of six large pointed leaves, in some plants white, in others of subbut deadish purple colour, with yellow threds in the middle; which being past there succeedeth large, six what long and round fruite, in the warme countries, as bigge as a Cowcumber, but in others, feldome bigge then a large great egge fet in the fame cup or huske, that contained the flower before, whose colour or the outside, is usually according to the flower it bore, either of a whitish greene, more yellowish, or of a grayla outside, is usually according to the slower it bore, either of a whittin greene, more yellowish, or of a grayin ash colour, or of a pale or wanne purplish colour, with a very thinne skinne or barke, and full of a whitin pulpe, and juice within, having many small flat whittin seedes within it, somewhat greater then those of the Apples of love, the roote is composed of many strings, some great, others small, not thrusting downe depoint the ground, nor abiding but perishing with the first frosts.

3. Mala Ethiopia.

The Madde apples of Ethiopia, are somewhat like the former, but that it groweth not so high, nor spreads so much, but having one upright stake, about halfe a yeard high, see here and there, with divers small pride, and had a supple of the string of the supple so that it is groweth not so high, nor spreads so much, but having one upright stake, about halfe a yeard high, see here and there, with divers small pride, and the supple sup

not very hard or long, and at leverall joynts with jagged leaves, both leffer, and leffe cut in on the edge, the the former, especially the lowermost, having some prickes also in the middle rib, on the backeside, but the leaves that grow higher, toward the toppes of the stalkes and branches, are much lesser, divided on the eless the flowers thand differfed on the branches at the joynts, confifting of fixe white white short leaves, with are

low pointell in the middle, of divers threds joyned together, after which commeth the fruite which is round and a little pointed at the end, smaller and harder then the greater kinde of Love apples, and straked, and surrowed withall in divers places, of an excellent red colour, and turning more deepe when it is ripe, having fometimes small bun-ches on them, like unto other small apples, growing unto them; and containing a juicye pulpe within it, somewhat more sharpe then the former, but nothing so moist as the love apples, with such like flat yellowish white seede withinit: the roote is a tuft of threds, perishing likewise every yeare, and seldome in these colder countryes commeth to maturity, to shew his beautifull colour or give good

This kinde of madde Apples, groweth with an upright round stalke, to the bignesse of ones singer, a stoote and a halfe high, from whence spring forth at severall joynts, sometimes on the one side, and sometimes on the other, divers long and somewhat broad greene leaves, unevenly cut in on the edges; and ending in a long point, three for the most part comming together, each of them upon a thort footestalke: at the tops of the stalke grow the fruite, which are round reddish berryes or apples of the bignesse of a Plum, full of seede within them.

5. Poma amoris majora media & minora.
Apples of Love, of a greater, lesser, and middle size.

Thele forts of Love Apples, doe in all things fo neerely resemble one another, both in the long trayling branches, the winged and divided leaves, the yellow flowers, and the red berries or fruite, as I have shewed in my former booke, that I can adde no more thereunto.

The Place. The first was brought out of Spaint, the second groweth plentifully wild in Egypt, as divers doe report, as also in I. Solanum pomiferum berbariorum Lobelij. Lobels red berried Nightshade.









2 Mala infana Syriaca.



5. Pomam amorismajus, The greater love Apples.



Hh 3

Syria, and these Easterne countryes: the third is thought to come out of Athiopia, and the backe parts of Bo. Syria, and their Easterne countryes: the time in fladowie places, upon the Apennine Mountaines: the last like. wise groweth in those Easterly Countryes of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c.

The three first doe flower late in the yeare, that is, not untill August, so that their fruite, hardly comments be any thing ripe with us, but the forts of the last, doe usually ripen well, if the Sommer be not too cold The Names.

The first is called by Lobel, Solanum pomiferum herbariorum, but is not Mala Ethiopica of Dodoneus and The first is called by Love, Solanum pomifer an act of the first as Baubinum fetteth it downe. The second is called in Latine Mala Infana of most writers, that is Male Apples in English, (but many doe much marveile, why they should be so called, seeing none have beene known. Apples in English, (but many doe much marveine, why they alway the state and medianens, and of the Florensine, at to receive any harme by the eating of them:) in Italian Melanzana and Melangens, and of the Florensine, at the state of the s Matthiolus faith Petranciani, of the Spaniards Verengenas, of the French Pommes d'amour, but why they flood Matthiolus faith Petranciam, or the Spaniarus Gerengemen, of the Spaniarus Gerengemen, of the Spaniarus Gerengemen, or the Spaniarus Germanes Melanizan and Dellopffell: divers doe take this to be Strychnon of Dioscorides, and vrbanum of This phrastu, as also the third kinde of Pliny, whereupon Cesalpinua as I thinke, calleth it Solanum hortense, and Ppu phrassum, as also the third kinde of Pling, whereupon essempline as I thinke, caneth it so anomeworsense, and Ppu insana, of Bauhimu Solamum pomiserum frusti sollongo. Hermolau is thought by Fuschius, and Brasavelus, to the this to be the Mandragorus Morion of Dioscorides, but Matthiolus defendeth him, and reprove them, for lay. ing that imputation upon him, which he did not avouch. The third is called by Dodonaus, and others, Male Ethopica: Lugdunensis calleth it Capsicum rotundum Dalechampy, but very erroniously, for this hath no such Ethopica: Lugamenji canetn it capjicum reinnam interampi, due veli cirolionity, for uns nain no such fiery heating quality therein as the Capsica Ginney Peppers have; of Bauthinus, Solanum pomiserum frusturents do striato duro: The fourth is called by Lugdunensis, Hyosciamus perceptinus Dalechampi, and of Bauthinus Solanum perceptinum frusturorundo, I have called it Mala Insana Europea, because that growing naturally in the parts, it is so like unto the last, which is a kinde of Mala Insana: the last sicalled, Pommu amoris, and Pomus or Malum aureum, which Anguillara tooke to be Lycopersicum, or Lycopersion as some have it of Gales and of CNLlum aureum, Willen anguluara tooke to be Lycoper jumin, of Dieper jum as folile have it of other ad others, and to be Glaucium of Diefeorides, which it cannot be, for that hath a yellow juice and bitter, which this hath not : Guilandinus faith it is called Tumatle by the Americans, and some others also would referre it to Solanum furiosum, whereunto it hath no quality correspondent, Baubinus calleth it Solanum Pomiferum fruit retundo Ariato molli.

The Vertues. Madde apples are eaten being first boyled in fat broth, with vinegar or falt, oyle and pepper, as a continual juncker with the Genveles and others, as Scaliger faith, and neither breed freniyes nor any other harme, and therefore he faith, minus fano judicio infana dicuntur. Yet Avicen lib. 2. cap. 455. condemneth them, faying the those that are old are very noisome and hurtfull, although the fresh ones be better: for by their bitterness and acrimony it is gathered, that they are hot and dry in the second degree, and that therefore they engender Me lancholly, the Leprofie, Cancers, the Piles. Impostumes, the Headache, and a stincking breath, breed oblings ons in the Liver and Spleene, and change the complection into a foule blacke and yellow colour, unlesse they be boyled in Vinegar; so that it is to be admired, that Averrhoes should commend them, being drest in some fashien. Fuschisu saith that there is a superaboundant coldnesse, and moisture, in the Madde apples, astheres in Cowcumbers and Mushroomes: yet the beauty of the fruite worketh in some, and the insatiable desireofde light to the palate in others, and the inciting to Venery in the most, (which these are thought to procure) doe fo farre transport a great many, that in Italy and other hot countries, where they come to their full maturity, and proper rellish, they doe eate them with more desire and pleasure then we doe Cowcumbers, or the like, and therefore prepare and dresse them in divers manners; as some doe cate them raw, as Cowcumbers, some doe roalt them under the Embers, and others doe first boyle them, pare them and slice them: and having strowd flower over them, doe frye them with oyle or butter, and with a little pepper and falt, serve them to the table, Some also doe keepe them in pickle, to serve for to spend in the Winter and Spring : but it is certainly found true, that they doe hardly digest in the stomacke, whereby they breed much windinesse, and thereby peradventure bodily lust; that they engender bad blood and Melancholicke humours, and give little nourishment at allumo the body, and that not good: the Apples of Ethiopia, are of the fame quality, although of a firmer substance, no yeelding any good nourishment, but rather offensive to the body, for these two are congeneres in forme, and there fore most likely in quality. The golden apples or apples of love, are cold and most, more then any of the former, and therefore lesse offensive, these are eaten with great delight and pleasure in the hotter Countries, but not in ours, because their moilture is flashy and insipide, for want of the sufficient heate of the Sunne in their ripening.

CHAP. X.

Solana pomifera spinosa. Thornye applebearing Nightshades.



Here are one or two more to be spoken of, to finish this family of the Nightshades, one whole fruite is neerest in likenesse unto these Madde apples, the other to the Nightshades, after which the Thorne apples should next follow, as being by all authors referred unto the Nightshades, by because I have already set forth all their descriptions, I shall not neede to repeate them agains.

1. Solanum spinosum fructu rotundo, sive Pomum Hiericonticum Imperato.
Thorny Nightshade of Hiericho with round apples.

The leaves hereof are very like unto those of the former madde apples of Europe, but whiter and softer, having many fmall thornes on the middle ribbe of every leafe on the under fide : on the stalke likewise and branches at sparsedly set divers thornes, and purplish flowers at the toppes of them being smaller then the former, after which come smaller apples also, greene before they be ripe, changing yellow and brownish afterwards, being tout and somewhat sweete in smell, but as unsavoury, or without taste as the former.

TRIBE 3. Datura five Pomum spinosum majus flore albo & purpureo.

Datura feve Stramonium minus flore albo simplici & flore purpureo simplici & duplici. These are described in my former Booke, and the figures of the lesser forts here exhibited.

2. Selaunm poniferum Indicum folio rotundo.

Islan Applebearing Nightshade with round leaves.
This plant being onely mentioned by Monardus, in his This plant being oner, in this bifloy of those imple medicines, that come from the West bifloy of those imple medicines, that come from the West hiltory or those impre incurrences, that come from the West Indies, is referred by Banhinus unto his Classis of Thorne Apples in his Pinax, but should more properly in my judge-Apprenium placed with the fruits, in the last Chapter going ment, be plated Madde Apples, but that it hath farre more before, called Madde Apples, but that it hath farre more excellent properties. The plant groweth in manner of a Chrisbe or hedge bush as he faith, of an excellent greenerefe, having leaves that are fmall, thinne and round, bearing long fruit, round at the lower end, and flat toward the falke, like unto the Malum infanum or Madde Apple, of agrayish or ashcolour on the out side, and of a pleaor a grayitate full talte, without any acrimony therein, having many very small seedes within it. The Place.

The first groweth in Syria and Palestina, and other the countries neare there unto; the other groweth in the Mountaines of Pers onely, a Province in the West Indies, and the feede fent unto Monardus into Spaine, who fowed the feede, to make triall of the effects, were declared to be in it. The Time.

It is not mentioned at what time either of them flowrethor bearethripe fruite, but it is probable they varie not much from the featon, of the other Thorne and Madde Apples, unto which they are fo like in forme.

The Names. The first Baubinus calleth Solanum spinosum fruetu ro-undo, which Ferrantes Imperatus of Naples, calleth Pomum Hiericonticum: the other Monardus faith came to him under the name of Caches, as the Indians it is likely doe

The Vertues?

There hith not any Phisicall use beene remembred of the fift; whereunto it serveth : but Monardus saith of the other, that was sent him out of the Indies, that it is of great estimation there, both with the Spaniards and Indians themselves, in that it provoketh urine, expelleth gravelland the slone in the kidnies and bladder, for which it is most commended; it breaketh the stone in the bla dder, if it be not too hard and inveterate, or may by any medecines be dissolved, whereof there were many proofes (as Monardus faith) declared to his great wonderment: for as he faith, he did not thinke that the stone

in the bladder could be diffolved, and expelled by any medicines, and that the cure thereof confifted onely, in the cutting of it out by a cunning hand : but it was faid of this, that the feede taken in any fit and convenient water, for that purpose, will by little and little dissolve the stone into small gravell, which after it is expelled forth, will againe be gathered and grow into a hard stone.

CHAP. XI.

Capficum. Ginny Pepper.

He Ginny Pepper in mine opinion is fittelt to follow next after the family of the Nightshades, be-Ing in outward forme likelt thereunto, as also being no lesse dangerous, although in a quite contrary nature. for this is as farre exceeding in heate, as the other in cold: hereof there are found out, or at least brought to knowledge many sorts in these dayes, which were not knowne in forout, or at least brought to knowledge many forts in these dayes, which were not knowledge many forts in these dayes, which were not knowledge many forts in the leaft, as they have beene of later time, especially by Gregorius de Reggio, a Capuchine Fryer, who hath observed a dozen severall varieties at the least in the scuite or cods, although very little differing in any thing esse. All which I thinke it not amisse to show you in this Chapter, with some others also not observed by him, but by Clustum and others.

1. Capsicum majus vulgatius oblongis siliquis. The most ordinary Ginny Pepper with long huskes. I propound this Ginny Pepper as a patterne, by which yee may frame the descriptions of all the rest, the chiefell difference confilling in the forme of the fruite whether you will call them huskes or cods, as shall bee shewed every one in their order. The plant it selfe riseth up with an upright firme round stalke, with a certaine pith within them, about two foote high in our Country, and not above three foote in the hotter, fpreading into many branches; on all fides, even from the very bottome, which divide themselves again into other smaller branches; at each joynt whereof come forth two long leaves upon short footestalkes, somewhat bigger then those of Nightshade, else very like, with divers veines in them, not dented about the edges at all, and of a very fad greene colour: the flowers stand severally at the joynts with the leaves, very like unto the flowers of Nightshade, confisting of five most usually, yet sometimes of six white small pointed leaves, standing



Stramonicum minus five peregrinum fimplex to duplex. Single and double small Thorny Apples.

open like a starre, with a few yellow threds in the middle; after which come the fruite (either great or fmall open like a starre, with a rew yellow threes in the limiting; and which will be either long or short, either round or square, as the kinde is, either standing upright or hanging downe, as their standing upright or hanging downe, as their either long or thort, either round or iquale, as the killing is, closed the med bereafter,) in this formewhat great and flowers shew themselves, either of this or that forme, as shall be shewed hereafter,) in this somewhat great and the shall be showed the and which the shall be sh flowers show themselves, enter or time or time for the falke, and smaller toward the end, which is not shap long, about three inches in length, thicke and round at the stalke, and smaller toward the end, which is not shap long, about three inches in length, thicke and round at the traike, and imatter toward the end, which is not have but round pointed, greene at the first, but being full ripe, of a very deepe, crimson, shining red colour on the outside, which is like a thicke skinne, and white on the inside, smelling reasonable well, and sweete, having that yellowish white seedes therein, cleaving to certain ethinne skinnes within it, which are broaderable upper end, and smaller at the lower, leaving the end or point empty within not reaching so farre, the white upper end, and finaller at the lower, leaving the end or point empty within not reaching to rarre, the who haske but effectally the feede, being of fo hot and fiery a tafte, that it enflameth and burneth the mound throate, for a long time after it is chewed, almost ready to choake one, that carelelly taketh much at a time thereof: the roote is composed of a great rust, or bush of threads, spreading plentifully in the ground and pells. etheven in the hot Countryes, after it hath ripened all his fruite, and with us, upon the first sharpe frois

2. Capsicum minus Brasilianum. Small round Ginny Pepper This Ginny Pepper groweth in the same manner that the former doth, not differing therefrom in any thing he in the leaves, which being of the fame forme, are not fo great and large, and in the fruite which is small and round (Randing fome forthright, and fome upright, but none pendulous or hanging downe, each of thems, on a long footestalke) about the bignesse of a Barbery, but round and nothing fored, but of a darke or blacksh on a long rootetraine) about the organical of a pattery, but tould and hotting fuch like feede within them, by fomewhat smaller, no lesse hot and fiery then the former, and abideth the winter colds, no otherwise then the former, and indeede feldome beareth ripe fruite in our Country. Those which we have had from the Brands where they are naturall, are of a yellowish red.

3. Capficum rotundum majus surrectum. The greater round upright Ginny Pepper.
The chiefest difference in this fort of Ginny Pepper, consistent most in the forme of the fruite, which say deth upright, as the flowers doe, being great and round like an apple, even the greatest of all the forts that bear round truite, of an exellent red colour when it is ripe, like unto a pollished Corrall.

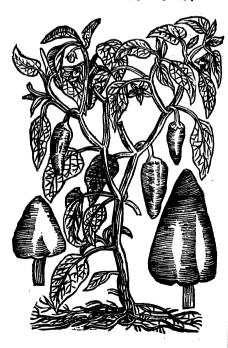
4. Carscum erectum pyramidale maju. The great upright spire sashioned Ginny Pepper.

This is much alike or very little differing from the sist, the difference of the fruite is that this standethupigh, great below, and smaller, and smaller to the point, which is sharper then in the sust, essentially seems the same that the same than the sust of the same than the same than the sust of the same than the same tha being inverted, that is, either that turned upward, or this turned downewards, of as brave an orient Coll like colour as the last.

Capficum Longum.

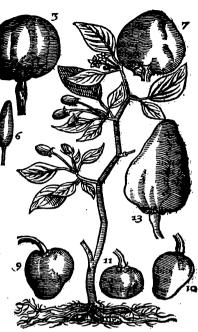
I: Capficum majus vulgatius obiongu filiquia, & alia as genera nempe quartum & quintum. The most ordinary Gimney Pepper with great long hunkes, and the fourth and fifth,

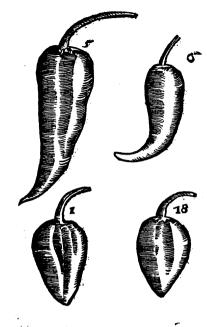




2. Capfeum minus Brafilianum & 7. alla genera. Small round Ginny Pepper, and 7. other lotts.

Coppeispecies quatuor nempc. 15.16.17. & 18.





Capicum erectum pyramidale minus. The leffer upright spyrefashioned Ginny Pepper. Asthe fruite of this fort is leffer, by the halfe than the last, and not so sharpe or small at the end, but somewhat round to the greene leaves also are smaller and narrower, and the stalke smaller and not growing so high : the slowers of this, as of all the rest, that beare their fruit upright, doe stand upright also, which is a certaine rule to know what fruit will be pendulous and what will be upright. The figures of both these last sorts are set on the

6. Capficum exiguum erettum pyramidale. The least Spyretashioned Ginny Pepper.

The forme of this small Spyretashioned Ginny Pepper, commeth so neare unto the second fort, that many may some be deceived, in thinking them both one, that doe not heede them more precisely; for although they both agree in growing upright, and being small, yet those (of the second fort I meane) are short and round like unto a wild Olive, and these are smaller and longer, of an inch long at the least, and of a blackish red before they be thorough ripe, but then are as red as the rest: this groweth taller, fuller of branches, and more stored both with slowers and struite, which make the goodlier prospect: the leaves also are no smaller, than in any other fore

going before, and of the same darke greene colour with the rest.

7. Capsicum Cordatum erettum majus. The greater upright heart fashioned Ginny Pepper. This fort of Ginny Pepper groweth to be but of a meane height, that is, not so high as most of the former, having large leaves, but not so small at the ends: the fruit is not pendulous or hanging downewards, with his footestalke, but standing upright, being somewhat great flattish, and as it were bunched out at the upper end next unto the stalke, and smaller below, short and round pointed, somewhat resembling the forme of a mans

8. Capficum Cordasum erectum minus. The leffer upright heart fashioned Ginny Pepper. This different not from the laft, but in the smallnesse of the fruit, standing also upright, and being smaller by a third part, or neare an halfe, and shorter also: the figure of this is omitted, because it is the same with the next, but that this is upright and the other pendulous.

9. Capficum Cordatum propendens. Pendulous heartfashioned Gimy Pepper. The fathion of this fort of Pepper, is formewhat like the greater upright heart fathioned Pepper, being neare of the same binesses this lort of Pepper, is somewhat like the greater upright heartrainioned repper, being hear of the same binesses, but a little more uneven and not so round, but is as red being ripe, and is pendulous hanging alternos downewards not standing upright as the other. There is another of this fore of pendulous Peppers differing in Minus. nothing from the greater but in being smaller.

10. Capficum filiqua Olivaria propendens. Pendulous Olivefashioned Giang Pepper. This Pepper hath small long and round cods, smaller below than above, being very like unto an Olive berry, tred being rised be as red being ripe as any of the reft, and with the stalke hanging downeward.

11, Capficum filiqua Olivaria eretta. Vpright Olivefashioned Ginny Pepper. This different from the last but in being greater than it, and standing upright and not in anything one. The figure of this is not fet in any of the tables; but this figure with eleven is next under the number swelve-12. Capsicum

12. Capsicum siliqua rosunda Cerasorum. Cherry fashioned Ginny Pepper.

There are two forts of this Pepper, one which is fully round, like unto an English or Flanders Cherry, the There are two forts of this Pepper, one winch is long a little bigger then the other, and both of them harging

13. Capficum siliqua lata & rugosa. Broad and Crumpled Ginny Pepper.

The cods of this Pepper are fomewhat large, greater above and finaller below, fom what flat alfoand not rook but crumpled as it were or shrunke halfe together, and smelleth pretty sweete.

14. Capsicum erettum majus longum. Long and upright Ginny Pepper.

This Pepper is long and round, yet not like that, that carryeth the forme of an Olive berry, but much long and of an equall bignesse all the length thereof, and standeth upright.

15. Capsicum oblongum majus recurvis sliquis. The greater crooked or horned Ginny Pepper. The greater horned Ginny Pepper, hath great large cods, about five inches long, fometimes little or noting regreater normed of my repper, managementage crooked at the lower end, which is long and small, sometimes a little crooked or bended upwards, and small,

. 16. Capsicum oblongum minus recurvis siliquis. The lesser horned Ginny Pepper. This different from the last, in not being halfe so thicke or long, and keeping his end bowed or crooked to frantly, not varying as it doth: both this and the last hang downe their cods toward the ground: the whole plantly, not varying as it doth:

17. Capsicum bifurcata siliqua. Double pointed Ginny Pepper.

This Pepper is very like the long upright Pepper, and much about the same forme and bignesse, being of and quall fize almost, all the length thereof, but differeth from it in this, the lower end is parted as it were, more thort round points, and is also a little smaller there then upwards, neither in colour nor any thing else differen from the rest.

18. Capsicum siliqua slava breviore. The shorter gold yellow Ginny Pepper. It might be thought by divers, that onely see the cods of this Pepper, that it different from all the rest, in the manner of growing, as well as in the colour of the fruite, but it is not fo; for it hath like leaves, faller flowers in every part, and onely different in that it beareth cods, very like unto the first fort here set down which is the most common, but that they are shorter, and ending in a smaller or sharper point, and of a fine gold yellow colour, not red as all the other before are.

19. Capficum siliqua flavalongiore. The longer gold yellow Ginny Pepper. This gold yellow Pepper differeth in nothing from the laft, but in the cods, which are not fo thicke as they be a little smaller, from the middle thereof being longer, or lessening very finely unto the pointed end, of size a gold yellow colour as the other,

20. Capsicum caule piloso. Ginny Pepper with hairy stalkes.

This Ginny Pepper groweth with round greene stalkes; set full of white haires thereon, contrary to all the former forts: at the joynts with the branches come forth two such leaves, as the first fort here set forth land but larger then they; the flowers are white, confifting of five leaves like the rest, but larger also then and them; after which come the gods, greene at the first, as all the other are, but as red as the rest, when they are ripe, which are somewhat great and long, ending in a very long point, in the rest, as in the seede and room not differing from the former forts.

All these forts of Pepper, came first from the West Indies, called America, and the severall parts thereof Bushi being reckoned as a parcell thereof, and our Sommer Ilands also, although we in English from others fallership on, give it the name of Ginny Pepper, as though it originally came from thence : they are nurfed up in gr dens, in all the Provinces of Europe, and groweth in many places of Italy, Spaine, Sec. Set in pots about the windowes of their houses, either for the pleasure of the beautifull greene leaves and fruite or cods, when the are ripe, or for the use it serveth, or both. Clusius saith it is not onely planted in Spaine, and Portugall in diver places, but in Moravia also as he faith, for the profits sake they make of the fruite, which serveth theminthole parts, in the stead of the East-Indian Peppers The Time.

They use not to sow them untill the end of March, or beginning of Aprill, no not in the warme Countries they flower usually not before the beginning of August, at the soonest; and their brave red cods ripen not the rowly, untill the beginning of Winter, and so will abide both with flowers and fruite, most of the Winter with them; but if they take any frosts with us, they presently perish, and therefore must be housed if any will per ferve them.

The Names.

It is generally held to be Siliquastrum of Pliny, a siliquis quas producit, and Piperitis of him also, quis frates Piperis sapore & acrimonia sit, and Ka Lixova Kanta mordeo, Capsicum of Alluarius, Pena thinketh it to be Zinim Caninum of Avicen: it is in these dayes diversely called, for some call it Piper Indicum, Piper Americanum, Piper Brafilicum, or Brafilianum, some Calecuthium, some Hispanicum, and some Piper de Guinea. Fragosu lim that the Indians call it Axi, and besides the sorts here mentioned, he speaketh of one in the last Chapter of Spitts of a blackish blew colour, familiar in Spaine. Of the Italians Pepe Cornato, and Pepe d'India. Of the Spaine Pepe Indiano. Of the French Roinre d' Inde, and Poinre d' Espagne. Of the Germanes Pfeffer Indianisch, and solite Wile of the Dutchmen, we in English generally call it Ginny Pepper, and some Indian Pepper. The first as being best knowne, and first obtained in these Christian parts of the world, is mentioned by most of the later witness Fuschius calleth the first two, Capsicum rubrum & nigrum, and Siliquastrum majus & minu, Matthiolus calleth them Piper Ind. cum, and mentioneth three forts, this first kinde, the fixth fort, and the seventh, which these gure in Banhinus, his addition unto him doth demonstrate, Lugdunensis calleth them, Capsicum majus & missis, Cofalpinus tooke it to be Circea of Dioscorides. Lobel calleth them Capsicum, vel Piper Indicum longioribm fil quin the hirteenth is likewise remembred by Fuschine, by the name of Capsicum latum, and Siliquastrum que 14m, and to doth Dodoneus alfo, and Lugdunenfis from him, call it Capficum latum, some also doe call that

fort Capficum Cordatum : the last is mentioned by Camerarius in his Hortus Medicus, by the name of Piper Indicum tort cappe in the most of the rest are remembred by the foresaid Gregorio de Reggio, and some by Bauhimus. The Vertues.

The Ginny Pepper of all forts (for herein they are all like) are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and beyond it The Grinn report is and are so fiery hor and sharpe biting intast, that they burne and ensiance the mouth and through occurrences of extreamely that it is hardly to be endured; for it any shall cate thereof unadvisedly, it will bee and more to the choake them, and if it be outwardly applied to the skin in any place of the body, it will amort ministration and raise blisters in the same manner, as if they had beene burnt with fire or scalding water: weather ferce vapours that arise from the huskes or cods, while one doth but open them, to take out the feede, to use or fowe, (especially if they doe mince or beate them into pouder) will so pierce the senses by flying up into the head lowe, (cipetian) that it will procure aboundance of neelings, and draw downe fuch aboundance of thin rheume. that it is to be admired, forcing teares very plentifully and passing likewise into the throate, it will provoke a that its tobe adming, and even cause a vomiting in that vehemencie, that all the bowells as well as the stomack, will harpetouguing, he much perplexed therewith, and if any shall with their hands touch their face or eyes, it will raise so great an inflammation, both in the face and eyes, that they will thinke themselves utterly spoyled, which will not bee remedyed in a long time, by all the bathing of them with wine or cold water that may be used, but yet will pale away without further harme : if some hereof be cast into the fire, it raiseth greevous strong and nov some vapour, procuring sneezings very siercely and coughing, and even vomiting or casting very strongly, to all that bein the roome any thing neare thereunto : yet marke and observe the goodnesse of our good God, that that resulte the state of the s by often taking would prove very dangerous to life, the way here set downe is found to be the safet, both to be taken familiarly and often without offence in meate as well as medicine, as also to worke those good effects in Physick whereunto it is conducible: It is Gregorio de Reggio his receipt, for take faith he, of the ripe cods of any fort of Ginny Pepper (for as I fayd before, they are all in propertie alike) and dry them well, first of themselves, and then in an oven, after the bread is taken out, put into a pot or pipkin, with some flower that they may be thoroghly dyed, clense them from the flower, and their stalkes if they have any, cut them or clip them very small, both luskes and feedes within them, and to every ounce of them, put a pound of fine wheate flower (the same veedryed them withall in the oven, may be part if yee will) make them up together into cakes or small loaves with so much leaven, as yee thinke may be convenient for the quantitie you make; bake these as you doe bread of that file, and being baked cut it againe into smaller parts, and bake it againe, that it may be as dry and hard as bifket, which beaten into fine pouder and fifted, may be kept for any the uses hereafter specified, or may serve in stead of ordinary Pepper, to leason meate or broth, or for sauce, of any other purpose the East Indian Pepper doth serves for it not onely giveth as good, but rather a better tafte or rellish to the meate or sauce (yea and your wine and other drinke) but it is found to be fingular good, to breake and discusse the winde, both in the stomacke and the collicke in the body: it is singular good to be used with such meates as are flatulent or windy, and such as breed much moviliure and crudities (whereof fish is reckoned one speciall:) one scruple of the said pouder, taken in a line broth of Veale, or of a Chicken, doth wonderfully comfort a cold stomacke, causing slegme, and such grosse orvilcous humours as lve low in the bottome thereof to be avoided, helpeth difgettion, for it provoketh an appetite to meate, provoketh urine, and taken with Saxifrage water expelleth the stone in the kidneyes, and the flegme that breedeth them, and taketh away the dimnes or millinesse of the fight used in meates; taken with Pilale Alphangine doth helpe the dropfie: the pouder taken for three dayes together in the decoction of Penyroyall, expelleth the dead birth, but if a peece of the cod or huske, either greene or dry be put into the mother after delivery, it will make them barren for ever after ; but the ponder taken for foure or five dayes falting, with as much fennell feede, will ease all paines of the mother the same also made up with a little ponder of Gentians and oyle of bayes into a peffarie, with fome cotten wooll, doth bring downe their courses if they have beene flayed the fame mixed with a Lohoc or Electuary for the cough, helpeth an old inveterate cough; being mixed withhony and applied to the throate, troubled with the squinsie, helpeth it in a short space, and made up with a little pitch or Turpentine, and layd upon any hard knots or kernells in any part of the body, it will resolve them, and not fuffer any more to grow there: mixed with some niter and used, it taketh away the morphew. and all other freckles, spots or markes, and disconlourings of the skin; applyed with Hens grease dissolveth all cold impollumes and carbuncles, and mixed with sharpe Vinegar, dissolveth the hardnesse of the spleene; if some thereof bee mixed with unguentum de alablastro, and the raines of the backe anointed therewith, it will take away the shaking fits of Agues : a plaister made thereof, and the leaves of Tobacco, will heale the sting or biting of any venemous heaft: the decoction of the huskes themselves made with water, and the mouth gargled therewith easeth the toothach, and preserveth them from rottennesse: the ashes of them being rubbed on the teeth, will clense them and make them grow white that were blacke: the decoction of them with wine helpeth the Rupture that commeth of water, if it be applyed warme morning and evening if they out it to steepe for three dayes together in aqua vite, and the place affected with the palfie bathed therewith, will give a great deale of case; and steeped for a day in wine, and two spoonefull thereof drunke every day fasting, will helpe a flinking breath, although it hath continued long; and frust up into the nostrills, will correct and helpe the stinck of them, which is produced of flegme corrupted therein.

CHAP. XII.

Dorrenium. The supposed venemous plant Dorrenium.

Here are diverse plants set forth for the true Dorgenium of Dioscorides by diverse Writers, not any or Where are diverse plants set forth for the true Dorganian of where of agreeth with all the notes that he giveth of it; so that yet to this day, the true Dorganian in where of agreeth with all the notes that he giveth of it; so that yet to this day, the true Dorganian in whereof agreeth with all the notes that he give hor for forth unto you fome of those plants the knowne to any that we can heare of: I will therefore here fet forth unto you fome of those plants the the most judicious moderne Writers, doe suppose may be referred thereunto, as agreeing therewith many things, and shew whereunto else they may most properly be referred.

1. Dorycnium suppositionem Monspeliense & Hispanicum.

The white shrubbe Trefoile of Mompelier and Spaine.

The shrubbe Trefoile, which Rondeletiss and other the learned of Mompelier, (as Pens faith) called De The thrubbe Trerotte, which administration is the bottome, and whiter towards the toppes, forms, shooteth forth many wooddy branches, browne at the bottome, and whiter towards the toppes, forms what flexible, to the height of three or foure foote(as I have observed in mine owne Garden) whereon at feveral what flexible, to the neight of three or flower located as a first or more together at a joynt round about the flake at the toppes of the branches stand many small whitish flowers in tuftes, like unto the flowers of other Trefolle at the toppes of the oranges using many man winding movers in the trope of the fraction of the first them; the trope but fmaller, which turne into fmall long cods with fmall round blackiff gray feedes within them; the root but finaller, which turne into thinking toos with himself ground, of a pale reddish or flesh colour on the inside, covered with a darke brownish barke; which abideth diverse yeares, although the branches dye downe to the ground, if there be care taken to defend it from the extremities of the frosts in Winter, for want where mine perished: it hath little or no taste at all.

2. Dorycnio congener Clusii. Another Tre foile like unto the former.

This other as Cluftus faith is very like the former, but more white or hoary, having shorter and broader leave fet in the same manner, three or five together, upon the small bending branches, which are whiter and senden than they: the flowers are greenish and larger than the former, standing many together on a stender bare twigge,

Anguilara and Camerarius say the flowers are purple, or of a whitish purple colour, this hath a saltish taste with

3. Dorzenium Dioscoridis forte Pona. Pona his supposed true Dorzenium of Dioscorides. This strange plant faith Pona, that was encreased from the seede sent out of Candy, to Signer Contains, and grew in his garden, rose to the height of a foote and a halfe, spreading forth into many branches, whereon did grow many small long and narrow rugged leaves full of veines, lesser then the leaves of the Olive tree, set with out order upon them: the flowers were fashioned like unto the blossomes of Pulse or Pease sometimes of a white

colour, and sometimes of a more yellowish colour: the feed he faith he did not fee, (but furely it must give feede in cods or huskes: for there are very few plants that beare pease or pulse like flowers, but they beare their feede in cods or the like) the rootes are many small strings and fibres shooting from a head, which whether it die every yeare or abide, wee have not yet learned: but Dioscorides saith that his Doryenium hath a roote of the length of a cubit and of the thickenesse of a finger when it is growneold, which this as you heare hath not, and therefore if for nothing else, it agreeth not with the right Dorycnium of Dioscorides, and yet Pona faith, he hath not seene any plant that doth so neerely resemble the true Dorycnium as this doth,

4. Dorycnium Creticum Alpini. The supposed true Dorycnium of Candy.

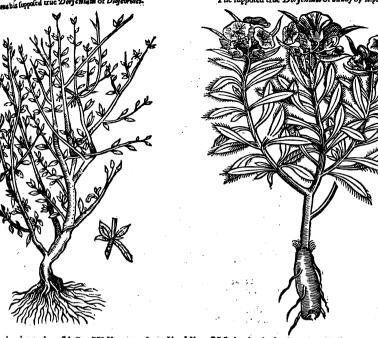
This plant doth so differ from others, that every one is ready to apply it to a severall plant, as his judgement and affection to some particular part thereof doth draw him, because it doth partake with divers plants, as you shall heare: it rifeth with divers straight upright wooddy stalkes, yet very flexible, divided into many branches from the bottome, all white or hoary; whereon grow many long thicke, and somewhat narrow white filver like leaves, fet without order, at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, come forth many flowers together in a tuft or umbell, with some small leaves with them, every one whereof is broad, open at the brims, and round, confifting of one whole leafe, like unto a Bell-flower, or bindweed, which open by degrees, one after another, and not all together, whereby it doth continue the longer in flowring: after the flowers are fallen, come small rough huskes, wherein is contained blacke seed, like unto those of the Bindweedes, somewhat thicke and great: the roote is somewhat great and thicke not growing downe deepe into the ground, with many fibres thereat, which abideth many yeares in the warme countryes, yet the branches lose their

1. 2. Dorycnium suppositivium Monspellense & Hispanicum.
The white shrubbe trefoile of Mompeller and spaine.
Et Dorycnio congener Ciusis. Another like it.



[cayes

RIBE. 2. Dorgenium Diefeoridis forte Pona. 4. Doryculum Creticum Alpini,
The supposed true Dorycnium of Candy by Alpinus, Pont his supposed true Dorg enium of Diofeorides.



levesin winter, themselves yeelding new, and budding fresh in the spring out hardly endureth a winter with w, unlessed peciall care be had to preferve it, by keeping it in a large pot or, such like, and housing it untill the spring.

The Place. The two first grow in divers provinces of Spaine, as Clusius setteth it downe, and the foremost about Mompelier also. The third and the last growboth in rocky or stony places neare the Sea, in Candy, from whence the feede or plants were first brought into Italy, and from thence to severall friends elsewhere. The Time

They doe all flower very late in these parts, whereby their seede seldome commeth to persection, and in their naturall not untill the Autumne.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Sephanior Dorrenium, and of Cratevas as Dioscorides faith, dinarded & rate Halicacabus, and Caka, some write it is called Sozunior Dorycnium quasi toxicum, quo spicula cuspidatave tela infici solita suerunt, ut celeriorem molirentur perniciem faith Pena, but we cannot heare, that any of these plants, have any soporifrom, much leffe venemous or mortall quality in them, as Dioscorides attributeth to his, and therefore the more suspitious that none of them are the right, although in the outward face, they may all of them, in some things resemble it. There are other plants also referred thereunto, as the Phyllirea, which Gesner in hortin Germania, taketh to bea shrube like unto the Vitin Idea, as also Pisum cordatum, or Vesicaria nigra, sive peregrinna cordin es-figit, by Cordan upon Dirscorides. The first is called Dorycnium verum, by the learned of Mompelier, as Pena and Lobel say, and Anguillars, and Clusius say the same also, yet Clusius calleth it Deryenienm Hispanicum, which was also sent him as he saith, by Ulisses Aldroandus, by the name of Trifolium album, but by Cordus in the place before recited, it is accounted falle. Bauhimu in his Pinax reckoneth it among the spiked Trefoiles, calling it Trifolism album angustifolism storibus, velut in capitulum congestis. Clusius saith that the Spaniards about Salamanca, where he found it call it Myediega, Gerard calleth it venemous Trefoile of Mompelier; and of Spaine, materials and of Spaine and Originals and Or king them to be two severall plants, expressed by two sigures, and Mr Iohnson his corrector letter them so passe likewise, but I had rather give it the denomination of Dorycnium, from the Latine, as most other nations doe, and call in the control of the control of formula. and call it Dorychium Supposition, Supposed Dorychium, because it is but supposed to be right, or else from the forme, and all it Dorychium Supposition, Supposed Dorychium, because it is but supposed to be right, or else from the forme, and call it firmbbe Trefoile onely, because it is not dangerous. The second is so called by Clusius, as it is in the title, but Bankinus calleth it Lotor pentaphyllor incanno. The third is called by Pona in his Italian booke, from Honorius Bellus, out of Candy, by the name of Lago Chymica, which grew with him, but if the flowers be learninger, as Bush of Candy, by the name of Lago Chymica, who grew with him, but if the flowers be learninger, as Bush of Candy, by the name of Lago Chymica, who grew with him, but if the flowers be learninger, as Bush of Candy, by the name of Lago Chymica, which are grew with him, but if the flowers be learninger, as Bush of Candy, by the name of Lago Chymica, which are the grew with him, but if the flowers be learninger. legum ness, as Pona describeth them to be, it cannot possibly come nere to any Iacea, and yet againe in his Pinax, fd. 465. he maketh it also to be Cneore also assimin, which how likely it is, let others judge. The last Clusters to be the first in the last Clusters when the control is the control of the last Clusters. teth forth in the Appendix, to his History of Plants, by the name of Doryenium Plateau, because Iacobus Plateau, had it growing with him, from the feede received from Candy, and fent both the figure and description thereof

CHAP. 12.

TRIBIN unto Clusius, Imperatus also it is likely had it from thence, by the same ame of Dorgenium, for so Banking unto (In fim, Imperatus also it is many and a transfer and Alpinus in his booke de plantis exoticis, faith that they of Candy doe call it Dorreism is laith, he called it, and Alpinnin in its boons are provided to be a Convolved, and calleth it Convolved to Pond doth not account it to be the right, but rather thinketh it to be a Convolved, and calleth it Convolved to Pona doth not account it to be the right, out rather Dalechampy, and Banhinus in his Pinax calleth it, Commander, Lugdunenfis calleth it Commander, and Comm bum folio olea argenteo melli. The Vertues:

There hath not beene any experience made of any of these plantes, so farre as I can understand, that they is There hath not beene any experience made or any or more of them; for feeing none of them are for feeling none of them. as Dioscorides his Dorycnium, or venemous, and was accounted as strong a Toxicum, to dippe their arrowed as Diofeorides his Doryenum, or venemous, and was active the vertues of Dorychinum, to any of these plans, to kill wild beafts, as any other; I cannot appropriate the vertues of Dorychinum, to any of these plans, to in, to kill wild beauts, as any other; a cannot appropriate the cooling property, and only dangerous if too man were taken thereof, in provoking too much sleepe,

CHAP, XIII.

Hyoscyamus. Henbane.

. He ancient writers hath made mention, but of three kindes of Henbane, the one blacke, the ob white, and the third yellow; which denominations are not taken from the colour of the harten flower, but of the feede : but there hath beene some other forts found out of later times; all which I thinke meete to fet downe in this Chapter together.

1. Hyoscyamus vulgaris. Common Henbane. Our common Henbane, hath very large, thicke, foft, woolly leaves, lying upon the ground, much on ing torne on the edges, of a darke or evill grayish greene colour, among which rise up divers thicke and soft shile two or three force high, spread into divers smaller branches, with some lesser leaves on them, and many holes flowers, scarse appearing above the huskes, and usually torne on the one side, ending in five round point green ing one above another, of a deadiffy yellow colour, somewhat paler towards the edges, with many purity veines therein, and of a darke yellowish purple in the bottome of the flower, with a small pointell of the flower. colour in the middle, each of them standing in a hard close huske, which after the flower is past, growther like (the huske of the Pomgranet flower, but that is not so well knowne unto us) the flower or huske of Alea bacca, and somewhat sharpe at the toppe points, wherein is contained much small seed, very like unto Pope feede, but of a duskye grayish colour, the roote is great white and thicke, branching forth divers ways under ground, so like unto a Parsnep roote, but that it is not so white, that it hath deceived divers, as you shall be by and by; the whole plant more then the roote, hath an heavie evill soporiferous smell somewhat offer five.

1. Hyofcyamus niger vel vulgaria. Common or white Henbane

CHAP. 12.





2. Hyoscyamu abus. White Henbane.

The white Henbane hath divers large leaves, but not fo great as the former, yet more foft and woolly and The work jugged or corne on the edges, rounder also, and of a paler greene colour; the stakes grow higher. act to many set branches on them, the flowers are in forme like the other, but smaller and of a pale colour, enand which he wise the feed likewife groweth in fuch like hard huskes, but leffe prickely, and is which dining we want also is not much unlike, but leffer and perisheth every yeare that it giveth seede, the smell of this nothing to heady and offensive as the other.

3. Hyofeyamus Greticus. Henbane of Candy.

This Henbane of Candy, hatch lefter and thinner leaves then the laft, more white and woolly, and more cut in on the edges, dented also, and standing upon longer wefelkes, the stalkes are more slender and short, hawine fuch like flowers, ending in full round leaves, frandie higher above the baskes, of a faire yellow and fomesime of a pale yellow colour, and purple at the bottome: after which come feede like the common kinde, but fomewhat yellower in rounder heades or huskes: the roote is

fonewhat thicke and short, like a Navew roote, dying every yeare with us.

4. Hydryamus Agyptisus. Henbane of Egypt.

The Exprise Henbane rifeth up with a strong woolly alle about two foote high, wheron are fet leffer leaves. hen those of the common kinde, and almost as much torne on the edges, especially those towards the bottome, but those that grow up higher toward the toppe, are little or othing cut on the edges at all, all of them being very white and hoary: the flowers stand every one of them the joynts with the leaves, and at the tops likewife. fuch like huskes as the common doth, and of the fame ale yellow colour, with purple veines therein, at the of blowing of them, but afterwards as they grow larger, the colour changeth to be of a darke reddish colour, yith veines of a deeper colour, and a whitish bottome, with a purple pointell, encompast with yellowish threds the middle, after which commeth fuch like prickely ads, as the common kinde hath, and fuch like feed alfo : the roote is small and perisheth every yeare. The Place.

The first is commonly growing by the way sides, and under hedge fides, and walles: the fecond groweth by the Stafider, in Narbone in France, neare where the River Rhodone numeth into the Sea. The third groweth in Canor, and in Spaine also, from whence the seed being sent, hath growne with me and divers others also. The last is namrall both in Egypt and Syria, and in our Gardens. The Time.

4 Hyofcianus Ægyptius. Henbane of Egypt.

They doe all flower in July, yet the strange kindes somewhat later, and from their seed growing ripe, and fulfared to fied, it springeth up againe every yeare, but the two last doe scarse perfect their seede with us, The Names.

ltis called in Greeke jooredu. quaft faba percina, quod Eliano authore, pastu hujus herbe convellantur sues aprive, presentimentis pericule, nise copia aqua statim se foris & intus prolucrint : adeuntes aquas, non ut proluant fetanum, verum etiam ut cancres venentur, eos enim nacti protinus fanitati restituuntur; in Latine also Hyoscyamu, and corruptly Insquiamus, and Apollinaris, ab Apolline medecina inventore, vel quia opplet cerebrum vitioso & fatido halitu, coque montem percellis, quast Apollinio aftro. Pliny faith that the Arabians call it Altercum, or Aliercausenum, but Scribonius saith the Latines call it Altercum, ab altercando, quia cum verborum altercatione rivaque se terquent Hyosciamo dementati; Camerarim saith, it is also called Priapeia, quia stali semine utuntur ad priapisum sedandum. It is called by the Arabian Phisticins Bengi (which name different but little from Banque of Garcius ab Orra, and Christophorus Acosta, so called of the Persians and Indians also of divers places, and peradventure may be the fame, for they fay the plant is infipide, or without tafte, and the feede both smaller then Hempe whoremso it is compared, and not so white: (and which hath a great affinity as Clusius saith, with the Massac of the Turker; yet Baubinus saith, that their Massac, is made of the great Strammium or Pomnim spinosum) which procureth a kinde of sheepy drunkennesse, or alienation of the minde, as this stone other effects tending to the state of the procureth a kinde of sheepy drunkennesse, or alienation of the minde, as this state of the procureth a kinde of sheepy drunkennesse, or alienation of the minde. fest tending to venery, as may be seen in their workes, whereunto I referre those that would be surther informed:) of the Policus Insquiamo, of the Spaniards Velenho, of the French Insquiamo, and Hanne bane, of the Germanos Billionizano, of the Duschmen Billion craids. The first is called Hudsenamu albut of all, and is but of one niger, onely Fustime callecth is flavous. The second is likewise called Hyosopamus about of all, and is but of one kinde, although Bankinus seemeth to make two. The third is called by Clusius, Hyosopamus Creticus, and although he make two sores as Bankinus doth, that followeth him, yet assuredly I thinke that they are book but one plant, as the descriptions do a latest way from the configuration of the seconds. as the descriptions doedeclare. The last likewise is by Baubinus divided into two or three forts, because Camerarius in borto, fetteth forth two figures, the one he nameth Syriacus, the other peculiaris; when in his deforiptions he faith they differ onely in the broadnesse of the leaves, the one from the other, which may happen takes bush 6-11 difference. Requires agreeth rather by the fertility of the foile, wherein they grow, then of any other specificall difference. Bankimm nameth

CHAP. XIV. Papaver. Poppie.

TRIBE. it rubello flore, and maketh it tobe another fort from the Egyptiacus of Classia, when as both Clusius and Can agree in this, that Paludanus brought the feede from Egypt, and Rannoffinm faith he found it growing agree in this char Paludanus brought the feede from Egypt, and Rannoffinm faith he found it growing afterno: fo that the feven forts of Hyoferamus fet forth by Banbinus, are but these foure here recited, for the Alepso: fo that the seven sorts of Candy are but one; and his two sorts, the one rubello flores of white, are but one; his two sorts of Gandy are but one; and his two sorts, the one rubello flores of white, are but one; orter of white, are but one; ins two ions of Gamay are but one; and this two with a life one in other finosissimic Acadiculus giptiacus are but one; even that which Camerarius calleth Syriacus, and present and Clustus Agyptiacus rubello flore; but Diofeorides his third fort, wich is the yellow, is not declared, which and Clusius Agyptiacus rubello store; but Diojeoriaes instinications, which is the yellow, as not declared, which these it should be, the sufficient called niger, blacke, and the second white, are peculiarly set downe, and upon by all, but the yellow, as I said is not so plainely determined, some taking the English Tobacco to be the Indian kinde, being quite differing in effect, this being hot and superfactive, the other cold and soprificant but if I might be allowed my verdit, I should say that the Candy Henbane is most probable to be the yellow. and the Egyptian kinde the blacke, or a species thereof differing onely by the climate.

The Vertues. The blacke or common Henbane, and the yellow, are both accounted to be more dangerous than the win and therefore to be as much avoyded in inward medicines as may be, and that but in cafe of necessities when white cannot be had, for the white is cold in the third degree, and the other in the fourth, procuring drog. white cannot be had, for the white is cold in the third degree, and like it the white is fit onely to be field in neffe and a fenflefinefie of the spirits, stupefied by the benumming qualitie; the white is fit onely to be field in ward Philicke, which is most availeable to many good purposes, if it be wifely and conveniently applied; it ward Philicke, which is most availeable to many good purposes, it is to water, appear of the body; and the leaves of them all doe coole all hot inflammations, either in the eyes or any other part of the body; and a good to affwage all manner of swellings, whether of the cods, or womens breafts, or else where, if they is boyled in wine, and either applied themselves or the somentation warme; the same also applied to the same assume the paines thereof, and of the Sciatica, and all other paines in the joynts, and other parts, which is from an hot cause; it helpeth likewise the headach, and want of sleepe in hot fevers, applying it with viner h the forchead and temples : the juyce of the herbe or feede, or the oyle drawne from the feede doth the like, at fo doth the decoction of the huskes, to wash the feete or the head, but see that you doe not use it too often for feare of danger: Dieforides faith that the feede is profitable against the defluxions of hot and sharpe sakinema upon the lungs cauling a cough, as also against the strangling and other paines of the mother, and to stay the one great fluxes of their courses, and all other fluxes of bloud: the oyle of the seede is helpefull for the dealers and noise and wormes in the eares, being dropped therein : the juice of the herbe or roote doth also the same in helpeth the tooth-ach, if the roote be boyled in vinegar, and a little of the decoction be held on that fike the paine is: fome have also affirmed, that the fume of the seede being burned, taken into the mouth, will be onely ease the paines, but cause the wormes to fall out from the teeth, but diverse cunning knaves to done those they would get money from, having caused such to hold their mouthes over warme water, have cunningly conveyed small peeces of Lute strings into the water, to cause them to believe they voyded so live wormes, as there are peeces in the water: for the property of those Lute strings is, that feeling the benefit the water, they will seeme to stirre, and move as though they were alive: but Pens sheweth that hee knews young woman that used the foresaid fomentation for her teeth, that after shee had ease of them, was forther dayes fo troubled in her fenses, that she seemed as if shee had beene drunke, being very merry and pleasant that time, which passed away without further danger : but I know a friend of mine, that having diged a fone Particepheroores that grew in his Garden, by chance fome rootes of Henbane which grew among the fone Particepheroores from the state of the sta tatte, or relitin or any thing was taken away, judgenly also his urine also was troubled that ne could not differ things as they were, but as if they were 3, or 4, fold, his urine also was quite stopped, so that notwithsandig he had great defire to make water, yet he could not possibly: in this perplexitie he continued most of the night neither could he rest, or sleepe being in bed, but his urine by the stopping thereof grew so hot within him, and at able to passe it from him, caused him to bethinke himselse of a pouder, himselse had caused to be made, available against the stone, which he caused to be given him, which suddenly caused him to make water and thereby be presently felt incredible ease in his whole body, for all the things that he had taken before did doe himnogod, but by this meanes he quickly recovered his fight, and the other fymptomes vanished, and before morning be was as well as before the taking of that roote: the servants also that did cate of the good Parsneps that were boyled with these malignant rootes were somewhat distempered, some more some lesse, each somewhat according to their feeding, and their owne dispositions working together: this I have related that you may know also the danger of this herbe, and of every part thereof; the seede is usually mixed with Contact that you may know also the danger of this herbe, and of every part thereof; the seede is usually mixed with Contact that you India to take fish, causing them that take it to turne up their bellies, and lie above the water as they were dead for a while; but they doe not long abide in this manner, but returne to their senses against fivinme away: Hens also or other birds, that take of this seede will die, and the fume of the herbe being but ned, and brought into their routhing place, will cause them to fall downe as if they were dead: the decoction also of the herbe or seede or both, will kill lice and vermine whether in man or beast, which you shall plainely precive in a dogge troubled with lice, being washed therewith, the lice will be soone found dead upon him, and some fall from him: the sume of the dried herbe, salkes, and seede burned, and the hands held over the sum of the dried burned with sums of the dried burned. thereof, that are troubled with swellings and chilblanes in the Winter, or their heeles that have kibes, will quickly heale them. The distilled water of the herbe is effectuall for all the purposes aforesaid. The remodym helpe those that have taken Henbane, is to drinke Goates milke, much mede or honied water, Pine kernells with fweete wine ; or if these be not at hand or will doe no good. Fennell seede, Nettle seede, the seede of Cresses. Mustard or Raddish, as also Onions or Garlicke taken in wine, doe all helpe to free them from danger, and restore them to their due temper againe. The white Henbane is as I seid, the sittest and most effectuall in all inwed medicines for the griefes afore specified: the other forts are of the qualitie of the ordinary, that is, more dangerous than the white.

Here are diverte forts of Poppies, some tame and of the garden, others wild and of the fieldes; of the Garden kinde some have single and some have double flowers: of the wilde there are diverse kindes. fome of the corne fields most properly and plentifully, and therefore called Corne Rose, or Corne fome of the corne news more properly and plentifully, and therefore called Corne Rose, or Corne Poppie, others whose heads of seede are small & long, bending or bowing like an horne, and therefore called londed Poppy, of which kinde one fort groweth most usually by the sea side-others by the pathes, hedges and bankes in fields: then that kinde called Spatling Poppie, differing from them all, as Papaver Heracleum doth, although called Poppy: and lastly, there is a bastard kind of wild Poppie, called in Latine Argemone, which almost the property were the malacle is like unactive the section of the corner of the property were the malacle is like unactive the section. although called roppy and although Poppies, yet he maketh it like unto the wild corne Poppies, both though Disferrides reckoneth it not among the Poppies, yet he maketh it like unto the wild corne Poppies, both in heads and flowers, and like the Anemones in leaves, and as he faith with a round roote, wherein it different from in heads and nowers, minded it have already spoken, and therefore neede not to discribe them againe: the Garden in double flowers I have already spoken, and therefore neede not to discribe them againe: the Garden index, with double flowers I have set forth in my former Booke of the Garden of flowers, as also a kinde denkindes, with underestable that heareth double flowers; and in the Classis of purging plants, here before in this other wild corne a very state of Horned Poppie; as also that kind of Spatling Poppie, that is so accounted with us the relations of the forts of Horned Poppie; as also that kind of Spatling Poppie, that is so accounted with us the relation to the forts and kindes nor fet forth, are now to be entreated off: but I thinke it most fit to give with user restauding the figures before expressed, and to speake of the forts of Argemone, in the next Chapter, and not in this.

Papaver simplex sativum album, Single Garden white Poppie. The Garden Poppie hath at the first, foure or five whitish greene leaves, lying upon the ground, which rise with the flalke, compassing it at the bottome of them and are very large both broad and long, much rent or tome in on the edges, and dented also besides : the stalke (for every roote for the most part hath but one, of tone in on use rouges, and seemed a state that to every roote for the most part fractions, of the height of foure or five foote (hath fometimes no branches at the toppe, and usually but two or three at the most, bearing every one but one head, wrapped or folded in a thinne filme or skinne, which boweth downe, before the trady to blow, and then riting and being broken, the flower which was foulded within it, spreamont in the property of the state of the sta deth it felfe open, and confifteth of foure very large white round leaves, with many whitish round threds in the middle, ferabout a small round greene head, having a crowne or starre-like cover at the head thereof, which mount, he accomment to be as large as the greatest apple; (Bellonius saith the heades are in Natolia (where they make Opium) so great, that they will containe halfe a pint) wherein are contained a great number of white finall round feede, in feverall partitions or divisions, next unto the shell the middle thereof remaining hollow

1. Papave fimplen album faitvum. Garden white Poppie



Papaver multiplied flore. Double Garden Poppies.



and emptie: this head abideth close, and openeth not at the toppe under the crowne, as all the blacke kindes for the most part doe; all the whole plant, both leaves stalkes and heads, while they are fresh, young and greene, yeeld a milke when they are broken, of an unpleasant bitter tafte, almost ready to provoke casting, and of a strong heady smell, which being condensate, is called either Opium or Meconium, as you shall heare by and by: the roote is white and wooddy, perishing as soone as it hath given ripe seede: Of this white kinde, there is another in all things like unto it, but that the flowers, but especially the head of feede is not so great by the halfe, and for the most part hath more branches upon the Halkes; the seede is as white as the other, and as large or great. The varieties of the double garden Poppies are fet forth in my former Booke.

2. Papaver (ativum simplex nigrum. Single garden blacke Poppie.

There is little difference to be discerned betweene this and the last mentioned, until it beareth his flower, which in this is somewhat lesse, and of a blacke purplish colour, without any purple spots in the bottome of the leafe as in the next; the head of feede is usially not so bigge as the fecond fort of white ones, and openeth it felfe a little round about the toppe under the crowne, so that the seede which is very blacke, will fall out if one turne the head thereof downewards.

3. Papaver sativum simplex flore rubro rubente, &c.

Single garden red Poppie of diverse colours. There be some other forts of this garden Poppie, which differ not onely somewhat in the leaves from the former, being lesser, and in some crumpled and cut in on the edges, but in the jagged edges also of some of the flowers, and specially in the colour of the flower and seede, for the flower of some will be very red, of others paler, some of a Rose colour, others of a murry colour, either deeper or paler, yet all of them have a deeper spot somewhat large in the bottome of every lease: and as the slower varieth so doth the seede also, for the Rose and pale coloured flower bringeth gray or ashcoloured seed, the Reddish and deepemurrey, not so pale seede, but more enclining to the blacke: the seedes of all these kindes, the white as well as the blacke or gray, if they be suffered to shed will spring up againe the next yeare, and beare every kinde

4. Papaver Rineas.
Wild Poppie or corne Rofe.





his owne colour of flower and feed, and doe not degenerate or vary, for ought that ever I could observe. 4. Papaver erraticum, Rheas five filvestre. Wilde red Poppy or Corne Rose.

The leaves of the wild Poppy, are long and narrow, very much cut in on the edges into many divisions, of a light greene colour, but not whitish, and sometimes hairye withall: the stalke is blackish and hairy also, but light greene to like his has the Garden kindes, having fome fuch like leaves thereon as grow below, parted into three ritet not up to the four branches fometimes, whereon grow small hairy heads bowing downe, before the skinne breake, whereor foure translation of the foure prantice of the skinne breake, wherein the flower is enclosed, which when it is full blowne open, is of a faire yellowish red or crimson colour, and in the flower is entended, without any spot in the bottome of the leaves, having many blacke soft threds in the middle, compssing a small greene head, which when it is ripe, is not bigger then ones little singers end, wherein is contained much blacke seeds, smaller by halfethen that of the Garden: the roote perisheth every yeare, and the tained minutes the every yeare of its owne fowing. Of this kinde there is one that is leffer in all the parts thereof, feed in mothing else. Banhinus maketh mention of one of this kinde, that bore a great yellow flower, Minus. and peradventure might be the Argemone flore luteo in the next Chapter, but the plant was onely brought dry un- Fiore and peralternal as he faith in divers wet places, on the Pyrenean hils. The double wild Poppy is described also plane. inmy former Booke.

5. Papaver spinosum. Thorny Poppy.

Vnto the forts of Poppye I thinke meete to adjoyne this Thornye Poppy, not finding a fitter place; which bith at the first, three or more whitish greene leaves lying upon the ground, straked with white veines, which growing greater, are long, smooth, and not hairy somewhat long and broad, rent or torne diversly on the edges. fouring great, having many corners or dentes as it were about them, whereat stand many small that the total that wilde Carduus or Thistie, called our Ladies Thistie, and on the underside are more are like to that which with fome small prickes, along the middle ribbe and veines, compassing the stalke at the bottome of them, which fisted to be two or three sorted high, spreading forth into diverse branches, with the like, but lesser leaves on them, and bearing at every of the toppes, one small head, enclosed in a rough skinne or filme, like as the Poppies have, from whence I thinke rose the name of a Poppy, given unto it, which being open sheweth fortha small yellow flower, consisting of five leaves usually, yet sometimes it will have but source, and sometimes fixe, with a small long greene prickely head in the middle, tipped at the top with a red spot, which quickly weareth away, and with many yellow threds standing about it; after the flower is past, for it continueth but a while, the head groweth ripe, having five or fixe ribbes from the toppe to the bottome, and so likewise betweenetheribbes, armed with very small, but cruell sharpe and short prickes, or thornes, wherein is enclosed roundrough blacke feed, twice as bigge as any Poppye feed: the roote is small and spreading, dying every yeare; every part of the plant yeeldeth a yellow juice.

The Garden kindes doe not naturally grow wild in any place, I thinke, although Diofeorides, Galen, and others say, that the blacke kinde that sheddeth his seede, groweth wilde, for I rather suppose that some seed happening thereby chance, shed it selfe, and so was thought to grow naturally wilde, and being suffered to shed. will grow plentifully, though smaller, but in all Countries, at the least in all Christian Countries, they are all fowen, and not found wild, fo farre as I can learne, onely the first wilde kinde is plentiful enough, and many times too much, in the corne fields of all Countries, and also upon ditch banckes, and hedge sides: the lesser also is found in cornefieldes, but more rarely, as also in some other places. The thornye Poppy groweth in the West-Indies, from whence the feede was first brought to us.

The Garden kindes are usually fowen in the spring, which then flower about the end of May, and somewhat earlier, if they spring of their owne sowing: the wilde kindes slower usuall from May untill July, and the seed of themall is soone ripe after the flowring. The Thorny kinde flowreth seldome before Midsomer, and the. seede is ripe in August, but is to be sowen in Autumne, or else it hardly springeth.

The Names, It is called in Greeke unixor a un xoreir non ministrando, quod vescentes suis munits sungi non possunt; or as some thinkea un univ, quod ejus usus nimium infrigidet, & hominibus tandem motum auferat, the Garden white kinde is called must of moura (and of Dioscorides Sunaxitis thylacitis and the blacke seede is called moitis pithitis) bortense or sativum: the wild kinde is called ford; Rheas, that is fluidum, quia flores protinus decidunt; in Latine l'apaver Rheas, erraticum rubrum, or silvestre; Dioscorides Galen, and others, make onely the first great white kinde, to be the Garden kinde, and the blacke to be the wilde fort, the Garden kinde is called by the Arabians Caxcax, by the Italians Papavero domestico, by the Spaniards Dormideras and Cascall, by the French Pavot, by the Germans Mag amen and Olfamen, of the Dutchmen Huell and Mancup; of us in English Poppy, or Garden Poppye for the most part, yet in some Countries with us, lone silver pinne, subanditur faire without and foule within, and in many other places Cheeseboules : the wild Poppy is called in Italian, Papavero silvatico, in Spanish Amapolar rosella, and Papoulus; in French Coquelices, Pavot Sawage and Confanons, in the high Dutch tongue Clapper rosen, and korn rosen, in the low Dutch tongue Rooden huel, wilden huel, and Colbioemen, in English; Wild Poppy, Come Role, redweede, and Canckers, Tragus calleth it Argemone, The Thorny Poppy is called generally by all now adayes, Papaver phinosum, but of Gerard Cardum Ceryfanthemus Permanus; by the Spaniards in the Indies; from whom the Italiani had it Figo del Inferno, that is Ficus Infernalis, the Figge of hell, because the military is the prickely head is long and contains the first of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and contains the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the prickely head is long and the state of the state o head is long and round, formewhat like a figge, and that who foever should have one of them sticke in his throate, it would furely fend him to heaven or hell. The milkye juice gathered from the heades onely of the great white Poppye, growing in the East Countryes of Asia major, towards India, and in divers other countries of these India, Countries of Asia major, towards India, and in divers other countries of those main, growing in the East Countryes or Asia major, towards small, and in divers ourse assume two wets those main, for it is there a great merchandise of much use and expence, as also in Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Garlaia, Cilicia and Natolia, which is the lesser Asia, as I said before, is that true and best Opium, that is or should be used in A socoticke medicines, and is an ingredient of much tespect, in those great compositions of Thriba and Mithridarium. and Mithridatium, Oc. whereof a small quantity, hath beene gathered in some Christian Country est and my felle and others in our owne land, have gathered a little from the greene heads, as they stand, and are but halfe

growne ripe, flit or cut with a knife in two or three places, that the milke isluing forth, may be gathered in fome convenient thing, and hardned afterwards in the Sunne, but not at the fire, which will not be so black as that Opium, that commeth usually tous, which is rather Meconium as Dioscorides setteth it downe, which as that Opium, that commetri utuary tous, which is made of the juice of both leaves and heades prefied forth, of the white as well as of the blacke Poppy, for is made of the juice of both leaves and heaves prefixed to the yellow from the true best Opium is somewhat of a whitish yellow or brownish colour, and giveth no such yellow tinder, as that which is sophisticate andmade with Glancium, which is the yellow juice of an herbe, with leaves like up. to horned Poppy, but divers have thought Glancium, to be the juice of Chelidonius majus, others of Pomum cannot majus, and lastly Baubinus and some others, thinke it to be of this thorny Poppy, because it giveth a yellow joice) but as Bellonius writeth, that to have any quantity of true Opium, it rather confifteth in the multitude of guing. rers (for it must be both speedily gathered, and in the heat of the day) then in the great quantity of ground lown therewith, it being a tedious worke; for a very small quantity can be but gathered by any one in a day, in the every head yeeldeth but little, and must be attended tobe taken from them, before it be dryed too much them tlæm.

The Vertues.

All the forts of Poppyes are cold in the fourth degree, but especially Opium or the condensate juice, as Gala and divers other authours doe affime, yet Matthiolus sticketh thereat, thinking it rather to be hot, by the sharp. nesse and bitternesse thereof, and is Anodinum medicamentum, that is such a medicine, that by procuring sleen. eafeth many paines for the present, which indeede it doth but palliate or cause to be quiet for a time; the consi nuall use whereof, bringeth very often more harme, and a more dangerous disease then it hath allayed, that is infensiblenesse or stupefaction of a part or member, which commet to be the dead passe, for although Differides, Galen, and others write, that the white seed is familiarly taken in bread, and made into cakes and one with pleasure, and Matthiolus and divers others have observed that in our dayes, the white Poppy seed, fowen in Italy and other places, and much used, yea and the blacke seede also, although as they all agree, it stronger in operation, and onely medicineable, or onely to be used in Physicke to helpe diseases; for Mathiaba Writeth that the inhabitants about Trent, doe fow the blacke feede in their fields and grounds, among Beam and other pulse, which they familiarly eate, being made into cakes, that are made of many foldes, the seedele ing cast in between the folds, and so kneaded together, and yet hee faith, they are no whit more step or drowfie, then those that eate none of them; as also that in Stiria and the upper Austria, the inhabitants decemthe oyle pressed out of the blacke seede in their meates familiarly, in the stead of Sallet oyle, and finde no into. veniency of drowlinesse at all thereby; which made him as he faith, venture to give the creame of the state made up with Barly water oftentimes, and in great quantity, in the hot fits of agues, and burning feavers, but to alwade thirft, and to procure reft, and hereby as he faith, he shooke of that feare of Poppy, that his wie Matters had by their grave admonitions, seasoned him withall in former times: the Garden Poppy heads with feeden made into a Syrupe, is both frequently used in our dayes, and to very good effect to procure rest and leng in the ficke and weake, and to flay catarrhes, and defluxions of hot and thinne rheume, from the head into the flomacke, and upon the lungs, cauling a continual cough, the forerunner of a confumption; but hathnot believe that force in those that are stronger, for the strength or debility of nature worketh divers effects, as you see, a well in this, as in all or most other things; the same also helpeth the hoarsenesse of the throate, and whenore hath lost their voyce, which the oyle of the seede doth likewise: the blacke seed boyled in wine and drunke, is faid also to stay the fluxe of the belly, and the immoderate course of womens sickenesse: the empty shelts sike Poppy heades, are usually boyled in water, and given to procure rest and sleepe; so doe the leaves in the same manner, as also if the head and temples be bathed with the decoction warme, or with the oyle of Poppyes, the greene leaves or heads bruised, and applyed with a little vinegar, or made into a pultis with Barly meale and Axungia, cooleth and tempereth all inflammations, as also that disease called Saint Anthonyes fire. The Opin, but I may rather fay the Meconium, (which is the juice of the Poppy thickned) that is commonly used in the hothecaries shops, and is much weaker by the judgement of all, both moderne and ancients, then the true Opina, is much colder, and stronger in effect, than any other part of the plant, but if we may know the temperature in qualities of things, by their taste and effect, we may rather judge Opium to be hot then cold, or at the leas, w have very hot parts in it, witnesse the bitternesse thereof, the heate and sharpenesse that is felt in the mouth, on the talting, and keeping it in the mouth a while, that it is ready to blifter both tongue and pallate; is also the grievous or heady heavy finell, as well in it, as in the whole plant: but it may be faith Matthiolus, the bieternesse, heate, and sharpenesse in Opium, or Meconium, is rather accessory then innate, and is therein by the mixture and adulterating of it with Glancium, and to give a yellow juice, for our Opium if it be dissolved don thew a brownish yellownesse; yet by his seave I may say, that even the fresh milke with us, is bitter and strong in smell like the Meconium or Opium, but because our ancients, who have found out the qualities of things and left them for our knowledge, have so found and judged of Opium, I must as Matthiolus saith, leave it soroten to descant theron, as reason and experience shall direct them: It is generally used as I said before in Treakland Mithridatum, and in all other medicines that are made to procure rest and sleepe, and to ease paines in the had, as well as in other parts, as I faid before, or rather to palliate them, it is used also, both to coole inflammation, agues, or frensies, and to stay defluctions, which cause a cough or consumption, as also other fluxes of the bely, or womens courses, and generally for all the properties that the seede or any other part of the plant is used: #B also put into hollow teeth to ease the paine : it is used both in ocular and auricular medicines with some, and to stay fluxes and to ease paines, but Galen, and divers others in the former as well as in our times, have forbidden such medicines, as too dangerous for the eyes, and even any other wayes used inwardly, it is not to betken, but with good correction and great caution, yet divers have found that applyed to the gout, it hathgive much ease of paine : The wild or red Poppy that groweth in the corne, while it is young, is a Sallet here in Italy, in many places, and in the territory of Trent especially, as Matthiolus faith, as also to prevent the falling ficknesse, which Theophrastus also faith in his 9. booke and 13. Chapter, was common in his time : the Sympe made of the flowers is with good effect, given to those that have a Plurisie, and the dryed flowers also, either boyled in water or made into powder and drunke, either in the diftilled water of them, or in some other drinks worketh the like effect; the same also is availeable, in all other cephalicall or pectorall griefes: the diffilled

water of the flowers of the wildered Poppyes, is held to be of much good use against furfers, to drinke it evenwater of the now it is also more cooling in quality, then any other Poppy, and therefore cannot but be as efing and mustages, frenties, and other inflammations, either inward or ontward, the Syrupe or water to be fedual in not agues, seeme leaves used outwardly, either in an ointment as it is in Populeon, a cooling ointment, used thatin, or the greene leaves used outwardly, either in an ointment as it is in Populeon, a cooling ointment, uled instead, or any other wayes applyed, Gales in 7. facultains fimplicium medicamentorum, faith the feede is dangerous to be used inwardly. General was much mistaken, to thinke that this wilde Poppy should be that, which should be med in the composition called Discodium, and citeth Galen for his authour, as if he had taught him that obibe used in the composition what kinde of Poppy. Gate's doth meant by wild Poppy, for he according as Disferiation, not understanding what kinde of Poppy. Gate's doth meant by wild Poppy, for he according as Disferiation hath done, accounteth onely the great white Poppy; whose heads are somewhat long, to be the garden or gannered kinde, and the other blacke kind to be wild, and doth not meane this red Poppy, because it garden or garden with me and not source as who source source source that of source has also not source as who source source source source. isoney wild with us, and not fower, as who foever shall observe the places throughly shall finde. The thorny Poppy being but of late invention, hath not beene applyed to any dilease by any, that I can heare of.

CHAP. XV.

Argemone. Baltard wilde Poppy.

Here is of the kindes of wilde Poppy divers other forts, some described by others, and some not fet forth by any before that I know, which being found in our owne land, shall be spoken of with the reft.

I. Argemone capitulo rotundiere. Round headed bastard Wild Poppy. This kind of wilde Poppy, hath divers hairy greene leaves lying on the ground, somewhat longer and more divided into parts, then those of the former wild Poppy, somewhat like unto

the leaves of the thinne leafed Anemone or wind flower, as Lobel faith, but is seldome so found with us, from among which rife up diverse rough hairy stalkes, more then two foote high sometimes, bearing such like leaves here and there on them, leffer then those below, all yeelding a yellow juice or milke being broken, and on the top of each branch one flower leffer then the other wilde Poppy, yet confifting of foure round pointed leaves of a more delayed red colour formetimes having each of them a blackish spot in the bottome, and sometimes with out, with divers blackish threds standing about a small greene head, which when it is ripe, is somewhat short, rough and round, with some crests thereon, and a little round head, but not a Crowne or starre, like the Pop-

1. Argemone capitale retundiere.
Round headed baltard wilde Poppy.

4. Argemone lutea Cambro Britanica. Yellow wild bastard Poppy of Wales.





pies at the top, wherein is contained fuch like small blackish feed, as the former wild kind hath, but bigge, the roote is small and long, with many fibres thereat, and perisheth in the like manner after seede time.

the roote is imail and long, with many more superiors. Long headed Baltard wild Poppy.

2. Argemone capitule longiere. Long headed Baltard wild Poppy.

This is in all things like the laft, both for leaves, flowers, and feede, the chiefest difference in this from the logical popular ballary shape above. This is in all things like the last and the feede, which is longer then the other, smaller below then above, yet having little round head at the top, but no crowne, and is rough and hard like it.

3. Argemone Alpina lutes, Yellow mountaine bastard wilde Poppy.

The yellow outlandish mountaine bastard wilde Poppy, hath many smooth greene leaves, set on somewhat The yellow outlandin mountains ballate which leaves are very much and finely curon the edges, very like hairy long footestalkes, an handbredth long, which leaves are very much and finely curon the edges, very like hairy long footetrances, an unanouscent range, which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, very the unto those of the Coriander leafed Crowfoote, from among which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, yething the control of the Coriander leafed Crowfoote, from among which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, yething the control of the coriander leafed Crowfoote, from among which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, yething the control of the corresponding to the control of the coriander leafed Crowfoote, from among which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, yething the control of the coriander leafed Crowfoote, from among which rife up divers hare or naked frakes, yething the corresponding to th unto those of the Coriander leared Crowroose, from among which the updates were or maked trakes, with ry withall, of halfe a foore high, at the toppes whereof frand one flower a peece, of a meane fize, confiling of four yellow leaves, with many whitish threds in the middle tipt with yellow, standing about a small round at rough head, like the former kinde, wherein is contained small blackish feede; the roote is small and long, and threddy at the end.

4. Argemone Cambro-Britanica lutea. Yellow wild Bastard Poppy of wales. This yellow Poppy, hath many winged large spreade leaves, lying upon the ground, that is, many leaves set to gether on each side of a middle rib, each divided lease being some what despely cut in, in some places of the edge, more then others, of a deepe, but faire greene colour: among these leaves rise up, divers branched stalkes two some high, having fome fuch leaves thereon, but fmaller, at feverall diffances, and at the tops of the stalkes and branch high, having some tuen leaves the testing of four round leaves, with many yellow threds in the middle, which when the flower is fallen, and the head ripe, is then leave then the former long headed wilde Poppy, but in the like manner smaller at the bottome and bigger at the tope, with a small head thereon, containing much small blacke seed, lying within severall cels, in the same sassion be the other Poppies doe: the roote is long, and brownish on the outlide, spreading into some branches, and direct small fibres thereat, which perisheth not every years, as the other forts before specified doe.

The Place. The two first are often found as well in Corne fields, in Summer fet flive, Kone, and other Countries of this land. as in the corners and borders of fieldes, and by the way fides. The third was found upon Sacherg a hill in debit as also on some hils in Italy. The last groweth in many places of Wales, in the valleyes and fields, at the forest the hils, and by the water fides, about a mile from a finall village called Abbar, and in the midway from David to Guider, the house of a worthy Gentleman Sir Iohn Guin, as also nere a woodden bridge, that giveth pulse ouer the River Dee, to a small village called Balam, which is in North-Wales, and in going up the hill the leades to Banghor, as also nere Anglesey in the way to the said Sir Iohn Guin his house. The Time.

All of them doe flower about the end of Iune, and in Iuly, and the feed is ripe in August, in some places eather. and in others later.

The Names. It is called in Greeke A'ppenorn, quia argeman, id est, oculorum nubeculas tollit, in Latine also Argemon, after the Greeke word, Pliny in his 25. booke, and 9. Chapter calleth it Argemonia, and faith that they in his time made three forts hereof, whereof the best was that, whose roote did smell like Francums ence, but in some places he maketh mention of foure forts, as in his 21. book, &23. chap he faith, that Anemone is called Argemene, in his 14. book, & 19. chap, he faith that Lappa Canaria, whose roote imelleth of Francumsence, was called Argenna, and his 26 book, & 6 chap he faith Inquinaria was called Argemone ; in former times our ordinary Agrimmy waspken for Argemone, but now a daies all our moderne writers do agree, that our Argemone is the fame that Dieferdes wrote of, notwithstanding that he giveth to it, a round roote which ours hath not; some copies have no ther fort of Argemone, which most doe not hold right : the first of these is called by Lobel, Argemone capital ther into the general, which is Argemone capitalo breviore, and thinketh it to be the same, that Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, call Anemone minor Coriandri folio, fore Pulsailla capitalis his his noc at Papawarolla donain: The second is called by Lobel Argemone capitalo longiore, as Bankinum doth also, but he match the also to be the Anemone Narbonensis major corniculata of Lobel and Pena, in their Adversaria, when by the judgment of the best, that Anemone of theirs, is Papaver corniculatum violaceum of Clussus, Dodonesus and othersand doth much differ from this Argemone, both in bignesse and colour of the flower, and in the head of seeds, that being much longer and smaller then this : Cordus in his History of Plants, and 46. Chapter, setteth this form by the name of Argemone, which Gesier who set him forth knew not, because Cordes seith, is giveth a yellow juice like Colondine: The third is set forth by Pona in his Italian Baldon, and by Bankinus, in his Prodrems and Pinax, under two titles as two forts, when as affiredly they are both but one : The last was found as I head you before in many places of Wales, by Lobel in his life time, and therefore entituled juftly according to the

The Vertues. Dissertes and Galen give unto this kinds of Poppie, a clenting qualitie and tharps, that it is able to clearest spots that happen in the eyes, and such misses, dimes and cloudes, that grow in them to hinder the fight, as also to aff wage any inflammations; but others fay, that inhelpeth the bloudy fluxe, the decocion thereof being mate in water and drunke, as also if it be boyled in wine and drunke, is a prefent remedy against the stinging orbiting of any venemous book, and that two drammag the peof taken in wine, wasteth the spleene that is swollen; being beaten while it is fresh, and applied to cuttes and wounds healeth them speedily applied also to any member vexed with crampes or convultions, coany fores, cankers, or filtulas, to any blacke and blew fpots in the face, or on the eyes, by frokes or falles, doub belpe and heale them all: being bruifed and applied with vineger to the throat, healeth the quinfie, and applied to the place grieved with the gout taketh away the paine thereof quickly being rubbed upon Wartes, it doth in a short time consume them, and take them away. There is no properte remembred belonging to any of the two lait forts.

CHAP, XVI.

Hypecoum. The Hypecoum of Dioscorides herbe.

Lthough Camerarius, Dodoneus, Lobel, and others doe reckon this small plant as a species, or fort of wild Cumin, and have referred it to with them, yet I dare not fo call it, because I doe not finde either the face, or outward resemblance there of, nor yet the temperature and qualities. to be any way answerable thereunto, but rather unto the Poppies, I have therefore thought it fittest to joyne it next unto them, and doe rather incline to the judgement of Clusius, to account this plant to be the true Hypeocum of Dioscorides: unto which I will also adjoyne another small plans, rekoned also by Lobel to be of the kindes of wild Cumin, which I must call another Hypeocum, in that it is

plant, items the other: And let me crave leave with all to infert here, as in an extravagant place, that kinde of wild Cumin, which is so accounted of most Writers, as not having a fir place to set it alone, in regard it may not wine canada, which must be intreated of among the umbellifers, and because this is in other Authors joyned with the former.

I, Hypecoum legitimum Clufij. The true Hypecoum of Dioscorides according to Clusius.

This small plant hath diverse long leaves lying on the ground, very much divided, and cut into many parts, of a rale or whitish greene colour, so like unto Fumiterry in the colour of the leaves, as also somewhat neere in the pale or winding free the cook, that it will soone deceive one that doth but slightly regard it, but is smaller and hinner and more gentle in handling, yet is larger in Spaine than with us a Clusius recordeth; in the middle of them rifeth up a stalke or two, with some leaves thereon, and divided towards the toppe into diverse branthe: atthetoppes whereof fland small yellow flowers, consisting of sixe leaves, two whereof are larger than theref, and stand one opposite unto another, the rest being very small and scarse discerned, but when the flower is blower opensafter which doe arife long crooked flat huskes or cods full of joints, fomewhat like unto the huskes of the Seminider of Mathiches, but greater and longer: in the severall joints whereof lye severall square vellowish seede, very hardly to be taken forth, and separated from the huskes or skinnes: the roote is small, and a littlestringy, dying every yeare at the first approach of Winter, and is very hardly made to spring, but by an Autumne lowing t the tafte of the plant is unpleafant. 2. Hypecoum alterum. Another Hypecoum.

This other fort (for fo I make it) is very like unto the former, but that the leaves hereof are not fo broad and long, being more finely divided, fornewhat like unto the Sefeli or Hartwort of Marfeilles or wild Chervill; the stalkes are smooth, full of leaves and branches, whereat come forth yellow flowers made of five pointed leaves. and after them long pods, which hang downe and stand not upright: nor are crooked like the former, but joynted and with greater and yellow seedes within them, like unto those of Galega or Goates Rue.

3. Cuminum sylvestre. Wild Cumin. Wild Camin shooteth forth diverse long rough, or somewhat hard winged leaves, each whereof is finely dented about the edges; from among which rifeth up a stender weake bending stalke, divided at the toppe into many parts, each whereof hath a round whitish fost gentle, and woolly head or ball upon a small foote stalke.

like unto those of the Plane tree heads or balls, wherein is contained small feedes: the roote is small and white and quickly perisheth, with the least blastes or dewes of cold nights, and seldomecommeth to maturitie in our countrey, as I have often feene the experience my felfe.

The Place.

The two first groweth as well in Province, in the way to Arles, Mompelier, and other places in France, as in diverse Provinces of Spaine as Clusius faith : the other as Lobel faith, groweth in the same places in France, that the former doth: the last he faith likewise groweth plentifully in Narbone about Aquas Sextim, and other places of France.

The Time. All these flower with us, not untill the midst of Sommer, and give their feede late, but the last worst as I said, and seldome good although late.

The Names. Diescorides calleth anherbe in Greeke vancos and vancos Hypecome and Hypopheums, for which the Latines have no other name Hypeconm, after the Greeke; yet there is great doubt amongst many, what plant should be the right, some thinking the Thasittrum minus to be it, others thinking the Argemone minor of Trains (which is the leffer Papaver Rham) to be it : Matshiolas (according to his manner, that whatfoever was obtruded unto him, and was not manifestly contradictory, was presently presented for right; no markes there of wanting) maketh the Altes sufacaria or Ueneta, which Lobel calleth Peregrina Solifequa to be it, which I have fet forth in my former Booke: And lastly Classus, and from him Dedonens propound this first plant, for the true Hypecours of Dioscorides ; Classas affirming that of all the plants that he knew, there was not any that came nearer thereunto than this, unto whom I must also conseut, for that neither the face nor the qualitie, as I I. Hypecoum legitimum Clusi, The true Hypecoum of Ciufins.



2. Hypecours a'terum. Another Hypccoum.





faid before doth gainefay it. It is also by Matthiolm, and Caster Durantes who taketh it from him, as also Camerarius, Lugdunensis, Tabermontanus and Lobel called Cuminum Sylvestre alterum or siliquosum, and Generalistics Cornicularum; Clusius, as I faid before, and after him Dodonens and Camerarius, call it Hypecoum & legitimum, und fo doth Bankinns also, who quoteth Matthiolus in two places to call Caminum Jyvestre alterum both Delpina and this, but he quoteth Gespier in hors is Germanie to call it so likewise; when in that place Gespier his Hyperum, is that of Matthiolis, which is the Alexa vesicaria, and not this. Clusius faith that the Spaniards in the kingdom of Granado and Murciano doe call it Cadorya. The second is called Cuminum sliquosum alterum, Dufe. ridis of Lobel and Pena, whom Lugdunen is doth imitate; of Tabermontanus Cuminum fylvestre 3. and fligmin minu. Bauhinus calleth it Hypecoi altera species, and so doe I, the face thereof so nearely agreeing unto the lift. The last is called Cuminum street, and Dioscoridis primum of Matthiolus, and so of most Writers, but Globia of Camerarius and Capitulis globofis of Baubinus. Bellonius in his observations saith, that in the lle of Lemmos, they call it Lago Chimeni, that is leporum cubile, which the inhabitants of Lemnor called at this day Stalimene, doe we's their meate in flead of Origanum which they want, for as he there faith, it hath both the fmell and talle of Origanum num; and for the likenesse, he there compareth the leaves with those of Yarrow, and the round heads to those of the Romane Nettle.

The Vertues.

The tafte of the two first is as I faid before unpleasant as that of the Poppies, and therefore of a temperature inclining to the propertie of Poppie, whereunto Dioscorides and Galen make Hypecoum to be like, there bathout beene any further experience made of either of the former plants, and therefore I can relate no more untoyout them: the last if it be the right wild Cumin of *Dioscorides*, as by *Bellonius* his relation here before set downer may very well be, the seede is essectuall against the windinesse, either of the stomacke, or of the belly and bowells, which bringeth tormenting paines and swellings with it, being taken in wine, and expelleth the possion. of any venemous beaftes : it is good for moist somackes, that are troubled with raw crude humors : taken with vinegar, it stayeth the hickocke; and if it be applied with hony and raysins to the face, or any other place that is blacke or blew by stroakes and beatings, it will quickely take them away, and applied in the same manner tothe cods when they are swollen, allayeth the swelling and taketh away the paine.

CHAP. XVII.

Arum. Wake Robin or Cuckow-pinte.

Nto this common Arum or Wake-Robin (which groweth wilde in many ditches and driebanke throughout all this kingdome, I must adde divers other forts, which in most things are like therens to, as also another much differing from all the rest, accounted the true Golocasio or Faba Egyptiat. 1. Arum vulgare non maculatum. Common Wake Robin without spots.

This Wake Robin shooteth forth three or foure or five leaves at the most from one roote, ever one whereof is somewhat large, and long, broad at the botome next unto the stalke, and forked like unto a some

leafe, but ending in a point, without dent or cut on the edges, of a fad or full greene colour, each standing upon a thickeround stalke, of an handbreadth long or more; among which after they have beene up two or three moneths and begin to wither, rifeth up a bare naked round whitishigreene stalke, somewhat spotted and straked with purple, like the stalke of Dragons, somewhat higher than the leaves; at the toppe whereof, standeth a long with purple, the table of the bottome, but open from the middle upwards, ending in a point; in the middle mount and the finall long petile or clapper, finaller at the bottome than at the toppes, of a darke burwhere was the hole or huske is on the infide, though greene without, which after it hath to abiden for some time, the hole or huske decateth, with the pestell or clapper, and the soote or bottome thereof groweth time, the total time bunch of berries, greene at the first, and each of them when they are ripe, of a yellowish red colour, of the bignesse of an Hasell-nut kernell, which abide thereon almost untill Winter: lowish tra coloni, of the eight in the color is color in the color in the color is round and formewhat long, not growing downe right, but for the most part lying along, the leares shooting forthat the bigger end, which when it beareth his berries is somewhat wrinckled and loofe, another being growen under it, which is folid and firme, with many fibres or small threads hanging thereat, which in the beginning of the yeare, when the leaves beginne to spring yeeldeth a milky sappe being broken or which the beginning of the years when the leaves beginne to iping years a many tape coung from or out the whole plant is of a very tharpe and biting tafte, pricking the tongue upon the tafting, no less than Nedes doe the hands, and so abideth for a great while without alteration; the roote with the sharpenesse hath avery strange clamminesse in it, stiffening linnen, or any other thing whereon it is laid, no lesse than slarch: and avery transe takes, when the making of our ordinary flarch (which is made of the branne of wheate) was nor-knowen, or frequent in use, the finest dames used the rootes hereof, to starch their linnen, which would so fling, exasperate and choppe the skinne of their servants hands that used it, that they could scarle get them (mooth and whole with all the nointing they could doe, before they should use it agains.

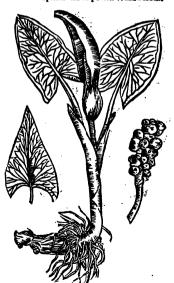
2. Arum vulgare maculatum. Spotted wake Robin.
This Atum is in all things like the former, but that the leaves hereof are fornewhat harder in handling, smaller pointed and have forme blackish spots thereon, like the spotted Arsemart, which for the most part abide in the Sommer longer greene then the former, and both leaves and rootes, are more sharpe and sierce then it. 3. Arum magnum rotundiore folio. Round leafed wake Robin.

This kinde hath somewhat larger leaves, then either of the former, and more round pointed, both at the end and at the bottome next to the stalke, having some white veines appearing in the leaves, and abiding greene longer in the Sommer, even almost untill Autumne, the hose or huske, with the pestell or clapper, are both of a pale which yellow colour, in which things this different from the other and in nothing elfe: Profer Alpinus fet-Alterum tethfort an other fort found at the bottome of fome of the Alpine hills, whose leaves and flowers differ little from rounda rathe fecond fort, but the roote is round, like unto the rootes of the round rooted Culcas:

4. Aram Byzansinum. Wake-Robin of Constantinople.

This Aram of Constantinople, hath a reasonable great thicke roote, of an hand breaddth long, or there abouts, having many small round heades, breaking forth on all sides thereof, from whence come forth many fresh great elaves, very like unto the two sinft sorts of Aram, some whereof will be sported with similar blacke sports. others not having any at all; from among which rifeth up a stalke, having such a like hose or hood, as the Arum hath, and a petitle therein which are of a purplish colour in those that have spotted leaves, and white in those

1. 2. Arm vulgare maculatum & non maculatum.
Spotted and unspotted Wake Robin.



4. Arum Byzantinum. Wake Robin of Conftantinople.



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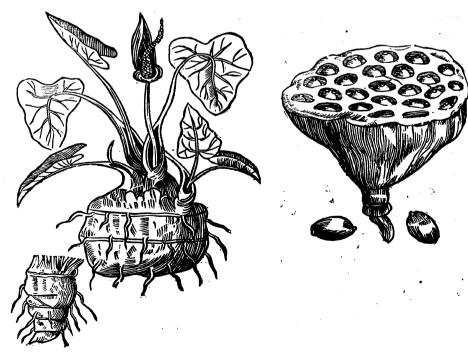
5. Arifarum latifolium. Broad leafed Fryers coule.

6. Arifarum longifolium. Long or narrow leated Fryers coule.



7. Aram Ægypisam votunda & longa radice unigo Colocalista dilla. The Egyptian Culcas or wake Robin with a rounder and longer roote.

Fabe Ægyptie fruitus. The fruite of the Egyptian Beane.



that have no spots, the leaves likewise of those that have spots, spring up for the most part before Winter, and the other not untill the Spring, there hath not any fruite beene observed in this, by any that I can under-

5. Arifarum latifolium. Broad leafed Fryers Coule.

The Broad leafed Arifarum groweth in all things like unto the Arum, having divers faire greene leaves; whose middle ribonche upperfide, as also some other of the veines are white sometimes, and somewhat thicker and rounder pointed then the Aram. the middle stalke beating the flower (which is a crooked or bending hose at the rounder points from the find from the middle, rinfing out of it.) is spotted with red spots, not rifing fully shights the leaves, which are nothing so sharpe in raste, as those of the Wake Robin, and doe alwayes fining up in the end of Annumne, abiding greene all the Winter: after the huske or flower is palt, and the pring withered and gone, which will be in the Summer, then the berryes doe appeare on the toppes of hefalke, greene at the first, and of a yellowish red when they are ripe, which abide untill the frosts cause them to wither, and the greene leaves begin to appeare: the roote is white and somewhat round, encreasing much by of fets.

6. Ar farum longifolium. Long or narrow leafed Fryers Coule. The leaves of this Arifarum, are very narrow and long, not rifing to high as the former, but tather lying on the ground, and doth more seldome beare any hose, which is whitish small and long, with a very long and small reddith pettell in the middle, like unto a long worme, scarse rising above the ground, the berryes that follow are white and not red, the roote is white and round, smaller then the former, encreasing by of fets, but not in fo plentifull a manner.

7. Arum Ægyptium vulgo dictum Colocasia rotundiore & oblongiore radice: The Egyptian Culcas or Wake Robin with a rounder and longer roote.

This Emplim plant, hath beene the subject of much controversie, among many worthy and learned writers. both of an adoftormer times, fome applying it to the Faba Ægyptia of Dioscorides, whose huske contening the students and whose contening the students are students. it simply Aram and Agypeium, because it was a species or kinde of Aram, that is thought to bee naturall to Egys, as also to other places, as you shall heare by and by, the description whereof is in this manner: If hooten forth divers very large and whitish greene leaves, of the fashion of Arum, or Wake Robin leaves, pointed at the ends, but formewhat rounder, each of them two foote long, and a foote and a halfe broad, not fo thicke and sappy as they, but thinner and harder, like unto a thinne hard skinne full of veines, running every way, and refuling moilture, though they be laid in water, standing every one, on a very thicke stalke, nere five foote long in the said places, which is not set at the very division of the lease into two parts, as the wake Robin is, but more toward the middle, formewhat like unto the water Lillies, the division of each leafe at the bottome, being somewhat rounder then those of Wake Robin: betweene these leaves after many yeares continuance in a place unlined, there rifeth up sometime but one stalke of flowers, and sometimes two or three, according to the age andencease of the plant, the standing and keeping (for all these helpe to the fructifying thereof, for else it would not beare any shew of hose, or pestell, or flower, as many that not having seene any, have considerally see downethat it never beareth any) thereof in a large pot, or other fuch thing, and in a warme place and climate: each of theie stalkes are much shorter, then those of the leaves, and beareth an open long huske at the top, in the middle whereof, rifeth up for the most part three severall narrow huskes or hoses (and never one alone, as the Armor Arifarum do) with every one their pestell or clapper in the middle of them, which is small, whitish and bile a foot long, from the middle downwards bigger, and fer round about with small whitish flowers, smelling very sweete, the lowermost first flowring, and so by degrees upwards, which last not above three dayes, and from the middle upward bare or naked, ending in a small long point, after the flowers are all past, that lower part abideth, and beareth many berryes, like as the Arum and Arifdrum doe, but much paler and smaller, the reoceisgreat and bulbous, or rather tuberous, in some more round then in others, which are smaller and long with the roundnesse; as great as the roote of a great Squill or Sea Onion, (which I judge more properly, speaking thereof in my former booke to be a Sea Hyacinth) and one which Alpinum setteth forth in his Historia Lagra tiaca, with great long creeping rootes like the Reede, reddish on the outside, and whitish within, having many bulbous or tuberous heads, thooting from all fides thereof, whereby it is encreased, and with many great fibres shooting therefrom into the ground.

8. Faba Egyptia Dioscoridio & Theophrasti cujus radix Colocasia dicebatur.

Dioscorides and Theophrastus their Egyptian Beane, whose roote was called Colocasia. Becanse the Egyptian Arum, hath beene so much miltaken by many writers that have called it the true Colocasia of Disserides and Theophrastus; let me here shew you in this place, the description of the true Colocasia, that is the roote of the Egyptian Beane, as Dioscorides and Theophrass may be seen that the figure of Mathinian his Egyptian Beane, as he set it forth in his comentaries upon Dioscorides, moulded from his owner. imagination, and not from the fight of any plant growing in rerum natura, to make it answer the description, but hath failed chiefely in the fruite, which is not expressed like to the combe that waspes doe make, but faire differing as many have observed, and objected against him, although as he saith, Odoardus did shew it him at Trens, with many other rare plants, which he brought out of Syria and Egypt; the figure of the true fruite, Claran hath fer forth, in the 32. folio of his booke of exoticles or firange things, which was brought by Duich Marriners from fortaine parts unto Amsterdam, but was not then knowne where it grew (but since is knowne to be the Kingdome of Isva in the East-Indies) who was perferaded it might be the true fruite of their Egyptian Beane, unto whose judgement therein, both Baubinus and Columna doe encline, and so doe I as you shall heard by and by more at large, but for brevities fake, I will draw both the descriptions thereof by Theophirasim and Diofforides into one. The Beane of Egypt, which fome call the Beane of Pontus faith Dieferides, (bit Theophrafim mentioneth neither Egypt nor Pontus, but onely calleth it a Beane) groweth in Lakes and Randing waters (plentifully in Egypt faith Discorides, which Theophrassus speaketh not of,) in Asia, that is in Syrid and Cilicia, but there saith Theophrassus, it doth hardly perfect his fruite, but about Torona, in a Lake, in the Country of Calcidiants of the Calcidiants cam, it commets to perfection, and bearets very large leaves (like those of the butter-butte faith Dissertides) the

stalke faith Diefeorides, is a cubice long, Theophrastus faith the longest is foure cubics high, of the bignesse of finger, like unto a fost reede, but without joynts, it beareth a flower, twife as large as that of the Poppy(wi double flowers, for to I enterpret in plenum caput, the words of Theophrasius) of the colour of the Role, and which is past commeth a round head called Ciborion, or Cibottion, that is a small caske, (yet Athenem faith that kinde of drinking cup was so called also, whose forme peradventure was like this fruite here expressed not will to the comb which waspes do make, wherin is contained thirty cels at the most and in every cel or division the of, groweth a Beane, whose toppe riseth higher then the cell wherein it is enclosed, whose kernell is him which fay they the inhabitants thereabouts put into clay, and thrult downe to the bottome of the water, long poales, that it may abide therein and thereby make their encrease: the roote is very thicke and great is unto that of the Reede, but (Theophrastus addeth, which Dioscorides hath not) full of exuell prickes or them and therefore faith he, the Crocodile refuseth to come nere it, least he should runne against the prickes there with his eyes, where with he cannot see well, and is called Colocasia as Dioscorides maketh mention, but he Theophraftus, which is used to be caten either raw or otherwayes dressed, that is sodden or roassed, the Benn faith Dioscorides are eaten while they are fresh and greene, but grow hard and blacke when they are old, being formewhat bigger then an ordinary Beane, which faith Diofeorides (Theophrassus making no mention of any ordinary or lities, or vertues of them) have an astringent or binding faculty, and thereby profitable to the stomacke, and believes. peth those that have the fluxe of the stomacke and belly, and the bloody flux, the meale or flower of them fluxe. ed upon meate &c. or taken in broth : the huskes whereof faith he doth more good, being boyled in fweete win the middle part of the beane which is greene and bitter, being bruised and boyled in Rosewater, and dropped into the eares, eafeth the paines of them. Thus farre Theophraften and Dioscorides. Now the description of the fin his strange fruite is thus, as he setteth it downe. This fruite did resemble a very large Poppy head, or of at the toppe: and consisted of a rough or wrinckled skinny substance; of a brownish colour somewhat like whose circumstenence at the top was nine inches, and growing lesser and lesser by degrees, unto the stalkes, who as it feemed, did sustaine the flower, after which came this fruite, for there appeared certaine markes of the flower. er, where it did abide: the upper part hereof was fmooth and plaine, having 24 holes or cells therein, placed in a certaine order, like unto the combe of waspes; in every one whereof was one nut, like unto a small store, almost an inch long, and an inch thicke in compasse, whose toppe was browne, ending in a point, like as a akome doth, the lower part having an hole or hollow place, where it should seeme the footestalke upbed it. while it was in its place, whose kernell was rancide or mouldy, thus farre Clussus. Let me here also brigg an eye witnesses or this plants growing in the lie of Iava, Dr. Insum Henrium, both Divine an Physicion, for the Ducth sactory in the Kingdome or Ile of Iava, sent into Holland a small booke or collection certains herbes, &c. growing in that country, with the vertues and uses, whereunto the naturals did apply the (which booke, as I understand by my good friends, Dr. Daniel Haringhooke, and Dr. William Parkins both Engli (Which booke, as a understand by my good rectains, L. L. Lance, Reving and L. . William P are no both Logic, is kept in the Vniversity Library at Leyden in a close cupbord having a glasse window before it, thorough whit any one may reade so much thereof as lyeth open) at the end whereof is one by him set downe, under the man of Nymphea glandifera thus described: the huske or cup (suith he) is rugged or full of wrinkles yet soft has and spungye, like a Mushroome, and of a greate colour divided into twelve or fourteene cels (Shiften his specified exhibited hath 24) or places, in every one whereof is contained one fruite like unto an akorne of ablashing purple colour on the outside and very white within, the taste whereof is astringent and somewhat bitterwish all, like akornes but rough and spongie: it groweth in Moorish places, and by rivers banckes: the kears at wondrous great and like unto those of the Water Lilly, and so is the flower also of a very strong smell like me the oyle of Anescedes: thus farre Dr. Heurnius; whose description in my judgement is so punctuall to the of Dioscorides and Theophrastus aforesaid, the description of the roote onely wanting, that I shall not needs in ther to comment upon it, every ones judgement though meane, I suppose being able by comparing to agree it there is to be that Cinsum having seene this booke and the figure hereof annexed to the description might soone pronounce it (as I doe here) to be the true Faba Egyptia of the ancients: there is no mention maken that booke of Heurnius by what name the Iavaneses or Malayos doe call it. The other eye witnesse hereofish. William Fincham an English Merchant, as he is recorded in Mr. Purchas his fourth booke of Pilgrimes, the 4.d. Sett. 5. p. 429. that faith he often did eate of the fruite of a certaine herbe growing in a great Brooke or Lak, two or three courses or miles long on the North-West side of Fetipore, which is about twelve courses from Age in the dominior s of the great Mogoll called Surrat or Guzurrat in the East-Indies, Which the people call Cando chachery, describing it to be like a goblet, flat at the head conteining divers Nuts or akornes within it. I have here fet downe these things, as well to show you mine owne observations after Clustus and others, that assure ly this is the true Faba Egyptia of the ancients, as to provoke some of our nation to be as industrious, ute Hollanders by whole care in their travels, this was first made knowne to us to fearch out such rare fruites men in the parts of their abode, and either communicate them to fuch as are experienced, or having penned them publish their labours in Print, if it may be, which I hold the better, according to Mr. Finchens example, which observations have given so great an illustration in this matter, as well as in other things, by me also remembed elfewhere in this worke.

The Place.

The two first are frequent enough as our owne County. The third is found in some place of Germany. It fourth Clusius saith came among other pootes from Configurations. The saith he found in Spain and Portugall. The sait in Italy, in diverse places. The search is not naturall to Egypt as I suppose, because it not found to flower there, being places. The search is not naturall to Egypt as I suppose, because it groweshin Candy naturally as Relamine saich, and Portugall as Glusius reporteth and in Italy also in many place, and in the Country of Salarme in the Ringdome of Nagher as Galusius reporteth it, as also in the Illand of Ica, where they are it as samiliarly as in Egypt, and so doubt in sunday other places as Theophrashus remembreth, whetherefore would not call it Agypticas Dissorbias and no doubt in sunday other places as Theophrashus remembreth, whetherefore would not call it Agypticas Dissorbias doth, being not proper to Egypt, where for many ages pall bath not beene known to grow now at all, but a sturedly it is were a naturall of Egypt, it cannot be quite entired.

The foure first shoote forth leaves, in the Spring, and continue but untill the middle of Sommer, or somewhat latter, their hoses or huskes appearing before they fall away, and their fruit shewing in August. The fifth what latter, their hoses or huskes appearing before they fall away, and their fruit shewing in August. The fifth and fart as I said, doe shoote forth their greene leaves in Autumne, presently after the first froits have pulled adout the stalkes with fruits, and abide greene all the Winter withering in Sommer, before which their huskes downer to the sweet of the sweet stalkes with fruits, and abide greene all the Winter withering in Sommer, before which their huskes appeare to the sweet sweet appears to the sweet sweet sweet sweet sweet in the warme countries, seldome beapeners to Robert or November, and the fruit doth there seldome come to perfection: the last (as may be gathered by the relation thereof) showeth and beareth fruit in the Sommer time as other herbes doe.

It is alled in Greeke ded, and in Latine Arum, and some Pes vituli, because the leafe doth somewhat re-It is cauce in Octavita and Dracontea minor, and Serpentaria minor: others againe from the figure of the semuce a super in the middle of the hose, call it Sacerdotis penes, and can't priague. Simon Inventis calleth it pelle or clapper in the middle of the hose call it Sacerdotis penes, and can't priague. Simon Inventis calleth it petite or cusped in the Syrians as Dioscorides faith call it Lupha : it is called of the Arabians I arm and Sara, and after them diverse Apothecaries beyond the seas in their shops: In Italian Aro, Giaro, Gigaro and Balaazon as and ancer thich; In Spanish Taro, in French Pied de vean, & vid or vit de prestre & vit de chien, in high Durch Pfaffenpint: Durante anni in Spatial Wake Robin, Cuckowes pintle Priests pintle, Rampe, Buckrams, and of some Starch-wort. Cefalpinus calleth it with spotted leaves, Gicherum or Gigarum after the Italian name, when as all othereagree in the name of Arum, with the distinction of maculin albin and nigris, as the kind or fort is, yet the third is called by Lobel Arum majus Veroneuse, and by Baubinus Arum venu albis, and by Dalechampius upon Pliny B Calle wimmen genus Plinij. Cordus in historia planearu calleth it Dracunculus benicophyllos, and as he faith is the same that Mathiolise calleth Dracunculus major Clussus calleth the fourth Byzantium, & it is most probable, it is the same with Masshiolus his Arum alind minus with many fmall rootes, which he faith he received from Calzolarius of Will Will and thought it grew upon Mount Baldus, because he had fent him many plants that grew there: but bequie this is not mentioned in all the description of Mount Baldus, it is more likely that Calzolarius, had it from Confinitionple, or fome other place in Turkie, and fent it him as a raririe. The fift & fixt are called Arifarum or Aria as Plin faith and diftinguished by the titles of latifolium and angustifolium. The Spaniards call it Frailillos, that is little Priers, because the hose doth represent the forme of a Friers Cowletthe latifolium Dalechampius upon Pling calleth Cala altern geine Pliny, yet Tragus thinketh that this Arifaru, frould be more properly the Arum of Diefcoride, which is usually eaten, for our Arum is so hot and sharpe, that it is not to be endured, whereun to some others doe reply and say, that the Arum of the hotter countries is more mild, and yet the same in specie: The seventh is called by the Spaniards Manta de nuestra senora from the largenesse of the leaves, and diversely by divers late Latine Writers, some as I said contesting earnestly, that it is the Faba Egyptia, and Colocasia of Dioscorides, or Colocolom of Nicandar, others flatly denying it and calling it Arum Agyptium, which terme Pliny useth, but it is not knowne from whom he had it : those that hold and maintaine the former opinion, are Bellonius, Alpinus, Camerarius, Lugdunensis, and lastly Clusius, who doe all conclude, that this plant which the Egyptians call Culcus canbeno other plant then the Faba Egyptia of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, although it beare neither flower nor fuit, and thereupon doe much suspect the truth of their descriptions, because there was never heard or found (as they fay) any other that did answer in all things unto their descriptions, and that this did most nearely approach thereunto, both for that the name of Culcus, so nearely drawing to the Greeke name Colocafia, and was so antiently continued among those Nations of Egypt, Syria, Atabia and Affricke, and that the daily use of the roote to be defled or eaten raw, for their food and meate as they faid their Faba was; but the fruit or nuts was their foode and not the rootes, time having inverted both name and use: it is also called Talusse by the inhabitants of Iava (but Lalase in the Malaia tongue) which soundeth somewhat neere Culeas as it is recorded in the Dusch Navigation thither in Anno 1595. Defore spoken of, where it is said also to be are neither flower nor fruit; but those that hold the contrary opinion that it is but Arum Agyptium, and not the true Colorafia, although commonly fo called, are Anguillara, Guillandinin, Maranta, Caufaboum, Marthiolas, Gefrer in horsis Germanie, Dodonzus, Lobel, and Columna, who have all of them in their times tellified it, most of them having seene the flower or fruit, or both, that it beareth; which plainely declareth it to be a kind of deam, and that it is not the Faba & Egyptia, whose roote was called Colocafia: but Fabius Columna lastly and most fully to the purpose, doth shew the truth, setting forththe description of this Arum Agyptium, amply in every part; to beare leaves, flowers, hose or huske; with a pelle or clapper therein, and berries afterwards, agreeing in all those parts to the vulgar Aram and Arifaram, although somewhat in a different manner, as every species of a Genes doth; and with all doth defend the verific of Disserides and Theophrastus descriptions thereof; against allogaines avondering that so many learned menshould not discerne the truth, but be led away so groffely into errour, against so plaine declarations, that they make of the plant and every part thereof, that is of roote, thalke, leafe, sowers and fruits the roote to be like the roote of the Reede, but greater and not bulbbus like the driven, tobe armed with pidekles or thornes, when as the roote of this Arum, or supposed Goloculin is not fo, then that it beareth a statke a cubic or more high, which this doth not, and that it carrieth a flower thereon, bigger than that of the Popple, and of a Role colour, which this hath no refemblance thereunto; and lally that it beareth a head like a Walper combe, with many cells or divisions therein, in every one where groweth a florie or not, bigger than an ordinary Beane, which among this Arms hath no likenes; I might adde also the name of the head called Chorion, or Cibetion, which as I faid finished foull selection. fignifieth a small casket, from the similitude of the places, wherein the fruit standeth, as also from the forsite of the head with the fruit, like unto a drinking cuppe, afed among the ancient Greelaw; as alto the fruite of Beane is felle, to notably knowne to all the Nations, both Greekee and others, that is was as a standard for a certaine weight, whose true proportion was certainely knowne, and wontermily maintained: the place also of the grow-ing, being in the waters, is differing from that of Assam, the vertiles and qualities as different from it, an winter have therefore thewed you, that every one may platnely fee the truth, and hereafter be better per (waded) if they have creed in their opinion and Judgement. Mand to they this originall of this errour, as it is most into bathe in first I may say that the revolution of time, which bringeth on With it may say that the revolution of time, which bringeth on With it many slippes and errours, havin before the cause thereof, which therefore wise men and judicious, must still be carefull to finde out atto reforme : Belloniste in the 28. Chapter of his second Booke of Observations, thinketh that Herodotus was the first, that was the

cause of that errour, but I verily suppose it to be more antient, for Dioscorides faith in his Chapter of Aramanon the diverse names thereof, that those of Coprus did call Arum by the name of Colocasion, and therefore it is not probable that diverse Nations, eating the rootes of this Arum, as well as the rest, which were not hot and share probable that diverte Nations, eating the rootes of this street, as well as well as the color fire, because the root in taste, in those countries, as they are in these colder, did from the Cyprians call it Colorafia, because the root of down when a made the Egyptian Beane, being also called Colocasia, was boyled and eaten as those of Aram were: and thus this. the Egyptian Beane, being allo caucio Concentin, was boyied and caucin as those on the concentration from the Egyptian Beane, and the use of them encreasing by being peradventure, both more plentifull, to be haddy a crease, and more acceptable to the taste, than the fruite of the Egyptian Beane, it became of lesseeme and planted whereby it became of the same of the crease. time to be so much neglected, that it was no more looked after and planted, whereby it became to be unity unknowne at the last, and the name Culcas, was still maintained and imposed on those rootes of Arum, as it is had beene the rootes of the Egyptian Beane. Thus much I thought good out of my simple judgement to declar, which if it doe not agree with truth and reason, I submit it to those that can bring better.

The Vertues. Tragm reporteth that a dramme weight, or more if neede be, of the roote of that Wake Robin, that bath specific and the state of the sta ted leaves, whether it be fresh and greene, or dried it mattereth not; being bruised or beaten and taken, it most present remedy never failing against both poyson and plague: some he saith, take as much the most present remedy never failing against both poyson and plague: some he saith, take as much the most present remedy never failing against both poyson and plague: some he saith, take as much the most present place as the player of the herbe taken, to the quantitie of a spoonefull or most, worketh the same effect: but if there be a little vinegar added thereunto, as well as to the roote before spoke of, it will somewhat allay that sharpe biting taste upon the tongue, which it causeth; the greene leaves likewie of, it will tomewhat allay that marpe ofting tatte upon the tongue, which it canten, the green leaves meeting bruifed and laid upon any boyle or plague fore, doth wonderfully helpe to draw forth the poylon: the pounder of the dried roote of Wake Robin, to the weight of a dramme, taken with twife as much Sugar, in the forme of a Lohoc or licking Electuary, or the greene roote, doth wonderfully helpe those that are purile or hope winded, as also those that have the cough, having their stomacke, cheft, and longs, stuffed with much stegme. for it breaketh and digesteth it in them, and canseth it to be easily avoided and spit forth: the milke whereme roote hath beene boyled, is effectuall also for the same purpose: the said pouder taken in wine or drinke, orthe juyce of the berries, or the pouder of them, or the wine wherein they have beene boyled provokethiming. and bringeth downe womens courses when they are stayed, and purgeth them effectually after child bering, to bring away the afterbirth; it is said that it expelleth drunkennesse also; taken with sheepes mile. it healeth the inward ulcers of the bowells; the diffilled water hereof likewife is effectuall, to all the purpose aforesaid; and moreover a spoonefull taken at a time, healeth the itch; and an ounce or more taken at time for some dayes together, doth helpe the rupture; the leaves either greene or drie or the june of them, doth clense all manner of rotten and filthy ulcers, of what part of the body soever they be, and the flinking fores in the nose called Polypus and healeth them also: the water wherein the roote hath beeneboyled, dropped into the eyes, clenfeth them from any filme or skinne beginning to grow over them, or clouder miltes that may hinder the fight, and helpeth also the watering and rednesse of them, and when by chancelly become blacke and blew: the roote mixed with Beane flower, and applied to the throat or jawes that are in flamed, helpeth them: the juice of the berries boyled in oyle of Roses, or the berries themselves made mo pounder, and mixed with the oyle and dropped into the eares, easeth the paines in them: the berries or the rootes beaten with hot oxe dung, and applied to the gout, eafeth the paines thereof: the leaves and roots also boyled in wine with a little oyle, and applied to the piles, or the falling downe of the fundament eafeth them, and so doth the fitting over the hot some schereof: the fresh rootes bruised and distilled with a little milke, reldeth a most soveraigne water to clense the skinne from scurfe, freekles, spots, or blemishes whatsoever them. yet some use the rootes themse wes braised and mixed with vinegar, but that is too sharpe, and not to be used to when there is great neede, and with good caution, and not to abide long upon any place: there is a feedband by art from the fresh rootes, called Gersasernaria, which is as white as Starch or Gersse, and being diffored in milke, or in the distilled water, of the rootes and milke aforesaid, doth wonderfully blanch the skinne, hiding many deformities: the fresh rootes cut small and mixed with a faller of white Endive or Lettice, &c, is and cellent dill to entertaine a fmell-feast, or unbidden unwelcome guest to a mans table, to make sport with him, and drive him from his too much boldnesse; or the pouder of the dried roote, strawed upon any daintie bird meate, that may be given him to eate; for eithen way, within a while after the taking of it, it will fo burne and pricke his mouth and throate, that he shall not be able either to eate a bit more, or scarse to speake for pain, and will so abide untill there be some new milke or fresh butter given, which by little and little, will take awy the heate and pricking, and restore him againe. Some use to lay the greene leaves of Wake Robin among the Cheefes, both to keepe them from breeding wormes, and to ridde them also being in them. The Arisama Friers Coule, as Dioscorides and Galen affirme, is farre hotter, and sharpe or biting in talte, than Arnm or Wale Robin, which is not to found in any part of Europe, whether fraty or Spaine, France, Germany or England, that I know, both hot and cold countries, but in all of them much milder and weaker than the Arum (which could Tragmas I faid before, to suspect that our Arum, was the Arifarum of the antients) and therefore they appoint it, to be laid to eating, fretting, and running force, to flay their spreading, and abate their malignitie, as also tobe put into fiftulas and hollow uncers, to helpe to clense and heale them up 1 a peece of the roote, put into the feat parts of any femall creature, killeth them, causing them to die quickly; which thing is contradicted by some and faid to be utterly untrue, Lamen Lufteanne, writeth, that in the Low Countries it was used against the plague, whereof Cinfim faith, it was not knowne unto his countrie men, untill he had travelled into Spain and Paringall, and from thence gave them the knowledge thereof, by fending it unto them; but it may be he miltooke Arifarum, for Arum, which as you may fee before, is found effectuall for that purpose. The same Egypt as it is milder in rafte, although somewhat sharpe and bitter and slimie in cating, so it is leffe effectivaling. medicine, because it is more usual in measte. All the Balk countries which the Italians call the Levans, as Asia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, orc. and lave also, and other places in the Indies as you heard before doe most frequently eate the rootes hereof boiled in the broth of fleth, and many other wayes dreffed, not onely 202 daily foods, but as they thinke, to encrease natural pretime or seede, and to cause a validitie also, and more powerfull abilities The intelligible of the

CHAP. XVIII.

Christophoriana. Herbe Christopher.

Elides the usuall fort of herbe Christophe, which hath beene knowne of a long time to us, we have late?

by Elides the usual fort or heroe Corrisopour, which hadrocene knowned a long time to us, we have the profession of the Herbt Christopher shooteth forth diverse greene stakes of leaves, halfe a foote long, which are made into three parts, yet some times into five, the lower parts standing for the most part one against another, made into titree parts, jet to the other at the end of the stalke, each of these parts consist of three leaves separate a growth distant, and the other at the end of the stalke, each of these parts consist of three leaves separate a ornormuch anitant, and the centre at the ornor than, which are fomewhat broad, and ending in a point, fome of them cut fundet, with small foote stalkes unto them, which are somewhat broad, and ending in a point, some of them cut funder, with minin toolers and all of them dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour; among these leaves in on the edges more deepely, and all of them dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour; among these leaves month cuges more described and the service of the s the up diverse content at the landing upright, having three or foure such like leaves thereon, as grew below, but with shorter stalkes : at the tanding upriging, and the stand a ruft or bush of white flowers, every one confisting of five small leaves, with many toppes of the stalkes stand a ruft or bush of white flowers, every one confisting of five small leaves, with many toppes or the the middle; and after they are fallen come small round berries, greene at the first, and blacke which threds in the middle; and after they are fallen come small round berries, greene at the first, and blacke whitin threes in the froote is blacke without, and a little yellowish within, and somewhat thicke with diversible kish strings, or great fibres annexed thereunto, which perisheth not, although the stalkes and leaves veite Dackin Ittings, o gicae ince aniene up againe. docdiedowne every yeare, fresh springing up againe.

2. Christophoriana Americana baccis niveis & rubris. Herbe Christopher of America.

2. Christophoriana Americana Daccin nives & ruors. Fierde Christophor of America.

This stranger shootesth forth in the Spring many reddish stalkes about a foote high with diverse leaves thereon, divided into many parts somewhat resembling the former, but larger, rougher, and of a sadder greene colour, divided into many parts somewhat resembling the former, but larger, rougher, and of a sadder greene colour, and the same stalker with the same stalker and the same stalker and the same stalker with the same stalker and the same st be more nearedy vewed, there will appeare for every flower fixe small white leaves with their threds in the be more necestry vewers, that a special which comming to maturitie is either white with a purple tippe and middle, compalling a round greene button, which comming to maturitie is either white with a purple tippe and music, companing a round greene button, which containing to matter the white a purple uppe and foote stake, or reddish wholly: the roote is blacke, thicke, short and crooked, not growing downewards nor foote stake, or reddish wholly:

creeping: but with many fibres thereat.

The first groweth generally in the woods of mountaines, that are somewhat open and not too much shadowed, The Place. and other like places, as well in our owne as other countries. The other both in our Plantations, and the French in America. The Time.

They flower after Midsomer, and the berries are ripe in August.

christophoriana vulgaris. Ordinary herbe Chriftopher.

Christophoriana Americana. Herbe Christopher of America.





The Names.

TRIBE 3. Vines pervines unigaris. Common Pervanciste.

Cen ath Daphnoides latifolia fen Vinca pervinea major. The greater Periwinchle.

It hath no Greeke, or fearfe any good Latin name, although commonly with most it be called Christ phrise and many do doubt of the fearfe and many do doubt of the fearfe. It hath no Greeke, or scarse any good Latin maine, authoright common, with many do doubt of the Saints many or herba fantli Christophori, but for what cause and respect I cannot learne, and many do doubt of the Saints many. or herba fantli Christophori, but for what cause and respect I cannot searne, and many do doubt of the Saint man' thinking it but composed as relative, bearing Christ according to the morall of the story, and not effentiall and in deede: Some call it as Lugdunensis saint Napellus less anthemos, and some Aconisms bacciferum. Lugdunensis saint, it is called with them Napellus racemosus, as some and so comerarius saint, some agains all faith, it is called with them Napellus racemosus, so with Marantha as Camerarius saint, some agains all solling niger, Pena and Lobel make a doubt whether it be nor Astes of Pliny, in his 27. Booke and 7. Chapte, be cause his Astes beareth blacke berries like Ivie: but diverse good and judicious Herbaritis, doe rather take Astes hard. Some shie hard no rough stalke as Astes hard, but a smooth: and Paulus Esinets interpresent cause his Attea beareth Diacke Derried like Ivie Lout diverse good month; and Paulin Egineta interpreted to be Ebulus, for this hath no rough fialke as Attea hath, but a smooth; and Paulin Egineta interpreted the to be Ebulus, for this hath no rough stake as Actes nath, but a smooth; and a series interpreted to roote of Altes, to be the roote of Sambucus; Baubinus calleth it Aconisum racemofum, and seemeth to leave Lobel his opinion, whether it be not Pliny his Altes or no. Some also doe call Scropbularia by this name of being Lobel his opinion, whether it do not runy his return of no. Some and do call of the christopher. Camerariss saith it is called in high Dutch Wolfs worts, when as Tragus and others say, the Ani. tum Lycollonum, that is Luparia or Lupicida is so called also with them. Camerariss saith also it is called with them Christoffels kraut, But Tragm faith that a kind of Vetch or Pulse, which he thinketh is the Aracm of Digo them Christoffets krant, but I ragm latti that a kind of vetch of rules, which he distributes the creates of Distributes, is called with them Sant Christoffels krant: The other is called by Iacobus Coruntum in his Canadensian plan riaes, 18 cauca with them Saint major five racemofum Canadenfe: but why Panax being no wound herbe, I fee no canadenfe in the saint major five racemofum Canadenfe in the saint with Panax being no wound herbe, I fee no canadenfe in the saint major five racemofum Canadenfe in the saint major five racemofunction five racem unlesse it were for want of a bettername : but I thinke I have entituled it more truely, I am sure more merely

The Vertues. The Inhabitans of all the mountaines and places, wherefoever the first groweth as fome Writers fay, doe go nerally hold it to be a most dangerous and deadly poison, both to men and beast, and that they use to kill Women here with very speedily; it must therefore be cautelously used, or rather utterly refused; but I much doubt whether those Mountainers meane not rather that Aconium Lycottomum called Lupicida; and although many good Ap. thours hold it dangerous, yet cannot I in my judgement so thinke, not finding herein by the taste any pernition qualitie; but I cannot learne what helpe this hath procured to any: Cornsis saith of his Pannees Carpinon, the

CHAP. XIX.

Clematites, Climers or Clamberers,

it is eaten familiarly both with the naturalls, and French inhabitants with them as a fallet herbe.

resembling this herbe, than any Panax that I know.

Here are diverse sort Climers or Clamberers, most of which are sharpe hot and causticke, ore. ulcerating the skinne, if they lie any little time thereon, and thereby dangerous, although not deally; diverse of them have beene declared in my former Booke, whereunto I referre them that would be enformed of them, yet I thinke it not amisse to let you see some of their figures, the descriptions of the rest shall follow.

1 . Clematic Sylvestris latifolia sive Viorna. The great wild Climer or Gerards Travellers Joy. This wild Climer or Travellers joy, as some call it, hath in some places (especially if it have stood long in a place) a thicke and strong ragged wooddie stemme or trunke, with diverse chops or rittes in the barke, which is of grayish colour, from whence shoote forth many long pliant grayish greene branches, more strong and wooddie, than any of the other Climers. (fo that their branches doe in many places ferve as withes, to winde about garden and field gates, or to bindeany bundle together.) these branches spread upon the hedges or trees, whateever it standeth next unto, dividing it selfe into many other twigges, whereon are fet at the severall joyns, two long stalkes of winged leaves, consisting of five leaves, two and two together, and one at the end, and dented on the fides, with small notches, of a pale greene colour, and talling sharpe and hot, biting upon the tented on the index, with input noticines, of a paregreene colour, and tenting may pe and not, ording upon the tongue, but not so much as the birning Climer or Virgins bower; these branches winde themselves about my thing, standeth neare unto them for a great way, but have no classing tendrells, like the Vine, to take holded winde it selfe thereby, as Gerard saith it hath, so farre as ever I could observe: at the joynts where the large fland, come forth likewise towards the toppes of the branches, diverse bunches or rusts of white slowers, set to gether upon small long soote stalkes, with diverse yellow threds in the middle, smelling very sweete; and site they are past, there arise in their places severall heads of many long hoary silver like plumes, as if they were feathers fet together, with a brownish flat seede at the bottome of every of them, which abide a great while, wa to the Winter, before they fall off, or are blowen away with the winde: The roote ir great thicke, and fomewhat wordy, dispersing it selfe into diverse long branches under ground: the leaves fall away in the Wister,

and recover againe in the Spring.

2. Classics fylvestra altera Bacica. The great Spanish wild Climer.

This other wilde Climer bath such like running or climing branches, but spreading farther with many joyns all the length thereof, wherear stand sound about it diverse hard and somewhat broad leave, each by it selfe upon all the length thereof, whereat stand sound about it diverse hard and somewhat broad leave, each by it selfe upon a small footestalke, and dented reined about the edges, of as sharpe and hot taste as the former, where also come forth two claspers on each side, whereby it esecheth sast hold of any thing standeth in the way neare unto it from the joynts likewise where the leaves stand, come forth (the slowers were not observed) long tasto sheads, in the same manner that the former hath, with the like plumed seathers, of a hoary white colour, with smaller seed below them, then the other.

3. Clemanic Crucials Alpina. The crosse Climer of the Alpes.

This Crossewort Climen hath many slender and more square branches, than any of the other Climers, somewhat hard and wooddy, rising to be source or sive soote high, standing for the most part upright, or but leaning a little downewards, from whence shoote forth many small twigges. not oast source inches long, whereon are

a little downewards, from whence shoote forth many small twigges, not past foure inches long, whereon are fet at equall diffances, two small stakes of leaves, all the length of the twigges, three joyned alwayes together at the ends of them, each whereof is hard rough and full of vaines, of a fad greene colour, of the bignesse of a large Mirtle leafe, or bigger, dented thicke round about the edges; the flowers come forth fingle, every one upon



Clematic urens flore albe. The burning Clamer or Virgins Bower,



Clematis peregrina flore subso vel purpureo fin piex. Single Ladies bower red or purple.



TRIBE.3.

Clematis percerina flore pteno. Double pur ple Ladyes Bower.





Clemath Panonica minor.

The leffer Hungarian Climer.



Clematis Passuica Clufij major. The greater Hungarian Climer.



flenderlong foote stalke, confishing of foure woolly and assender long foote stalke, consisting of foure woolly and pointed leaves, laid open like unto a crosse, of a blush white colour, having in the middle thereof, many small whiter leaves soulded together: the roote spreadeth very much under ground, which hath but very small acrimonic specin, or none at all, but the leaves are somewhat sharpe the in rafte. and hot in tafte.

4. Clematis maritima repens.

and hot in talle.

4. Clematis maritima repens.

The creeping Sea Climer.

This creeping Sea Climeris, spreadeth abroad many creeping pliant, joynted and crefted branches, about two footelong, covered with a very darke greene barke, from whence shoote forth many winged leaves, a little dented whence shoote forth many winged leaves, a little dented whence shoote forth many winged leaves, a little dented whence shootened the view of the upright Virgins Bower, consisting of five leaves, but most commonly of three upon a stalke, being narrower, harder and longer pointed: at the ends whereof commeth forth, a small classing tendrell, but shole that grow up higher upon the stalkes, and nearer unto the toppes, where the slowers doe stand, are much smaller andnarrower: the slowers come forth many together; as in the other, set upon long foote stalkes, which are white with many hairy threds in the middle of them: and after they are pass, arise many round flat reddish seede, smaller than the other, three or source upon a stalke together, plumed with a white seather, at the head of every of them: the whole plant is sharpe and hot like unto the other.

The Place.

The first groweth in many places of our owne land, in the hedges of fields, & by the high wayes side, in Bucking-hamshire, Bedfordshire, and Essex, but especially in Kent, where from beyond Woolwich to Gravesend, and from Gravesend along to Canterbury, you may see it in many

2. Climatis filveftris altera Bætica.
The great spansh wild Climer.



1. Clematis sylvestris latifolia &ve Viorna. The great wild Climer or Travellers sive.



3. Clemaiis Crucista Alpina. The leffer Climer of the Alpes.



places. The second Clusius onely found in Spaine, betweene Medina Sidonia and Calpe, and in divent places. The fecond Clusius onely round in spanie, betweene and as Baubinus faith, but is fer down thereof. The third was found upon mount Baldus, by Iungermanus as Baubinus faith, but is fer down. thereof. The third was found upon mount Datum, by Languer which he fent unto Cluffins, that following Pona, an Apothecarie of Verona, in his description thereof which he fent unto Cluffins, that following the languer and was appeared afterwards by Pona Links Iohannes Pona, an Apothecarie or Verona, in the description the terms of the lifted and fet it forth at the end of his history of plants, and was augmented afterwards by Pona himself, and the forth in Italian to the control of the latest and the forth in Italian to the control of the latest and the latest lished and set it forth at the end or his mittory of plants, and was augustions and set forth in Italian by his feetforth first in Latine, and after that againe enlarged with many additions and set forth in Italian by his land. yet Bauhinm faith it was found alfo very plentifully, both fairer and greater by Doctor Burferm, upon the yet Baubinus faith it was found allo very pientituity, both faith and and in those the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore, and in those the sea of the Adriancke sea shore.

They doe all flower about Inly, and the feather like toppes of the crefted ones, appeare in fome place a the winter.

They are called Clematides of their climing and spreading branches. The first Baubinus calleth Clemating They are called lemanaes or their climing and apreading or annual vertical West ratificial, and to doe 1 and . Lover and Gerara call to Color, and the Bellonins faith, it is Vibarnam Galan was but derived from the French Vierne, or the French from the Latine : Bellonins faith, it is Vibarnam Galan (and Ruellim I thinke tooke it from him ore converso.) as if the French Viorne were derived from Vione

Verum hoc tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes, Quantum lenta solent inter Viburna Cupressus.

Wherein he compareth the statelines of Rome to the Cypresse tree, and the meanesse of other Cities to the thrubb. Vibarnum: but fo it is not likely to bee, feing this Viorna will rife to the top of the tallest Cyprasis felfe, if it be planted nigh it whereon it may clime; that Virgilhis comparison therefore may hold good wend find Viburnum to be a low thrub much differing from this, as you shall heare in his place: Fujchius thought to be Ind Viburnum to be a low intub inuch differing from this, as you man to be Atragene Theophrasti, whereof he maketh no. tion in lib. 5 c. 10. Whereunto Clusius doth consent as being the most likely of any other plant, and Pemand L bel doe not dissent therefrom, neither doe I for the reasons there shewed : it is also the Vitta Sylvestrin of Im whereof he speaketh in his 16. Booke and fourth Chapter, and the Clematic tertia of Matthiolius, the Vi fluestris caustica, of Gesner in hortis Gemarniathe Vitis spluestris Dioscoridis of Anguillara, and the Chair altera prima of Cordus upon Dioscorides : the Italians call it Vitalba, the Germans Linen and Lynen, the Dutch Lyne and in English of most country people where it groweth Honestie; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but rard coyned that name of the Travelours joy. The second Clusius calleth Clemais altera Batica, and Batica that he might vary therefrom, Clematic peregrina foliss princife: The third is fet forth by Pone under the the of Clematis Cruciata Alpina, but Baubinus to alter the title, calleth it Clematis Alpina Gerani folia: the latte. binus calleth Clematis maritima repens, as it is in my kitle and describing it in his Pinax, referreth it to digala

The Vertues.

None of these here described are used in Physicke, by any that I know, for although they are all hot ad that pe in taft, fome more or leffe then others, yet are they not applyed to the purpofes that the other forest, which Diofeorides and Galen fpeak of both thefe and the other Climers whose figure I give you here, and the description in my former booke may very well serve to make Arbours, in Gardens, Orchards, or other place for pleasure, for thereunto they are most fit, if any will so respect as to plant them. The other Climenson to take away the fourfe, lepry, or other deformities of the skinne: but may not fafely be used inwardly, although Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, and others say it was used to purge the waters in the Dropsie: Martholus sain the waters. ter of the upright Virgins Bower is effectuall in any cold greefes, and that fome gave the leaves prepared to her the quartane Ague : an oyle made thereof is used to heale those that have aches, crampes, and other pains in come by cold, as also to helpe the stone and to provoke urine: the Periwincle is a great binder staying bleding both at the note and mouth if some of the leaves be chewed, the French doe use it to stay the mentitual course Dissocrides, Galen, and Egineta commend it against the laske and fluxes of the belly to bee drunke with wire it is a tradition received with many, that a wreath made hereof and worne about the legs defendeth themin the crampe. The Maracoe or Virginia Climer, although I have placed it among them for the manner of growing yet is it of a farre differing quality, the liquor within the finite is very pleasant to the taste, as if Muske of Abber were mixed with it, or as others say, having a little aciditie with it, so that it cloyeth nor the stomats though one take much thereof, nor giveth any bad symptome, but is held rather to move the belly downership and make it folible. Aldinus in his Farnesian Garden hath set downe many vertues thereof rather in an hypotheli think then in verity, which I thinke were rather others fantasses then of his owne approbation : for in his own judgement and tryall he faith the leaves are of a sleepie property, smelling like unto Nightshade, having with all peradventure fome deleteriall or deadly quality in them also, because (as he observed) that slies resting on the

CHAP. XX.

Apocynum five Peripleca. Dogs bane.

Here are three forts of this Apocynum or Dogs bane differing chiefely in the climing, and in the form of their leaves, and are dangerous to man and beaft, but there are fome other plants referred upon them, as well for their face and forme of growing and giving of milke, as for their violent and dange rous qualities, I have spoken of that kind that came out of Virginia in my former booke, whereum I must refer them for the description that are desirous to see it.

1. Apociumm latifoliumi non repens. Broad leafed or upright Dogs bane. This broad leafed or upright Dogsbane, a wooddy stemme of the bignesse of once singer, covered with a gray

th barke, from whence arise divers wooddy; but flexible greenish branches, case to winde, but very yough & hard in breake funding for the most part upright, and seldome trayling or laying hold of any thing that groweth neare to breake landing so darke greene leaves, but sharpe and not round at the points, set at every joynt all along, it, having two broad darke greene leaves, but sharpe and not round at the points, set at every joynt all along, but but very neare one unto another, still of veynes, somewhat softer then Ivie leaves, somewhat thicke also, whose fallies and branches being broken yeeld a pale yellow coloured the like as Dioscorides and other writers in a much deeper yellow, that is, in the warmer Countries with flowers of the format the joynts with the large, and at the tops three or some or more sometimes standing together; which consists of a which so construction of a which colour, yet larger then those of Asserting wealth we word; after which (in the hortest larger than the construction of a which of Asserting the sound of the standard of naria was a worker to the falle, but fevered at the ferting to the falke, and are full of a filken white downe, wherein lye dispersed many flat blackish browne seedes; the roote groweth downe into the ground foreading into fundry branches, with divers small fibres thereat, this looseth not his branches but ground spreading into sugary prancines, with divers small fibres thereof, this booleth not his branches, but leave every yeare, new shooting forth every spring.

2. Apocynum angustifolium sive repens. Cliquing Dogs lattice.

The climing Dogs bane sendeth forth from the roote divers wooded branches, wer tough and steelible, of a divergayish greene colour, and sometimes brownish especially near the ground, where it beareth no leaves after it is growne of any bignesse or height, which winde the military from the Sun ward (as in all that I have seene I hoose leaves after the growness for the sun ward (as in all that I have seene I hoose leaves after the sun ward (as in all that I have seene I

have observed) to a very great height, eventy foote or more fametimes, if it finde whereon it may climbe higher, or elfe falling downe againe with his top, whereon frand at feverall gold diffiners, faving at the tops where they fland thicker integers, two leaves longer and narrower then the former and pained at the ends, formewhat thicke, and of a deepe greenecolour almost thining : the flowers stand in the fame manner that the others doe, confilling of five thicke leaves, each of them pointed and somewhat bending backwards, feeming to have two leaves a peece, one lying upon another, like unto those of Epimedium or Barrenwort, the undermost being green band larger then the upper leaves, which lye upon them, and are not to large to cover them wholly, but leive the greene brims, or edges of the lower leaves to bee eene round about them, which upper leaves are of a darke surple or reddish colour, and cleave so fast to the lower, that it is very hard to separate them: in the middle of each flower finderhagreene pointella dricompassed with five darke yelow thives, each of them turning inwards raften the flowers are fallen oppeare (in the warme countries, but not mount limit long code, ewo alwayes joyned together, brunner history then the other, bowing fomewhat more SHE while in the same of the s other, and squeetimes senderb forth suckers, whereby it is mreafed this likewise loofeth his leaves but not his stalkes in the winter and gaineth frells in the fpring,

3. Apognum augusto Salicis folio: Willow leafed Dogs bane.

hisother narrow leafed Dogs bane groweth up in the has some that the latt to having two leaves fet at every joynt of the climing twigs, but they are not fo thate, but formwhat thinner, and much narrower then they, almost resembling the forme of a willow leafe, the flowers are like the other, and blow as late, looking his leaves in the winter, in the same manner.

4. 5. Apocynum rectum latifolium & angustifolium Americanum, sive majus & minus.

The great and lesser upright American Dogs bane.

Although Thave in my former booke given you both the description and figure of the greater fort of these Dogs banes by the name of Periploca Virginiana, Virginian filke, yet I think it not amisse to mention it here againe give you the full figure thereof, referring you to fee the description, &c. there, and with it to joyne a lesser fort which reepeth not with the rootes in the ground like it, but from many long fibres shooteth forth a round browne stalke about halfe a yard high, having at each joynt a paire of long narrow leaves, and such a large tult of flowers at the top, but of a deeper purple colour, which have a certaine clammineffe on them that will deraine flies or other light things that happen to fall thereon, after which come long and straight cods (not dooked like the greater fort hereof) with flar browne feede therein lying in a white kind of downe, like unto Afteria Swallowewort: this yeeldeth a milky sap like the other, and thought to be both dangerous, although no true myall hath beene made thereof.

6. Ponda apacynum Virginianum, aly: Galfeminum Americanum maximum flore pheniceo. Virginian Iasmineo. Letter I pray you make bold to infert in this place to the rest this Indian, Ientitule him with bastardy to the reasons hereafter specified, whose description I give you in this manner. It shooteth forth fundry weake which wooddy flemmes not able to fulfaing themselves without helpe of flakes or fastening to some wall but reading exceeding high or farre, branching forth on all sides into many small ones, at whose joynts come forth long winged leaves (caven or nine fee on a middle falke, each whereof is formewhat broad and long poin-



2. Apocynum angaftifolium frue repent. Climing Dogs bane.

CH AP. 20,



Apocymum rollum latifolium & anguftifolium Americanum Se minus. The greater and leffer

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red and dented somewhat deepely about the edges, and of a fad greene colour full of voines, very neutral bling the leaves of the great Germane Burnet Saxifrage. This never bore flower with mee, nor any other hath it in our country that I could heare of t but in the naturall place, as also beyond fee at Rome, and other and countries, it beareth a great raft of flowers together hanging downewards, each whereof is large and showly long, somewhat like to the Foxglove, but rather Bell fathion, shall at the bottome big in the belly, and will open at the mouth, cut in on the brims into five or fix lips as it were or divisions, of a fad Orenge objellowibil open at the mouth, cut in on the prims into over or in the as it were or divinous, or a lad Oreinge or youwand colour, with some yellow threat, or a which stile in the middle after the flowers are still arise hardly woody is a still still double edged crooked and pointed cods, containing within them a double flow of flat, this granpar, browne skinny and winged seedes, with a thinne wooddy film separating them in the middle all the length the cod: the roote growth not very deepe but spreadeth, yet runneth not under growth, the seedes all this code is the roote growth not very deepe but spreadeth, yet runneth not under growth. away from the branches every winter, and are renewed every fpring. By this that hath beene layd you may be ceive the reason why I place it among these dangerous climers, although it have no obnoxious or thursfull on therein for any thing I can learne, and doe not call it a lasmine as many others do nor a Honysuckle as our learne. Colonie at Virginia first did, nor a Bell flower as since they have done, nor yet place it with the other Climbia the last Chapter, because of the pode with seede, neither yet doe I entitle it Gelseninam beder accum Tuling that good French goofe doth, whose horned name is prefixed to his worke of great judgement no doubt, with it beare an Ivy title that hath so little resemblance thereto.

The first groweth in Syria and those Easterne countries, the other groweth in Traly, in Apulia and Calabia The Place. the kingdome of Naples: the third likely groweth in Italy, the feede being fent from thence is also in Fig. the three last forts came all from our English plantations in America.

The Time They flower very late in the yeare, if they flower at all, that is, not untill the end of August, and to the mile

The Names. It is called in Greeke A nouver and aurouser. Apocynum and Cymneron, quia canjo interficit ? Dioferide titl was also called of divers in his time Cynocrambe, Braffica canina, but it han extravagant name not fic and divers Peripleca of divers; which is as well a word, common to all forts of Actives, that clime up and wind thems about trees, and other things as peculiar to these called Peripleca, whose Alexipharmacum of tounierpoffer the Vincetoxicum or Asclepias, as the Anthora is unto the Thora, and Herba Paris unto Pardallanchei. The Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apotynian of Discount of the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apotynian of Discount of the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apotynian of Discount of the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apotynian of Discount of the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apotynian of Discount of the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apothecaries and the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apothecaries and the Columna seemeth to doubt, that the Herbarists and Apothecaries in Italy did take the Apothecaries and Italy did tak in their Medicines, which is deadly, in flead of Afelepias, and that they did not know the true Afeipias of Dispides, upto whole description that which is called Afelepias with them and us doth not agree; for although it a number of rootes, yearthey doe not finell well, (as Diofeorides faith the rootes of his African hould not yet hath it feeds like mote Securitary Harris Tool nor yet hath it feeds like unto Securidaca Hatchet Teeth, but hathleaves, flowers, cods, with filken downs,

feede in them, like unto the Apacynum of Diofcorides, and differing in nothing but in the milkye juice it veelfeeden them, in that, is white like milke (but Dioscorides faith, that his Apocynum giveth a vellow inic or milke) and in this, is of a pale yellow colour like unto the poyfon of the viper, that flicketh in the guma flistering, which he faith he hath often shewed to his friends, to shew them the likelihood of danger to be in of the internation of uninger to be in their Africania, which yeeldeth fuch a likely poyfon, or at the least to cause them to be more cautelous in the use then Afterplay if their Afelepias (which is the same with ours called also Vincetoxicum as I thinke) doe give of it: Ditamile, yet doth it not in our Country, neither the white nor black; he faith also, that the latter writers avellowin innesses forts of Apocynum under the name of Asclepias of Dioscorides, for that they doe not know. not have seene the true Asclepias of Dioscorides, unlesse his Apocynum and Asclepias be all one, set forth in divers places, and by divers names: thus farre Fabius Columna, led away onely by the fight of that yellowish milke in place, and of the place of the but rather an Apocynum: but I thinke he did not thorowly confider that the true kindes of Apocynum, have all of them wooddy, yet pliant branches, as Diofeorides giveth to his Apocynum, fit to binde any thing, which abide and dyenot downer to the ground, as all the forts of Afelepias doe, which is the true note to diffinguish the Apocysen from Aftlepias. The names of them all, as they are in their titles here set downe, doe little or nothing vary, from those that all other writers give them, fome calling them Apocynum, and fome Periploca, and therefore I needenot I thinke, make any further repetition of their divers appellations, onely the fourth Baubinus calleth as Idee, and taketh it to be also the Secamone Agyptiorum of Alpinm, and the second fort of the second kinde of Approxim of Clusture: the last, because of the wooddy pods with the manner of the climing, mooveth me rather to jove it to these although I know not of any evill quality therein, and therefore give it a bastard name. The Vertnes.

There is no property herein fit for the use of mans body, appropriated by any, either ancient or moderne writen, for the place in Pliny, lib. 24. c. 11. is mistaken or scarse to be beleeved; where he saith the seede of Aters, for the place in Finny, 100, 24, 0. 11. Is initiated of learner to be detected, where he faith the feede of Managamathatical does much,) and yet afterwards faith it killeth dogges, and all foure footed bealts, being given them in their meate, for Galen faith it is a poyfon to man, and being of a frong fent its hot, and that not in a meane degree, although it is not drying in the same, and is not to be used but outwardly, to discusse humours. Clusius faith, that the most illustrous Prince, William Landtsgrave of Hessen, in appointing his Physitions to make uvall of the Terra Sile flaca, which was taken at Strega, whether it had those properties to expell poysons, as they that brought it to fell reported of it, caused divers poysons to be given to dogs, as Arfnicke, Napellin, or Helmet flower, and Oleander or the Rose bay, and this Dogs bane also, which soever of those dogges, had that eathgiven to him in drinke, did after some fits or passions recover, but those that had none thereof given them dyed all, but none so specially as those that had this Dogs bane given unso them, yet Pena and Lobel in their Advisions, speaking of that kind of Dogs bane, say thus; If it be death to a dogge that hath earen it, it is probable that it is Apocynum (for in their title, they make a doubt thereof) of Dioscorides; but say they, wee have it forestains, and of long time found true by experience and tryall, that this is a counterpoyson against other forestopyson given to dogges, thus you see the reports of these two are flat contrary, the one unto another, so that which of them to believe, I leave to every one as they thinke good : peradventure, this their Periplocal Green fully lationibus bederaceis, (for fo they call it) is the same vulgar or common Asclepius, that Fabius Columna sainh, was used in Italy, as is before said, and not that Apocynum rectum of Clusius.

CHAP. XXI.

Asclepias sive Vincetoxicum. Asclepias or Swallow-wort.

Aving now shewed you all the Venemous Plants, as also those that procure sleepe, and those that are harfull and dangerous; let me now shew you also those that are accounted Counterpoysons, to those deadly or dangerous herbes, as also to other forts of Venome or poyson, and yet not all; for some are dispersed in this worke, in the severall Classes thereof, and some are spoken of in my former booke, as you may there find. The fifft of them that I shall set forth unto you is the Swallow-wort, because it is folikeunto the Dogs-bane in the last Chapter, and is his Antidote, whereof there are three forts as follow-

1. Asclepias flore albo. Swallow-wort with white flowers. This Swallow-wortrifeth up with divers slender weake stalkes; to be two or three foote long not easie to breake, scarse able to stand upright, and therefore for the most part, scane or sye downe upon the ground, if it find not any thing to fulfaine it, and fometimes will twine themselves about it, whereon are fet two leaves at the joynts, being somewhat broad and long pointed at the end, of a darke greene colour, and smooth at the edgess. at the joying with the leaves towards the toppes of the stalkes, and at the toppes themselves, come forth divergences to the stalkes and at the toppes themselves, come forth divergences to the stalkes and at the toppes themselves, come forth divergences the stalkes are the toppes themselves. fmall white flowers, conflitting of five pointed leaves apecce. of an heavy fweet fent; after which come small long pods, thicke above and growing leffe and leffe to the point, wherein lye small flat browne seede, wrapped in a great deale of white filken downe, which when the pod is ripe, openeth of it felfe, and sheddeth both feed and cotten upon the ground, if it be not carefully gathered: this yeeldeth no milke either white or yellow in our Country as the Dogs bane doth, in any that I have observed, but a thinne watery juice; the rootes are a great bush, of many white ftrings fastened together at the head, smelling somewhat strong while they are fresh and greene, but more pleasant when they are dryed: both leaves and stalkes, dye downe every years to the ground, and rise a new in the Spring of the years, when the stalkes at their first springing are blackish browne.

2. Asclepius store nigro. Swallow-wort with blacke showers.

The blacke Swallow-wort groweth in the same manner that the former doth, having his long slender rough branches, file to a greater height then the other, and twining themselves about whatsoever standeth next unto

them.

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1. A Clepias flore albo. Swallow-wort with white flowers.



1. Aftiepias flore nigro. Swallow-wort with blacke flowers.



them, having fuch like darke greene leaves fet by couples, but somewhat smaller then they: the flower like wise stand in the same fashion, but somewhat smaller also and of so darke a purplish colour, that it seemed to be a blacke, and are scarse discerned unlesse one looke very earnestly upon them: after which come more the tifully then in the former, such like cods, with a white filver downe, and seedes in them as in the former: the rootes hereof are not so bushye as in the other, neither smell so strong, nor doth it give any milkie bera ween juice when it is broken, so farre as ever I could observe. 3. Asclepias Cretica, Swallow-wort of Candy.

This Candy Swallow-wort, rifethup in the same fashion that the former doe, with many slender sender greene branches, with leaves set at the joynts, on either side, as the white kinde hath, and are very like um them, but somewhat of a paler greene colour; the flowers stand in the same manner, three or source together upon a stalke, but are somewhat of a paler white colour, not so white as they, to whom succeede somewhat of a paler white colour, not so white as they, to whom succeede somewhat of a paler white colour, not so white as they, to whom succeede somewhat of a paler white colour, not so white as they, to whom succeedes somewhat of a paler white colour, not so white as they, to whom succeedes somewhat of a paler greene colour; the source of t but one, but most usually two pods together, which are thicker and shorter then those of the white kinde, fine ked all along, and double forked at the ends, wherein lye feedes and filke as in the former: the rootes have me fo many strings as the last, and have as well as the rest of the Plant, a strong smell resembling Boxe leaves. The Place.

The two first grow in rough untilled places, and in mountaines in divers places, both in France about Nation Marseilles and Mompelier, and in Italy also, and in other places. The last grew in Candy from whence the feet

The Time. They all flower in the moneths of lune and July, and sometimes not untill August, if the yeare be backered and their cods with feede is ripe about a moneth after: the empty huskes abiding on the dry branches, whends feed and filke is flied out, and fallen on the ground, or blowne away with the wind. The Names.

It is called in Greeke donnumde Asclepias, ab Ascalapio, qui donnumae Greeie dicitur antiquo medicine dilmi some bastard names it hath also, as wonor quasi hederula, and wovever bederefolium: and thereupon or from the forme of the leaves like unto Ivy: Ruelliss calleth it Hederalis, in Latine it is called usually Afclepias and Una toxicum, which is as a generall word to denominate any Counterpoilon, for Vincetoxicum quafi Alexiphanian dillum, & quod illi infignis adversus venena vis infie, it was anciently called Hirundinaria, (although both the kints of Chelidonisms major and minum, be allo called Hirundinaria of of tone, quia acute of apera equi fitique, cumum dida lanugine volanti hirundini fere fimilis est, ally vero a femine lanugine pinuato, it dici ainsu: that is, it is led Swallow-wort of some, because the pointed code when they are open; and the silke appeareth out of them, doe somewhat resemble a Swallow slying; others say from the likenesse of the seed, sethered as it were with the downe about it; it is called in Italian Vene: tassico & Aslepiade, in high Dutch Schwallen wants, in high Dutch Schwallen wants, pad

Dutch Swalme wortel, and in English Swallow-wort, and of some silken Cicely: It is generally by the most Duties Swainwe working and most judicious Herbarists now a dayes, acknowledged to be the true Asclepias of Dioscorides, alwriters, and most adoubteth of it; and Matthiolus denieth it and contesteth against Fuchsius that said it was Vinthough Angulum, For first concerning the leaves, to be like Ivye, as Dioscorides sath and long as it is in some copyes. but ribalise as he faith hath it not so; and Marcellus doth thereunto agree, led peradventure as he saith, by the sight or that was the large to the leaves being like unto Bay leaves, but sharper pointed; secondly that the flowers had no of tome amended, the control of the frong or true term, she Hatchet Fetch; all which Dodonam retorteth faying, all his exceptions and reasons are or place worth, but I may fay all Diofeorides his comparisons are not so stricktly to be stucke unto: for in the denothing would, of the cods of Apocymum, he fairh, they are like Beane cods, when as all know they are more like the cods criptions and in the description of the leaves of Periclymenum he faith they are like those of Ivy, unto whom they are in all mens judgement very little like, and so in a number of other things: Concerning the rootes. they will they faith, that an ancient Manuscript hath not the word monas multas, but him ras tenues, but which of them while taken doth not much alter the matter: but that they are not sweete, no man that hath his sence of smelboth staten do that the state of Inciper of the feele their fent, as they grow naturally in the Mountaines; and for the evill smell of the flowers, the word Goldon virus redolens, is not in all things of one equality: and for the seede although other lowers, the Wolfe worldsca, yet is flat, and in colour and bignefic like it. Fabius (clumma as it is set klownein the Chapter before, tooke the Italian Asclepias, to be rather Apocynum of Dioscorides: and Lobel also calleth the blacke Swallow-wort Periploca minor, belike because it riseth higher, and clambereth like a Periploca, or more then the white: or peradventure because of the blacke flowers, but I shewed you before the chiefest note. toknow Afelesias from Periplica or Apocynum. There is little variation in the denominations of these plants by any writers, more then is here expressed, some calling them by the one, and some by the other name, and therefore not worthy further trouble. The Vertues.

The rootes have a most soveraine quality against all poylons, but in particular as is said before, against the Aportness or Dogsbane; It is effectually given to any that are bitten by any venemous beaft, or flunge by any Serpent or other Creature; as also against the biting of a mad dogge, a dramme and a halfe thereof taken in Cardun Benedichun water, for divers dayes together: It is taken also in wine every day against the Plague or Petilence: adramme thereof taken in Sorrell or Buglosse water is very effectuall against all the passions of the hear, if a few Citron feedes be taken therewith, taken in the fame manner and measure, it easeth all the griping paines in the belly: the decoction of the rootes, made with white wine, taken for divers dayes together, a good draught at a time, and sweating presently thereupon cureth the dropsie the same also helpeth the jaunile, provoketh urine, and easeth the cough and all defects of the cheft and lunges: the powder of the rootes taken with Peony feede, is good against the falling sickenesse, or with Bassis seede or the rinde of Pomecitrons segood against Melancholly: and taken with the rootes of Distamnus albus or Fraxinella, bastard Dittany, will kill and expell the wormes of the maw or belly : the rootes are very effectually used with other things, made for bather for women to fit in, or over, to ease all paines of the mother, and to bring downe their courses: the decoction likewise of the rootes hereof, and of Cumfrye made with wine, is much commended to helpe those that are builten or have a rupture, also for them that have beene bruised by a fall, or otherwise: the powder of the roots or leaves, is no lesseeffectualt to clense all putride rotten and filthy ulcers and sores wheresoever, then the rooter of driftelectia or Birthwort, and may fafely be used in all falves. Unguents and lossons, made for such purpose, in the stead thereof, the one for the other: the leaves and flowers boyled and made into a pultis, and applyed to the hard tumours or fwellings of womens breafts, cureth them speedily, as also such evill fores as happen in the matrix, although they be inveterate or hard to be cured: the downe that is found in the cods of

these herbes, as well as in the Dogs bane, doe make a farre softer stuffing for cushions or pillowes or the like,

CHAP. XXII.

then Thislledowne, which is much used in some places for the like purposes.

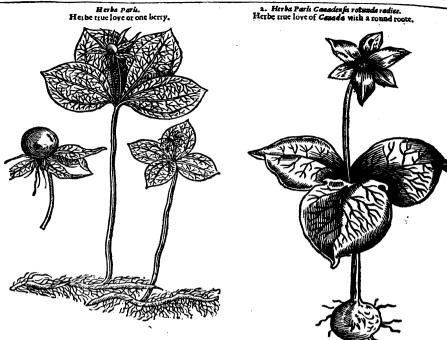
Herba Paris. Herbe True love or one berry.

Esides the usual and knowne Herba Paris, I have two other herbes like thereunto, to bring to your confideration, which I thinke is fit to take up the roome here.

The ordinary Herba Paris, or Herbe true love natura image excepting tools, of the ground, formeunpleasant loathforme taste, running here and there, under the upper crust of the ground, someunits the course but not so white, and not much lesser then the roote of the white. what like a Couch graffe roote, but not so white, and not much leffer then the roote of the white, wild Anemone, and almost of as darke a colour, but much like thereunto in creeping: shooting forth stalkes with leaves, some whereof carry no berries, and others doe, every stalke being smooth without joynts, and blackiff greene, rifing to the height of halfe a foote at the most, it it bears berries (for most commonly those that bears none, doe not rife fully so high) bearing at the toppe four leaves, set directly one against another in manner of a crosse, or a lace, or ribben, tyed as it is called, in a true Loves knot, which are each of them a part somewhat like were a Nicheland as in others. fomewhat like unto a Nightshade leafe, but somewhat broader (yea in some places twice as broad as in others, for it will much vary,) fometimes having but three leaves, fometimes five, and fometimes fixe, and fometimes fmaller and sometimes larger, either by a quarter or halfe, or as I said before, twise as great: I have seene it. also degenerate, that the source leaves being twise as large as the ordinary, have beene dented in, both at the edges and points, which have beene parted or forked, (and have borne greater berries then the ordinary) all which are of a fresh greene colour, not dented about the edges: in the middle of those fource leaves, there right up a small standard the degree colours are the standard that the colour standard the standard that the standar up a small stender stalke about an inch high, bearing at the toppe thereof one flower spread open like a starre, confilting of foure farall and narrow long pointed leaves, of a yellowish greene colour, and foure other lying between

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CHAP. 23.



them leffer then they; in the middle whereof standeth a round darke purplish button or head, compassed the with eight small yellow mealy chives or threds, which three colours make it the more conspicuous, and love to behold: this button or head in the middle, when the other leaves are withered, becomment a blackish purple berry full of juice, of no hot nor evill, nor yet of any sweetish taste, of the bignesse of a reasonable graps, being within it many white seedes a the whole plant is almost inspide, without any manifest taste, and by the effects, in repressing humours and inflammations is accounted as cold as the Nightshade.

2. Herbs Faris triphyllos Brasiliano. Herbe true love of Brasil.

The roote of this herbe is small and creepeth like the other, sending forth a slender stalke of foure or sive inches high, having three broader and longer leaves see thereon, then are in the former, the stalke rise thabout three inches above them, bearing at the top three much narrower leaves, as it were the huske to the slower, standing in the middle, consisting of three white leaves having some veines in them, and are about three inches long, and one of the standards of three white leaves having some veines in them, and are about three inches long, and one of the standards with a round roote.

This herbe groweth with three large leaves like the last, and at the toppe of the upper stalke one flower, offisting of fixe leaves, three whereof are greene and small, which are as it were the huske to the other three land which are larger and longer, of a darke purple colour, and in some white, in the middle whereof groweds small round blackish berry, full of small seedes like Nightshade seede: the roote hereof creepeth not as the some r, but groweth into a small round tuber.

The Place.

The first groweth in our woods and copies, as also sometimes in the corners and borders of fields, and was grounds, invery many places of this land, for besides those places which Gerard hath set downe, which are not all wasted and consumed, every one running thereunto, that is next him, and gathering it: it is south mostly wood, three mile from Maidestone in Kent, in a wood also called Harmers, neare to Pinnendan hath, one mile from the said Maidestone, in a wood by Chiselburss in Kent, called Long wood, and in the next wood thereunto called Isees wood, especially about the skirts of a hoppe garden bordering thereon, in a wood also over against Boxly Abbay a mile from Maidestone in great abundance, not farre from the hedge side of that Medow, through which runnes a rivelet, related by Mr. George Bowles a young Gentleman, of excellent knowledge in these things. The second was sound as Baubinus saith in the woods of Brassl, but I had the knowledge three given me from Mainser Loumeau of Rochell Preacher, who had it out of Canada. The last was brought on of

They fpring up in the middle of Aprill, or May, and are in flower foone after, the berries are ripe in the ended May, and in fome places in lune.

Canada, and mentioned by Coruntus in his booke of Canada plants.

The Names.

This herbe Paris hath not beene knowne, to either antient Greeke or Latine Writers, that wee can finde by their writings. It hath found therefore divers names, by divers of the moderne Authours, every one according their Willings and judgement led him: for although Matthiolus, Cafalpinus, Anguillara, Camerarius, Dodonassa, and Ludanen fur following them, doe call it Herba Paris, as it is now generally termed of all Herbarists; ver and by in the former times, Fuschism tooke it to be Aconitum Pardalianches, and to be deadly or at least dangerous, whom Mathielas contradicteth, and Cordus in his History of plants, seemeth to be of Fulschus opinion, calling it Aconitum five Pardalianches monococcon, but because it was found by good experience not to be hurtfull, but helpefull, Tabermanus calleth it Aconitum Salutiferum. Some called it Uva versa. Tragus not knowing any Latine name. that others called it by, giveth it the name of After, from his owne countrie people, who called it Sternkraut. but he addeth thereunto, sed non Atticus, because it might be knowne, he did not account it the After Atticus of Disserides, and others: he also calleth it Uva lupina, after the Germane word Wolffsbeer, whereby they in other places usually call it; as also einbeer: the Italians call it Herba Paris; the Spaniards Centelha; the French Raisin de Prison the Dutch Wolfebessen, and Spinne coppen. Gesner in hortin Germanie, and Lobel and Pana in their Adverfaria, callit Selanum tetraphyllon, from the forme of the leaves and berries, or both, and Banhinus as leaning unto their judgement, calleth it Solanum quadrifolium Bacciferum. The second Bauhimu calleth Solanum triphyllum Inalianum; and I Herba Paris triphylles Braftsiana, because I doe not account the Herba Paris to be any kinde of Solanum. The last Cornutus calleth Solanum triphyllum Canadense.

Although some formerly did account this herbe to be dangerons, if not deadly, as by the name of Aconitum, it may be gathered, because the forme thereof bred in them such assistion, yet have not set downe any evill Symtomes that it wrought, and therefore Pena and Lobel fay, they made much triall thereof upon dogs, & other creatures to finde out whether it would worke any dangerous effects unto them, but did not fee any harme come to them that had eaten it, and therefore upon report of the contrary effect it would worke, they made triall likewife thereof upon two dogs, to whom was given of Arfenicke and Sublimatum, of each halfe a dramme in meate, unto one of them, about an houre after their taking of it, when their furious & forming fits were over, that they become morequiet, wifthey were ready to die, there was given one of them, two drammes of the pouder called Pulvis Saxonicus, (the receipt whereof hereafter followeth) in red wine, who presently thereupon grew well, the other dying without helperthe receipt of the pouder is thus. Ref. Radicum Angelica fative of fluestris, Vincetoxici, The five Valeriane majoris, Polypodij quercini, Althae & Urtica ana unciam dimidiam, Corticis Meseres Germanici, aucimu dun, granorum herba Paridis numero 24. Foliorum ejusdem cum toto numero 36. ex radicibus & cortice in accommendia, ficcatio at cateria of mixtis flat omnium pulvis: the leaves or berries alone are also effectually to expell poisons of all forts, but especially that of the Aconites, as also the plague and other insectious diseases: it hathbeene observed faith Matthiolus, as well from my owne experience, as from Baptista Sardus, the author that enlarged the Pandells, that some have beene holpen hereby, that have lyen long in a lingring sicknesse, and obersthat by Witchcraft (as it was thought) were become halfe foolish, as wanting their wits and sences, by the taking a dramme of the seedes, or the berries hereof in pouder, every day for twenty dayes together, were perfettly reftored to their former good estate, and health: the leaves dried and given in pouder, have the like operation, yet in a weaker manner; it is thought also that the berries procure sleepe, being taken at night in drink: the rootes in ponder ease the paines of the collicke incontinently, being taken in wine : the leaves are very effestudi, as well for greene wounds, as to clense and heale up old filthy ulcers and fores, and is very powerfull to difcusseall tumours and swellings, and to allay all inflammations very speedily, as also those tum ours that happen in the cods, privy parts, or in the groine: the juyce or distilled water of the leaves, taketh away all heate and inflammation in the eyes: the fame leaves also or their juyce applied to fellons, or those nailes of the hands or toes, that have empostumes or fores gathered together at the rootes of them, healeth them in a short space.

CHAP. XXIII.

Bistorta. Bistort or Snakeweede.

Here be diverse forts of Bistorts, some being of late, others of elder account.

1. Bistorta major vulgar is. Common Bistorte or Snakeweeke.

This common Biffort hath a thicke short knobbed roote, blackish without, and somewhat reddish within, a little crooked or turned together, of an harsh or astringent raste, with divers blackish fibres growing thereat, from whence spring up every yeare divers leaves standing upon long foote slakes, being somewhat long and broad, very like unto a Docke lease, and a little pointed at the ends, but that it is of ablewish greene colour on the up perside, and of an Ash colour gray, and a little purplish underneath, having divers veines therein; from among which rise up diverse small and sender stalkes, two soote high, almost naked and without leaves, or with very sew, and narrower, bearing a spikie bush of pale sless to observe which being past, there abideth small seede somewhat like unto Sorrell seede but greater.

This Biftort differeth not much from the former, being a little lesse, both in lease and roote, which are more three square seed than the former; the Spikie flowers, &c. are equall also, almost unto them, and so is the spikie flowers.

The great Bistort hath many very long and pointed leaves, of the same colour with the first, both above and underneath, some of a cubite or a soote and a halfe long, and but narrow in comparison of the length, being about three inches broad, these state almost twise as high as the first, almost bare without leaves thereon, which are much smaller, bearing a spike of blush showers, source inches long at the toppes: the roote is fource times bigger than the common fort, blacke without, with many blacke sibres at them, but not so red within as the first, but satisfacts.

A. Bistoria

RIBE-3

4. Bistortaminor nostras. Small Bistort of our owne Countrie.

This small Bristorte sendeth forth three or foure small narrow leaves, scarse an inchbroad, and almost some inches long, greene above, and gray underneath; the stalkes are slender, and but with one or two leaves fe thereon, at the toppes whereof frand small long round spikie heads of white flowers, with diverse small group leaves among them; after which come a reddish seede almost round, which being drie, become blackish, and are bigger than those of the first: the roote is small in proportion, but somewhat crooked or turned like the conmon kinde, being of a blackish colour without, and somewhat whitish within, of the same auster binding use that the rest hath.

5. Bistorta minor Alpina. Small Bistort of the Alpes.
This small Bistort hath broader leaves, and not so long as the last, the tust of flowers likewise at the toppe is closer set together, in other things not differing.

6. Bistorta Alpina pumila varia, Variable leafed small Bistort.

This Bistort hath not onely two or three broad and short almost round leaves pointed at the ends, but two or three very narrow and long leaves also with them comming from the roote, the stalke is scarle and had breadth high, with many such whitish flowers thereon as are in the other small ones. The Place.

The two first grow at the soote of hills, and in the shadowie most woods neare unto them, in many place of Germany; and in our countrie likewise in the like places, but chiefely is nourished up in gardens. The thing groweth on the high hills in Silesia, and other places: the fourth groweth especially in the North, as in Le cashire, Yorkeshire, and Cumberland in diverse places. The two last are found likewise on the Alpes in diverse places, but the last among the Switzers.

The Time.

They all flower about the end of May, and the feede is ripe about the beginning of Iuly. The Names.

It is called generally Biftorta, quod radice in se ferpentis modo contorta, & convoluta conftet, of Tragus, Landane, and others Colubrina, from the Germane title of Schlangenwurtzel and Natterwurtzel; of Fuschin Serpennie qued venenosorum serpentium ittibus succurrit: of Gesner in hortin Germania Limonium. Fracastorius callethir la lapathum, as well as Bistorta. Lobel and Clasius thinke it may be Britannica of Dioscorides and Pliny. Bain calleth the first, Bistorta major radice minus interta. Some call it Behen rubrum, others take it to be Mahlins of Pliny. Some also doe take it to be the second Dracunculus of Pliny lib.4. cap. 16. the second is called by True Colubrina minor. Bauhimus calleth it Bistoria major radice magis intorta. The third Bauhimus, that hathful a it forth as I thinke, calleth it Bistorta Alpina maxima: the fourth I take to be differing from the next, and then fore call it Nostras : the fifth is called by Camerarius, Clufus, Lobel, Baubinus, and all others that have with

1. 4. Bistorta major vulgarit & minor.
Great and small Bistorte or Snakeweede.

5. 6. Bifferta miner Alpina & Alpina punila veria. Small Bifforte of the Alpes anduariabbe leafed Briffort.



percol Biferraminer, or Alpina miner; onely Gefner in hortis Germanie, reckoneth it to be a finall fort of Limonireof Emeria cannot be Britanica this sheweth: in the description thereof that the leaves are rough or But in that By the feaves are rough or any when there are finall and thort, when there are not finall alary, when mere are timeous, and that the constraint and the state that although the result of Britanica be formewhat hough the result of Britanica be formewhat hough hour; and hough hours, and hough hours have been published by the faculties doe he man hours he have been published by the faculties doe keunto Docke leaves, you the true Behen rubrum & album, that it cannot be generaturem, the faculties doe folly declare, for the trootes of the true Behen rubrum & album, are both weete in finell, and are of an hot qualify declare, for chefforall to procure venerate, or hodily luft which these cannot all and are of an hot qualify declared to the control of the cont if ly deciare, for the effectivall to procure venery, or bodily lust which these cannot a the last is not remembred by he, that they are this time. The Italians, Spaniards and French doe follow the Latine, as we doe also, the Low butch the Germanes in their appellations, which is Natterwortele.

The Vertues.

Bothte kaves and rootes of Biftort, have a powerfull facultie to refift all poyfon, a dramme of the roote Bonus Rayes and drinke, expelleth the venome of the plague or Pestilence, the small Pocks, Measells, Purples. power infectious difease, driving it forth by sweating : the same roote in pouder, or the decoction thereof was office and the control of the body manor waman; as also when one is troubled with vomiting: the ponder also of the roote, or the decoction man or woman; as any or the decoction berof being drunke, is very availeable against ruptures or burkings, or all bruises or falls what foever dissolving the congeled bloud, and easing the paires that happen thereupon: the same also helpeth the Jaundise: the ward dissolvent before the congeled bloud, and easing the paires that happen thereupon: the same also helpeth the Jaundise: the ward dissolvent before and rootes, is a singular remedy to washrany place, birten or stung by any venenons creature, as Spiders, Toades, Adders, or the like, as also for any the purposes before spoken of: and is very nod to wash any running fores or ulcers: the decoction of the roote in wine being drunke, hindereth abortion, oot to wan any women are apt to miscarrie in child bearing, the leaves also killeth the wormes in children, and is:
greathelps to them that cannot keepe their water, if they put thereto some juyce of Plantaise; and applied greatures when the great representation of the reines and represent the pouter of the roote, aven in the water thereof, wherein some iron or steele being red hot bath beene quenched, is an admirable helpe aken into water body be first prepared and purged from the offentive hamours: the leaves or seedes, or lottons, and the lotter inward or outward lotter, and the purged from the offentive hamours: the leaves or seedes, or lottons, for either inward or outward younds, or other fores; and the pouder strowed upon any cut or wound in a veine, &c. that is apt to bleede nuch, staieth the immoderate suize thereof: the decoction of the rootes in water, whereunto some Pomgranet ills, and flowers are added, ferveth for an incection into the matrice, as well to flay the acceffe of humours to healers thereof, as also to bring it to the place being fallen downe, and to helpe to stay the abundance of their fourfestheroore of Biftort and Pellitory of Spaine, and burnt Allome of each alike quantitie, beaten finall & made nto a rulle with some hony, a little peece hereof put into an hollow tooth, or holden betweene the teeth, if here be no hollownesse in them, staieth the defluxions of rheume upon them, when it is the cause of paine in hem, and helpeth to clenic the head, and avoide much offensive matter : the distilled water is very effectuall to wash those fores or cankers that happen in the nofe or any other part, if the powder of the roote be applied hereto afterwards: it is good also to fasten the gummes, and to take away the heate and inflammation, that hape ensi well in the jawes, almonds of the throat of mouth, if the decoction of the rootes leaves, or feedes, be used. or the juyce of them : the rootes are more effectuall to all the purposes aforesaid, than either leaves or seede.

CHAP. XXIV.

Tormentilla. Tormentill or Setfoile.

Lthough formerly there hath but one kind of Tormentill or Setfoile beene knowne to our English Writers, yet now there is found out and made knowne to us two other forts, which shall be all declared in this Chapter.

1. Tormentilla vulgarii. Common Tormentill.

The common Tormentill (is so like unto Cinquefoile, that many doe mistake it, for it may well be reckoned as one of them) hath many reddiffs slender, weake branches, rising from the roote, lying. mon the ground, or rather leaning, than standing upright, with many short leaves that stand closer to the lakes, than the other Cinkefoiles doe, with the foote stalke encompassing the branches at severall places, but those that grow next to the ground are set upon long soote stalkes, each whereof are like unto the leaves of Cinkefold, or five leafed graffe, but somewhat longer and leffer, and demed about the edges, many of them divided but into five leaves, but most of them into feaven, whereof it tooke the name Setfoile, and standing round with the divisions like a starre, and therefore called Stellaria) yet some may have sixe and some right, as the fertilkie of the foile and nature lift to worke: at the toppes of the branches stand divers small yellow flowers, confiling of five leaves, like unto those of Cimhefoile, but smaller : the roote is smaller than Biltort, somewhat thicke but blacker without, and not fo red within, yet sometimes a little crooked, having many blackish fibres

This Tormentill Alpina major. The greater Tormentill.

This Tormentill different not from the former, but in the largenesse of the leaves and tootes, which are much greater and redder, and of a better fent, in all things else agreeing with the former.

3. Termentille argentese. Silver leafed Tormentill. This white Tormentill, hath many fort, low and thicke spread reddish stakes, with leaves like unto a Cinkefoile, but much finaller than the first, and confishing of five leaves in many of them, and fixe and feaver in mod of them, & fometimes more being formewhat longer, & each of them fet upon very long footoftalkes, greene on the upperfide, and of a filver thinging white colour underneath, finoeth and not finite at all about the edges the flower are finaller than in the first by the halfe, and of a white colour underneath, finoeth and not finite at all about the edges the flower are finaller than in the first by the halfe, and of a white colour, fet about the Raiker at the toppes, at feverall different than in the first by the halfe, and of a white colour the different different flower than the first by the halfe, and of a white colour the results of the land of the lan at fewerall diffances, and flanding in finall busines, wherein afterwards is contained finall yellowish feede: the

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1. Termentilla vulgaris. Tormentill or Setfoile. 3. Tormentilla orgentea. Silver leafed Tormentill.





roote is thicke and somewhat long, joynted or knotted, blackish on the outside and somewhat reddish with many sibres thereat.

• The Place.

The common fort groweth as well in woods and shadowie places, as in the open champion countrie, should borders of fields in many places of this land. The second groweth among the Helvetians or Switfers, as also to country of Tiroll: the last groweth upon the Alpes in divers rockie or stony places, as also upon the Pyrman Mountaines, and among the Savojards likewise.

The Time.

They doe all flower in the Sommer, from the beginning to the end, but the last is latest.

The Names

It hath beene not fer forth, by any of the antient Greeke or Latine Writers, yet it hath obtained a Greeke and from the forme (and posses Hept aphyllum, or Septifolium, Setfoile, or Seven leaves, but not properly, for they at not seaven leaves, but the number is seven of the divisions of every lease; for to speake properly, it is but the sumber is seven developed to speak properly, it is but the seven divisions, and not seven leaves; for this is a generall rule in all leaves, whether of herbes or of trees, that what lease, falleth away wholly together with his stalke and not in partes, and at seven times, is but one leafe, whether winged as we call it, as the leaves of the Ash tree, the Elder, the Wallmine, Horse Chesnut Virginia Sumacke, &c. the great Centory, Agrimony, Danewort, Parsnep, Valerian, the Treble, Cinkefoiles, and this Setsoile, in herbes: for in all these and the like the whole stalke, with the leaves fallethan together, and not any part of those leaves at one time, and part at another, as in all other trees and better the have not winged divided leaves. Although this narration be somewhat prolixe and extravagant, yet I hopen fome good purpose, in regard the use thereof, may be profitable to young Herbarilts, that know not or regard not so much before: the first is called Tormentilla vulgaris, and of some Stellaria, from the forme of the leaves, and yet there are divers other herbes called Stellaria, as shall be shewed in their places, and some Confolidaraha, from the efficacie and colour of the root. The Second Camerarius in horto, calleth Tormentilla Alpina and Basin Tormentilla Alpina vulgaris major. The last is very variably entituled by divers, as Pentaphyllum argentems of he guillara, Pentaphyllum Alpinum petrosum, & minimum by Lobel Pentaphyllum petraum & Alpinum of Tabermett nus Cefalpinus taketh it to be Alchimilla alterum genus; and Clusius semewhat leaneth to that opinion, yet called it Heptaphyllon. Tragus taketh it to be the true Pentaphyllum of Dioscorides and Theophrassus, because it is found as often almost to have but five leaves as seaven; and Gesner in horrin Germania Argentarea petrea; of Campin rius Stellaria argentea, and Argentea Heptaphyllos montana; and of Lugdunensis Tormentilla-candida Dalechampi it is very likely to be the Pentapyllum lupini folium of Thalius in Harcynia sylva. Banbinus calleth it, Tormentilla Alpina flore serices. Some also doe thinke it is Chrysogonum of Dioscorides, but thereof he hath but a very bot description, saying Crysogonon busheth thickely with Oaken leaves, whose flower is very like unto Verbalen Coronarium, the roote whereof is like a Turneppe, very red within and blacke without ; but this herbe hathan leaves like an Oake, neither is the flower of any fuch beauty, or respect, that it might be put into garlands a the Verbascum Coronarium (which is thought to be the Lychinis Coronaria Rosecampion with the red flower,

fe and usual flower for garlands, for no other *Verbaseum* is knowne to be put to that use) neither is the roote like a Turneppe, whereby you may see what great difference there is, betweene this and that: But the true *Chryfogung of Dioscorides, *Ranwolfinus* sound among the corne fields, not farre from *Aleppo* in Syria, as *Lugdunensis* statch is forth, in his *Appendix to the generall History of Plants; and *Fona also sheweth in his *Italian* description of Mount Baldun, as you shall have it more fully in his proper place the *Germans* call it *Blumurtzell* and *Bannetzell*, that is, *radix *Sanguinaria*, and *radix rubra*; and fome after the Latine Tormentill*, as most of the other Nations doc.

The *Uertner*.

Tormenill is of the same temperature and qualitie, that Bistort is, which hath caused divers to account it a kinds thereof, being rold in the second, and drie in the third degree, and therefore most excellent to stay all kinder of fluxes of bloud or humors, in man or woman, whether at the nose, mouth, belly, or any wound in the veice, of any where effecthe juyce of she herbe or roote taken in drinke, not only resistent all poyson or venome of any orature, but of the plague and pestilence it felfe, and pestilential feavers, and infectious diseases, as the od my details, purples, Sec. by expelling the venome and infection from the heart by sweating if the greene pour, measure, par you to be had readily, the powder of the drie roote is as effectuall, to the purposes aforenote in the decortion likewise of the herbes and rootes made in wine. and interpretation and for dothalfor the distilled water of the herber and rootes, rightly made and prepared, which is so there in wine for a night, and then distilled in Balneo marie; this water in this and proposed, which is not record the sum of a night, and then quittied in Balneo marke; this water in this manner proposed taken with forme Venice Treakle, and thereupon being prefently laid to fiweate, will certainely by God, helpe expell any venome or poylon, or the plague, or any fever or horror, or the shaking fit that happenen in the sum of especial respect in all antidotes or counterpoylons, never to be forgotten out of them, it is so effectual in the operation against the plague; yea it is said that good shepheards doe carefully prings this has and give at their Sheepe for the rot, and many other diseases in them: for there is not found any root, more effectuall to helpe any fluxe of the belly, stomacke, spleene, or bloud than this, prepared after what manner one will to be taken in wardly or applied outwardly : the juyce taken doth wonderfully open the oblindians the lines and lungs, and thereby certainely helpeth the yellow jaundife in a fhort space. Some therebekkuseso make cakes hereof, as well to fray all fluxes, as to referaine all chollericke belchings, and much Numers bears, made up with the white of an egge, and as much meale of Oates, as all of them come unto, which being based, it was saken every morning one, untill you finde helpe : or the powder of the roote onely, made up with the white of sin aggs, and baked upon an hot tile and fo taken. Andreas Uale fine de radice Chine, pag. 84. policitation plaint the real share the discoction of the roote is no leffe effectuall to cure the French poxe, then Guingmor Chine , because it fo migheily refisteth putrefaction: Lobel faith that Rondelet.m used it in the stead or after in the same manner, that he used Hermodattiles for joint aches : the powder also, or the decoction to be drunke, or to fit therein as in a bath, is an affured remedy against abortion in women, that is, when they use to miscarie often in this detailing, if it proceeds from the over fluxibilitie or weakenesse of the inward retentive faculties, as also a plaister made therewith and vinegar, applied to thereines of the backe doth much helpe; it dochmuch helpe likewise those that cannot hold their water, the powder taken in the juice of Plantane, and is doth much helpe likewise those that cannot hold their water, the powder taken in the juice of Plantane, and is commended also against the wormes in children: it is very powerfull in ruptures and burstings, as also for brufer and falls, to be used as well outwardly as inwardly: the roote hereof made up with pellitorie of Spaine and Allone, and put into an hollow tooth doth not onely assward the paine, but stateth the fluxe of humors thereunto, which was the cause thereof: the juice hereof also being drunke, is found effectuall to open the obstructions of the livit and gall. To rementall likewise is no lesse effectuall and powerfull a remedy, for outward wounds, see that the state of the livit and such to the state of the livit and such that the state of the livit and the livit and such that the state of the livit and such that the fore and burn, than for inward, and therefore it ought to be a speciall ingredient in all wound drinkes, lotions and injections, for soule and corrupt rotten fores, and ulcers of the mouth, or secret parts, or any other part of the body; and to put either the juice, or powder of the roote into fuch bindments, plaifters, and fuch things that are to be applied to wounds and fores, as cause shall require: it doth also dissolve all knots, kernells, and hardressegathered about the eares, the throate and jawes, and the Kings evill, if the leaves and rootes be bruised and applied thereusto; the same also easeth the paines of the Scintica, or Hippegout, by reltraining the sharpe humoni that flow thereunto; the juice of the leaves and rootes used with a little vinegar, is also a speciall remany that how thereunto: the juice of the leaves and rootes used with a little vinegar, is also a special remody against the vinning fores in the head, or other parts, scabbes also, and the itch, or any such cruptions in the skings proceeding of that and sharpe humours: the same also is effectuall for the hemorrhoides or piles in the same in the proceeding of the herbe and rootes; it is foundationed by the property of the herbe and rootes; it is foundationed by the property of the herbe and rootes; it is samely, inchings on the like, if a little prepared Twits or white Amber, be used with the distilled water hereoft many women also with the distilled water hereoft many women also with the same also as a same colors. many women also tile this water as a fecret to belpe themselves and others, when they are troubled with the abundance of the splace or reds, as they call them, both to be drunke, and injected by a Syring.

CHAP. XXV.

Pemaphyllum five Quinquefolium. Cinkefoile or five leafed Graffe.

He next unto the Tormentill must come the Cinkefoile to be intreated of, not onely for the likenesses of the outward sice, or forme of the plant, but of the properties also, as you shall heare hereafter. Hereof there are many more forty found out, and now made knowne, than formerly there was, and that there or Frisinke it fit to expresse them in some method and order, that is in three rankes; the first sold shall be of that forts, that beare white or whitish slowers; the second shall be of those that beare of those that shand more upsight bearing vellow slowers.

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Primus

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TRIBE 2.

Primus Ordo. The first Ranke:

t. Pentaphyllum majus luteo flore vel albo. Great white or vellow Cinkefoile

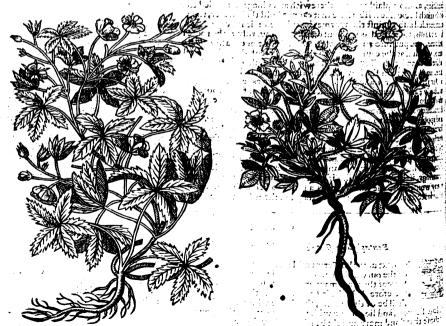
His first and greatest upright Cinkefoile, hath many leaves rising from the roote, each upon his owne took His first and greatest apright Cinketone; nath many seaves rinng from the roote, each upon us owns how stake, divided in five parts, as if they were five severall leaves, dented about the edges, and some round pointed, very like the great common yellow Cinketone; but larger and a little hairy; from among which rise up straight or upright stakes, and not much leaning downs to the ground, as the next that follower down in three branches, and they against into other search. a little hairy alfo, and divided at the toppes into two or three branches, and they againe into other from upon every one whereof standeth one flower, of a white colour and larger than in others, but confishing upon every one whereof standeth one flower, or a writte colour and tanger that an object, but the standard with thing the leaves, as all others doe; in the middle whereof standeth a small downy head, encountabled with thing the leaves, as all others doe; in the middle whereof standard long, and reddish with all.

This other white Cinkefoile, which is more common with all Herbardts, thave many faired growing from roote, divided into five parts, each of them somewhat longers a little dented, and pointed allow greene on the upper side and hoary white underneath, betweene these leaves grow weaker branches. greene on the upperside and hoary white underneath, betweene there reaves grow weare oranties adown to the ground, scarse a foote long, with many such like leaves upon them, but leffer than shock them, the flowers of these, are almost as large, as those before, and of a white colour; consisting of five more pointed leaves, than the greater before, yet with a nicke in the middle, with many shall gellew thickes middle, set about a woolly head, having many small seedes set together; like unto a Crowstoote beade before the roote is somewhat thicke and long, blackish on the outside, but reddish within, with many sheet with the standard of this fort there is an other whose greene leaves are not dented about the edges, little distribution of the creatisse-thing else.

3. Pentaphyllum feliquofum Arabicum albidum. Codded Ginkefoile of Arabida 200 annum; This Cinkefoile of Arabia riteth up with a tender transparent browne stalke about a spanie or halfs from high, and afterwards groweth to be a footh high or more, having some leaves at the ground; and of the stalke, each of them set at the end of pretty long societalkes, standing upright, bowing a little days and in the middle, and raised at the ends, which leaves are soft; and of a sad greene colour, the state was the single as they, and the fifth in the middle, bigger by halfe then either of the saft; but after they have good while, the two lower leaves onely grow somewhat largers the stalke divideth it selfe from the saft up to the middle thereof, into divers reddish branches; set are very joynt with the like staves as the many that the saft is the saft of the saft is the saft of the saft in the middle thereof, into divers reddish branches; set are very joynt with the like saves as the many that the saft is the saft of the saft is the saft of the saft is the saft of the saf

1. Pyntaphyllum majus luteo flore vel albo. Great white or yellow Cinkefoile.









whereofgrow along spiky bush of flowers, one set above another, flowring one after another, thereby enduring very long with flowers on them, which before they are blowne resemble small cups, set in small greene boskes, with pointels in the middle, but being blowen open, conflit of foure little long and narrow hard leaves, of so pure but a fullen white colour with me, but blash with others, not standing as other Cinkefoiles doe, but upigit all of them together almost, on the one side of a button, which is in the middle of the huske, and the pointed below then on the other fide, standing forth an inch long, small at the bottome, and bigger at the fur-therend, of a very darke or browne colour, having foure small purplish threds, with yellow chives hanging at the ends about it: at the joynts all along the stalkes, where they beginne to flower, come forth much smaller grene leaves, divided onely into three parts: the seede did not come to perfection in my Garden, but withe-

prenerves, divided onely into three parts: the feededid not come to perfection in my Garden, but withered by fome earely cold blaffes, pulling downe all the heades, that were full of flowers and cods, to have feeded, us. Alpian lib., de exoticis, faith it beareth long and flender round and pointed pods, containing small round blacke feed, the roote neither spreadeth deepe nor wide, but perisheth with the first frosts.

4. Pentaphyllum album minus. Small white Cinkefoile.

This small Cinkefoile, hath many bushy upright stalkes, growing thicke together, with many hoary white lawes, in forme like the common white Cinkefole, and at the toppes of them many white slowers, like unto other, composed of five round pointed leaves, with a nicke in the middle: the roote is blackish and thready, more than the former, and the whole plant, best stalkes leaves, and deliver and best lower and best in a stalker. more then the former, and the whole plant, both stalkes leaves, and flowers, are both lower and lesser, in other things little differing.

This least Cinkefoile, hath his low stalkes somewhat hairy, but not hoary, being little more then one handends: the toppes of the stalkes are divided, into many branches, whereon stand many white slowers like the last, but smaller, the roote is small and blackish.

This other small Cinkefoile spreadeth on the ground, with very many whitish branches, covered next unto the roote, with many short brownish threds or haires, more like then leaves, above which come forth the leaves, made offive parts, as small as the last but round pointed, and not dented at the end, of a sad greene colour on the upperide & of a most fine shining silver colour underneath: at the tops of thebranches stand a confused number of greeaith heads or huskes, set round about long branches, much differing from the other forts, out of which appeare very finall whitish flowers, scarse to be discerned, which turne into a very small yellowish seed, somewhat brown, the roote

a great deale of ground.

7. Pentaphyllum fragiferum Clusij. Strawberry Cinkefoile. This Cinkefoile hath divers long hairy stalkes of leaves, rising from the roote, not set close together as on Cinkefoiles are, but parted or divided more like unto a winged leafe, fometimes into five, and sometimes in feaven leaves, rough and hairy alfo, dented about the edges, greene above and gray underneath, two fet one gainst another, with a little space betweene, but those three at the ends, standing somewhat closer together; falke that rifeth up among these leaves, is about a soote high or more, reddish and hairy, and divideth new at the toppe into lefter branches, with divers leaves thereon, divided into three parts, on the toppes whereof the large white flowers, very like unto Strawberry flowers, but fomewhat leffe, with many yellow threds in the middle: which being fallen there succeede small round heads, very like unto Strawberryes, but smaller without any juice therein, having small reddish seeds within them: the roote is somewhat thicke, long, hard and

1. Pentaphyllum valgatisimum.
The most common Cinkefoile.

4. Pentaphy llum minus repens lanugino fum. Small hoary creeping Cinketoile,



6. Pentaphyllum fupinum Potentille facie. Low Cinkefoile with wild Tanfieleaves.



The Place. The first Bauhinus faith, was found on the walls of Wallstat, a City of the Switzers. The second as Chin faith, groweth in many of the woods, upon the mountaines in Austria, extending to the Alpes, as also in the ravia, Hungary, in Italy also, and divers other places: the other fort of that kinde, Tragm saith, he found at farre from Lutha, a City of the Empire; the third was brought out of Egypt, or out of Arabia, as the tilete. clareth. The fourth grew in stony places, about Curia of the Switzers. The fifth grew faith Clusius, in the flony and rocky places of the Alpes in Austria and Stiria. The fixth is a Plant raised from the seede that the among other forts of feedes, fent me from beyond fea: the last groweth in divers places of Hungaria, and the

The Time. They doe all flower in the Sommer moneths of I une and Iuly, and the third in August. The Names.

wooddy, reddish within and blackish without, with divers small long fibres thereat,

It is called in Greek Herrázussor, and in Latine Pentaphyllum and Quinquefolium, a numero foliorum. Galattalle ting Theophrassus calleth it Quinque petum. Tragus sheweth his mind and opinion concerning the Pensaphla of Dioscorides, and Theophrastus, that our Tormentill is their best and most noble Pentaphyllum, and is there to led as he faith, by the text of Theophrastus, in his tenth booke and fourth Chapter, (which yet contrasichlis judgement in my mind) for he there faith, that all the leaves are five parted, and his roote reddish whenth fresh, and blackish and square when it is dryed; but Tormentill hath more leaves of seaven divisions, then my and hath alwayes yellow flowers, when as Dioscorides saith his hath whitish. The first Baubinns calleth Que que folium album majus caulescens. The second is his Quinque folium album majus alterum, and by all other he thors, Pentaphyllum or Quinquefolium album, the other of that kind Tragus calleth his owne, that is, Pentaphyllus Tragi & nobile. Vnto the third I have given the name as Alpinus doth, from the forme of his leaves and fruit, which from the place of his naturall abiding, but Pona in his Italian Baldun calleth it, Lupinus Arabicun five Pentaphilas peregrinum. The fourth Baubinus calleth Quinquefolium album minus. The fifth is Clufius his fecond, which head leth Quinquefolium minus flore albo, and as he faith is the same that Lobel calleth Pentaphyllum minimum & part um, but that as Clusius faith, his kinde hath as large flowers as the Strawberry, which Lobels hath not be Clusius is therein much deceived, for Lobels Ventaphyllum petreum or petrolum, is declared before to be the Sullaria argentea of Camerarius, and with Baubinus, Quinquefolium album minus alterum. The fixth came tomeb the name of Pentaphyllum argenteum, and because it is none of the great ones, I have added thereto minu. The last Clusius calleth, Pentaphylium fragiferum, and is the Fragaria quarta Tragi. The Italians call it Cinquesia, the Spaniards Cinco Tramas, the French Quintefueille, the Germanes Funff finger kraut, the Dutch men Vif vino ezujt, we in English Cinkefoile and Cinkefield, and five finger graffe, or five leafed graffe,

Secundus Ordo. The second Ranke.

1. Pentaphyllum vulgatissimum. The most common Cinkefoile.

He common small Cinkefoile spreadeth and creepeth farre upon the ground, with long slender stringessite Strawberries which take roote againe, and shooteth forth many leaves, made of five parts, and some time of feven, dented about the edges, and somewhat hard, the stalkes are slender, leaning downewards, and bare many small yellow flowers thereon, with some yellow threds in the middle, standing about a smooth greenbad which when it is ripe, is a little rough, and containeth small brownish seede: the roote is of a blackish brown colour, feldome so bigge as ones little finger, but growing long with some threds or fibres thereat, and byth small strings it quickly spreadeth over the ground.

2. Pentaphyllum incanum repens Alpinum. Creeping Mountaine Cinkefoile. The creeping Mountaine Cinkefoile, shooteth forth many leaves from the roote like unto the former, dented about the edges, but softer in handling; and somewhat of a grayish greene or hairy shining colour: he stakes are slender and trayle almost upon the ground, with some lesser and lesser divided leaves on them, the below, bearing many gold yellow large flowers, with yellow threds in the middle, and fuch like feede: the toote is smaller and more fibrous then the former, but spreadeth in the like manner.

3. Pentaphyllum rapens minus. Small creeping Cinkefoile.
This small Cinkefoile, creepeth and spreadeth upon the ground like the last, and is in stalkes and slowers and have a link like also, saving that the leaves are somewhat larger and nothing hoary or shining, but greene, and have a link for hairy downs or should be a south of the save and south of the save and south of the save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save a save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save and save a link for hairy downs or should be save a link f foft hairy downe on them, and the flowers are not of fogold a yellow colour, in other things not much difference.

4. Pentaphyllum minus repens lanuginofum. Small woolly creeping Cinkefoile. This woolly Cinkefoile is very like the last for growing, both of stalkes, leaves and flowers, but the stalkes at the stalkes. alittle flender not greene but reddifh. the leaves are more woolly, and the edges deepelier dented in, the flowers also are of a deeper gold yellow colour then the last, 5. Pentaphy llum minimum repens.

The smallest creeping Cinkefoile.

This smallest Cinkefoile, is less creeping then any of the former, having many small leaves of five parts, as others have, but a little whitish hoary underneath, this farfe beareth any stalke, with small pale yellow flowers, having a purplish head in the middle, which growing ripe shard, and like a finall Strawberry head as all the rest have, the roote is small, but somewhat sharper in taste then the others, but yet aftringent withall.

6. Pentaphyllum supinum Potentille facie. Low Cinkefoile with wild Tanfy leaves.

This small Cinkefoile creepeth not, nor yet standeth upright, but leaneth downe with his weake stalkes to the gound ward, having very long stalkes of leaves on them, divided into many parts next the ground, set on each side ercoftwo at a space one against another, and an odde one at the end, all of them dented about the edges, very like unto wild Tanfy leaves, but not hoary or filver like as they, out greene: the flowers come at the joynts with the leaves wards the toppes of the stalkes, which are there, lesset and leffe divided then those below, every one by it selfe, which are small and of a pale yellow colour, with a head the middle, which after it is ripe, is like unto the other inkefoile heads of feede, that is, like unto a small hard dry Strawberry: theroote is small long and blackish, like the ordinary Cinkefoile.

7. Alterum eidem simile Enneaphyllon. Another small one like thereunto. There is another low one of this kind, that Baubinus hath et forth in his Prodromus, whose small stender stalkes, three or foure inches long are many, lying round about the roote pon the ground, divided into many branches, whereon are

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CHAP. 25.

long stalkes of leaves like unto the last, but divided into nine parts, each of them much narrower than they very hairy and dented about the edges: the flowers are small and more yellow, standing in the same manner, and yeel ing the like heade of feede: the roote is somewhat thicker and blacke ending in long fibres. The Place.

The first groweth by woods sides, hedge sides, the pathwayes in fields, and in the borders and corners of them The first groweth by woods sides, hedge sides, the pathwayes in news, and in the borders and corners of them, almost through all the land: the second groweth on the highest copies of the Alpes, that are nighest unto some string; the other Pentaphyllum of Clussus groweth in the grassic fields of the Alpes neare Austria: the thing groweth the most common of all others, by the wayes sides, in dry grounds in Hungary, the lower Austria. groweth the most common or all others, by the wayes have, and groweth the third, but more rare to be met with, the ravia and Bohemia: the fourth groweth in the same places with the third, but more rare to be met with, the ravia and Bohemia: the tourth growers in the lame places with the saline fields that are by the woods side; the fift Tragus saith, in many sandie grounds of Germany, and in the grassic fields that are by the woods side; the fixt Clustus faith he found in the borders of fields, that are by the woods fides about Vienna, and is cherished in gardens with many; the last groweth on the Alpes among the Switfers. The Time

They doe all flower in Sommer for the most part, yet the least, is often in flower the carliest, which is force. times in Aprill, and the second in May,

The Names. The first is generally called by all, either Pentaphyllum or Quinquefolium vulgare; of Baubinus, Quinquefolium The first is generally called by all, entire remaphylum of Cluffus, called by him, Pentaphyllum Alpinum sorten, and is the third Pentaphyllum of Cluffus, called by him, Pentaphyllum Alpinum sorten, and by Bauhiniu, Quinquefolium minus repens Alpinum aureum: the third is Clusius his first fort, of the found kinde of Pentaphyllum, which Baubinus calleth Quinquefolium minus repens lanuginosum luteum : the fourth is the other fort, of Clusius his fourth kinde, and called by Bauhinus, Quinquefolium minus repens aureum. The fir is the first kinde of Tragus, called by him Quinquefolium minimum, and by Lobel in his Adversaria, Pentaphia minus luteum: the fixt is called by Lobel in his observations and Icones, Pentaphyllum supinum Tormentille fair, but by C'nsim more properly, Potentille facie; by Dodonem according to his figure, but not the description Quinques column tertium repens, which is M. Gerards Fragaria vesca sive serilis: Bauhinus calleth it Quinques. liofragifero affinis; and calleth the last (which if it be not the same and growing lesse in his naturall or wilde blee. yet is very like it) Quinquefolio affinis Enneaphyllon.

Ordo tertius. The third Ranke.

1. Pentaphyllum majus erectum. The greater upright Cinkefoile.

The greater upright Cinkefoile, hath somewhat longer and larger greene leaves, than any of the former some cut into five parts, and often also into seven, and but with three leaves towards the toppes, and dentels bout the edges: the stalkes are strong and upright, not much above halfe a yard high, branched divers ways,

with large pale yellow flowers at the toppes of them, which turne into feede like as the other torts doe, the roote is blackish and stringie. Of this kinde, there is some that doth sometimes beare white flowers, and others purplish, whereof their flowers make the difference.

2. Pentaphyllum rectum minus.

The leffer upright Cinkefoile.

The leffer upright Cinkefoile, hath smaller and rounder leaves than the other, of a fad greene colour on the upperfide, and gray or hoary underneath: the stalkes are tenderer and lower, and the flowers at the toppes of them, are fomewhat imalier and of a more gold yellow colour, and herein confilteth the chiefest differences the one from the other.

. Pentaphyllum montanum erectum.

The Mountaine upright Cinkefoile.
The Mountaine upright Cinkefoile, hath divers upright but slender hoary stalkes, scarse halfe a yard high, divided at the toppes into fundry branches, whereon grow divers leaves, cut into five deeper parts, and deeper dented about the edges, fomewhat hairy also, and a little hoary underneath but not shining, whose foote stalkes are some shorter and some longer than others: but those leaves that grow below, at the foote of the stalkes stand upon very long soote stalkes, and are for the most part divided into seven parts or leaves: at the toppes of the stalkes grow gold yellow flowers, like the former but smaller, the feede that followeth, is not unlike the reft, neither is the roote which is blackish.

The first groweth in many places in Germany, France, and in Savena of Narbone where it beareth white flowers fay Pena and Lobel, and in Italy purplish : the second groweth in Germany in divers places, for Fuschius and lohannes Thalius make mention of it : the third Bauhinus faith was found on the hill Crentzacenia, in the ascending to the toppe. The Time

The feflower for the most part all the Sommer long.

1. Pentaphy am majus crestam. The greater upright Cinkefoile.



The Names.

The first is called Pentaphyllum majus by Brunfelfus and Label in his Observations; and rettum majus by Cames The first is called a company in his Icones, and unto Gerards figure, the title is Pentaphyllum vulgare: in the Adwi : yet unto Lovers inglice cause of the variation of their flowers in the colour as I faid before) Pentaphyllum of aria the title is increase; with many Herbarists in these dayes it is called Pentaphyllum Heptaphylli facie, behule it huthfulfully feven divisions or leaves upon a stalke; Bauhinus termeth it Quinque folium retinm luteum micithathloutually leven ulvillois of leaves upon a trained Landman termeth it Quinquefolium retirm luteum.

The feond is called by Matthiolus in some editions Pentaphyllum album, and by Tragus Pentaphyllum exigusin,

The feond is called by Matthiolus in some editions of the condition of the co Iobami I maior III and Pentaphyllum or Quinque folium luteum minus; by Gerard Quinquefolium Tormen-u, Fuschin and Lugdunensis; Pentaphyllum or Quinque folium luteum minus; by Gerard Quinquefolium Tormen-Lus, Fusciones and Lus Guinquefolium petreum majus, and by Bauhinnes Qinquefolium folio argenteo. The third ille fair, by Tabermontanus Quinquefolium petreum majus, and by Bauhinnes Qinquefolium folio argenteo. The third The Vertues

Having declared unto you all the feverall forts of this kinde of herbe, called Cinkefoile, in their Orders and Having uction of the chiefe properties of them altogether, and yet flew which is the most Rinkes, 1 min. more incident, and naturall unto them all, then the cooling, in that fome of them are a little sharpe or bitter in not incident, and natural unto the large of the cooling, as that followed them are a little sharpe of bittering and, which arguest some more heate, yet I may gheste the sharpenesse or bitternesse therein, is no more any specified sharpenesse in the cooling of sharpenesses or common wilde creeping Cinkesoile, the greater prignote and the white Cinkesoile, are the chiefest for use, and strongest in effect of all the rest. These three forear much alike for their operation, and are held to be as effectual for all the purposes; whereunto the Topformate unutualistic the preferring against venemous and infectious creatures, and diseases in each respect, as in keeping from purrefaction, for binding and restraining fluxes, either of bloud or humors, or any the other effech, whereunto Tormentill is applied; fo that in stead thereof, and where it is wanting Cinkefoile may be nedtous good purpose, I might referre you therefore to the properties of the Tormentill, to be enformed luted to agood purpote, a larger teacher you thereby, for the feverall helpes, that this doth give; but I will hew you some particular remedies, it worketh upon openial griefes and difeases; as first, it is an especiall herbe, used in all inflammations and seavers, whether infectious and pestilentiall or topicall among other herbes, to coole and temper the bloud and humours in the body, as also for all lotions, gargles, injections and the like, for fore mouthes, ulters, cánckers, fistulaes, and other corrupt and foule or running fores: yet some are so foolish to thinke. that the decoction of one branch of leaves thereof, taken with a little Pepper, doth helpe a quotidian or daily ague, that three branches helpeth a terrian, and foure a quartane ague; but this fet number of leaves and branches, le rather an idle conceir, as it is alloto were it in their shooes, for the same purpose, then any certainety sit for a wise man or Phistian to leane and trult unto: the juice hereof drunke about foure ounces at a time for certaine dayes together, cureth the quintie and the yellow jaundife, and to be taken for thirtie dayes together cureth the falling ficknesse, and for all fluxes in man or woman, whither the whites on the reds, as also the bloudy flixe, the rootes boyled in mille, and drunke is held most effectuall of any other remedy: the rootes boiled in vinegar, and the decoction thereofield in the mouth, eafeth the paines of the toothach: the juice or the desoction is good to helpe the fourfeness of the throate taken with a little hony; as also is good for the cough of the lunges: The distilled watrofboth rootes and leaves, is effect uall to all the purposes aforesaid, and if the hands be washed often therein, and suffered at every time to drie in of it selfe without wiping it will in a short time helpe the palse, or the Chaking in them : the roote boyled in vinegar helpeth all knots, kernells, bard fwellings and lumpes growing in the field in any part applied there unto ; as also all inflammations and S. Anthonies fire, all empoltumes and painefull fore, with heate and putteraction, the hingles also and all other fores of running and soule scabbs, fores, and itches: the same also boiled in wine, and applied to any joynts sull of paine and ache, the gout also in any of the joyne of the hands or feete, and that also of the hippes called Sciatica: and if the decoction thereof be also drunke, it helpeth forward the cure much the fooner, and eafeth also much paines in the bowells : the rootes are likewik effectuall to helpe ruptures or burstings to be used with other things availeable therefore, either inwardly or ontwardly or both, as also for bruises, or hurts by blowes, falls, or the like, and to stay the bleeding of wounds, in any part inward or outward.

CHAP. XXVI.

Gentiana, Gentian or Fellwort.



Lthough I have fet forth in my former Booke divers forts of Gentians or Fellwort, yet there remaine divers others to be intreated of, which shall be here remembred; and because I was there somewhat briefe in declaring the vertues as was fit for that worke, being but an abstract of choise

onewhat briefe in dectaring the vertices as was in too that works, being out an activact or choise plants, that beare beautifull flowers to flore a gapden of pleafure, and not a generall worke wherein all things are to be comprised, and all athat may be faid of every one also, I will here therefore amplific my selfe the more in their werties, that have beene spoken of, which are the most effectuall, and of these also, for they are to be referred muto them; yet I thinke good to give you here some of the figures extant before. But that I may use such a method; all course, as I have formerly held; in setting forth other plants which have divers forts of one kinde, I will divide this family of Gentians into a greater and less the first and close the figures. and leffer fort, and of the leffer fort which admitteth a subdivision, and not the greater; I will divide them agains into perennes, everliving or abiding, that is, that perish not in the Winter; and into annual annual, that is, fach as spring up and perish the same yeare that they slower, abiding onely the Sommer and not the Winter: I might also divide the lesser fort againe into Vernall. Estimate and Autumptet slowing plants, whereof every one in their order.

theflowers, as they are in their titles.

1. Gentiana major flore purpureo. Great purple Gentian.

"He great purple Gentian, is very like the great yellow Gentian in most things, having a great thickeling He great purple wontan, is very inte ting great branches; with great fibres at them but a little mortal nish yellow roote, parted into two or three great branches; with great fibres at them but a little mortal to the fibres at the fibres at them. and woody of as bitter a tafte as the other, which fendeth forthat the feverall heads thereof, many fair but a tafte as the other, which fendeth forthat the feverall heads thereof, many fair but a tafte as the other. and woody of as bitter a taite as the other, which the other, that it is somewhat hard to dikinguish be three ribbed darke greene shining leaves, so like unto the other, that it is somewhat hard to dikinguish be three ribbed darke greene thining leaves, 10 like the order of thicke and strong stalkes, three or source footh thicke and strong stalkes, three or source footh thicke and strong stalkes, three or source footh the one against another: towards the toppes where the many of their heads it of all all of the with divers joynts on them, and two leaves at them, one against another: towards the toppes whereof with divers joynts on them, and two leaves at them, one against another. Over the two leaves appear on forth the flowers compaffing the flalkes, at two or three of the uppermost joints, with two leaves appear on the flowers that have the two they have her this abide, and the same that the two they have her abide and the same that the same that the two they have her abide and the same that th forth the flowers compating the markes, at two or three or the upper more joines, while two leaves apecee and them, like as in the other, which are not laid open, starre fashion, like the other, but abide close and hollow, the brimmes onely divided into fixe or more round parts, of a purple colour, but paler at the bottome of them, when they are spotted with purple spots on the inside, having so many yellowish threds in the middle, as the some hath corners, standing about a long greene by forked head, which growing ripe is the seede vessell, and contains there in such like flat brownish seedes as the other, but somewhat lesse.

2. Gentiana major flore albo. Great Gentian with white flowers.

This white flowred Gentian is very like the former, and the great yellow kinde, not much leffer and lower any part than the former, whose flowers are not purple but pure white, and hollow like the other, without foots in them, this making the whole difference betweene them.

3. Gentiana major flore pallido punstato. Great pale yellow spotted Gentian.
This spotted great Gentian, is in all things also like the first, but in the slowers, which are of a dustified vellow colour, spotted both within and without with very many blacke spots.

Gentiana major flore caruleo. Great Gentian with blew flowers.

And this also differeth neither in greatnesse of stalkes, leaves and flowers, nor in the manner of growing, be in the colour of the flower, which is of a blew colour.

5. Gentiana Asclepiadis folia. Swallowort Gentian. This is discribed in my former Booke.

The Place.

All these forts grow in many places on the Mountaines of Germany, and in other places, but are not tobe fool to usually as the great yellow.

The Time. These doe all flower in Iune or there abouts

The Names.

It is called in Greek restiden in Latine, and so likewise Gentiana, a Gentio Illyriorum rege primu inventor, a Die

1. Gent'aus majer cujufque coloris. The greater Gentian of any of the colours,

Gentiana Cruciata. Croffeworte Gentian.





familes & Pliny fer it down: Serapio faith it was called Bafilica: of some it was called as some copies of Diescorides foridet & Plany literaturia radix, of some Aloes Gallica Narce sChironion, and as Plany faith, some Romanes called it Chena bath it Common Ciminalia. The Italians and Spaniards follow the Latine name Gentiana, the French also Gent ane, the Germanet Gentian, Enzian, and Bitterwurtz; but the Gentiana Conciata, they call Modelgheer; we call ir the bendances ther Gentian or Fellworte, mixed as I take of Latine and English together, or Bitterwort, and of in Englishment : all Authors doe generally call them all Gentians, and diftinguished according to the colour of

Contiane minores vernales perennes. The leffer Gentians of the fpring, abiding.

1. Genianella major feve Gentianella Alpina latifolia magno flore. The greatest small Gentian of the Spring?

Hisgreatest of the small Gentians is very like unto the Gentian of the Spring, that I have already set forth. yet it is not the fame, having larger greene leaves, of two inches long and one broad, formewhat round pointed, with three ribbes or veines running through them, as the others have, the stalkerising from the middle of these leaves, groweth about foure inches high, with a small leafe or two thereon, bearing at the end thereof alarge baske, instained by two small and long leaves, from the middle whereof shooteth forth a very large and great hollow blew flower, ending in five small points: the roote is small yellowish and fibrous, 2. Gentianella angustifolia verna. Small narrow leased Gentian of the Spring.

This small Gentian of the Spring, shooteth from the roote, which is long slender much spring and under the ground and yellowish, many heads of divers small long and narrow leaves set together, somewhat longer then then extra talt followers, from some of these heads, (for all flower not in one and the same yeare, those flowering theyeare following, which flowred not the yeare before, and those that did flower, not flowring againe the nenyare after,) rifeth up a small stender stalke, somewhat higher then the former, bearing thereon, two such like inall leaves at a joynt, and at the toppe one flower for the most part, (seldome more or the stalke branched) machimaller then the last, narrow long and hollow like a hole or huske of one entire leafe at the lower part, but ending above into five corners or small pointed leaves, laid open like a starre, having small peeces of leaves like an were eares, set at the bottome of the divisions of them, both of them of a perfect blew colour, but not so dere as the former, having a white line in the middle of each of them, and the ground or bottome of the flower whitifulfo, with a few threds standing about a small head, not to be seene until the flower be almost or fully pat, unless one open it; which after it is ripe is small and long, containing very small brownish seede.

3. Gentianella minor Verns. The smaller Vernall Gentian,
This limite Gentian groweth in all things like the last, saving that the leaves are not so long and narrow, but are

finall, adof the breadth of the naile of ones little finger, force what pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-bour the sime height, and beareth such a like small blew slower, somewhat pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-bour the sime height, and beareth such a like small blew slower, somewhat pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-bour the sime height, and beareth such a like small blew slower, somewhat pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-bour the sime height, and beareth such a like small blew slower, somewhat pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-bour the sime height, and beareth such a like small blew slower, somewhat pointed at the end: the stalke is much a-stalke is much a-st

4. Gentianella omnium minima. The least Gentian of all. This leaft Gentian (fo called because of the bitternesse in it, else it might very well be accounted rather a kind of mosse) spreadeth, and as it were matteth upon the ground, with many small and long leaves, among which

1. Gentianel's Alphna verna major.
The greatest of the small Gentians of the Spring.

Gentienella verna miner. The finaller Vernall Gentian.





TRIBE.

rife small little footestalkes, little more then an inch high, bearing each of them one flower, larger then the proportion of the plant may feeme to beare, of a pale blew colour scarse appearing out of the buske: the rooms imall and white. The Place.

The first groweth upon the Alpes, that are neere unto Switzerland as Baubinsus faith, The second groweth on the dry cold hils of Savoy. The third Clusius faith he found as well upon the Pyrenean hils neare Spaine, as all upon divers hils of Austria and Hungary, Gerard saith it is found upon Salisbury plaine, in Suffex, and nere & Albons. but I doubt he was miltaken, for that which groweth in those places, as farre as I can heare or learns. as also in many other of our owne land, is not this Vernall kinde, but some other, that flower some in the Son mer, some in Autumne, as you shall understand by and by. The last as Baubinus saith groweth upon the bile among the Switzers.

The Time.

The two first forts doe usually flower in Aprill, the third in May, and the last latest, and it is but casuall, if the flower at any other time, for their leaves abiding greene all the Winter, they do encrease at the roote and may be casily parted.

These are called by most writers, Gentianella quase Gentiana minor, and verne because they doe chiefely flower in the Spring time. Lugdunensis saith, they may be called Thylacitis major of minor. The first Banking in his Pinas and Prodramu calleth Genianella Alpina latifolia magno flore, as it none had made mention of it before himselfe, but affuredly it is the same that Lugdunensis setteth forth, although that of Lobel and Clusius bet leffer of that great fort, which is that I have already fet forth in my former booke, which he calleth Gentiary Alpina angustifolia magno store. The second is the Gentianella angustifolia of Lugdunensis, which different from the Alpina minor of Clusius, although Baubinus doth not distinguish them, but calleth it Gentianella Alpina major, when all others call it minor. Gefner in hortis Germania calleth it Calathiana verna, and Lugdunensis Hellebium Dalechampiy on Dioscorides. The third Clusius calleth Gentianella minor verna, and is thought by divers the Cantabrica of Pliny. Casaipisus taketh it to be Vincetoxici fieries pufilla. The French by a special name, call both the greater and the lesser of this fort Reperer. The last Baubinus calleth Gentiana omnium minima, as it is in the title, and peradventure is the Gentianella Bavaries of Camerarias in lus Icones, but that this he faith hath lower and that rounder leaves.

Gentianella astirve. Small Gentians of the Sommer.

1. Gentiana Pennei carulea punctata. Docter Pennies blew spotted Gentian-

I though I am in some doubt, whether this be a Gentian and dare not affirme it to be any of the great kind A of Gentian (and Clusius also to whom Dr. Penny gave both the figure and description, was doubtfull of 1. Gentiana Pennei carules puntlata. Dr. Penny his blew spotted Gentian.

not to be of the smaller kinde, let mee therefore place ireither as the last of the greatest Sommer forts, and least of them, or first of the Sommer kinde, but greater then any of the smaller, whose description is as followeth. It hath a joynted stalke about a foore and a halfe high, somewhat reddish toward the bottome next to the roote, with two leaves like the great Gentian, fet at each joynt, but much imaller, and with more veines or ribbes therein then it, each standing upon a reddish footestalke, greater below then those above, where they do in a manner compasse the stalke, from the middle of the stalke upward come forth the flowers at the joynts with the leaves, on both fides of the stalke, three for the most part standing together, except the uppermost of all, where they stand five together, each of them with a short footestalke under them, confifting of five small pointed leaves, spread like a starre, of a pale blew colour finely spotted, with many fmall blacke prickes on the infide, having a fmall umbone in the middle, and five small threds, tipt with yellow standing about it: the seeds that follweth, is enclosed in fuch heads or huskes, as the Gentians have: the roote is fmall and yellow, with many fibres annexed unto it. Hereunto I may referre another very like unto it, found in the North parts of this land, namely in Lancashire, by Mr. Hesket, a Gentleman in his life time very skilfull in the knowledge of Plants, whose figure I here exhibit, that Centiana fome other may be stirred up to finde it out againe, that we

dubia An may have further knowledge thereof. Heartlike Sommer Gentian.

This Sommer Gentian, hath a small long fibrous, but wooddy yellowish roote, (and thereby may be judged to be but annuall and not abiding) from whence arise small leaves, somewhat round pointed, with a greenish yellow tibbe in the middle of them, two alwaies fet one against



mother: the stalke is foure, about halfe a foote high, with the like leaves at the joyntes and divided from the modile upwards, into divers small short branches, on the toppes whereof stand very large slowers, in commiddle upwares of the Plant, which is of a whitish blew colour before it be open, and writhed togepartion to the many of the flowers of the small Bindeweeds, but being opened consistent of a long hollow round ther, users in five hard leaves, formewhat broad and pointed like a starre, of as brave a deepe blew colour. as hunte course in most a description of a solution and any of the former: betweene those greater leaves, there are other smaller leaves ser, each of them round at the ends and dented in, making them seems like unto a heart, as it is painted, from whence the name in the title ends and demind the first the first being not observed in any of the other; the seede vessell after the flower is past, groweth to have a small long necke, and bigger above, which being ripe openeth it after the head, contrary to the rest, containing within it much blacke seede, but twise as bigge and as long as the other.

3. Gentianella estiva purpuro-carulea. Small purple Sommer Gentian. This purple Sommer Gentian shooteth forth a reasonable strong stalke, a soote and a halfe high, with divers iomp, and two leaves at every one of them, somewhat broad at the bottome, where it joyneth to the stalke. joyne, and long pointed: the stalke at the toppe nothering any toolettake, whereon are fet five or fix or more small purplish blew flowers, ending in five small pointed leaves, after they are fallen and past, come up small long cornered pods, or seede vessels; conpunter that the punter is flender long and fibrous, and periffeeth after bearing, raifing it felfe againg from it owne fowing, and it it spring before Winter, it will endure it well and flower the next yeare, elle if it rife in the Spring, it will abide all the first yeare and flower and seede the next.

4. Gentianella eftiva flore lanuginofo. Sommer Gentian with a cottony flower.

This Sommer Gentian springeth up with many long and narrow leaves, lying in compasse upon the ground, with three vines in every one of them, as is utitalt in all or most of the Gentians, from among which rifethup a squirestalke, about a foote high or more, bearing at every joynt two such like leaves as grow below, but lesser and loser pointed: at the joynts with the leaves, toward the toppes of the stalkes, shoote forth two or three horbranches, bearing every of them three or foure flowers, larger then the former and bigger bellyed, ending in five points or leaves, of a paler purple colour, having a small purplish cottony downynesse, at the comme of each of the leaves, where they are divided on the infide: after the flowers are fallen, there appeare fmallong huskes, like hornes, full of small round seede, the roote is small and long, of a pale colour somew hat wooddy, perishing as all the Sommer kindes doe.

5. Gentianella aftiva flore breviore. Sommer Gentian with short flowers. This kinde of Gentian is somewhat like unto the last, but that the leaves are broader by the halfe, two alwaies flanding at a joynt, of a deeper greene colour, the stalke is square and branched at the toppe in the same manner, bearing divers flowers on every of them, which are both shorter and greater then they, and of a pale blewish colour, the feedes and rootes are much alike: all these kinds as well as the former are very bitter, which cause them

to be referred to Gentian.

6. Gentianella affiva minima Neapolitana. The small Sommer Gentian of Naples.

This small Gentian hath small square stalkes, little more then halfe a foote high, but suller of branches and flowers then the last, the leaves thereon are somewhat long and narrow, the stalkes are branched from the bottome, with many small flowers on them, standing in small huskes, which are long like a cuppe, the brimmes ending in four parts, formewhat diffant one from another, making the ends to feeme the longer, of a purplifh codivided, and white also on the inside, at the lower part of them, and of a paler purple about the edges; after which come up small long heads, forked at the toppe, wherein is contained small round shining yellowish feed, yet bigger then any of the former, the roote is longer and more full of threds or fibres then the last, foreading much under ground.

The Place.

The first as Clusius faith, Dr. Penny of London, thewed him the figure, and gave him the description, and told him that he gathered it upon Bockmut a hill of the Smitzers, and the other of that kinde, as is faid in some places of Lancashire, but we know not where. Columna faith he found the second upon the hils Aquicoli in Naples. The third and fourth groweth in the meddowes, at the foote of hills in many places of Germany, as Clufius faith. The fifth groweth on the toppes of hills onely, in many places of Austria. And the last on the hils in Naples as Columna faith.

These doe all flower in the Sommer Moneths of July, and August, and not before, the seede growing ripe soone after, which shedding themselves continue their kinds, but will hardly endure transplantation, or rise of the seed lowen in a Garden, as both Camerarius and others have observed, and my selfe can say the same.

The Names.

Thefe are called Gentianella aftive, and are media inter Gentianas & Centaurias minores, as partaking of both in forme and property, Clusius calleth them Fugaces, because they abide not a Winter, unlesse it be upon their first yeares fowing, that they doe not runne up to flower, for so they may be said to abide two yeares, yet they are called annuall in that they perish after flowring. Baubinus calleth them pratenfer, because they grow in meddowes, yet some of them are onely found on the toppes of hils. The first Dr. Penny called Gentiana punctata; but Clufus referreth it to the Classis of his Fugaces. Baubinus calleth it in his Phytopinax Alifma folio glabro but in his finax, Gentiana palustria latifolia store pantiato, Columna calleth the second Gentianella cerulea cor-data, for the causes expressed in the description, which Baubinus entitleth Gentianella utriculis ventricosis. The third is Clufius his first kind of Gentiana fagax, which Baubinus calleth Gentiana autumnalis ramofa; which title in my judgement is not correspondent to the Plant, as indeed in these small Gentians, as well as in many others, he is much and often militaken, making two forts of one, and fometimes milapplying the authors ritles, to those that are not right, for neither is this plant onely full of branches, to beare the title ramola, for others of this fort are so also, neither doth it flower so late to be made an Autumnalia, more then the other in this order,

TRIBE 2

TRIBE. 3.

which for the most part are past before the Autumnall kindes be in flower. The fourth is Clusius his second Go which for the most part are past obtained the manufacture of the fift is Clusies his third Gentians fugax, which Baubinus calleth Gentians pratents flore lanuginoso: the fift is Clusies his third Gentians fuga. which Baubinsu calleth Gentiana praienfis flore breviore & majore: the last Columna calleth Gentianella purpus

Gentianelle autumnales. Small Autumne Gentians

I. Gentianella Autumnalis Pneumonanthe dilta. The greater Autumne Gemian.

He greater of these small Gentians, that doth flower in Autumne, riseth sometimes with more, and some Trie greater of their falkes, sometimes also they rise higher, to be two foote high at the least, and sometimes itimes with fewer traines, tomerimes and they the figure, of a brownish greene colour, having many lag not above a foote high, according to the fertilitie of the foile, of a brownish greene colour, having many lag. and narrow darke greene leaves, fet by couples on them, up to the toppes, which feldome branch forth, but beit every one, a reasonable large hollow flower, bigger than any of the rest that follow, of a very deepeber. is purple colour in most, yet in some a little paler, ending in five points or corners: the rootes are many small and long, thrusting downe deeper for the most part into the ground, then those before named, and ability after feede time, not perifhing as the reft.

2. Gentianella autumnalis simbriato flore. Autumne Gentian of Naples. This Gentian of Naples, from a long yellowish small roote, creeping like Couchgraffe, doth shoote forthate long and narrow leaves, fomewhat like unto the leaves of Line or Flaxe, but shorter, but those that grown long and narrow leaves, the middle thereof are fill larger, and from the middle to the toppe, decreafing aging, but in all places two fet at every joint, and striped from every one of the joynts on both sides all the length of the stalke, which being greene and about a foote high, beareth at the toppe thereof a purplish greene cuppe of hale, consisting of four large pointed leaves enclosing the flower, which before it blow open is long and writhed a pale blew colour, but being open, is of a deeper blew colour, ending in four eleaves formewhat long, and ar were purfled about the edges, with a little hairinesse at them also, having a small lease at the bottome of each them, and a few yellow threds in the middle, standing about an umbone or head, which when the flower is & len groweth to be the feede vessell, forked into two parts at the head, where it is somewhat greater than into low, wherein when it is ripe is contained, very small blacke seede.

3. Gentianella autumnalis Centaurea minorisfolio. Autumne Gentian with small Centory leaves. This Autumne Gentian groweth up with fundry stalkes, not a foote high, parted into divers small branks. whereon frand two small leaves together, as is usuall in all the Gentians, very like unto those of the life Centaury, which are not so long as either of the former, a little broader and of a whiter greene colour : at the toppes of the stalkes and branches grow divers orient blew flowers, not so large as either of the two former, by

> 1. Pneumonanthe. The greater Autumne Gentian,

CHAP.26.

3. Gentianella autumnalis Centaurea mineris folifico Autumne Gentian with [mall Centory leaves.





fain small long huskes, halfe way rising above the toppes of tem, after which come small seede in long horned vessels. the roote is small and full of threds.

4. Alia flori Centaureaminoris similis folio majore. Another with small Centory like flowers.

Ihave scene in Mr. Thomas Pemble his garden at Maribone a for that was more foreading than the former forts, fmall but with larger leaves and flowers than Centory, and of the fame colour of the Centory flowers, yet more plentifully stored and longer lasting; the plant perishing as the other. Gentianella Centaurez minoris folio minor.

A smaller Gentian with Centory leaves. This small Gentian is very like unto the last, in the fashion and order of the leaves, but that they are somewhat smaller. and the stalke much lower, being not above three inches high, yet stored with many small branches, whereon are set long yet man done what large blew flowers, very like unto the leffer yenal Gentian, after which the feede and veffels being ripe hew to belike the last : the roote is likewise small, but with many more fibres thereat then others.

6. Genianella minima elegantissima Bavarica Camerarij. Other excellent forts of Autumne fmall

Gentians with Centorie like leaves. The greater of them spreadeth fundry branches upon the round, let full of small Centory like leaves, but a little pointed. and at the toppes of each, an orient blew flower made of five

leaves. The other is even the smallest of all, with small round leaves (which the cutter hath perverted) and Starre-like blew flowers like the laft. The Place.

The first groweth in many places of Germany, and other places beyond the seas, as also in divers places of our owne land. as neare Longfield by Gravefend, neare Greenehithe and Cobham in Kent, in the fields about Sir Percivall Harts house at Lellingfrom in Kent, and in a chalkie pit, not farre from Dartford in Kon hardby a Paper Mill, in the West Country also in divers

places: it groweth as well in wet as in dry grounds. The fecond groweth on the hills in Naples, as Columna faith. Thethird groweth in Kent in divers places, as about Southfleete and Long-field upon the Downes, as also upon Burm hills in Bedfordsbire, upon a peece of waste Chalkie ground, as yee goe out of Dunstable way, towards Gottambury, and not farre from the ruines of the old Cittle Verulam, which is not farre from Saint Albones : the fourth is not knowne from whence it came : the fift upon divers of the Alpes : and the last according to the title

The Time.

These flower for the most part not untill August, and that is later than the former, and therefore deservedly have the name of Autumne Gentians.

The Names. The first is set downe by Matthiolus, Lobel, Cordun, Clusius and others; some under the name of Gentiana minima, as Matthiolus : some Pnenmonanthe, as Cordus and Lobel; some Calathiana viola, as Gesner in hortis Germanie; some Campanula Autumnalia as Dodonaus, and of Lugdunensis Campanula pratensis: the second Columna onely mentioneth by the name of Gentianella carulea simbriata angustifolia autumnalu. Baubium calleth it Gentimella cerulea oris pilosis: the third is the tenth Gentian of Clusius, and called by Eystotensis horti author Gentian nella autumnalis folis; centaure e minoris flore caruleo. Lobel calleth it Gentiana minima, Bauhinus Gentiana angustifolia autumnalis floribus ad latera pilosis: the fourth is not mentioned by any before: the fift is the eleventh small Gentian of Clusius : the last is called by Camerarius, Gentianella elegantissima Bavarica; Bauhinus referreth it to the Gentiana verna Alpina, : I to the Calathiana verna Dalechampy of Lugdunensis; but that Camerarius saith it flowreth in Autumne.

The Vertues. The greater Gentians are more used in Phylicke with us then the smaller, although they be neare of one propertie, and almost as effectuall both inwardly and outwardly, and in the places, where the smaller are in plentie to be had, and the greater not fo readily to be gotten, they doe very well serve in their stead. They are by their bitternesse so availeable against putresaction, venomne and poyson, the plague also or pestilence, being a most certains and fire remedy, that the Germans account it their Treakle, holding nothing to be a more commodious counterpoilon, and for this purpose did formerly make a Treakle therewith and other things, at Iena which was transported into our country, and we thereupon called it *Iene* Treakle, made of Gentian, *Aristolochia*, Bayberies and other things, which were all good, wholesome, and effectuall for griefes and paines in the stomacke, and another things, which were all good, wholesome, and effectuall for griefes and paines in the stomacke, and another things. an effectiall medicine against the infection of the plague, to expell the malignitic of that, and all other infectious discases, and to preserve the heart, to strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen it also against faintings and swounings; which Treakle was birther than the strengthen in t ter, and therefore the more likely to worke these, and other good effects; but that leane Treakle, which hath fine crept into the place of it among the vulgar, because it is sweet and pleasant; is for that cause greedily sought after, and for the cheapenesse, of most forts of poore people desired, but there is nothing in it, that can doe them good, nor hath beene found to helpe them of any difease, being nothing but the drosse and worst part of Sugar,

6. Gentianella minima Bavarica Camerarij. Other forts, of Ausumne fmall Gentians with Centory like leaves.



whereby they pine away by a confumption.

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hundred weights thereof, beene publikely purified in the open furcies, before their doores that fold it, as a just witnesses to all (if they would understand their owne good, and be persuaded by reason, true judgement and persence) that it is not a thing tollerable in a Common-weight that it is not a thing tollerable in a Common-weight of the common as in the matural of the common and the common as in the commo

perience) that it is not a thing contraine in a community to informe all of our countrie to fubmit their will and, and yet I hope not without good and just cause, to informe all of our countrie to submit their will an hand, and yet I hope not without good and just came, to another an of our countries or the wills at affections unto those of learning and judgement in Phisicke, and not be obtinate in their selfe willed opinion and ignorance; for affuredly if that kind of Icane Treakle were wholform or effectual to any good purpose, it

were as easie for the Phisitians to give way to the use thereof, as for any other tollerated medicine: but the in-

ing is most true, Nitimur invetitum semper, cupimusque negatum, the more a thing is forbidden the more iting

fired; for the wrong opinion of many is to thinke, that it is for the private profit of some that the thing is forthe

fired; for the wrong opinion of many is to thinke, that it is not the private profit of fome that the thing is total den, and therefore stollen bread is sweetest But to the matter now in hand. The powder of the dried roots who

in wine, either of themselves or with other things, as Mirrhe, Rue, Pepper, and the like, is a certaine remely,

gainst the stinging or bltings of Serpents, Scorpions, or any other venemous beasts, and against the binger

a madde dog, being taken three or foure dayes together, and care taken to keepe open the wound with Vinegare falt water, and to cleanse and dresse it in order as it should be; the same rootes also taken in wine helpendog

that have obstructions in their livers, or are liver growne as they call it, or have paines in their stomackes; the also that cannot keepe or rellift their meate, or have dejected appetites to their meate, for hereby they shall fee

present case and remedy : being steeped in wine and drunke, it refresheth those that are overwearied with the

present ease and remedy: being steeped in wine and drunke, it selections that are overwearied with the vell, and are by cold and ill lodging abroad, growen starke or lame in their joints: these also that have any giping paines in their sides, as prickings, stitches or the like: it helpeth those that are brussed by blowes or take by dissolving the congealed bloud, and easing the paines: the same also is held very effectuall againful again, as take of the roote not in wine, but some other drinke, or the water distilled of the herbe: the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote, or the water distilled of the herbe is the fresh roote.

dried made into a peffary, and put into the matrice, expelleth the dead child, and the afterbirth, for it through worketh upon those parts, and therefore not to be given to women that are with child, and being taken inwards

ly, procureth their courses being stopped, and the urine when it is staied: the decoction of the roote is merellous effectuall to helpe those that are pained with the stone: the same also taken in wine doth merellous

much good to those that are troubled with crampes and convulsions in any parts: it doth much good alon those that are bursten, and have any ruptures. Dioscorides saith that there is so great power and efficacionte

rootes hereof, that it helpeth not men onely, but beafts also that are troubled with coughes, and the outgoing of their intrails, and that it expelleth the wormes of the belly: it breaketh much winde in the body, and cutchi

to avoid; and generally it is availeable in all cold diseases, either inward or outward, and as Galen faith, is me

effectuall, where there is any neede to extenuate or make thinne, thicke flegme or groffe humors, clenfing of the control of t

rupt and filthy fores or ulcers, purging of peccant and offensive humours, and opening the obstructions of the liver and lungs, gall and spleene, and freeing the parts affected, with any the diseases incident unto them, and

these things, Galen holdeth it to worke by the facultie of bitternesse therein; for assuredly if our stomacker could

brooke this and other bitter medicines, and were not so nice and daintie to refuse what soever is not pleasing to

the palate, it would worke admirable effects in the curing of many desperate and inveterate diseases inwards,

and clenfing and healing foule corrupt and desperate sores and ulcers outwardly, and therefore the Italian me undeservedly, doe call the Gentiana cruciata, Petimborsa, quast mettere in bursa, put it into your purse, either a Matthiolus faith that it was to be gathered wherefoever it was found and fit to be kept in ones purse, asredyn be used upon all occasions, or that it did by curing of diseases, get store of crownes to be put into the pure; a excellent they accounted this roote and herbe to be used: the decoction of the leaves, or the juice of them, a the rootes, worketh the same effects: and so doth the distilled water of the leaves, flowers, and rootes, artificial ly made in Glasse, and drawen by the vapours of a Balneum or Hot water; for this water drunke, hathbened blood, and killeth the wormes of the belly: the faid water used to the face, clenfeth it from all forts of possible to the face, clenfeth it from all forts of possible to the face, clenfeth it from all forts of possible to the face, clenfeth it from all forts of possible to the face, clenfeth it from all forts of possible to the face of the ly therewith; the powder of the roote, or the juyce thereof healeth all wounds that are fresh; as also is most to veraigne and effectuall for all forts of foule, putride, or rotten ulcers wherefoever, yea although they behollow, or filtulous, cancrous also fretting or running, for it mightily clenseth and drieth and healeth up also: the ame also or the powder of the dried rootes applied to the ulcers, knots, or kernells of the necke or throate, which called the Kings evill, healeth them certainely and speedily, as also the painefull swellings of the hemorrhoidal veines, which are called the piles when they are fallen downe and grow vicerous or fore: the juice either find or condensate, that is, made thicke by extraction and evaporation to his confistence fit to be kept, is used to be fused into the eyes, to take away inflammations and rednesse in them, and to cleare & clense them from skins and filmes growing upon them : the roote or the juice of them, or the decoction of the herbe or roote, is given like wife very often to cattell to drinke, to free them from the Bottes, and wormes, and many other difeases, and when they begin to swell, being poisoned by any venemous worme or ticke, which they often licke up with graffe; as also when such wormes or other hurtfull vermine have bitten Kine by the udders or other tents places, which presently thereupon swell, and put the cattle to much paine, making them forbeare their ments which when the countrey people see, they bruising the leaves of any of the Gentians, growing neare unto the and wringing out the juice, stroke therewith the udder, or bitten place, and they by two or three times so down are helped and cured : the rootes of the smaller Gentian of the Spring, being dried and given in powder to at to drinke, will cause much venting or farting, and is given with good success to helpe the torment of the wind continued to the spring of the wind to drinke, will cause much venting or farting, and is given with good success to helpe the torment of the wind continued to the spring of the wind the spring of the spring of the spring of the wind the spring of the sprin collicke, and other fore and grievous panges, or paines in the stomacke or bowells, it is also prostable to here the yellow faundife, as also any evill disposition in the liver or body, engendred by long sickenesse or bad disCHAP. XXVII.

Scorfonera. Vipers Graffe.

TRIBE. 3.

I though I have fet forth in my former Booke two forts of Scorfonera or Vipers Graffe which are the Spannife kinde and the low purple kinde, yet because there are some others that Clusius and others have made mention of, and some also not yet published by any, I thinke it meete to declare all those not spoken of before, in this place and Chapter.

1. Scorfonera major Pannonica latifolia.

The greater Hungarian broad leafed Vipers Grasse. This greater Hungarian Vipers graffe is very like unto the Spanish kinde, in all things almost, the leaves herefare more in number, that rife from the head of the roote, as broad and long as they, but not crumpled about of arcume in the grayish greene colour, but smooth, and of a darke or evil greene colour; this hath two or the use. The rifing up among the leaves, and sometimes but one, according as the roote hath encreased into seve-nilbead, laving some lesser leaves upon them, and at the top, a scaly somewhat long greene head, from the midraincan, manife whereof groweth the like double yellow flower as the Spanish kinde hath, and the like feede also, lying in fuch down fullance, neither of them to be well discerned the one from the other, after they have growne any time down untailed in the roote also is long and great, foreading into many branches, and shooting forth into divers head, from the upper part thereof, blackish on the outside, and white and pleasant within as the other, welding milke in every part in the fame manner also, abiding many yeares and not perishing after seede time, as the Goare beards doe, whereof all these are accounted as kindes.

Scorsonera humilu latifolia Pannonica. The dwarfe Hungarian Vipers grasse.

This warfe or low Scorfmera, shooteth forth not so many long leaves but almost as broad as the last, somewhat lifter and shorter; and of the same greene colour; from among which risethup oue firme, but hollow and whatmen all the state of the st hower, out of use whitewithin yeelding milke as the other doth.
3. Scorfonera minor angustifolia Pannonica. The small Hungarian Vipers grasse.

This small Vipers graffe hath long and very narrow greene leaves, very like the leaves of Tragopogon or Goates beard, but shorter and not so many, the stalkes are slenderer and much lower then the first, bearing smaller and more fingle flowers upon them then it, and leffer feede, but like in all other respects, lying in such downer the roote likewife is long and blacke withour and white within, but smaller and slenderer, never growing to be balle to great, neither yeeldeth fuch ftore of milke as the other doth.

Nn

s. Scolbera major Pannonica latifolia. The greater Hangarian broad leafed Vipers graffe.

5. Scorfonera tuberofa radice. The imallest Spanille Vipers graffe.

2. 3. Scorfonera bumille latifolia & anguftifolia. The greater low, and the leffer tall Hungarian Vipers graffe.





CHAP

4. Scorfoners

4. Scorsoner i clatior angustifulia Pannonica. Tall narrow leated Purple Vipers gratie.

The taller purple Vipers graffe, hath many fuch like narrow long leaves as the last, and longer stalkes, with some lesser leaves on them, divided sometimes into two or three branches, bearing every one a small flower in unto the last, but of a blewish purple colour, standing in a shorter greene head, wherein is contained show and thicker seede, then in the former, the roote is long, and blacke without and white within, like the other, we yeelding also but little milke, yet abiding as the rest.

S. Scorsonera minima tuberosa radice Hispanica. The smallest Spanish Vipers grasse.

This leaft Vipers graffe hath divers leaves very small and narrow, lying on the ground, some rootes give smooth leaves, and others crumpled about the edges, the stalkes are very small, and scarfe rising three of inches high, bearing out of a long small scaly head, a very small and single pale yellow slower, wherein smaller blacke seedes, and enclosed in farre lesser downe, then in any of the other, the roote is as thicke as the singles or more, but much shorter then in any other kindes, blackish without, and somewhat whitish with yeelding very little milke, when it is broken, but abideth the Winter almost as well as any of the rest.

6. Scorforera Illyrica. Vipers graffe of Sclavony.

The multitude of long narrow leaves with three ribbes in them to the number of fifty or an hundred, and twenty flender stalkes, of small yellow flowers, and smaller seed after them then most of the former, the route ing blacke and thicke, maketh this kinde differ from the rest.

The first groweth in many places of Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary. The second on the hils by Baden in G. many. The third in many of the same places with the first. The fourth on a small hill night unto Stampfen, which is two Dutch miles from Posonium, a chiefe City in Hungary, and in other places thereof. The fifth growin Spaine, and good store of the rootes being brought hither, I planted some of them in my Garden, perceive them in forme to differ from others, which growing yeelded such leaves, flowers, and seede, as is before a downe. The last in Illyria or Solavonye, as Alpinus saith.

They doe all flower in May, and their feede is ripe before the end of Iune.
The Name.

The first knowledge of Scorfonera to the world, came by Monardun a tamous Physicion in Sivell, although i was found out, and the use of it likewise, thirty yeares before he wrote thereof, who made a small rather thereof. and of the Bezarstone, which Clusius translated out of the Spanish into the Latine tongue, and the lished it with other of his workes translated also, and annexed to his booke of strange or Exoticke things, when in it is set downe that a Moore, a bondslave did helpe those that were bitten of that venemous beast, (or Vige as it is called by others) which they of Caralonia, where they breed in abundance, call in their language Eleunia (from whence Scorfonera is derived,) with the juice of this herbe, and the roote given them to cate, which both tooke away the poifon and healed the bitten place very quickely, when Treakle and other things woulder no good, which ever fince hath growne in estimation, as well against venome or poyson, as against other dilets. as you shall heare by and by. The first is called by Clusius, Scorfonera major Pannonica, by Matthiellus Sossium, Bohemica, whom Lobel and Lugdunensis follow, Tabermontanns and Gerard, call it Germanica, and Babby Latifolia altera. The second is called by Clusius, Scorsonera humilis latifolia Pannonica, by Tabermontanu, Sca. fonera Pannonica, and by Bauhinus, Scorfonera latifolia humilia nervola. The third is called by Lobel Storfoun altera, by Tabermontanus, Scorfonera Germanica angustifolia, and by Bauhinus Scorfonera folys nervist. The fourth is called by Clustus, Scorfonera angustifolia elatior Pannonica, by Thalius, Scorfonera tenuisolia altera, w by Baubinus, Scorfonera angusts folia subcarnica. The fifth because it came from Spaine without any name. I but entitled it according to the face and forme thereof, Scorsonera minima tuperofa radice Hispanica, it is very no bable that Baubinus in his Prodromus doth meane this plant, it commeths o nere unto it which he there called Hieracium capillacco store, for he saith it better agreeth to a Scorsonera then Hieracium. The last Alpinus sand forth under the same title it hath, some doe call them Viperaria and Viperina, and some Serpentina. The Vertues.

Baubinus faith that the rootes of the Spanish kinde, hath in their naturall places some bitternesse, which is be so (for I never saw such) is not perceived in those that have growne many yeares in our land, it is very likely that the temperature of the Climate, doth alter in some part the bitternesse thereof; but Monardus writes, but those that grow in Spaine are somewhat sweete in taste like a Parsneppe, and may be eaten in the same mans, the roote hereof saith Monardus, whether raw or dressed, or condited, as also the juice of the herbe taken by themselves, or with any other cordiall or Counterpoyson, doth not onely helpe the biting of that so venemons Serpent the Ejeuerjos, but of the Viper, and all other virulent creatures, the water diffilled in glasses, is a prefentremedy for all contagious fevers, for by cauling sweate the infection is evaporated, and the ficke person flored, the same also or the roote it selfe taken, is good against the passions and tremblings of the heart, as the against swounings, sadnes, & melancholy: the roote preserved and taken fastings or the said water drunke for for dayes together, doth open the obstructions of the liver, spleene, and the other inward parts, as also helpeds bring downe womens courses, and to ease the suffocation, or other diseases of the mother whatsoever, win those feminine griefes it hath a very powerfull effect as hath beene often and certainely found true; it is also very good against the swimming or turning of the braine, and all other paines in the head, it is also very one all both to firengthen the vitall spirits, when they are much subject to faint or swome, as also against metando or fadnesse; that ariseth without manifest cause, if the clarified juice of the herbe be set in the Sunne for ceruis dayes, and the purer liquor thereof mixed with a little hony, be dropped into the eyes, it both cleareth and ftrengthneth the fight, and taketh away the foots and blemillies in them. The rootes preferved with Sugar, or not onely very pleasant to the talte, but effectuall for many of the aforesaid griefes.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Tragopogon. Goates beard.

Lthough it is not certainely knowne, that the Goates beardes have the like Alexipharmicall property, to expell venome and poylon, as the Scorfoneras or Vipers graffes, yet because they are so like unto them in ontward forme and manner of growing, they being but as species ejustem general, the Trappogens or Goates beard, being the standard or genus, and herein principally differing, that all the species epistem graffer feede time many yeares. I have thought it not amisse to joyne them in neighbourhood as they be in kinded, whereof there be sundry stores, some delivered in my former worke, others here to be expressed, and of them some not written of by any before.

I. Tragopogo astivum. Sommer Goates beard.

The Sommer Goatesbeard, (which I so call because it is but annuall, to be sowen in the Spring, and perishing in the end of Sommer, when it hath given seed is a small Plant, rising up with one stalke little above a foore high, whereon grow three or source long and narrow leaves, yet shorter then in any of the other, that hath been described in my former booke, broader at the bottome then they, and growing lesse by little and little to the end, of a pale greene colour, with a whitish ribbe in the middle: the stalke brancheth out into two or three parts, each of them bearing a large greene head, wherein is contained a small slower, of a pale purplish ashconing, opening onely in the morning, and shutting up before noone, the long pointed ends of the buske or head, wherein is not usuall in most of the other Goats beards; which being past the head grow-chiggam, having the outermost seedes greater and thicker then the rest, spreading one from another, with no downer all at the ends of them; but the singular seede being in the middle, are smaller then any of the other, the root is somewhat long wooddy; perishing before winter, and yeeldeth but a very little shew of milke, when the large are broken, or the roots being young.

2. Tragopogon minual luteum. Small yellow Goates beard.

The small yellow Goates beard, hath a small slender stalke, about a foote high, with very sew leaves thereon, which are somewhat long and narrow, as it were dented but rather waved about the edges, and of a pale greene color, at the toppe of the stalke standesh one greene head, like other Goates beards with pointed ends, encloing a largeslower of a pale yellow colour, like unto the greater yellow kinds, which yeeldeth small seed with downeas the endes of them, and spreading in the same manner, the roote is somewhat long, and yeeldeth milke such color doth.

3. Tragopogon lacinia tum majua. The greater Goats beard with jagged leaves.

This jagged Goats beard hath his first leaves long, narrow, and smooth at the edges, like unto the pulple Goats

1. Tragopogon assistant.

3. Trigopogon lacinia tum majua.

Sommer Goats beard.

The greater Goats beard with jagged leaves.





Tragopogon purpureum.
Purple Goatsbeard.

412 CHAP.28. beard, long and narrow at the bottome, and broader towards the ends, but those that rise up afterwards, and those that grow next unto them upon the stalke, are jagged or torne as it were on the edges, on both fides in fome leaves, and in fome but upon the one, in some also more divided, and others lesse, of a paler greene colour underneath then above; the stalke reite, or a paier greene colour two foote high, with such leaves but smaller on it to the toppe, but lesse divided, and the uppermost not at all, where it is branched into three or foure smaller parts, every one bearing a small greene head, like unto the ordinary kinde, not having any pointed leaves rifing up, as is in the purple and some other forts, enclosing within it a smaller yellow flower, then the ordinary yellow fort, opening in the mor-ning, and shutting at noone, which being past, there commeth fuch like feede, but smaller and not rough, the roote is long and blackish on the outside, and white within, yeekling milke as others doe, and perishing after seede time, as others

4. Tragopogon laciniatum minus.

The leffer Goats beard with jagged leaves. This leffer kinde, shooteth forth from a long and somewhat thicke roote, brownish on the outside, divers long and very narrow leaves, more finely cut in on the edges, and into farre smaller parts then the former, among which riseth up the stalke a foote and a halfe high or better, with some such like leaves thereon, but smaller, and lesse divided at the toppe where it is divided into three or foure branches, with every one a flower on them, like unto the last, but of a paler yellow colour, standing in greene heads, without beardes, as most of the forts of yellow Goats beards doe, and after yeeldeth the like head of long rough feede, with downe at the ends of them as others doe.

5. Tragopogon luteum angustifolium.

Common Goats beard with narrow leaves. This Goatsbeard is very like unto the common yellow kind, but that it is not fo great, nor rifeth up fo high, and hath much narrower, or rather graffe like leaves, and almost as long, the flowers are not so large, nor so thicke of land

and give the like feede. 6. Tragopogon hir sutum humile. Small rough Goats beard.

This likewise differeth not much from the last, but that it is lower, and the leaves are not so long and at row, but a little broader, shorter, and rough withall, on both edges fer with haires, as in the hairy wood gut the flowers are small and yellow like the last, but lesser, and so is both seede and roote.

7. Tragopogon Inseum Apulum. Goats beard of Naples.

This Goats beard of Naples, hath many very long narrow leaves, somewhat broader then the next small with ple kind, but somewhat hairy, some of them growing upright, and others bending downewards, among with a stalke rifeth scarse higher then the leaves, bearing a large greene bearded huske, contrary to all other, and yellow flowers, tontaining a flower which confifteth of many yellow flort leaves, more like a Hawke we then a Goats beard, which paffeth with the downe at the feed like others, and not halfe so great but yellow. and smaller at the lower end, where others are greater.

8: Tragopogon crocifolium purpureum. Small purple Goats beard. This small purple Goats beard hath many very long and narrow leaves, lying on the ground at the headst roote, the stalke divideth it selfe into three or foure reddish branches, set with some leaves thereon, all of the narrower then graffe leaves, very like unto the narrow long leaves, of the manured or English Saffron with white line downe the middle of them, and hard in handling, each of the branches begring a branded greene mid. with a darke purple flower therein, dented at the endes of the leaves thereof, and having wellow three free led with meale as it were in the bottome of them, as the greater purple flower hath, and openeth but is the # ning, and closeth at noone in the same manner, after which come the seede, speading into a round plots head, with the downe at the ends of them, as in the greater, the roote is great and long, yetding mile we

others. 9. Tragopogon Apulum suave rubem. Rose coloured Goet's beard. The Rose coloured Goats beard sendeth forth many long and narrow leaves like into Grasse, with a whole in the middle of them, smooth and gentle, if you take them upwards, but as rough as Barly leaves, smooth me downewards, and broadest at the setting to of the stalks, which is two soots high, scartely dividing it into any branches, but beareth at the toppe one large and great head, in sespect of the Plaint, paned and long leaves or beardes, in the middle thereof is the flower, consisting of tenne of twelve leaves; of a pulpiple or blush colour, neere unto a Damaske Rose, having divers blackish blew threds in the middle of themsia a mealy dust upon them, which being nast, the head or bustle grounds the account with a long mida mealy dust upon them, which being past, the head or huske groweth formewhat narrow, with a long not containing within it the feed, which is not fashioned into a round globe, with downe as his head of the feet. as in all the former except the first, it hath five longer and greater leades on the outside, with little or no down at the ends of them, and the lesser in the middle, with a little downe at the ends, which are yellowish and small have the less of all others. but the least of all other : the roote is long and slender, even the smallest of all, white downewards and some

hard but more reddish at the toppe. This is very like the former or annuall Goates beard if it be not the same. hard Dutinion in his Hortus Medicus maketh mention of one with a white flower, which I never faw yet nor heard Flore-tive of by any other. The Place.

The full was fent me out of Italy among other feedes, but from whence they had it I know not. The fecond or Bentum faith groweth about Mompelier, and so doth the fourth also. The third groweth in many places. both in Italy and Spaine, tor I had feedes thereof out of Spaine, by my friend Boelus that gathered them: the fift Thund in the Medowes at out London, and other places of our land, but not so plentifully as our greater I found in the fixth, seventh, eighth and ninth, grow on the hills in Naples, as Columna recordeth, both in his Photobalanos, and stirpium minus cognitarum historia.

Theredoes flower about the time of the others, which is in the end of May, or in Iune, and the feede is ripe foot after : but all of them, except the first, doe abide greene the first Winter after it is fowen, or doth rife of isowne fowing, and flowreth and feedeth the next yeare after: but the first as I said, flowreth and seedeth the same yeare, and must be new sowen every yeare, for I never knwit fpring from any secces that it shed The Names.

Itis called in Greeke, τουρπάρων, and τραμετώρον, Tragopogon, Barba hirci and Barbula hirci, and γεοιθοπάρων Baba lenis, quod a calyce femina promisca hirci vel fenis barba instar pendent ; fo fay both Dioscorides and Theore with . The first came to me with the same name, I have set with it in the title Tragopogon aftivum : the second Bashinst calleth Tragopogon folio oblongo sinuato: the third, both Anguillara mentioneth, calling it Acorus Theo-Bushis he faith others did, and Fabius Columna in his Phytobofanos Tragopogon latiniatis folipi. The fourth Bushis he faith others made the first the first is called by Tabermont anns Barbula birei minor, and by Bushimu Tragopogon gramineo folio radice villofa. The fixt Columna calleth Tragopogon Apulum hirfutum humile; and Bankou Tragopogon hir stum, The seventh Columna calleth Tragopogon Apulum humile hir sutum lutenmithe eighth Came allow Tragopogon or Justin. He leventh Countina callecti 1 ragopogon appairm comme curji um intermitte eighth Came allo callett Tragopogon provocofolium montanum flore nigro purpureo, and Banbir un Tragopogon provoco carule-amaricafolium. The last is called by Columna Tragopogon gramineo folio fuzve rubente flore. Some have deubted that this is not the Tragopogon of Dioscorides and Theophrassum, because the leaves of the most of them are greater than the leaves of the Saffron, but notwithstanding it is generally taken to be the right, because of the head of feede, which agreeth fo well thereto, as no plant elfe can doe the like; and befides Columna hath fet forth fome ofthole before recited, which agreeth better with Dioscorides and Theophrasius Saffron leaves, than any of the rell, which therefore he taketh to be the trueft. It is called in Italian Saffifrica; and with se me Saffifica, and barka dibeco in Spanis Barba Cabrona, and Barba di Cabron : in French Barba de bouc : in High Dutch Bock, bart : in Low Dutch Boexbaert ende Iosephs bloemen : in English Goates beard, and goe to bed at Noone, or Noone tide, and of some Starre of Ierusalem, and others after the Dutch word Isfephs flower : of some also Saxifrage.

The Vertues. The roots of the greater wild yellow kinde chiefely, as also of the other kindes here set forth, being dressed as a Parineppe, is more delicate and pleasant to the taste in eating: the rootes boyled and dressed (or as some do eate them taw) is a fine fallet like wife to be eaten cold, and are very acceptable to the stomacke, helping to strengthen them that are growing into a confumption, or are become spare and leane by some long sicknesse: the distilled water faith Trages, is the most present remedy that is to helpe inward impostumes (such as is the Pleurisie) and all other paines and stitches in the sides: the Italians use it much and often against all the griefes of the flomacke, both to take away the heart burne as we call it (which is an hot and fharpe humour in the flomacke fretting and paining it) and doth helpe also in a dejected appetite, to incite and stirre it up, as also against the delects of the breast or liver, and to helpe to expell gravell and the stone from the reynes, kidneies, and bladder, whereof the name Saffi frica, which is as much as breakestone, declareth the propertie : fon e doe hold opinion, that the purple and ashcoloured kindes being more bitter, astringent and abstersive, have a more binding and dening qualitie than the others, and are therefore onely to be used for medicament, and the others as nutriment, and that they onely are effectuall to all the purposes before recited.

CHAP. XXIX.

Echium. Wilde Bugloffe, or Vipers Bugloffe.

Luftin that painefull and industrious searcher of plants, hath given us the knowledge of many more sorts of Vipers Buglosse as he hath done of many other plants, than any before him; whereof I meane to entreate in this place, and with them some others also.

1. Echium vulgare, The common Vipers Bugloffe. The common Vipers Buglosse hath many long rough leaves, lying on the ground, from among which rise up divers hard round stalkes, very rough, as if they were thicke set with prickles or haires, wherein are set, suchlike long rough hairie or prickly fad greene leaves, somewhat narrow, the middle ribbe for the most part being white: the flowers frand at the toppe of the stalkes, branched forth into many long spiked leaves of slowers bowing or turning like the Turnesole, all of them opening for the most part on the one side, which are long and bollow turning up the brimmes a little, of a purplish violet colour, in them that are sully blowne, but more reside, which at little, of a purplish violet colour, in them that are sully blowne, but more reddish while they are in the budde, and not blowen open, as also upon their decay and whithering, but in fome places of a paler purple colour, with a long pointell in the middle, fethered or parted at the toppe: after the flowers are fallen, the feedes (growing to be ripe, and enclosed in round heads) are blackish, cornered and pointed formulas title feedes (growing to be ripe, and enclosed in round heads) are blackish and wooddy. pointed somewhat like unto the head of a Viper: the roote is somewhat great and blackish and wooddy, when it groweth toward feade time, and peritheth in the Winter.

2. Echium valgare flore albo. White flowred Vipers Bugloffe.

There is little difference in any thing betweene this and the former, but in the colour of the flowers, which this is of a white colour wholly, and the leaves of a little fresher greene colour, and in some places growth

3. Echium flore rubro. Red flowted Vipersi Bugloffe.

The red wilde Burdotte is also like the former, but that his hairy stalkes are sometimes marked with purish from and the leaves thereof formewhat broader : the flowers which fland in the fame crooked and bowing man ner, upon short foote stalkes, are of a brave red colour, and in some a little paler: the seede and rootes are all and differ not.

4. Echium pullo flore. Vipers Euglosse with das ke reddish purple flowers.

This wilde Bugloffe hath shorter stalkes, and not so rough, but rather soft and woolly, whereon standleaver. more thinnely placed, and without order: toward the toppe of the stalkes it brancheth forth into divers there fprayes, with some flowers on them, but not so plentifully as in the former, and are of a dead or darke blacking purpler colour: there is no difagreement either in feede or roote.

5. Echium Creticum latifolium rubrum. Red flowred Vipers Bugloffe of Candy.

This Candy wilde Bugloffe, hath large rough leaves lying on the ground, of a fife betweene Bugloffe and Ptatane leaves, betweene whom rifeth up round rough ft alkes, two foote high, fometimes divided into many but ches, with divers rough smaller leaves on them to the toppes, which are bowing in the same manner with the former, from whence grow holllow flowers, ending in five cornered brimmes like unto the reft, of an exceller pale red or blush colour at the first, and more purplish afterwards, standing in rough huskes, made of five final leaves a peece: the feede that followeth is like the reft.

6. Echism Creticum angustifolium rubrum. Spotted V pers Buglosse of Candy.

This spotted wilde Buglosse hath rougher leaves and stalkes than the last, rising not fully so high, but both flalkes and leaves marked with red spots, almost as much as the stalkes of Dragons, but the spottes on the lemp are paler than on the stalkes: the leaves are very long, but narrower than the last: the flowers stand in the sum manner that the others doe, of so orient a red colour, that they will not lose it, but keepe their bravery the many yeares keeping drie : in the rest it is like the former.

7. Echium pumilum flore luteo. Dwarfe yellow Vipers Buglosse.

This dwarfe kinde is in all things like the former Vipers Buglosse, but in the smallnesse of the wholeplam, at growing to be a foote high: the leaves likewise are thereunto answerable, and so are the flowers also, of and yellow colour but not fo bushie as it.

8. Echioides lutea minima. The least yellow bastard Vipers Buglosse. This little bastard wilde Buglosse, hath divers leaveslying upon the ground, not above two inches long, and

1. Echium vuigare. The common Vipers Bugloffe.

Echium flore rubro. Red flowred Vipers Bugloffe.





4. Echium pullo flore. Viners Bugloffe with darke reddish flowers.

TRIBE 3.

11. 12. Echium Creticum album & nigrum. Hoary white and blacke Vipers Bugloffe of Canto.





ax full halfean inch broad, thicke, rough, and a little hard, but those that grow upward upon the stalke which is a foote high, are somewhat broader, rough and whitish, the leaves that grow towards the toppes being marked with yellowish purple spots : the toppe of the stalke is branched, and beareth small yellow long hollow flowers, like the other; the keede contained in the huskes are small, foure for the most part set together in a head or huske, and somewhat like the rest: the roote is small and somewhat long, browne on the outside, and white within.

9. Echioldes parva alba. The small white Vipers Buglosse. This small white wilde Buglosse, is in most things like unto the last, but that the leaves have no spots upon them, and the flowers are pale almost white : the feede differeth not, but the rocte is very small and threddy, yes browne as the other.

10. Echium Hispanicum flore calcari donato. Small Spanish Vipers Buglosse with spurres. This small plane which Baubimus referreth unto the kindes of wilde Buglosse, because I am not well acquainted withit, must passe as he hathcalled it, and that you may know it, he thus describeth it; from a wooddie sibrous browne coated roote, rise divers round and somewhat hairie stalkes, some of an hand breadth long, and others honer bending downewards, compassed with a few thicke leaves, like unto the mountaine Speedewell but thicker and rougher: the flowers that grow at the tops, are hollow, long, and ending in foure brimmes like unto the other forts, but of a blew colour, having a spurre or taile behind, like those of Todeslaxe: the seede is long.

rough, and blacke like the other. 11. Echium Creticum album. Hoarie white Vipers Buglosse of Candy. This Candy plant hath many thicke long and narrowith hoary leaves, formewhat like those of Alkonet, set full of sharpe haires, from whence rife fundry small hand-high stalkes, round and rough likewise with a few smallerleaves sparsedly set thereon, at whose toppes stand tures of yellow flowers in small long rough huskes unto whom small white seede doe succeede of the likenesse of Vipers heads, and of the bignesse of wheate cornes: the roote is long blacke imail and woddie, divided into other imaller partes.

brimmes, fome of them being blew, either pale or deepe, others more purple with four or five small threds in their middles, after whose fading rise blacke Viperhead-like seede in long code, or seede vessels; in whence the name of that, was imposed so diffinguish it from the other with white seede; it hath a single long white roote of a thombes bignesse, and small at the end: the whole plane is of little sent, but of a sweetish sharpe

The Place.

The first groweth wilde almost every where. The fecond about the Castle walles of Lewes in Suffex. The thing and fourth in Hungary, and Austria. The hith and fixth in Candy. The feaventh and tenth in Spaine. The eight and ninth on the hils in the Kingdome of Naples, as Columna reporteth. The eleventh and twelfth in Cast The Time.

They all flower in Sommer, and their feede is quickely ripe after.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke E zie Echium, aru ?id Stor & ar util v Alcibiadion, and Alcibion, or Alcibiacum, of the fif finder thereof, who being bitten by a Viper, gathered this herbe, and chewing it, and swallowing downe the juice, and applying the relt of the herbe to the bitten place, freed himselfe from danger, spuleius faithit ward led one officer theriorrhizon, Viperce radix and exister, trom the forme of the feede, which as Dioftorides faith tile the head of a Viper, and thereof tooke the name Echium, yet some others say from the effects in the rootes, in the rootes, in the tooke the bitings of the Viper, in Latine also Echium, of most Authours, yet of some Buglo sum silve fre vipering & Serpentaria, and some also tooke it for Anchusa, as 7 haline, and Casapinna, and under that name saith the feede of the Candy forts were fent him. Cordus on Diojeorides called the first Lycopfis and Lonicerus Bugliffe Streftre. Camerarius and Matthiolus mention the second, Clusius the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, and the feventh in his Cure posteriores, Columna the eighth, and ninth, and Bauhinus the tenth, under their severall tile as they are here expressed, the two last by Alpinus in his booke de plantis exoticis. It is called of the Italian Ethi and Buglossa Salvatica. Of the Spaniarar Yerva di las bivoras. Of the French Borrache sausage, and L'hobissa viperes. Of the Germans wild ock fen fong. Of the Dutch men wild offentonghe. In English wild Bugloffe, m Vipers Bugloife.

The Vertues. It is as you have heard, by the first finder out of it, an especiall remedy against the biting of the Viper, and all other Serpents or venemous creatures, as also against poylon, and poylonfull herbes, it is added further by Dioscorides and others, that whosoever shall take of the herbe or roote, before they be bitten, shall not be him by the poyson of any Serpent. And I thinke from this and some other the like qualities in herbes, to heale the diseases, whereof some forme may be seene in them, hath come the application of many other, whose some have beene imagined to have beene found in them, which they call Signature plantarum, whereof Crollininhin Bastica chymica, hath given demonstration of all the parts of the body, from the head to the foote, and note. over of many the diseases of the body, and of divers other things, whereof they that will reade his workener be better informed that desire the knowledge thereof; the rootes or seedes, are thought to be most effectuall in the foresaid causes, as also to comfort the heart, and to expell sadnesse, and causelesse Melancholy, it temper the blood, and allayes the hot fits of agues, the feede drunke in wine procureth aboundance of milke in women brests; the same also being taken, easeth the paines in the loines, backe, and kidneies, the diltilled water of the herbe, when it is in his chiefest strength, that is in flower is excellent to be applyed inwardly or curwardly for all the griefes aforesaid. There is a syrupe made hereof, very effectuall for the comforting of the heart, and the pelling sadnesse and melancholly, which is made in this manner. Take of the clarified juice of the com, mon wilde or Vipers Buglosse foure pound, of fine Sugar three pound, of the infusion of the flowers thereof one pound, boyle these gently unto the consistence of a syrupe, which keepe by you, to use as you shall have cause. But because it is somewhat hard to presse forth this juice, by reason of the sliminesse thereof, it is st that after you have beaten the herbe well, you fet it close covered in a cold cellar, or other cold, and most place for two daies and nights, and then wring or presse forth the juice, and clarifie it with the whites of egges beath and passed gently of it selfe, through a thicke Hippocras bagge; and because many know not how to make in insulin, before spoken of rightly as it should be, it is thus. Gather of the flowers of the said wild Buelos, a good quantity, which you shall put into a pot, with some water, being made boyling hot aforehand, slope the pot close untill it be cold, and then wring forth the infinion; you may renew the infulion, by purting in freh flo wers as before, once or twice more, if you will have it strong of the slowers.

CHAP. XXX.

Fraxinella sive Diptamnus albin. False white Dictany.

Have given you the descriptions of all the sorts of false Bastard Dittany, or white Dittany, in m former Booke, whereunto I referre you. I shall onely here exhibite the figure and amplife the

Fraxinella may more fitly be called false white Dittany, then bastard Dittany, because there is one already fer forth in the first Tribe or Classis by the name of Pfeudodittammus, Bastard Dittany, lest two herbes should be called by one name, and then neither should be well understood when they were alled for: distinct epithites is most requisite therefore to avoid confusion.

The Vertues. The false white Dittany then is heating and drying, the rootes which are most in use doe attenuate or make the groffe humours, it openeth obstructions, provoketh the menstrnes and urine, and clenfeth that which is souleand contagious. It is very effectually both against poyson, and the venome of Serpents, and other poysonfull cratmer. and against the peltilence, and other contagious diseases, to take a dramme or two of the powder of the roots wine or brothithe fame also taken, killeth the wormes of the belly, breaketh the stone, causing it to avoid in the rine, it warmeth and cleanfeth the matrixe, expelleth the dead childe, and after-birth, if the part before migated with it and Penniroyall, or taken in Wine: it eafeth the paines and torments in the inward parts or bow els, and healeth inward hurts and wounds: it is much commended against the Epilepsie or falling sickness, sade ther cold griefes of the head and braines, and is hel 1 to be of great good use against the French disease, to use with the decoction of Guaiacum.

Fraxinella vulgeria.
The most common falle white Dittany.



CHAP, XXXII

Gelege. Goars Rue.

Coule this herbe is so effectuall against all insection on the could do no lesse their limer it here, and take it from the other leguminous plants, where it might be placed, which otherwise I would not have done; and hereunto I must adjoyne another, for the necreness, both for forme and vertues,

I. Galega vulgarin. Common Goats Rue.

The common or most usuall Goars Rue, sendeth forth many tound hard stalkes, foure or five foote high, whereon grow one above another at severall joynts, long winged leaves, that is, many leaves set on each side of a middle ribbe, which are small yet fomewhat broad and long, and pointed at the end, fmooth on the edges without any dentes, fomewhat like unto the laves of Virches, and of a faint greene colour, at the toppes of the flakes frand many small Leguminous flowers, one above another, of a pale blewish purple colour, and in some plants pure white, after which come small round pods, about an inch and a halfelong, a little bunched out in forme places, but no thing fo much as the Orabus or bitter Vetch, wherein lie three or fore or five small pale feede like unto a Vetch : the roote is whiteand wooddy, spreading well in the ground, and abiding

2. Galega mouteus Dalechampiy

Mountaine Goats Rue. This other Geats Rue shooteth forth divers round hard falket nothing to high as the former, whereon groweth such together, smooth also on the edges, but having the middle 1. Galega five Rata Capraria.



ribbe of every leafe, raifed up a little high : at the toppe of the stalkea stand divers such like flowers as the far. ribbe of every leafe, raifed up a little nign = at the toppe of the latterward yield finally long, blackiff, pot, mer, but all on one fide of a pale colour, tending to yellow, which afterward yield finally long, blackiff, pot, and the latter and blacke fording to yellow. mer, but all on one lide of a paie colour, tenning to yourway, which are made and blacke, fending forth very wherein lie small flattish seede, like unto Lentills: the roote is somewhat great and blacke, sending forth very long strings, whereby it fasteneth it selfe deepe in the ground.

The Place.

The first groweth commonly wilde by the way sides of moist fields and medowes, both in Italy, Savoy and ther places; as also found of late growing wilde in the Medowes by Linton in Cambridge foire: the other parts upon the toppes of mountaines, where any plaines are found.

They flower in the end of Iune and Iuly, and the seede is ripe in August.

The Names.

This herbe hath not beene knowne to the ancient Authors; and therefore hath no name, but is ufully called I his herbe nath not been knowne to the answer manior, and the vertues, gave that name of Rute thereum, a finding it no lesse effectuall than the best Rue : some call it Gralega, and some Herba Gallica as Fracastorius; a of some Capraria: the Florentines call it Lavanes; in other parts of Italy it hath divers other names as Gin of some Capraria; the Florentines can it Laurina, Martanica, Sarracena, Capragina, Herbanefe, and Giarga as Bra volus faith. Some with us call it Italian Vetch, but most commonly Goares Rue. The other Lugdanensis called Galega montana; and Baubinus referreth it to the Orobus Pannonicus of Clusius, which it cannot be, for he fithe perisheth every yeare; and also to the Arachus latifolius of Dodoness, which it cannot be neither, for Dodoness faith, his Arachus is called of divers Ervum Venetum, which differeth little or nothing at all from Chifin be first Orobus Pannonicus, so that in this, as in very many other things, he is much mistaken.

The Vertues.

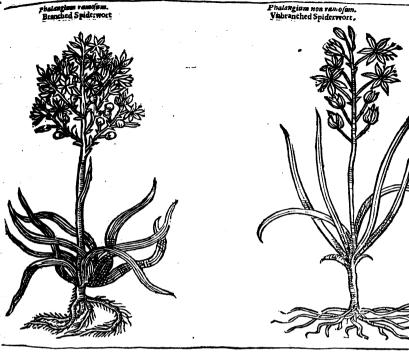
Goates Rew is most effectual against the bitings or stings of any venemous creature, yea those Italian and thers (as Pena and Lobel say) that use to gather Vipers (which are certainely Adders with us, by the judgment of the best) doe account it more effectuall to preserve them being bitten or stung, than any Treakle of thebe making, or to defend them from any other infection, and therefore eare it continually, as other herbes in fallence otherwise in their meates and brothes. It is no lesse powerfull and effectuall against poison then the plague po filence, or any infectious or pestilentious fevers oridifeases, that breake forth into spots or markes, as the metide purples, and the small pocks, in all which it is admirable, what effects it worketh, both to preserve from the infe ction, and to cure them that are infected, to take every morning some of the juice thereof, as also to cate the best it felfe, every morning falting, but it will be the more effectuall if the juice be taken with a little good Traile and some Tormentill rootes in powder, mixed with Cardus beneditive water, or with some vinegar and sine Bob armonicke, and Treakle in the faid water, and presently to sweat two houres thereupon, which it causes the in some sort it selfe, and may be used as well when any is insected, as when any seare themselves to be insected. with the plague; a spoonefull also of the juice given in a morning fasting, is very effectuall to kill the women children, or the herbe it selfe fried with a little oyle of bitter Almons, and laid hot unto the navell, as allow helpe the falling sicknesse before it grow strong, and old upon them; it is very profitably applied to the billy pained with gripings of winde and the collicke, being fried and laid to warme a in the fame manner allo ha pained with gripings or winde and the content, being tried and laid to warmer. In the laine manner allo me upon plague fores before they be broken, either dispersesh them (yet defending the heart, not striking it is wardly) or draweth them forth, and healeth them: it is also effectually applied with vinegar to gaugest running ulcers and sores, to stay the malignitie of them in their fretting and spreading, and to desend by the spirits from danger: it is held also to be very cordial to preserve this heart from palpitations, members. Iwounnings, and against melancholike vapours oppressing it. Some use a Syrupe made of the juice, and long the distilled water as a more familiar medecine, to take upon all occasions inwardly, for all the purposes in faid; and some use to make an oyle of the flowers digested in the Sun, by often repetitions of infution to make the wrests of the hands where the pulse is felt, as also the region of the heart, to defend it from the diseases after faid, and danger of infection: it is no lesse effectuall for Sheepe, Goates, and Cattle, for from the experience Goat-heards therein, came the name of Capraria added unto it: it fatteneth hennes also wonderfully, and cafeth them to lay egges the more plentifully. The other Mountaine Goates Rew, is held also almost as estimated against poyson and infection of the plague as the other.

CHAP. XXXII.

Phalangium. Spiderwort.

Here are divers forts of Spiderworts, some of antient knowledge, others of later accesse, of all which I have given the descriptions in my former Book, which although I means not to repeate here again yet I thinke it not amisse both to give you some of their names & figures, and to set down their terms. tues. It is thought it tooke the name and your and sanayour, Phalangian and Phalangite from

forme of the seede vessells, others from the forme of the leaves like to that Spiders legges in goth but more certainely I thinke from the propertie of curing the dangerous poison of that great Spiders For what purpose both Dioscorides and Galen doe commend the flowers, leaves, and seedes of it, as also against the reliencie of Scorpions and other Samuel of the Scorpions and other Samuel of Sc lencie of Scorpions and other Serpents, and to discusse the torments that rise from their hurts or otherwise. The names of those described are these Phalangiam Allobrogicum: The Savoy Spiderwort: Phalangiam majus Islam album. The greater Isalian Spiderwort. Phalangiam majus Islam ramojam. Branched Spiderwort. Phalangiam mon ramojam on John Tradefami. The soon islam or ramojam of Dirginia, or John Tradefamis Spiderwort of Dirginia, or John Tradefamis Spiderwort of Dirginia, which is of a deepe purplish blew colors. whereunto may be added of later knowledge one with a white flower, and another with a reddith or Caraca



CHAP. XXXIII.

Petafites vulgaris. The Butter burre.

HE Botter burre is of two forts, the one greaterthe other leffer, differing also in the flowers, as you shall heare: but because they are so like one another, one discription shall serve for them both. Each of them rifeth up very early in the yeare, that is, in February, with a thicke stalke about a foote high, whereon are fer a few small leaves, or rather peeces, and at the toppes a long spiked head of flowers, in the one which is the lesse and the more rare to finde, wholly white and of a better fent than the other (yet fome fay it hath no fent) in the greater which is more common with us of a blush or deepe red colour according wthe foile wherein it groweth, the clay ground bringing apaler colour somewhat weake, & before the stalke with the flowers have abidden a moneth above ground will be withered and gon, blowen away with the winde, and the leaves will beginne to fpring, which when they are full growne are very large and broad, that they may very well serve to cover the whole body, or at the least the head like an Umbello from Sunne and Raine, being fonewhat thinne and almost round, whose thicke red foote stalker about a foote long, stand toward the middle of the leaves; the lower parts being divided into two tound parts close almost one to another, and of a pale greene colour above, and hoary underneath, that with white flowers bringing smaller leaves than the other, and having divers ribbes and veines therein a the roote is long and foresding under ground being in fome places no begger than ones finger, in others much bigger, blackish on the outside, and white within, of a bitter and unpleasant

Petafites vu garis. The common Butter burre.



The Place and Time.

Both these forts grow in low and wet grounds by rivers and waters sides, their flowers, as is said, risingal decaying, that is, in February or March before the leaves appeare in Aprill. The Names.

It is called in Greeke relacirus, and Petastes also in Latine, deduced a Petaso, ideft, magno galero itanion aleri supplere possit. Some take it to be Iphium of Theophrastus; and some to be Personata or Persolata of Pin galers supplere possir. Some take it to be approximated a respect of a merarius in horto calleth the more common mas, and the other femina; but in his Epicome upon Manhida, h. and Matthiolus call the greater fort Tuffilago major. The Italians call it Capellazi; the Spaniards Sombrems the French Herbe aux tigneux : the Germans Peftilentz wurtz; the Dutch Dock bladeren. The Vertues.

The rootes hereof are hot in the first degree, but as Galen faith drie in the third, and are by long experien found to be very availeable against the plague, and pestilentiall severs by provoking sweat, if the powder then be taken in wine; as also resistent the force of any other poyson; the roote hereof taken with Zedoaria and day gelica or without them helpeth the fuffocation or rlfing of the mother : the decoction of the roote in wineles taken is fingular good for those that wheele much and are short winded: it provoketh arine also and women courses, and killeth the flat and broad wormes in the belly the powder of the roote doth wonderfully belgen drie up the moilture of fores that are hard to be cured and taketh away all spots and blemishes in the skinne

CHAP. XXXIV.

Polyrhizos Virginiana. The rattle Snakeweeke of Virginia.

A Ballis plant of Virginia so certaine a remedy against the biting of that venemous rattle Snake, a thr call it which breedeth in Virginia, must not be forgo: ten among the rest, for it is a Counterpoison, be compared, and I thinke preferred before any the foreremembred molt foveraigne plans god poysons: whose description as farre forth, as hath yet come to our observation, is this: It riches with divers small square stalkes, spreading not much above halfe a foote long, whereon are sending duskish hoary greene leaves, somewhat rugged as it were with many veines, and somewhat resembling theland of Pistolochia, whereunto it may be referred but smaller, set without order one at a joint: the flowers growmen at the bottome of the stalkes next the roote than on the branches as the Pistolochia doth, and are not much milite. but of a darke or fullen yellow colour, and somewhat lesse also; after which come very small heades with some somewhat like to the Pistolochia but lesser: the rootes are a number of very small blackish gray sibring threds, as small almost as haires, which have both an aromaticall and resinous smell, when they are drie, nor than when they are greene, and of an aromaticall refinous aftringent tafte, without any great or manifeld

Po'yibiqos Virginiana. The rattle Snakeweede of Virginia.



The Place.

It groweth very frequent in the upper parts of our Virginian plantation, in the fields and champion commit. where under the graffe and herbes, that venemous rattle Snake lurketh and abideth, ready to bite whomforth shall come neare unto it.

The Time

It flowreth with us in Iune and Iuly.

The Names. This may very well be referred to the Piftolochia I faid, but I have fevered it being fo notable an Amidot, but by what Latine name it might best be called, either Piffolochia Virginensis, or as I doe Polyrhizes Virginian I leave it to every man to doe as he will, or untill a fitter Latine title may be given it, if it be thought expedient our people in Virginia doe there call it the Snakeweede, or Snakeroose, and thereupon may be called CoTRIBE 3. biring Virginiana, I have kept the same English name, untill another of better respect may be given unto it. But being Virginiana, that a nope the same and same is a merican plants, calleth this (a horne plague on his head for his latter in connected Corners that among his American plants, calleth this (a horne plague on his head for his latter is a same of Snaoroel nother Anolie, the envy was hafe, whereby he was a few and the same of the there is a cornuted our more that almong the same plants, canten this (a horne plague on his head for his la-borr) Sugred or Snagroel nethe Anglie, the envy was base, whereby he wrote so, yet would colour it in that he could not write true, but salse English and Latine too, it were not amisse therefore that he were whipt at the schoole for it.

It is both a most certaine and present remedy against the venome of the Rattle Snake, which is a Serpent of large life, farre greater then any Snake or Adder with us, having naturally under the throate, certaine loose alargeme, faire 5: the toronto motion grate one against another, making a creking noise, which our people called hard kinny icaies, which our people called a nation, not that it hath any rattle indeed, but this noyfe it maketh, ftirre it felfe never so little, yet usually it is a nation, not that it hath any rattle indeed, but this noyfe it maketh, ftirre it selfe never so little, yet usually it is so foquicke and wary in leaping at any, that it doth it not but studdenly: Now the manner of the using hereof, is foquereaunt wary in the providing a remedy, out of the same place and ground, from whences the evill doth dis (God of the good and is bitten by that creature, (for oftentimes it happeneth that fome are bitten, before proceed,) as notine as any a second of them being to leape suddenly upon one, that the rattle cannot be heard they an avoid the Serpent, the manner of them being to leape suddenly upon one, that the rattle cannot be heard before they believe in they rake of this herbe and chaw it in their mouthes, and fwallow downe the juice thereof, and also apply of the herbe to the wound or bitten place, which instantly cureth them; for being taken quickly after they be bitten, it doth so defend the inward parts, that the party feeleth not so much almost as any onward paine, much leffe any of those inward Symptomes, are incident to those that doe not presently use this outwain pains, the present helpe of the present hurt, but if it so happen that any being bitten, cannot get of this remedy, this is the present hurt, but if it so happen that any being bitten, cannot get of this remeny, manufactures, the dyeth certainely, yet if within twelve houres after the biting; he doe use this nemently, it will affuredly recover him, but with more trouble and paine, and with longer time, before it hath wonght aprifect cure, for it is evident, that the poyson of this Serpent pierceth the blood, which runneth with all the speed it can unto the heart, the chiefest fortresse of life and health, which being infected, death must neentire per it can united the treat of the defended by the vertue and force of any medicine, it prefervesh the one, and expelleth and uniterly defeatesh the intent of the other. The powder of the herbe and roote taken in winco other drinke, hath beene found a certaine and present cure for the bitting of a madde dogge: as also to with the quartaine ague within three times taking, viz. halfe a dramme, or if neede be a whole dramme statime before the accesse of the fit, and any other ague, or pestilentian feaver, or the pestilence it selfe.

CHAP. XXXV.

Alexipharmacum Indicum five Contrayerve Hispanorum. The Indian Spanish Counterpoyson.

Ecanse the roote of this herbe also is of as certaine a cure, to helpe all forts of venome and poyson (as well of hurtfull beasts, as of herbes, rootes, &c. wherewith the Indians by dipping their arrow heads therein, did kill whomsoever they wounded,) as the former Virginian Plant, I thought fit to joyne it thereunto, although we have no more knowledge thereof, then what we may gather from feeing and observing the dryed rootes and from the relation thereof by Monardun, out of the from feeing and observing the dryed rootes and from the relation thereof by Monardun, out of the firm the lowest the latter to him, which is extant in his booke of the simple that are brought out of the new world, which Clusium translated out of the Spanish into the Latine tongue, and hath published it with

other of his workes and joyned it to his booke of Exorickes. It hath faith Monardus, the roote of a Flower-deluce, and is of the smell of a Figgetree leafe, this is all the description that Monardus hath made of it : but Ofma in his Epiftle maketh mention of the leaves to be like the Ribbewort Plantaine, Issua Ferrus also wrote thereof as he saith to Monardau, to Dr. Tovar, and to Valdes, and in his booke of fecrets maketh mention thereof in two Chapters, the one is of Contrayerva, the other he entituleth de Contrayerva Bezoar, whereby he meaneth the herbe or roote that is found in the middle of a Bezoar stone when it is broken, which he accounteth to be of more vertue then the stone it selfe, whereon it is engendred, but we in viewing many dryed rootes that came from Spaine unto us, have observed no good forme of any Flower-deluce in the roote, nor have feene any roote to exceed the bignesse of ones thumbe, and not one of many to be fo great, but for the most part of the bignesse of a finger or leffe, and not any fo long, but usually no longer then a joynt or two at the most, not so smooth on the outside as the roote of white Orris or the Flowerdeluce, but more rugged in all, &c in some more knobbed, (that is, with small knobs or bunches flicking out all along the roote) then in others, which are of an evenfile, and fome againe are greater at the one end, and fmaller at the other, divided as it were by little spaces, in the growing almost like the greater Figgewort roote of the roote of Dentaria Coralloides, being of a yellowith browns colour on the outside, and in some more blacke, but white on the infide, with many fibres or strings growing from roote lyeth or creepeth under the upper crust of the like as the Flower-deluce, Tormentill, Biftort, and





RIBE.4.

doe, and doth not grow downe right, like other forts of rootes, and are a little warme or hot in taile upon doe, and doth not grow downe right, like outer force of rootes, and are a like when the first to the in calle upon tongue, drawing water as Pellitory of Spaine, but nothing to hot nor sharpe, or drawing rheume to much which the heate shide any long time after tongue, drawing water as returny or spane, out nothing to not hot had any long time after the chemis not well perceived, unlesse heedfully observed, neither doth the heate abide any long time after the chemistry that the chemistry of the chemis is not well perceived, unlesse heedfully observed, neither doth the head and roll came any rolls time after the chour is soone gone, leaving the roote almost like a dry chippe, without any manifelt stipticity, aftringent but is soone gone, leaving the roote aumounts any supper, with and judgeth it to be hot and dry in the foundation that I could perceive, although Monardus faith it hath, and judgeth it to be hot and dry in the foundation.

It groweth faith Monardus in Charcas, and as Ferrus aforesaid, faith in Tonsaglia, provinces in Pers. inti It groweth faith Monardus in Charcas, and as I errin alore and a sure and for the sure and for the country of west-Indies, and in some other places there, and from thence brought into Spaine, and so to other Country of The Time.

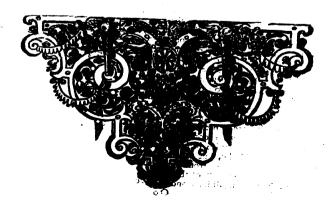
We must abide the time to know further hereof, before we can declare it to any other.

Monardus first wrote hereof from the intelligence he had by Ofmus Letter to him, and called it Radices Von Monardus first wrote hereof from the intelligence he nau by of the Letter to min, and cance it Kadice Vening adversances, and faid the Spaniards called it Contragerous, which is as much as Alexipharmacum, a comme adversances, and faid the Spaniards called it Contragerous, which is as much as Alexipharmacum, a comme nis adversantes, and said the Spaniards caused it Contrages on, which is a minute of the said beginning a count, poyson, or rootes refisting venome and poyson, especially of that where with the Indians, by dipping their any poyson, or rootes refisting venome and poyson, especially of that where with the wild begin and the will be will poyfon, or rootes refifting venome and poyion, especially of their warres, and the wild teafts whom the heads therein, killed both the Spaniards and other their enemies in their warres, and the wild teafts whom the heads therein, killed both the Spaniards and other their enemies in their wanter, and the whole the hunted, and is the same also that Clusius calleth Drakens radix. I have given it the title of Alexipharmacus later and in English the Indian Spanish Counterpoyson, from both places and pro-

The rootes hereof (faith Monardus, Petrus de Ofma and Iofua Ferras made into powder, and taken in white Wine is a most present remedy against all manner of venomes and poysons, of what kinde soever they be compared to the position of the position Wine is a most present remedy against all manner of venomes and poytons, of what kinds loever they be compared to the control of the control thereof, will atterly take them away. I have known fome that have made a composition of the powders dis thereof, will utterly take them away. I have knowne some that have made a composition of the powdersoring toote, Bezarfone and Scorfonera rootes made into a masse or lumpe, to be used upon occasion against poysomed insections of the Plague, or any other contagious disease, as the small pox, purples, measles, or other that mis spots in the sless, and is a most soveraine cordiall, to preserve the heart and the vitall spirits from danger, and the contagination of the sless that the sless that the based the sless that the sless t to expell it by fweating, &c. For the faid Ferrus saith, that the Bexarstone is engendred in the beast that breden it by the vertue of this herbe which it eateth, and by the naturall disposition of the beast, some also adde me the vertue of this herbe which it eateth, and by the natural disposition or the pear, some also adde up that confection, some other things, as besides Scorsoners rootes, Bistort, Tormentill, or the like, as every ones, fection leadeth them more or lesse. Ferrus saith he made a tryall hereof with the best Treakle, and found it may effectuall for the diseases aforesaid. Againe he saith, that the Indians doe not eate the bodies of those they have lyen three or foure dayes with their wounds washed with the said of the sa juice of this herbe, which rendereth them tender and fit to be eaten, which before were hard.

Vinto this Claffis alfo fhould appertaine divers other Plants, but that fome of them are already described fet forth in my former Booke, as Mirabilia, &c. And of the Antidotes, or remedies against poylon, some me there also set forth, as Angelica, Cardum Benedictus, &c. And some likewise not onely in the first Tribe of this worke here before, as Chamapitys, &c.but in fundry other Classes, hereof, as they happen to be entrested of

SAXI



XIFRAGÆ PLANTÆ

NEPHRITICE SIVE CALCV-LVM FRANGENTES.

SAXIFRAGES OR BREAKE-Stone Plants.

CLASSIS OVARTA, THE FOURTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

1. Saxifraga alba vulgaris. The common white Saxifrage or Breakestone.



Here are so many and divers sorts of herbes that beare the name of Saxisrage, that is, from the effects in breaking and expelling the stone, much differing in forme one from an other, that I have therefore thought a small good to make a peculiar Classis of them, and yet not of all, for there are sundry Vmbelliserous and other plants, which cannot so fitly be severed from their owne Tribes.

This white Saxifrage that is most common in our land, hath a few small reddish kerpells or rootes, covered with some skins, lying among divers small blackish fibres, which fend forth divers round faint, or yellowish greene leaves, and grayish underneath, lying above the ground, unevenly indented about the edges, and somewhat hairy, every one upon a little foote stalke; from whence riseth up a tound brownish

hairy greene stalke, two or three foote high, with a few such like round leaves thereon as grow below, but smallet, and branched formewhalf at the toppe, whereon ftand pretty large white flowers of five leaves speece, with formeyellow threds in the middle, ftanding in long crefted brownish greene huskes; after the flowers are past foretimes arifeth a round hard head, by-forked at the toppe, wherein is contained small blackith seede, but offu-ally they fall away without any seede, which yet is not that which is called white Saxifrage seede, for those same ternells or graines of the rootes, are they which are usually called the white Saxifrage seede and so used.

2. Saxifraga alba altera bulbifera. The Mountaine white kernelly Saxifrage. This other white Saxifrage is very like the former in every part, but yet hath many especially differences to dilinguish it, as first in the rootes, which although they are round, red, and bulbous like the other, yet are they twife as great, and made as it were of scales or cloves, one laid upon another, like the roote of a Lilly: the leaves are round and hairy, but somewhat leffer, with brownish soote stalkes: the stalkes are greater, having leaves thereon, as in the former, but at every joynt with the leafe commeth forh; a small bulbe or kernell, like unto those at the roote, which when it is thorough ripe, will encrease to be plants, as the bulkes of the bulbed Lilly, or of the bulbed Corrall roote will: the flowers and heades with feede are alike: the bulbes on the stalkes by the Cutters fault are not specified in the figures.

3. Saxifraga alba Alpina. Mountaine Saxifrage without kernelly rootes. This Mountaine Saxifrage groweth fo like unto the first white Saxifrage, that Baubinus taketh it to be no other but the very same with the first, but there is some varietie therein; first, in that this springeth up with fewer leaves at the ground, yetround and like to the white Saxifrage, then, although it hath small stalkes, with leaves thereon like it, yet at the toppes it hath pale yellowish flowers: and lastly the rootes are wholly composed to long strings or fibres, not having any of those small knots or kernells, that the former hath growing

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Med med month, as also in the upper die corners of Medowes, and graffie fandy places, on the backe fide of Grayes Inne, where Mr. Lambes Conduit heade flandeth. The second groweth on the hills in the Kingdome of Naples: the last on the high inowie Alpes under

TRIBE 4.

1. Sexifregealbe valgerie.
The common white Saxifrage.





They flower in May, and then they are gathered both for the feedes fake, which are as I faid the find graines or kernells at the rootes, or upon the stalkes, as also to distill: it quickly perisheth downe to the ground

This herbe is called Saxifraga or Saxifragia, from the effect to breake the stone, (but not known to any of the Greeke or antient Latine Writers, that we can finde) and also from the flowers, which is added to diffinguish from all the other forts. The first is generally called Saxifraga alba, by all the moderne Writers 1. Lobel asset Chelid orides, because of the kernelly rootes; of Banhinus rosundifolia, and of Clusius suberofa radice. Faim (a lumna onely maketh mention of the second, by the name of Saxifragia bulbofa altera bulbifer menumus; out Baubinus from him Saxifraga adfolia bulbos gerens : tl e last is called by Lugdunensis as it is in the title, who me keth it different: in English white Saxifrage or Breakcstone: the Italians and Spaniards call it Sassifragia hams; the French Romps pierre and Saxifrage blanche : the Germans and Dutch Wite Stein brech. The Verines.

This Saxifrage being somewhat bitter, and held to be not and drie in the second degree, is as essectively and other fore of Saxifrage whatfoever to clenfe the reynes and bladder, and to diffolve the stone engendered them, and to expell it and the gravell by urine; to provoke uting also abundantly being stopped, and to believe itrangury or piffing by droppes: for which purposes, the decoction of the berbe or rootes in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly rootes, which is called the seede taken in white wine, or in the same decolism made with white wine is most usuall. The distilled water of the whole herbe, rootes and slowers, as it is the ctuall in a manner, fo it is much more familiar to be taken of any that hath neede thereof; it provoketh allowmens courfes, and freeth and clenfeth the stomacke and lungs from thicke and tough flegme, that troublents

CHAP. II.

Saxifraga alba Petrea. White Rocke Saxifrage.

dis white Rocke or Mountaine Saxifrage, I have joyned next unto the former, for the neare affinite it hash therewith. It fendeth forth from a small long reddish poace, with some shares among its hash therewith. It fendeth forth from a small long reddish poace, with some shares thereat, dient rises up a brownish hairy stake, about a foote and a nalfe high. stored with branches from the best or the soppe are shared a whereas some and a nalfe high. stored with branches from the best or the soppe are shared a whereas some and a nalfe high. tome to the toppe; at the ends whereof stand the flowers in greene huskes, confissing of five very white leaves a peece, having some yellowish threes in the middle, standing about a head or umbell, which

The Names. It is called Sanifraga anrea of most Writers, from the

time growing to be the feede vessell, hath divers small feede time growing it; the tafte of the leaves are fweetish at the first, but a little sharpe afterwards. The Place.

It groweth on Mount Baldus, not farre from Verona, in the territory of the Venetians. The Time.

This flowreth in the naturall places in the end of Iune. and the feede is ripe foone after, and perifheth wholly after-The Names.

wards.

It is called by Pona who let forth the description of Mount Baldun, and what plants doe grow in every part thereof by the name of Saxifragia alba petrea; but Banhimus according to his usuall manner, in all things almost that may beakered, doth vary the name twife, calling it first in his Phytopinax, Alfine Tridaltylites Alpina; but afterwards in his Pinax changing his former minde, calleth it Sedum trims reas changing his solution minute, cautett it Seaum Fri-dilylites Alpinum majus album, and none of them both in myopinion answerable to so famous an Herbarists judgement: as to referre them to fuch plants, as yeeld fo finall likenesse: for unto the Alfines, (whereunto I said he refenedicatthe first, but disclaimeth it afterwards) although it may seeme to have some resemblance, in the white flowers, yet the leaves and other parts thereof, withstandeth that comparison; and unto any kinde or fort of Sedam, it hath in my judgement farre leffe correspondencie, which sheweth astrong conceit in him beyond compare, to make his later opinion worfethan the former, which as is judged in most, fould be more confiderate and exact : but furely I thinke it doth so nearely resemble, as I said before, the former

white Saxifrage, both in forme and qualitie, that it is most fitly to be referred unto it, and unto no other plant so likely the chiefe differences confifting in the forme of the branches, leaves and rootes, as you may plaintly per-The Vertues. ceive both by the discription and figure.

It hath no doubt the same properties that the former hath, both the name arguing it, and the likenesse of face ingrowing not reclaiming, and the tafte especially, whereby the qualitie is chiefely discerned answering thereunto and although there is not any authorities extant to warrant this my conceit, yet those foreremembred conditiosstherein, may plead a firong perfwasion of veritie, and untill it be contradicted by sufficient triall and experience to be other wife, I hold it may passe for currant as a Saxifrage,

CHAP. III.

Swifraga aurea. Golden Saxifrage.

Olden Saxifrage is a fmall low herbe having many round leaves lying on the ground bluntly endented about the edges somewhat like the former common Saxifrage, but not hairy, some-what thicker also and of a darker greene colour,

among which rife up divers slender and weake stalkes, little above a hand bredth high, with fuch like leaves on them as grow below up to the toppes, where among the leaves come forth very small gold yellow flowers not easily observed, and falling away to quickly, that they are to feldome feene with them, and after they are past, there appeare in their places small round heads, wherein is contained small round reddish seede: theroote is composed of a number of imall strings or fibres: the whole plant is almost insipide or without tafte, but nothing hot that it may be judged to be effectuall to dissolve or expell the stone.

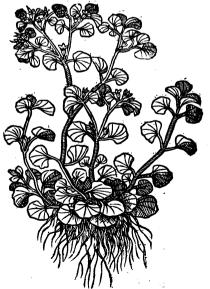
The Place Italwayes groweth in moist places by Well sides, or other flanding and fometimes running waters, and fometimes alfo in moorish grounds, as about Tidnabam in the Forrest of Deane, at Albford, and Iden in Kent, at Chepftow in Effex, and in divers other places.

The Time. It flowreth in May and fometimes in Aprill, but abideth greeneall the relt of the yeare, and perisheth not like the

Saxifraga alba petrad. White Rocke Saxifrage.



Saxifraga aurea. Golden Sxifrage



forme of the leaves and colour of the flowers, fcarfe any well knowing whereunto better to referre it, Late from the naturall place of the growing and infipidity of the tafte, calleth it Lichenis facie & natality, and Before that set forth the huge great booke of the Bishop of Exstat his garden, following Lobel calleth it Hepatica pales.

Tabermontanus calleth it Chrysospelaium: Visses Aldroandus tooke it to be a kinde of Erysonum but farre unlike.

The Vertues.

The infipide tafte as I faid before, doth not argue any certaine effect or property to worke upon the flone or gravell either to diffolve or expell it, unlesse it be by some specificall or hidden property therein, yet assured by could not in my opinion have received the name of a Saxifrage among fo many authors without some propert feet therefore, which rose no doubt from some Empyricall observation and practise, which gave it both the name and the opinion, unlesse it might from the likenesse of the leaves as I said before judged, which because cannot maintaine nor disprove, I leave it for others to disprove if they can.

CHAP. IV.

Saxifraga vera Dioscoridis Matthioli. Matthiolus his true Saxifrage of Dioscorides?



He true Saxifrage of Diofcorides, according to the judgement of Matthiolus and others, from whom he received it, is a small low shrubby Plant, that sendeth forth divers small wooddy, and fomewhat hairy stalkes, full of joynts close fet one unto another, having divers small short and whitish narrow leaves, growing divers together at every joynt, at the toppe whereof come from very small purplish white flowers, set with some leaves under them, this doth somewhat refer ble Time, both in the lownesse and manner of growing, but hath no such sweete sent, or he

sharpe taste like unto it, whereby it may be knowne to be a different Plant.

The Place

It hath beene fent unto us out of Italy among other rare feeds, but where the naturall place of growing is, it is not readily knowne.

The Time.

It is very flow in growing, so that it did not flower untill so late in the yeare, that an early frost caused it to perish, that we could gather no feede.

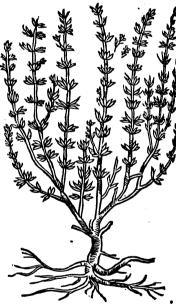
The Names

It is very probable that it is the true Saptiogapov Sarxiphragon or Saxifragon of Dioscorides, and differeth much from the Satureia or Thymbra St. Iuliani of Tena and Lobel, let forth before in this worke, which Baubinus calleth spicata, (that it may the better agree with Diofcorides his Satureia) and supposeth to be this plant of Matthiolus, but I by the fight and taste of the plant not finding it to agree, with the smell or taste of either Time or Savory, cannot agree unto him, but doe rather judge it to be a peculiar plant of it felfe, and to come neerer unto his Thymam inodorum before mentioned, and therefore have separated it from the other Saxifrages that follow Dodonem: (and Gerard who hath but onely translated his words) judgeth the Serpyllum vulgare, to be Dioscorides his Saxifrage, but they are both deceived.

The Vertues.

I doe verily beleeve that this plant, hath either the same especiall vertues against the stone and gravell, restraint of making water and other the qualities, whereunto Dio/corides doth appropriate his Saxifrage, or commeth somewhat neere thereunto, and I am hereunto chiefly led by the fight and forme of the plant, and from the name of Saxifraga Dioscoridia, whereby it was fent unto us.

Saxifraga vera Diofcoridis Matthioli. Matthiolus his true Saxifrage of Diefcorides.



CHAP. V.

1. Saxifraga major Italorum Matthioli. Matthiolue his Italian great Saxifrage.



He great Saxifrage of the Italians, as Matthiolus relateth it, hath a great wooddy stemme of the big neile of ones finger, toward the lower end, full of chinkes or clefts, fpreading very thicke, will many flender hard whitish branches full of joynts, and two small long whitish greene points leaves, fet at every joynt very like unto Pinkes, and many other smaller and shorter standing with them : the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches, out of whitish greene huskes, confishing of TRIBE 4. fre and formetimes fixe, finall white leaves, endented at the ends, of a fweete fmell, standing above the huskes, free and tomerunes in the frame, after which follow small round and somewhat long heads, full of small reddish round and somewhat long heads, full of small reddish round before the head of Popsiv. Lobel and Pens thinkerh that this Savifrage is the Control of the long heads of the l isdopenine a many run of imali reddish round for thinketh that this Saxifrage is the same that they have set succeeding the same than the same t kede, much restrict the saxifrage for in the saxifrage for interior and saxifrage for interior and saxifrage decision and saxifrage saxifrage decision and saxifrage s 2. Saxifraga Anglica Lobely Occidentalism. Lobels West Country Saxifrage.

This faith Lobel is very like the former, but that the flowers are white, and grow in small tusts at the toppes

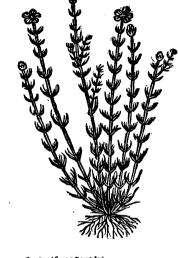
of the fmall stalkes, the whole plant being white,

2. Santfraga Anglica Occidentalium Lobelij. Lobels West Country Saxistrage.

3. Saxifraga palufiris Anglicana. Mr. Goodyers Marth Saxifrage.

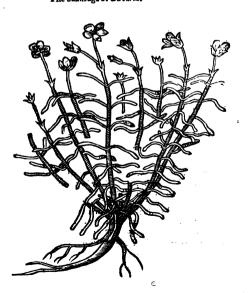


4. Saxifraga Cretica prior. The former of the two Saxifrages of Candy,



2. Saxifraga Bavarica. I he Saxifrage of Bavaria.





3. Saxifraga palustris Anglica. Mr. Goodyers Marsh Saxifrage.

This hath fundry small leaves about an inch long, very small and narrow lying next the roote, among who This hath fundry fmall leaves about an incn long, very intail and marrow symptoms and code, among what rife divers flender round stalkes about halfe a foote high, full of joynts and branched here and there, set it is the most eart longer then the rest. The stalk at the code of the most eart longer then the rest. file divers flender round traines about mane a roote might have port he most part longer then the rest, growing for the most part longer then the rest, growing from the part longer the part and shorter up to the toppes, where groweth one pretty large white slower, made of five round pointed less. peece, with some white chives in the mi dle, the roote is small and fibrons. 4. Saxifraga Cretica prior Alpino. Alpinun his first Candy Saxifrage.

From a small long white roote, having a few small sibres at the head, shooteth forth a hard white woods from a finall long white roote, naving a few main indeas into other leffer, which fland not upright but less downewards, fet at each joynt with two small long and pointed leaves, somewhat like to those of Tragging the less than the same of the long and pointed leaves, for the like to those of Tragging the less than the long and pointed leaves, for the like to those of Tragging the less than the long and pointed leaves for the long and pointed leaves for the long and pointed leaves. Goats Marjerome, and about the same bignesse: the flowers are small, made of many white threds set together standing betweene the leaves, this is wholly without either smell or taste almost.

flanding betweene the leaves, this is wholly without either lines of tale satisfies.

5. Saxifraga Cretica altera Alpino. Alpinous his other Candy Saxifrage.

They have also another kinde of Saxifrage growing in barren dry grounds, very like to a small Pinke, forty leaves and manner of growing, but the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches in tusts or umbels of a palety. dish colour, this is of an astringent and drying taste, with a little acrimony.

6. Saxifraga montana Neapolitana. Mountaine Saxifrage of Naples.

This small Saxifrage which Columna found growing out of the Chinkes of rocky steepe hile, beareth two small long leaves, at each joynt of the stalkes very like those of Matthiolus his great Saxifrage, but somewhat broadfofter, and whitish, with some smaller ones set with them likewise, where also rise branches, bearing win flowers at the toppes, made of foure small pointed leaves a peece, with divers small threds in the middle and are fucceeded by finall round skinny heades, with small browne seede within them; the roote is made of many small

7. Saxifraga maritima Neapolitana. The Sea Saxifrage of Naples.

This is another fort of the last described growing on the walls night he Sea at Naples, being twise as bigging having blush coloured flowers in Autumne and afterwards long pointed seed vessels, and small browne levels them, this creepeth on the ground, and standeth upright when it flowreth. 8. Saxifraga Bavarica. The Saxifrage of Bavaria.

The Saxifrage of Bavaria, spreadeth upon the ground, with a number of slender round branches, divided to others, set full of leaves, two at every joynt, which are narrow, somewhat long and thicke, and of a palegree. colour, at the toppe of every small branchstandeth one flower, set in a small cuppe or huske of whitish green leaves, of which colour the stalkes are also, consisting of five small pure white leaves, pointed at the ends, and fometimes a little purfied about the brims, and with a wash of purple, laid open like a little starre, with some pale coloured threds in the middle, the feede that followeth in fmal round and somewhat long heads, is small fire blacke and shining, the roote is small and white, and groweth downe somewhat deepe. The Place and Time.

The first two forts grow in the West parts of this land as Lobel faith, who relateth in his Adversaria, that he found the second betweene Chipnam and Marleborough in London high way to Briston on a chalky hill, yet Me. thiolus saith, he had the first from Mount Baldus where it groweth, the third Mr. Goodyer saith, he tound on boggy ground below the red Well of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, the fourth and sith in Candy, the such and seaventh in Naples, and the last in Bavaria. They all flower late. The Names.

Lobel and Pena say that the third Saxifrage of Matthiolus which some call magna Matthioli, and others major lie dorum is the same which they have set forth in the first place, in their Adversaria, although it grow not sogreated entitle it also Saxifraga aniquiorum, but I enterposed my opinion of that in the last Chapter, but Bushins supposeth them to be two severall plants calling that of Matthiosis Carpophyllus Saxifragus, and that of Lobel Capophyllus Saxifragus strigosor: the second is a species as Lobel thinketh of the former, as is said in the description, and commeth nearest to the second fort of Candy Saxifrage, but differing in the flowers, yet Lobel doubtehili may not be a kinde of Chickeweede: but fure he need not doubtit, nor that it was Synanchice Dalechampi. The third here expressed commeth nere likewise unto Columna his first Neapolitane Saxifrage, but that ours growth in morish, and his in rocky places, and that the flowers of his have but source leaves, and ours five round pointed and his sharpe. Alpinus maketh mention of the Candy kindes, and Columna of the Neapolisane which he entitled Alfme Saxifraga mantana & maritina: the last Camerarius and Pona call Saxifraga Bavarica, but Banhium puteth a doubt or quere whether it be not the Saxifraga magna Matthioli, when as Pona in the description of men Baldus, mentioneth the magna Matthioli, in divers places thereof, and describeth and giveth the figure of Bavair ca distinctly.

The vertues. The Italians doe wonderfully extoll with praises the vertues of their Saxifrages, and so doe the Candins and Neapolitenes likewise, to breake and dissolve the sone in thereines and kidneics, and bladder, and to procure rine, and to confirme the truth thereof, Matthiolus faith he received from Calzolarius an Apothecary of Units, fuch great stones of fundry persons that were voided in making of their urine, that it could hardly be beleeved that they could passe through the pipes from the bladder; to give him knowledge how powerfull in operation these are, that can expell the stone in the kidnies and bladder, be they never so great, the other Saxifrages companies. the third, have the same properties taken in wine, or in a draught of the decoction of them, with Quich grafe rootes, doth effectually performe as much as the former, to dissolve and breake the stone.

CHAP. VI.

Gramen Parnaffi vulgare. The common graffe of Parnaffis

a His Grasse of Parnasses hath many leaves rising from the roote, not altogether round, but ending in a point, smaller and thicker than Violet leaves, with many ribbes or long veines in them, of a fresh greene colour, every one standing on a long soote stalke, among which there ariseth divers slender weake stalkes, scarse a foote high, and scarse able to stand upright, whereon grow in a point, smaller and thicker than Violet leaves, with many ribbes or long veines in them, of divers slender weake stalkes, scarse a foote high, and scarse able to stand upright, whereon grow at the feverall joynts fuch like leaves, but fmaller, without any foote stalke, but having the stalke joyning fo close to it, that it feemeth almost to runne through it, the toppes of the stalkes are na-

ted and bare of leaves unto the flowers for a good way, which are white and confift of five leaves standing round. adin the middle a small round greene head or button, with some yellow threds about them, which in time growing to be ripe is a round button, wherein is contained small reddish seede: the roote is a small blackish dreddy bush of fibres, not perishing as divers of the former doe.

Gramen Parnaffi duplicato flore. Double flowred Graffe of Parnaffus.

This is in all things like the former, faving in the flower, which hath a row of smaller leaves, within the other memont, which maketh a shew of the double flower: this seldome giveth any seede as the former. The Place.

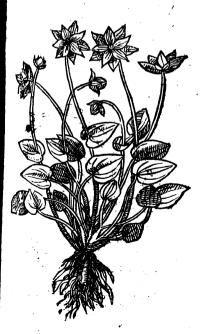
The first groweth in many moult moorish grounds in England, as in the Moore; neere Lynton and Cambridge, at Hefin and Drinkestone in Suffolke, in the Butchers close thereby; in a Medow close on the backefide of the Parsonage house of Burton, and at the bottome of Barton hills in Beafordshire, as also in the middle of the great Townefield of Hadington, which is about a mile from Oxford, and on the other fide of Oxford, in the pasture next unto Relatinthe high way. The other was found in the country of Brabant. The Time.

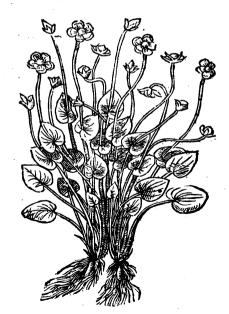
They flower not untill about Saint James tide, and the feede is ripe a moneth after. The Names.

Itiscalled Gramen Parnassis, and judged by most to be the right Gramen Parnassis of Diescovides, although Gefavinburis Germanie saith, that the right is not knowne to any in our dayes, but saith withall that the Polonians decall it Enneadynamic. It is very probable, that this herbe grew most plentifully upon Mount Parnassis, whereon cattell feeding, became fat and well liking, as our Clover or three leaved graffe doth with us, and thereupon took the name, as is usuall in divers countries to call herbes by the name of Graffe, although they have no like neffe with Guste indeede; and this may answer Mr. Gerards finding fault with the name of Parnassus Grasse, Cordus

Gramen Parneffi flore Gmplici. Singl Panaffus Griffe.

Gramen Parnoffi doplici. Double flowred Parna [us Graffe.





in his history of plants, calleth it Hepatica alba. Gesner in Colletione stirpium Unifolium pulustre, Lobel callethia Gramen Parnassi hederaceum recentiorum. Tabermontansus Gramen hederaceum and Flos hepaticus. The other is ch The Vertues.

Paulus Ægineta faith that Parnaffus graffe, is temperately cold, of thinne parts, and somewhat sowre, the juin of the herbe, or the decoction thereof, or of the rootes, doth diffolion and expell from the remains of the herbe, or the decoction thereof, or of the rootes, doth diffolion and expell from the remains of the herbe, or the decoction thereof, or of the rootes, doth diffolion and expell from the remains of the herbe, or the decoction thereof, or of the rootes, doth diffolion and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes, doth diffolions and expell from the remains of the rootes. and bladder gathered therein, and provoketh urine aboundantly; and the feede thereof taken in powder, we keth more forcibly then either the herbe or roote, and withall doth flay any vomitings from the stomacke, at keth more forcibly then either the herbe or roote, and without any any any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant any fluxe of the belly, the decoction of the rootes made with wine, being drunke, doth eafe torments and grant and the rootes are the rootes and grant grant and grant and grant grant and grant gra paines in the bowels, and the ulcers that are in the bladder, it helpethalfo against the biting of any veneno paines in the bowers, and the licers that are in the bladder, it helpeth and against the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft of the herbe of the or watering in them, and to cleare them from millinesse or cloudy skinns, that obscure the fight, if it be min with a little hony and dropped into them: it is held also effectuall to ease the toothache, being gargled in the mouth: the herbe, or roote, or feede, either the juice, decoction or powder, is very effectually applyed to de up greene wounds, that are much subject to bleeding, and restraineth inflammations that may discase the part,

CHAP. VII.

Lachryma Iob. Iobs Teares.

Have thought good to place this plant in a Chapter by it selfe, and not with the kinds of Gromel, because it differeth so much from them in growing, because the seede doth nearths. femble them and although divers Authors have thought is rather to be a kind of graffe or red and therefore have placed it among them; yet I cannot finde it agree with either of them, more than in the jointed, stalkes, and leaves, which in my judgement, is not so sufficient amark, to make it of that kinred, but as Columna saith, the slower and seede especially of plan, doth best demonstrate to what genus every species may be referred. It shootesh sims thicke bushie threddy roote, many reasonable thicke round jointed stalkes, about a soote and a halfe best

whereon at every joint standeth one narrow long, great leafe, somewhat like unto the leafe of Millet, or a small Reede, rather standing upright, than at any time bending downe; and at the joints with the leaves commeth forth one graine or scede, of the bignesse of a good Pease, wrapped in some huskes, round at the bottome, and pointed at the end, whereat hangeth two or three small chaffie huskes, or beards as Pliny calleth them, somewhat like unto small lanke fhort eares of corne, which are idle having nothing within them the feede it felfe, being taken out of the skins, wherein it was wrapped, is somewhat like unto a Gromelfeede, but much larger, brighter of colour, and harder to breake, round yet pointed at the one end, somewhat flat also, and with an hole at the bigger and lower part, where it stood upon a little short foote stalke; the taste whereof being broken, and having but little kernell within it, is a little drying without any other manifest taste. The Place.

This groweth naturally in the Iles of Candy and Rhodes, in Syria also and those Easterne Countries, but no where else in Europe, unlesse it be planted as it is faid. The Time.

It groweth flowly in our countrie, and feldome giveth ripe feede for the want of sufficient heite of the Sunne to ripen it, before the frosts doe take it.

The Names. It hath beene judged as I faid before by former Authors, to be a kinde of Reede, and therefore Gesner in hortin Germania, calleth it Arundo lythospermos, and so did Matthiolus account it, & found fault with Fuschins, that tooke it to be a kinde of Lythospermon, as Tragus, Gesner, and divers others, who called it Lythospermum majur. Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria, doe call it. Lythospermum Pl. nianum sive majus. and doe very probably referre it to the Lythospermon of Pliny, lib. 27. cap. 11. (which hee there calleth Diofpiros, lovis triticum, which name is not fo proper unto it, as

the other Lythospermum, although the leaves hereof, are more like unto the blades of corne, but not of Dioscoride. who in the description confoundeth them both together, but in that he saith, the seeds so the bignesse of Cich Peale, he doth most properly demonstrate this Lythospermum, for that of Dioscorided, which is our Gromell feede, is nothing fo great, yet called also Lythofermum fruticosum of Gester: it is now most usually called Le chryma Christi from the Italians, who when they first had it called it simply Lagrima; and since every several



countie, hath added another epithite thereunto: for the Spaniards call it Lagryma de Mosen; the French L'armes de soft Dame: the Germanes Lachryma Iodoci, as Gesner Saith. Lugdaneus is calleth it Lythospermium arundinaceum, and Bashama Lithospermum arundinaceum forte Dioscoridis & Pliny, an Coix Theophrastin lib. 1. cap. 16. historia and basicars; we in English follow the titles, of almost all Nations; for some call it Iobs Teares, some Moses Teares. of the Droppes, or Moses Droppe; Christs Teares, our Ladies Teares, and some Gromell reede according to Gefrer his Latine. The Vertues.

his of little use in Physicke that we can understand in the naturall places, or where it may be had in more plenty than with us; yet fome as Pena and Lobel fay doe commend it, either in powder or the decoction thereof. plenty man white it is the kidnies and bladder : but beyond fea, the greatest use they make of it, is of the some to the state and string them, as other things for beades, to stint God with their prayers, and tell him how must they mumble upon them, and are fure that they have done him fo good fervice therein, that he must needs give them heaven for it.

CHAP. VIII.

Lithofpermum. Gromell.

Here are divers forts of Gromell found out and knowne to this later age, more than was to the former, and there are also some others that are somewhat like them, and therefore joyned unto them, although they participate with other plants: of them all I meane to speake in this Chapter.

1. Lithospermum majus erettum & legitimum, Great upright Gromell.

The great Gromell riseth up with divers upright, slender wooddy, hairy, browne and crested falkes very little or not branched at all, whereon doe grow without order, long, hard, rough, and darke theme leaves, harper pointed and somewhat longer and narrower than the next : at the toppes of the stalkes land divers small white flowers, in rough trowne huskes, wherein after they are past, is contained a white hard, lony, round, thining feede, like unto Pearles and greater than the next : the roote is long and hard, or formewhat wooddy, with divers branches and fibres thereat, which perisheth not, although the starkes die downe to the ground every yeare.

2. Lithospermum majus five vulgare. The greater creeping Gromell. Thiskind of Gromell groweth up with flender hard and hairy stalkes, trailying and taking roote in the ground

is it lyeth thereon, and parted into many other smaller branhes, with fuch like hairy darke greene leaves, but shorter and roader than the former : at the joints with the leaves come forth very small blew flowers, and after them such like hard tony roundish seede, but smaller and not fully so white and hining : the roote is like the former, abiding the Winter, and shooting forth stalkes fresh in the Spring, but giveth more plenty of feede, then the former, yet leffer than the first.

3. Lithospermen minus vulgaria. Small wilde Gromell.

The small wilde Gromell sendeth forth divers upright hard branched stalkes, stalt of joynts, to be two or three foote high, at every of which joints grow small long hard, and rough leaves, leffe than the fast, and of a darke greene colour, among which leaves come forth small white flowers, and in their places when they are past, grayish round seede like the other, the roote is not very long, but with many fibres failened thereto.

4. Lithospermumangustifolium umbellatum.

Vmbelliferous Gromell. This Gromell spreadeth fundry wooddy rough stalkes, yet tale to breake, spread into divers branches about halfe a foote high, with many very narrow rough leaves fet on them without any order, the middle ribbe in them being somewhat great; the flowers fland at the toppes of the branches, and fometimes from the upper joynts, divers being fet together as were in an umbell which confilt of five small round pointed leaves of a blew colour or rather being long and hollow are parted and cut into five parts fet in rough greene huskes, wherein after the flowers are past growth usually two white and hard long and pointed feedes fer together: the roote is

hard and wooddy covered with a brownish red barke.

5. Lithosperman Anchole facie.

Sm all Gromell with tufted toppes.

This [mail] This small Gromell hatti many hard brittle, wooddy,

low and hairy stalkes, rising little above halfe a foote high, dividing themselves even from the ground, into many smaller branches, whereon are set disper-fiedly small as themselves even from the ground, into many smaller branches, whereon are set disperfelly small long and name w rough greene leaves, whose middle ribbe risch up sometimes and sometimes also at the the most partitiond at the toppes of the branches in an umbell, divers tufting together, and fometimes also at the

2. Lithospermum vulgare majus. The greater creeping G. omell-



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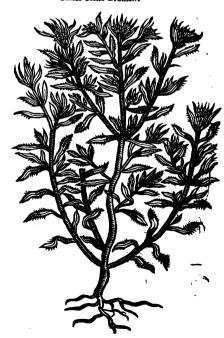
TRIBE 4.

3. Lithospermam vulgare minus.

Small wilde Gromell.



6. Lithospermum arvensoradicernbente.



5. Lithespermum Auchuse fecie.
Small Gromell with tufted toppes.



Litheffermum Germanicum Pafferina Trag. Germane Gromell or Sparrowort,



igat with the leaves, flanding in rough huskes, which are fomewhat larger then any of the other, and of a fine ber colour in fome, in others white or reddiff), to whom fucceed small and somewhat long pointed hard and bew committee, two for the most part joyned together, the roote is long and wooddy, spreading under ground, cowith a rough brownish red barke.

6. Lithospermum arvense radice rubente. Small corne Gromell.

This small Corne Gromell, shooterh forth three or foure rough branches, divided into other smaller ones, ha-ring many many or long, but fer without order in the like manner, the flowers grow at the toppes, with manuel, but of hard or long, but fer without order in the like manner, the flowers grow at the toppes, with manuel, but of hard or long, but fer without order in the like manner. mell, but not to narro or long, but let without order in the like manner, the nowers grow at the toppes, with many inalleaves among them, confifting of five small white leaves, which after they are past, there succeed small but life seed, two, three, or some est together in the same huske: the roote is somewhat reddish, but little or nothing colouring the fingers of them that touch it.

gonouring the line of the first The small Gromell of Germany risethup for the most part, but with one stender stalke, branched into one or two parts at the control and whereon fland finall white flowers up towards the toppe, which turne into fmall mountained blackish seede, very like else unto Gromell seede, the roote is small and threddy and perisheth e-

ery yeare. 8. Lithospermum Linaria folio Monspeliense. French Gromell with flaxen leaves.

This kinde of Gromell hath likewise but one stalke, branched into two or three parts at the toppe thereof, whereongrow long and narrow leaves, fomewhat larger then the former, and not rough as the other Gromels are: the flowers are small, of a pale whitish yellow colour like unto the former, but stand many together at the toppes of the branches, and after they are past, arise small round heads like Coriander seede, wherein is contrined found hard blackish seede like unto Gromell, the roote is small and stringy. The Place.

The first groweth wilde in some places of Italy, and the parts of France next unto it, and not with us, but is onely nour fed up in the Gardens of those that are lovers, and curious. The second and third grow wilde in many places of our land, in barren or untilled places, and by the way fides. The fourth Baubone faith was brought out of the Garden at Padoa, groweth as Lobel faith in the rough or stony descent of the valley of Ostia in Piemont. Thefirt groweth in corne grounds in many places beyond the fea, and in the way from Briffell to Bath as Lokel sith. The seventh groweth in Germany, in the Corne fields by Alizein, and the thunder hill as Tragm saith, and in Frantonia as Camerarius faith, betweene Herbipolis and Frankford. The last groweth about Mompelier in The Time.

They doe all flower from Midfommer unto September fometimes, and in the meane time the feed ripeneth. The Names.

Itiscalled in Greeke A. Somepuov, id eft, Lapideum semen ob duritiem, in Latine allo Lithospermum. Pliny giwithit other names, as Gorgonium, Eginochos, Heraclea, and Dyofpiros, but this name doth more fitly agree withthe Lawrina lob, as I showed in the Chapter before, but indeed he confounded both descriptions together, and the names also; and of Philitions and Apothecaries for the most part Milium Solis, and Granum Solis. ab aliquibm itadiciputatur, quod semen candere solis & lucis splendore fulgeat, but Serapio saith from the authority of Aben Iulia, that it should be called Milium Soler, because (the seedes being small as Milium) it grew upon the mountaines called Soler, other wise of the Arabians it is called Kilb, Cult, Colt, and Calub, of the Italians Lithofprim, and the lesset kinde, Milio Salvatico, and Milium Solis, as Castor Durantes saith, of the French Gremill, and L'herbe aux perles, of the Germanes Meerhofz, and Steinsamen, of the Dutchmen Perlecruyt ende Steenfast, in English Gromell, Peare plant, and of some Lichwale. The first is called by Brunfelsius Saxifraga teria, and is thought by Banhinus to be the Lithospermum minus of Matthiolus, Dodoneus, and others, (and not his maju, whichhe seemeth not to know.) and yet calleth it Lithospermum majus erectum, and teferreth it to the Milium Solusativum of Tragus, the Lithospermum legitimum of Clusius, the Lithospermum alterum fruticolum of lobanner Thalins, in his description of Harcyniasylva, which by them all is said to grow upright, and to differ from my fecond, which Clusius, Dodoneus, Camerarius, Lobel, and Lugdunensis doe all call majus and majus Man; and yet Bashings calleth it Lithofpermum minus repens latifolium, contrary to them all, he referreth this allo to the Pulmonaria minor Dalechampy, which Lugdunensis exhibiteth, which how truely I cannot well see, the third in my judgement is the Lithofpermum minus, both of Matthiolus, Dodoneus, Camerarius, Gefner, Lobel, and others: the fourth Baubinus calleth in his Pinax, Lithofpermum angustifolium umbellatum, and there saith, he hath described it in his Prodromus, but I can finde none there expressed, but in the Appendix to his Pinax, in folio 521. it is briefly described, and more at large with the proper figure unto it by the name of Lithospermum frutescens anguftifolium in his Matthiolus. The fifth is the Lithospermum Anchuse facie of Lobel, which Bauhinus calleth Lithofpermum minus erectum, but I finde so little difference betweene these two last, that if any would take them tobe both but one plant, I should readily agree thereunto: the fixt is the Lithospermum streeter of Tragus, Fuschim, and Camerarius in his Epitome of Matthiolus, and the third of Dodoneus, the Anchusa degener facie Moly solis of Lobel, the Echium minus Lithospermo congener of Gesner in his Appendix, the Anchusa arvensis alba of Thalius, and Lithospermum arvense radice rubra of Bauhinus, who likewise saith it is the Lithospermum nigrum of Lugdunensis; but surely either Lugdunensis is much mistaken in his description and figure, or Baubinus in his reference and opinion: for Lugdunen is describeth it, and so the figure expresset, to have many small leaves set together at spaces about the stalkes, like as a small Madder hath, which doth not correspond with any Litha-Permum. The seaventh Tragus and Camerarius call Passerina, and Lingua Passerina, and thereupon may be called Sparrw-wort, as well as small Gromell with flaxen leaves, and is the fourth Lithospermum of Dodoneus, the Passirina herbariorum uni cauliu of Lobel and Pena, Lingua passerina of Tabermontanus, Passerina Linaria of Gerard, teckoning it with the Linaria's, Baubinus calleth it Lithospermon Linaria folio Germanicum, and referreth it also it also unto the Linaria altera botryodes montana of Fabius Columna, whose description and figure in my judgement doth utterly disclaime it: the last he calleth Lithospermum linarie folio Monspeliacum, and Lobel and Lugdunensis Lithespermum linaria felie.

TRIBE 4.

The Vertues.

The three first kindes are hot and dry in the second degree, as all discreticke things for the most part are are both most (and I thinke onely) used, the rest either nor at all or very seldome, which if they should not found to be halfe fo effectuall, as any of them, which are accounted to be of as fingular force to breake de la and to avoid it and the gravell, engendred either in the reines or bladder, as also to provoke urine being flore and to helpe the strangury or making of water by drops, as any other herbe or seede what soever: the feet and to heape the trangenty or making of water by stops, as any other transfer or the black of the powder of greatest use, and chieffy used to be brusted and poysed in writte write, or in solution the line, or the powder of feede taken in white wine, or in broth or the like, as a barley creame or Amond milke, made with the kends. the foure greater cold feedes, and the feedes of Gromell boyled in the Barly-water, is both a pleasant, site, and the foure greater cold seedes, and the seedes of Grothen boyies in the waity-water, is both a preside, sale fectual medicine for the flone, to be drunk in the morning fafting, for three dayes together, when you are took with the fits thereof, this is probatum upon divers; Matthiolus faith, that if a dramm and a halfe of the feed of the Gromells (the greater and the lefter he meaneth,) halfe a dramme of Spleenwort or Miltwaft, and two in of the Gromeiist the greater and the iener ne meaneth, make a dramate of option of the Amber, being all made into powder, mixed together and taken for many dayes together falling. ples of White Amber, being an anauc into powder, unlaw to get the General art with the juice of Plantane, Purssane, and Lettice, is fingular good to helpe the General art running of the reiner in the juice of Plantane, Furtiane, and Lettice, is singular good to help the servery effectuall to procure a freely drammes also of the seeds in powder, taken with womens breatts milke, is very effectuall to procure a freely. livery, to fuch women as have fore paines in their travaile, and cannot be delivered; for with this onely, me faith Marthiolus, he hath holpen many women in those cases: the herbe it selfe, when the seede is not to be had. ther boyled, or the juice thereof drunk, is effectual to all the purposes aforesaid, but not so powerful or specifies peration, the decoction also, to be bathed or fomented, as also to sit in, is much commended for an outwards.

CHAP. IX.

Filipendula. Filipipendula. or Droppewort.

F this Filipipendula or Droppewort, there hath beene formerly knowne but one kind, Lugary fetteth forth one greater, and Baubinus hath added thereunto another much lesser; Delongs Lie Tetteth forth one greater, and Baubinus hath added thereunto another much lesser; Dedonan lad and others, have called another plant Filipendula montana, which Clusius calleth Alestorolph & pina, as a species thereof, but I dare not allow of their opinions therein, not finding them to agree in rootes, or flowers, or seede, and but a little in leaves: I will therefore speake in this Chapter of the ordinary forts, and of the others in the next, but for the Oenanthes (as they are fo called) and by the man knowne to us in these dayes, because they be rather umbelliferous plants, I thinke it fitter to speake of them a that Classis of umbelliferous plants, with the other Saxisrages that are of that Tribe, then joyne them together with thefe.

1. Filipendula vulgaris. Common or ordinary Filipendula. This Filipendula shooteth forth divers long winged leaves, that is, many small leaves, some bigger and some lesser, set on each side of a middle ribbe, and each of them dented about the edges, somewhat resembling some and wild Tansy, or rather Agrimony, or betweene them all, but harder in handling, among which leaves nich and whild family, or ratter Agrimony, or betweene them all, but harder in handling, among which was our up one or more stalkes, two or three sore high, having some such leaves thereon as grow below, and some up one or more stalkes, two or three sore high, having some such leaves thereon as grow below, and some also divided into other branches, spreading at the toppe, into many white sweete smelling flowers, confiling size leaves a peece, with some threds in the middle of them, standing together in a tust or umbell, each upon finall footestalke, which after they have abiden a good while open and blowne, doe fall away, and in the reces appeare small round chaffy heads like buttons, wherein are the chaffy feed set and placed, the roote confind of many small blacke tuberous peeces, fastened together by many small long blackish strings, which runnesson

2. Filipendula altera major. Another great Filipendula. This other Filipendula is fo like the former in the leaves, that it can scarse be discerned from the other, the flowers at the toppe of the stalke, are of a white enclining to a purple, made of five leaves a peece like the odo, after which the heads beare round and blackish seede within them, the rootes are very many, and somewhatker er and whiter, enclining to rednesse, but fastned together by long strings and fibres as the former.

3. Filipendula minor. Small Filipendula.

The small Filipendula hath two or three such like leaves as the former, rising from the roote, but much smaller, and more neerely refembling the wild Tanfy leaves, but not white as they are, but of the fame darke greene to lour with the former; from among which, the stalke that is scarse an handbredth high, ariseth up sometimes. without division therein, and sometimes also parted into two or three other branches; whereon sland many fmaller white sweeter flowers then the former, but with threds therein like them, and set together in anumber in the same manner; after which come the seede, many set together, formed almost like unto a small bund of grapes, the rootes are many, and glandulous or tuberous like the former, but smaller and redder, yet tyelogother by strings like them. The Place.

The first is common in many places of this Land, as well upon and about St. Vincents rocke, by Britimad neare Sion in the meddow there, as also in the corners of dry fields and meddowes, and their hedges sides, the cond as Lugdunenfis faith, groweth on the toppes of very cold mountaines, the laft was found in the flonyrous

They flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede ripeneth in Anguft.

The Names. This is taken by many learned writers, and herbarists in these dayes, to be the Owar on Ocuanihe of Disserting which he describeth in his third booke and 132. Chapter, and not that Oenenthe which he faith in his fifthbook is the flower of the wild Vine, that beareth onely flowers and not grapes, and because ther Mathielm confident against Fuschius, to whom Brunfelfius and Trague doe agree, for so holding it, Lebel in his Adversarie would

The greater common Filipendsia.

1. Filipendula majer.

3. Filipendula minor. The leffer Filipendula.

seeme to maintaine Fuschism opinion against Matthiolus, proving as he thinketh, every part of Dioscorides his description to agree thereunto yet stil Matthiolus his affertions will hold good against Fuschism and Lobel that this Filipendula agreeth not with Dioscorides his Oenanthe, especially in the seedes, for it is such an eminent marke ruprama agrecuito with Disjourness in Somanie, especially in the secures, for its inten an eminent marke that none can alter or gainefay. It is called of all moderne writers Filipendula, quod numero filli in radice bulbilli, affigurar vidantum, some write it Philipendula, because Nicholaun Myrepsu called it entravidanta. Some think this to be Molon of Pliny, whereof he maketh mention in his 26. booke, and 7. chapter, but it is doubtfull: the Italians and Spaniards call it Filipendula, and the French Filipende and Filipendule, the Germanes Rotten Strinbrith, that is, red breakestone, from whence came the Latine name among them Saxifragarubra, red Saxifrage; as also mild Garb, that is Millefolium (ylvestre: we call it Filipendula, and some Filipipendula and Dropwort. The second Lugdanen fis calleth Oenanthe alia Myoni, because he saith it is so like the ordinary Filipendul, both in outward forme and face of growing, in rootes and leaves, and in the tast and rellish also, and not unlikely thereby to be of the same vertue and property, but Banbinua referreth it rather to the next Filipendula montana, whereof I cannot fee any reason, for in my opinion it is the same with the former, and not a species of the next, let others be judge herein that are judicious. The last Bauhinus setteth forth by the name of Filipen-

The Vertues. The ordinary or vulgar Filipendula is somewhat bitter in talte, and thereupon judged to be hot and dry in the thirddegree, it is very effectuall to open the passages of the urine, when it is stayed, as also to helpe the Stranguy, and all other paines of the bladder and reines, helping mightily to breake and expell the stone, either in the kidneyes or bladder, and gravell also that is not as yet condensate into a stone, whether you will use the leaves, sower, or seede, but the rootes are most usuall and most effectuall, either taken in powder or in a decoction with white wine, whereunto a little honey is added: the same also believe to expell the secondine or a stretchirth. tiken in the same manner: an ancient copy of Dioscovides faith, it helpeth also the yellow taundise, Paulus Aineta faith, it is good for those that have the falling sicknesse, and that it will helpe them if they use it often : the roces made into powder, and mixed up with hony, into the forme of an electuary, doth much helpe them wholestomakes are swollen, breaking and dissolving the winde which was the cause thereof, as also is very efechall for all the diseases of the lungs, as shortnesse of breath, wheelings, hoarsenesse of the throate, and the tough, and to expectorate cold flegule therefrom, or any other parts thereabouts.

Filipendula montana. Mountaine Filipendula. RIBE.4

CHAP. X.

Filipendula montana. Mountaine or Hooded Filipendula or Droppewort.

Lusim and others have made mention of divers forts of this kinde of Filipendula, (if I may so elliptic for I doe herein rather please others than my selfe, who thinke them with Clusim, to be as unlike the in forme, as differing also in qualitie peradventure) yet because such learned men have so account of some of them, let me in their errour be joyned with them for this time.

1. Filipendula montana major albida.
Whitish Mountaine or hooded Filipendula.

This first hooded Mountaine Filipendula, shooteth forth his round crested or streaked stalkes, of a singers thickenesse and a cubites height, whereon are set winges of many cut and divided leaves, on each side of them, from the bottome to the toppe, somewhat like those of the former Filipendula, or betweene them and Yarrow, but hard and somewhat rough in handling, whereon are growing a long spiked head of whitish slowers, formed like the gaping hoodes of the Satyrions or Testicles, called Cullions or Dogges stones, every one set in a five leasted huske, which being sallen, there follow round heades, pointed at the toppes, wherein are contained, much small grayish seed at the rootes are many long and thicke strings, somewhat like unto the Asphodill clogges, but not of great, which are set together at the heads, and ending in long sibres, abiding many yeares, and shooting fresh leaves and stalkes in the Spring, although the old die downe to the ground and wither.

2. Filipendula montana mollior altera.
Smooth mountaine or hooded Filipendula.

This other mountaine Filipendula, hath such like stalkes, with long & divided leaves on them, in the like manner, not differing from them, but in that they are nothing hard, but very gentle and smooth in handling; the slowers grow likewise at the toppes of the stalkes, in a long spiked head, many set together, and in forme hooded like them, but are in some of a pale whirish yellow colour, and in other of a reddish purple: the rootes also are not so great and thicke, but rather like Asparagus rootes,

The Place.

Both these forts grow as Cluster saith, on the graffie places, in the mountaines of Austria and Stiria, in Flanders also, and in France in their Medowes.

The Time.
They flower in Iune, and ripen their feede in August.

The Names:

Pena and Lobel doe call the first of these Filipendial altera montana, and so doe also Dodoness and Tehrmitans, but Clusius doth rather referre both it and the other unto the Fishalaria or Pedicularis for that they and resemble it in forme, excepting the rootes, and thereupon calleth them Alestorolophus Alpina: Bashing alka which is more probably another fort, and with all maketh it to be that Openanthe alia Miconi of Lustans, which is more probably another fort, of the former and true Filipendula, as I have shewed you in the Chapter fore. The second Clusius calleth Alestorolophus Alpina secunda velatiera; and Bashinus Filipendula unusus between ; I have, as I said before, followed them in this their errour, and doe call them in English Mountain a

The Vertues.

I do not finde any vertues appropriate peculiarly to these plants, either by Clustus or any other that have much ned them, and unles they have the same qualities that the Yellow or red Rattle have, which some call Loukwa, because if sheepe feede thereon, it will cause them to breede lice abundantly: they must abide without use our.

·CHAP. XI.

Helxine five Parietaria. Paritary of the Wall.

Here are two forts of Paritary of the Wall, although the ancients have mentioned but one, that is greater and a leffer, as shall be declared.

This kinde of Paritary, or (as it is usually called) Pellitory of the Wall.

This kinde of Paritary, or (as it is usually called) Pellitory of the Wall, riseth up with brownish red, tender and weake, cleare, and almost transparent stakes, about two foote high, we which grow at the severall joynts, two leaves somewhat broad and long, like unto those of French Mercuss.

semention called Flower gentle, of a darke greene, which afterwards turne brownish, not dented at all, it shoots on the edges, rough and hairy as the stalkes are also at the joynes with the leaves, from the middle for the shifts apwards, where it spreadeth into some branches, stand many small pale purplish flowers, in hairy, to show that rough heades or huskes, after which come small blacke and rough seede, which will sticke to any some of doath that shall touch it; the roote is somewhat long with many small fibres amended thereunto, of dark reddiff colour, which shidesh the Winter, although the stalkes with leaves perish, and springeth a fresh sarry year.

rery searc.

2. Portest is missor. Small Pellitory of the Wall.

2. Portest is missor. Small Pellitory of the Wall.

The leffer Pellitory of the Wall, groweth in the like masser that the former doth, but not fo great or high, haring tader reddifh rough ftalkes, and fmaller and finoretr, and fonewhat greener leaves thereon, almost tike unto Baffl, and rougher also, to that they will cleave to any cloth, or otherwing that toucheth it; the flowers and seede differ not mach from the other, but smaller, and the seede is more like and Pursane seede, being subbed out of the huskes, han the

The first groweth wilde generally through the land, about the borders of fields, and by the sides of old Walls, and
among rubbish: it will well endure also being brought
into the garden, and planted on the shadie side, where it
will spring of its owne sowing, and will not easily be gottenout therehence afterwards: The other is rare in our
Councie, and in Germany also but neare Constance, where
it is murally found, and not in many other places, neither
both of them in one place of very seldome, it doth sometimes hold the greene leaves in the Winter.

They flower in Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe foone

The Name;
It is called in Creeke in Ein Helxine, and my since. Perdicinm, the one quod foliorium & Jeminium bissonis vestibus ad bereatthe other quod perdices ea liberter vestamus: in Latine, as the liberter vestamus in Latine, as the liberter vestamus in Latine, as the liberter vestamus perdicaria, & Vrecoloria, Vitrago or Vitriolation in britanis, because the roughnesse thereof serveth to clerate einterpotacy glasses; it is called also Muralium, and berha Mundis, because it most usually groweth by Walls sides, and for the same cause also it is called Parietia, or as some doe writest Parietia. Galen and Panson. Ægineta, who followeth him in most things, say, that some in their dayes called it Parienium, but they doe not understand the Matricaria for it, but this herbe here entreated of: but there

tricate to it, but this herbe here entreated of; but there are to be found in the writings of divers, that have written of herbes seven several forces of herbes, called by the same Partenism or Partenism; as Mercurialis, Arthemisia, Chamomista nobilis, American of Majorana, Marum, Maricania; and this Parietaria; Cornelius Celsus also, and Pliny out of him, doe call it Barthenism; and yet Limicania; and this Parietaria; Cornelius Celsus also, and Pliny out of him, doe call it Barthenism; and yet Limicania; and Radolphus Agricola, much doubted, whether any did so call it: the Italians call it Parietaria & Viriola; the Spaniards pervade muro; the French Parietire and Parietari; the Germanes San Peterskraus; arrays sinh, & Tag un mash and Glaschenis; the Ductomen Glasscraus; the English ordinary Pellitory of the Wall, but corruptly as I said, for it hath no correspondencie with Pellitory; but to follow the Latine name, as most other Connies doe; it should be called Parietie, and of the wall is added according to both the name of Parietaria and Maralis; all Anthors doe call it generally either Helvine or Parietaria, and Trague calleth the other Parietaria singua.

The Vertuer.

The dried berbe Paritary made up with hony into an Electuarie, or the juice of the herbe, or the decoction thereof made up with Sugar or Footisis a fingularite medy for any old continuall or dry cough, the hortnesse of the herbe of them where in the throats it the investment of the change of three outcess a stime doth wonderfully else those that are ended with the suppression of their urine, canning them very specific you make water, and to expell both the stone and gravell that are engendred in the kidnies and bladder, and therefore it is smally put among other better that are used in glisters, to mittigate paines in the backe, sides, or bowlells, proceeding of winds or the like stoppings of urine, or the gravell and stone: it worket in like stoppings of urine, or the gravell and stone: it worket in like stopping of the best of the best of the stopping of the mother, and bringers down the courses that are stated in the same also easeth those greats that arise from the obstructions of the iver spleene, and reines: the same decoction also may serve in stead of a bath for men or women to sit in, for the forestad purposes: the same decoction also with a little bony added thereto, will serve to very good purpose or garge the throate when it is swollen and pained; the juice held it while in the mouth easeth the simulations the teeth-the distilled water of the herbe drunk with some Sugar to make it the more pleasans, worketh the same effects, and moreover clenseth the skinne; from spoot, freekles, purples, wheales, sumburne, morphew, see and leaveth the skinne, cleare, smooth and delicate: the juyce dropped into the eares easeth the poile and





humanings in them, and taketh away the prickings and shooting paines in them: the faid juyce or the dile. hummings in them, and taketh away the prickings and shooting paines in them: the said juyce or the disk water, doth assumed her and swelling impossumes, burnings of tealdings by fire or water as also all other him moure or implantations, be it Saint Ambonies fire, or any other cruptions of heare, being bathed often with moure or implantations of the faid juice made into a linament with Gerwild & oyle of Roses, and one of the which also doth clense soule romen ulcers, and staicth spreading or creeping ulcers, and the running solding of the haire of the head; the said one which also doth clense soule romen ulcers, and staicth spreading or creeping ulcers, and the running solding forces in childrens heads; the said of helpest to say the falling of the haire of the head; the said one of the herbe applied to the fundament, openeth the piles, and easieth their paines, and being mixed with Gonn at low, or the Cyprian Gerore, doth helpe the gour the juyce is, very effectuall to clense similare, and to heale the said of fafely, or the herbe it felfe bruifed and applied with a little talt; it is likewise to encrease to heale any wound, that if it be bruifed and bound thereto for three dayes, you may afterwards take it away, for you not neede any other false or medicine to heale it further: a pultia made bereof with Mallowes, and bound wine with Wheate branne, and Beane flower, and fome oyle put thereto, and applied warme to any building the medicine or muscle, doth in a very short time restore them to their strength, and taketh away the punchance of falls from high places. the bruises, and dissolveth the congealed bloud of any beatings, or falls from high places.

CHAP. XII.

Heliotropium. Turnefole.

Here are divers forts of herbes that may be called Sunturners, because their flowers doe oppose to Sunne, whereof to speake in this place is not my purpose, neither will the method of the water Stime, whereof to speak in this place is said, whereof there are three or foure forts, as that begs, 1. Heliotropium majus. The greater Turnsole.

The greater Turnosole riseth up with one upright stalke, about a foote or more high, dividing it selfs that from the bottome into divers smaller branche, of a hoary colour; at each from the stalke and branche government two smaller branches, of a loary colour; at each from the stalke and branches government that the stalke govern than the greater Bafill, formewhat white or hoary alfo: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, stand man fall white flowers, confishing of foure and sometimes of five very small leaves, set in order, one above another up

white flowers, confifting of fouse and fometimes of five very finall leaves, fer in order, one above another, we a finall crooked spike, which invieth inwards like a bowed singer, opening by degrees as the flowers blowon; after wich in their places come small cornered seeds, foure for the most part standing together: the roots in such threddy, perishing every years, and the seeds shedding it selfs, rifeth agains the next Spring.

2. Heliotropians unjust support. The greater creeping Turnesole.

This creeping Turnesole according to the judgement of Clussus, is in a manner but the same with the sum greater Turnesole, because its is in most things so like it, yet different in these particulars, that it hath more as slenderer stalkes, not standing upright as the sorper dorn but leaneth downe to the ground, the shikes at leaves are lesses, but have just a sum of the same in the same with the same in the same i like a Scorpions taile, as the other, but the feede being finaller, flandeth fingly, or but two together; therete

1. Mellateophen majat.
The greater Turnelole.

z. Heliotropians m The imail Turnelok





TRIBE 4 2. Heliaropiam mining. The smaller Turnesole.

This smaller Turne sole growers, very low, lying almost with his flender weake branches upon the grounds being dereon many fmall leaves, like the other in forme, but three times leffe in substance, neither stalkes nor have solven there; but of a dayle greens colour: the flowers are much maller and yellowifh, not growing headedlife the former, nor at the toppes of the branches, but flanding at the joynts; pas very finall falker; forme above the leaves and others under them, which afterwards more final round. had countons, libe tinto wartes, wherein is fach like feede as the left, but fmaller and a little rounder.

4: Holier opinmeria or me. The colouring or dying Turnefole.

This fring Turnefole that beautish bearies, these alwayes fee together, rifeth up with an upright stalke, brandigit fele diverly to the height of halfa a yeard or herebost; whereon grow broader and fofter leaves the apportuner like unto those of the fleepy Nightup to the toppes, yet leffer above than below : at the end of the branches come forth fasall moffie vellowith fowers, which quickly perish and fall away without giving any feede, herein like unto the Ricinus or Palme Christalled the great Spurge; for in the fame manner alfor the joynts with the leaves come forth the fruit or bernies, fanding three for the most part alwayes joy-ned together upon short foote stalkes, which are of a blackish greene colour, and rough or rugged on the omfide within which is contained ashcoloured seede, which if the heads be tuffered to grow to be oversipe, which the hears be innered to grow to be overshed, and bedried with the Sunne, will fall out of them felesupon the ground, and foring agains in their namely laces the next years, thereby renowing it felfer for the roots is fmall, and perifheth after it hath borne feele : but thefeborries when they are at their full mamrite, have within them that is betweene the outer stime and the inner kernell or feede a cereaine faice or moisture, which being rubbed upon paper or cloth, at the first appeareth, of a fresh and lively greene co the antispearent, or a neurant meny greene co-low, but prefently changeth into a kind of blewith puple spaths cloth or paper, and the dame cloth af-trand wet in water and wrung forth, will colour the water into a claret wine colour, and thefe are those ragges of cloth, which are usually called Terre-fole, in the Druggille and Grocers Bangoes, and with all other people, and serveth to college fellies, or other things as every one please.
The Place.

Thekethe grow in Land, Spates and Prance in divers places Markiche, Land and Classifine, fet them downs the two full does well and the practice.

The two first doe flower and feeder with us every years, but the other twindoc fearest harwany thew of feede with us, in regard we want fufficient heate to ri-

It is called in Greeke in merium Latinowich, that is, Solifoguium Santurner, fittealled first, Deficielles, quonianjois com fee sincum elegator i has beened; that is, Solifoguium Santurner, fittealled first, Deficielles, quonianjois com fee sincum elegator i has beened; thinke he erred, for the inaves doe per turne touthe financially the
head of flowers faceth the Santur i and is called also asserted and in formation of the formation of the first is an the first in the Santure for the first in the first called first called first and of first and in the first called f

Marba velut Clitic semper petit obvia Solem, Sie pia mpils Christum quo prece spettet babet.

Libel calleth it Heliotropium valgare Paraeled Gabrum, five Plinis tricoccum, and in his Observations, Heliotro-pium parum Diescoridis, being supposed by many to be described by Diescorides under the minute although hee did not particularly name it.

Disjournes faith that a good handfull of the greater Turnefole boyled in water and drunker purgeth both choller



4. Helietvopium trisoccus

The colouring or dying Turnefole.

3. Vet ea media fylveftrie.
The middle wild Nettle.

4. Vitica minor.
The leffer wild Nettle.





are two leaves set together, very rough, and although it hath no sharpe prickles, yet it hath a hairy downe there-on, that will sting the skinne most cruelly if it be touched therewith, and raise it sull of blisters, as if it were burne with fire, and dented at the edges somewhat deepely; at divers places of the branches come forth small stalkes of reddihandyellowish flowers, made of threds, which fall away without bearing any thing esse; but at the joynts with the leaves in other places, from the middle of the branches upwards, come forth small, round, rough, greene, prickly pellets or buttons, wherein is contained divers flat browne fhining feede, fomewhat like unto Line, or Flax feede, but finaller and rounder: the roote is yellowish and spreadeth divers long strings, and small fibre, wheteby it taketh fast hold in the ground, yet perisheth every yeare, requiring a new sowing every Spring.

2. Urtica major sylvestris. The greater wild Nettle. This other which is the greater of the wild forts, hath'a pale yellow roote, fpreading very deepe into the gound, with long strings, and fmall fibres, and the branches also lying on the ground take roote againe, and forced agreet deale of ground, the leaves are of a darker colour, and sometimes brownish or red, as large, rough and flinging as the former, but not fo deepely dented at the edges; at the toppes of the branches, and likewife from the joynts with the leaves underneath, come forth small long branches of flowers and seedes after them, in tathion very like the branches of the female Mercury, wherein is contained small flat whitish seede, the roote perishennot like the former, but abideth the winter with some greene leaves upon it, if it be not too extreame.

3. Vrtica media fylvestris. The middle wild Nettle. The middle fort of Nettle, is thought by divers to be but one and the same with the former, and differing onely by the place of growing, and not growing fully so great: for it hath the like stalkes and branches, with the like leaves, but lower and smaller, and chinner set upon the branches, otherwise in seede or creeping rootes, it differeth not from the last.

The leffer or least Nettle, is in most things like the last, but rifeth seldome above halfe a yard high, and little or nothing branched, the leaves also are much imalier, and of a fresher greene colour, but little lesse stringing then the former; the feed is white like unto it, but the rootes are smaller and perish every yeare, yea twife or thricevery yeare, for I have observed it to shed it selfet wife in a hot yeare, and spring up agains the third time of the shedde seede, which being neere winter, perisheth with the first frosts, but riseth agains the next

The Place. The first is most usually sowen in Gardens where it is defired, as it is also both in the upper and lower Germany, and most places of France also, but it hath beene found naturally growing time out of minde, both at the towne of Lidde by Rommey, and in the streetes of the towne of Rommey in Kent, where it is recorded Inline Cefar landed with his fouldiers, and there abode for a certaine time, which it is likely was by them called Romania and corsupply there-from Romeney or Rommy, and for the growing of it in that place, it is generated that the fouldiers

TRIBE.4 choller and slegme, and being boyled in wine, it is good against the stingings of Scorpions, to be as well druck as laid upon the place that is stung: the same also boiled with Cummin and drunke, helpeth them that are mon as laid upon the place that is tung a the same amounted with some and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and womens courses. bled with the frone in the reines or kinnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens couries, cauleth in eac and speedy birth, when they are in travell; it killeth the wormes of the belly both long and round, if the bar and seede of the lesser kinde be taken with Hyssope, Cresses, and Nitar. Filmy saith that the Magin his time held this opinion, (idle as many other his relations are) that four graines or teedes of his Turnelole dranks in held this opinion, (idle as many other his relations are) that four graines or teedes of his Turnelole dranks in wine, an houre before the accesse of the fit of the quartains agine doth cure it, and that three graines druke in wine, an houre before the accent of the fit of the generalize against the fame manner will helpe the tertian: the leaves bruifed and applyed to the places pained with the gon or that are out of joynt, and being fet are full of paine, doth give much east; as also for children that have the di that are out or joynt, and neing set are tun or paine, doing we sauch eater asset to set interest the resident the resident the resident thereof; the feed of the leaft kinde (but the greater will doe the fame also) and the junce of the leaves also being rubbed with a link fa upon warts, fwollen wens, and other hard kernels or excreffences, in the face, eye-lids, or any other pate of the upon warts, swollen wens, and other hard kernels or exercisences; in the race, eye-nus, or any other parts of the body, will take them away, by confuming them a little and a little, with often using it: The dying of coloring Turnesole is also good against all venemous creatures, and chiefly against that great Spider Phalaspina and to cause the string of Scorpions to be without danger or paine, being applyed thereto: it is faid also that if one make a circle upon the ground, round about a Scorpion with a branch of this Turnesole, it shall not be able togs. out of the circle, but if any shall touch the Scorpion therewith, or cast any of the herbe upon it, it shall premy dye: we have no other use of those clouts that are dyed with the juice thereof, then to colour gellies of tange any other such things which are frequent in many great mens houses at Festivall times.

CHAP. XIIL.

Vrtica. Nettles.

Shall in this place onely finew you those Nettles that are stinging, as peculiar for this Class of Tribe; but if I were to write an universall compacted history together, which the method I have proposed doth not permit; I would then in this as in all others, joyne all the space; under one purposed the wood all the diversities of them, as well those that are sharpe and stinging as those that are sharpe and stinging as those that are specific to the specific three specific triples are without spots, and so likewise their variation of colours in their slowers, which because I have a stinke as a special place of this work. cannot in one, I must doe in severall places of this worke.

I. Vrtica Romana. The Romane Nettle. The great Romane Nettle groweth up with many round hairy branches, rather leaning downe then flushed upright, fornetings rifing to be of foure or five foote long, foresding into many branches, whereon at the joya





brought some of the seede with them, and sowed it there for their use, to rubbe and chase their limbes, we through extreame cold they should be shifte and benummed; being told before they came from home, that climate of Brataine was so extreame cold, that it was not to be endured without some friction or mixed warme their bloods, and to stirre up naturall heat, since which time it is thought it hath continued there, he yearely of its owner sowing. It groweth also in the streete of Bardney in Lincolnessies. The other three says grow in waste grounds, by heatiges and wall sides, and many other untilled places, yet they will also be touch many gardens, where it they be suffered or neglected but a while, it shall be hard to rid them out agains.

They flower and feede in the end of Sommer, and the leffer is so plentifully that it will feede and shed, at fpring, and feede againe, that is, beare ripe feed twife in one yeare.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke dus von Acalyphe, quia talka aspera & injucanda est, and utily, quod velicet & panel verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e citet. The Arabians call it Hampiero, Vraith latum Angiara. Trague saith Serapio calleth it Hampiero, Vraith latum Angiara. Trague saith Serapio calleth it Hampiero vraith at manes Nessel, and united the feede of it Bezori Bangora sentage. The Italians Ortica, the Spaniards Ortica, the French Ortic, the manes Nessel, the Dutch inen Nesseles, and we in English Nettle. The first is called Urtica Italica of some substraint, and is the first kinde of Dioscovides, called of Clustus Legitima, of most writers Romana and may or usula; for the second is called famina, and of most authors Vrica major, and uniquis or seems. The third we dead by Trague, Urtica uniquis urens altera, and of Lugdunensis Urtica Olygophylos a paneitate foliorum. The some is called Urtica minor of all writers, but onely of Casalpinus exigua, and of Dodonaus urens minima, and is the third of Trague, Matthiolius, Lugdunensis, and Cassor Durantes: it is the Cania of Pliny, which Cornarius the keth should be rather written Canina.

The Vertues. Although Nettles doe hurt and fting the skinne and flesh, while they are greene, which is caused by the bar or rough downe upon them, and might be thought to be causticke or exulcerating being other wife applyed, in it is not fo, being found to be hot and dry in the second degree; the leaves boyled in wine and drunke, is suite open the belly and make it foluble: the rootes or leaves boyled, or the juice of either of them, or both, making an Elettuary with Honey or Sugar, is a fafe or fure medicine to open the pipes and passages of the Lungswich is the cause of wheelings and shortnesse of breath, and helpeth to expectorate tough cold slegme sticing is as the cause of wheelings and thortnesse of preatin, and helpeth to expectorate tought cold negure inting a them, or in the cheft or flomacke, as also to raise the impositumated Pluresse, and spand it by spiring: the sales helpeth the Almonds of the throate when they are swelled, to gargle the mouth and throate therewith, the also neighbor the Almonds of the finoate when they are I welled, to gargie the mouth and throate therewin, it juice also is effectuall to fettle the pallate of the mouth in its place, and to heale and temper the inflammation and forenesse of the mouth and throate: the decoction of the leaves in wine and drunke, is singular good to prowhich workers and to fettle the fuffocation or firangling of the mother, and all other the die-fes thereof, as also applyed outwardly with a little Myrrhe: the same also or the feed provoketh min. and expelleth gravell and the frone in the reines or bladder; often prooved to be effectuall in many that have be ken it; the fame decoction also of the leaves or feede, or being beaten and drunke in that decoction, killeth he wormes in the bellies of Children, and is faid to eate the paines in the fides, and to diffolve or breake the wi dinesse in the following, and in the body; but others doe thinke that it being somewhat windy of it selfe, and so powerfull or available to expell wind, but onely to provoke Venery; the juice of the leaves taken two three dayes together, stayeth bleeding at the mouth, which rifeth from the stomacke: the feed being druke i trace dayes concern trayers becoming at the mouth, which the firm and the item seems of madde dogs, the poyfonfull qualities of Head locke, Hendane, Nightshade, Mandrake, or other such like herbes, that supply and dull the senses, as also in Lethargy, but especially to use it outwardly to rubbe the forchead and temples in the Lethargy, and the plan Lethargy, but especially to use it outwardly to rubbe the forehead and temples in the Lethargy, and the plus bitten or flunge with beafts, used with a little salt, Nicander saith, it helpeth them that have taken Quickling, and those that have eaten evill Mushromes, or surfect of the good; the distilled water of the herbe is very effect all, (although not so powerfull,) as well for all the diseases aforesaid, as for outward wounds, and fores, to whether, and to elense the skinner from Morphew, Lepry, and other discolourings thereof; the seed (and some source leaves) being bruised, and put into the nostrils, doth stanch the bleeding of them, and taketh awayst siles from the source of the leaves or the decoding of them, and taketh awayst siles from the source of the season of the season in them. flesh growing in them, called Polypus : the juice of the leaves or the decoction of them or of the roote, is ing. lar good to wash either old rotten and stinking sores, or fistulaies and Gangrenes also, and such as are fittingsting or corroding scabbes, also manginesse and itches in any part of the body, as also greene wounds, by washing them therewith, or putting the juice into the fores or wounds, or applying the greene herbe bruifed there yea although the flesh were separated from the bones; the same also applyed to overwearied memberstitsheth, or to places out of joynt, after the joynt is set in its right place, it strengtheneth, dryeth, and confirmation of the same also applyed to overwearied memberstitshether, or to places out of joynt, after the joynt is set in its right place, it strengtheneth, dryeth, and confirmation of the same also applyed to overwearied members that teth them, as also to those places troubled with aches and goutes, and the defluction of humours upon the joyns or finewes, it easeth the paines, and dryeth or discussions an ointment made with the juke, of and a little waxe, is singular good to rubbe cold and benummed members, to bring them to their proper after againe; a handfull of the greene leaves of Nettles, and another of Wall-wort or Dane-wort, bruifed and apply ed simply of themselves to the Gout, Sciatica, or joynt aches, in any part, hath beene found to be an administer it hath lyen sources it is said that if greene Nettles be put into the urine of a sicke body, if it be fresh and greene, after it hath lyen source and ewenty houres therein, the party shall recover of that sicknesse, but if it doe not asked greene, it fignifieth death or great danger; if you give hennes fome dry Nettlesbroken small, with their more in winter, it will make them lay egges all the winter more ple ntifully; it is faid also, that if the herbe bemble on the privities of female beafts, that will not suffer the males to cover them, it will cause them the more willing ly to fuffer them to doe it: the oyle of roles or fallet oyle boyled with the juice, or the juice of the leaves them felves, is a present remedy to take away the stinging of the Nettles: to all the purposes aforesaid, the Roman Nettle is held the most effectuall, yet where it cannot be had, the other are in a degree next it, as effectuall, ye the least is thought of some to be lesse powerfull, and of others to be as availeable as any of the other two.

CHAP. XIV.

Polygonum majus. Great Knot-graffe.

He Knot-graffes are divided into two kindes, male and female, of the male kindes I shall speaked in this and the following Chapters, because they are of many forts, some greater, others lesser; and some Sea plants, the female being called Sharegraffe, or Horsetaile, shall be entreated of in another place; I thinke it fittest therefore to divide these into three parts, and speake of the greatest in this Chapter, of the lesser kindes in the next, and of those kinds that beare fruits or betryes in another following them, that so being orderly set downe, every one apart, it might well the more profit to the reader.

1. Polygonum mas vulgare majus. The greater common Knot-graffe.

The greater common Knot-grafie shooteth forth many long slender branches full of joynts, lying upon the grand, with divers long and narrow leaves set thereon, one for the most part at a joynt, having most usually small white skinne that covereth the joynt; whereat, especially from the middle of the branches upwards come south the sowers, which are so simil, that they are for the most part not seen and discerned, which in some are white, in others of a whitish purple colour, which after turne into very small square seed: like unto Sortell seed: the roote is reddish, small, short and round, abiding the Winter, and shooting a new every years. I saw in M.D. Foxes booke of dryed herbes which he received from Padon a greater fort hereof, whose figure I Maximia heregive you.

This lefter Knotgraffe groweth in all things like the former, and different from it onely in the leaves, which are fuller, and neither to broad or long, and the flowers hereof are alwayes white.

3. Polygonum minus breviore folio. Small short leased Knotgrasse.

Thiother small kinde, bath likewise many slender joynted branches, but more wooddy then the former,

freed it into fome other fmaller ones, whereon grow fmall fhort leaves, lefter then those of the fmall St. Iohns were the flowers are small and white like the other.

4. Polygonum Saxatile. Stony Knotgraffe.

Theftony Knotgraffe hath many weake trayling branches full of joynts, rifing from a fmall white fibrous motes, lying upon the ground, round about it, whereon grow leaves that are fomewhat round, being of an inch inlenghand halfe an inch in breadth, but growing fmaller to the stalkeward, greene on the upperfide, and of a whitih mealy colour underneath, at the joynts come forth small pale reddish flowers, like unto the other, and the stem followeth such like seede as in the other.

1 Pelygonummae vulgare majus. The greater common Knorger fie.

Polygonum maximis folijs. The greatest Knotgraffe.





CHAT.

TRIBE 4

5. Polygonum marinum majus. The greater Sea Knotgraffe.

The greater Sea Knotgrasse, runneth out into many and much larger branches then the first, lying on the ground, yet full of joynts, let very close together, with leaves thereon, somewhat like the common kind, but thicker, somewhat shorter and broader, and of a darke greene colour above, and whiter underneath: the flowers stand at the joynts in the same manner having small white skinnes that cover the joynts, which in some also are of a white, and in others of a purplish colour; after which commeth small seede enclosed in whitish shining skinnes; the taske of the whole plant and every partthereof is altringent, but somewhat falt withall: the roote is somewhat great, thicke, blacke, long, and fomewhat wooddy.

6. Polygonum marinum minus. The lesser Sea Knotgrasse.

This leffer kind hath longer stalkes then the last covered with a reddish barke, and more divided into smaller branches, having fewer joynts on the greater stalkes, but the branches are thicke, fet with smaller leaves then the former, and are somewhat fat and thicke, long and narrow like the common kinde: the flowers are small and whitish, and the seede is not much unlike the last, the roote is somewhat long blacke and wooddy, with a few fibres fet thereat.

The Place.

The first two forts grow every where, and in every Country almost, both by the sootewaies in fields, and on the sides of highwayes that are greene, for in some it overspreadeth them, and by the fides of old walls. The third groweth upon the higher grounds, and upon hils and mountaines. The fourth in the fame places also, among the stones in the rougher parts. The two last grow by the Sea side in divers places.

They fpring up late in the Spring, and abide all the Sommer. untill Winter, when all their branches perish.

The Names?

It is called in Greeke modelow Polygonum, quod multis genubus crescit, which name is usuall to it in Laineyeis is also called Seminalis, Sanguinalis, Sanguinaria and Proserpinaca of the severall properties it hath to flandblood, or to creepe on the ground : in the Apothecaries shops in Italy and many other places Corrigiola, and Crainda, for the severall respect unto the qualities to correct the heate of the stomacke and body, or for the joynt and knots that every branch hath. The Arabians call it Basia trahagi, the Italians Poligono, Corregiola, and some Lengua Passerina. The Spaniards Corriola. The Frenche Renovee, Corrigiole, and of the Walloones Marple de Cure. The Germanes Weggraffe, and Wegdrit. The Dutchmen wegbgrus oft duyfent knoop. In English Kongraffe, and Swines graffe, and in the North Country of divers, Birds tongue, from one of the Italian name. It first three forts are usually of al authors called Polygonum mas or masculum, for they are al alike, differing only that the one is bigger or leffer then another (for the Polygonum famina or faminaum differeth in forme very much from this, and shall be entreated of among the Equifeta, Sheregrasses, or Horsetailes, as being likest unto them, although not rough:) some also call the first vulgare or majus for distinctions sake from the second and third, which are both called minus; yet the third is thought by Bauhinus in his Pinax, both to be the Polygonum masculus fruticosum of Thalius, in the description of Harcynia sylva, (which Camerarius hath set forth and joyned it will Hortus Medicus,) and also the Sedum minimum arborescens vermiculatum of Lobel, for he seemeth doubtfull and which Thalius his Polygonum should be referred. The fourth Bauhinus calleth Polygonum Saxatile, and nooms before him that I know hath made mention of it. The fifth is called Polygonum marinum by Lobel in his Observations, and Polygonum marinum maximum in his Adversaria, and of Lugdunensis Polygonum marinum primes Dalechampi, as he calleth the last Polygonum marinum alterum Dalechampii; which Bauhinus calleth Polygonum maritimum angustifolium, calling the former Latifolium.

The common forts of Knotgraffe are cooling drying, and binding, in so much that the juice of them is moltifectuall to stay any bleeding at the mouth, being drunke in steeled or red wine, and the bleeding at the note m be applyed to the forehead and temples, or to be squirted up into the nostrils; it is also no lesse effectual to coole and temper the heat of blood, or of the stomacke, and to stay any flux of the blood or humours, either of the belly, as all laskes or bloody fluxes that come by chollericke and sharp entire blood or numours, when the belly, as all laskes or bloody fluxes that come by chollericke and sharp enumours, or the abundant flowing of womens courties, or the running of the reines also, the juice given before the fit of an ague, be it tertians or quartee doth come, is said to expell it and drive it away, it is also singular good to provoke urine when it is stopped, as also when it passeth away by droppes, and with paine, which is called the Strangury, as also the heate and sharpnesse therein; and to expell powerfully by the urine, the gravell or the stone in the reines or bladder, to take dramme of the powder of the herbe in wine for many daies together; which effects as Dioscorides doth affirme, fo Galen feemeth not to deny, but onely faith that Dioscorides hath not sufficiently expressed himselfe in the manner of the disease and how it should be given : being boyled in wine and drunke, it is profitable to those that are flung or bitten by venemous creatures, and the same is very effectuall to stay all defluxions of rheumaticke his mours upon the stomacke, and killeth likewise the wormes in the belly or stomacke, and quieteth all the inward

5. 6. Polygonum marinum majus & mma. The greater and lesser Sea Knotgrasse,



mines of the body, either in the fromacke or belly or other parts that arife from she heare, (harpeneffe and corrup-tion of health and choller: the diffilled water hereof taken by it felfe, or with the powder of the herbe or feede, is tion of bload and choser : the distinct water of the laid water or the juyce of the herbe, is accounted as one of the very effectuall to all the purposes aforesaid: the said water or the juyce of the herbe, is accounted as one of the very effectually to all the control of the land some of the l motiforerance remembers to cook and empollumations, all gangrenous, that is eating and frecting or burning forces forholicate, an not wearing and service being applied or put into them, be cause and findous cancers, or foule filthy ulcers being applied or put into them, be effectively for all force of ulcers, and findous cancers, or each party parts of men or women, reftraining the humours from falling to them, and cooling for happening the hor and most inflammations. They are not to follow such forms to the horse and most inflammations. fors happening in the hot and moilt inflammations, that are apt to follow such fores in such places : it holeste and drying up the not and monthly reftraining the bland, and quickly one foliating the lippes of them the helpen all then and greene wounds, by reftraining the bland, and quickly one foliating the lippes of them the helpen all the day of the state of t joye group in the fea kindes of Knotgraffe, are not thought to be fo cooling and operative for the griefes aforefaid. regrd they have gotten more heate by their falt habitation; yet effectuall in many of the other properties, the fat quittie causing somewhat the more penetration.

CHAP. X V.

Polygona minora. Divers forts of fmall Knotgraffe.

these smaller kindes, there are many more than of the former, differing the one from the other, as fall be declared hereafter: and first I will shew you those that come nearest in outward face and forme unto the other, next going before, and the smallest afterward.

1. Polygonum montanum niveum. White Mountaine Knotgraffe. This Mountaine Knotgraffe is fo fine a white filverlike plant, efpecially in the hotter countries, and whenkis growne old, that it giveth much delight to the beholders of it: for it fpreadeth many weake trayling when its growne out, that it give it that the grown at the first property of the former, and thicke set also with smaller branches; wheteon are placed very small long leave, lying almost like scales upon the whitish hard stalkes, these leaves are greene at the first and tender, but when they are growne old, they will be of a thining filver colour, and hard like skinnes or parchment, the toppes of the flakes and branches being thicke fet, with small white filver-like leaves; and at the joints also come forth very small white flowers scarse to be discerned, where also afterward there is the like seede, but smaller a

the roote is small long and white, not perishing neither the branches nor the leaves in the Winter in his naturall place, but will not endure our cold blaftes and nights, and therefore perisheth unlesse it have more especiall care and provision to preserve it.

2. Polygonum montanum Vermiculate folis.

Mountaine Knotgraffe with Stonecrop leaves. This small herbe (or Knotgrasse for unto this family Banhimu doth referre it) groweth not much more than an hand breadth high, fending forth many stender whitish round stalkes full of joynts which doe a little end themselves downe againe to the ground; at the oynts are set small long round fat leaves like unto hose of Stonecrop pointed but not pricking at the nds, and with the leaves; at the faid joynts towards he toppes rise single flowers, that is one at a joynt Smewhat large that it doth feeme many, of a greenish olour, laid open like a Star, with divers whitish small threds in the middle scarse to be discerned, after which ommetha fmall round feed veffell and fmall feede therein: the roote is finall white and threddy; this hath neither tafte nor fent much to be perceived therein, onely it is a little harsh and drying and somewhat bitter withall: it seemeth to partake in face with the tonecroppes, and in tafte, with Knotgraffe, and the title rifeth from both.

3. Polygonum Valentinum sive Anthyllis Va-

lentina Clusij. Spanish Knotgraffe. This small plant which Clusies found in Spaine, and hought might be referred to the Anthyllides, is by divers the best Herbarists since, accounted a kinde of Knorgraffe, or more neerely resembling them, for it shooteth forth many small weake reddish branches, lying upon the ground, and not able to stand

1. Polygonum montanum nivenmi. White Mountaine Knotgraffe.



upright, about a foote long, parted into many other smaller branches, whereon grow at severall joynts and spaces many small leaves together, like un o those of Time spurge; whereon, as well as on the stake there growetha hew of mealinesse, as many sea plants have; with the leaves come forth small purplish white slowers, confision of mealinesse, as many sea plants have; with the leaves come forth small purplish white slowers, the confision of small long and blackish on the confiling of four leaves apece; the feede hath not beene observed; the roote is small long and blackish on the

TRIBE 4.

4. Polygonum minus Monspeliense. Small knotgrasse of Mompelier.

This small French Knotgraffe hath divers small branches lying upon the ground, full of joints, whereat me small greene leaves, being somewhat round and like unto those of the small lentilles: the flowers are to fmall and of a whitish colour, tending unto greene, standing at the toppes of the branches onely, and many there together, which afterwards give very small seeds: the roote is small, but very long, growing due there together, which afterwards give very small seeds: the roote is small, but very long, growing due to the ground: this plant is very like Clussum his Anthylin Valentina; but Banbinus contelleth stoody, gaing them that would so take it; for that Clussum his Anthylin hath reddish branches, and this hath greenelished much finaller leaves, and more store of flowers, and

that of apurplish colour, and none at all standing at the toppes of the branches: all which considered, he determineth that this is a differing fort from the

> s. Polygonum Creticum Thymi folio. Candy Knotgraffe.

This small Candy Knotgrasse lieth likewise with his small branches upon the ground, not past an hand breadth in length: the leaves stand at the joints, fometimes but one or two, and fometimes three or foure, differing in bignesse and length one from another; with the leaves stand also many small white flowers together, as it were in a knot or bunch : after which commeth the feede, which is small and plen-

6. Polygonum Serpylli felio Lobeli. Lobels Knotgraffe with Mother of Time leaves. This Knotgraffe that Lobel hath fet forth in his Adversaria, hath very long threddy stalkes spread upon

the ground, branched forth in divers places, with many fmall long and round leaves fappie or full of juyce, somewhat like unto Stonecroppe, set together at the joints: the whole plant fomewhat resembleth Serpyllum Narbonense, French mother of Time: the roote is long and wooddie, of a bitterish taste, somewhat hor upon the tongue.

7. Polygonum Germanicum sive Knawell Germanorum.

Germane Knotgraffe or Knawell. The Germanes Knawell sendeth forth from a small slender threddy roote, divers innall branches, not fully lying downe on the ground, halfea foote long full of joints, thickly fer together, arevery one whereof, stand many very small and long pointed leaves, of a grayish greene or ash colour, which are of an unequall length, two for the most part longer than the other: at these joynts with the leaves grow out divers

fmall herby or greene Starre-like flowers, thicke fet together, which being fallen there appeare in very find huskes, no bigger than Millet feede, great store of very small feede, like dust, or the feede of Herniaria Rupate wort, which are of a quicke hot fent, somewhat sweete.

8. Polygonum alterum Germanicum. Another Germane Knotgraffe. This other Knotgraffe of Germany, doth very much refemble the former, both in the manner of the govern with flender trailing branches, and small long hoary, or grayish greene leaves, many set together at a join, it that they are longer than they, some of them two inches long, especially those next the roote: the flowniber of stand nor at the joints with the leaves, but at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, many clustering together which are very small and white on the inside, but of a brownish red colour on the outside, which after the very small seede, and in a plentisull manner: the roote is small long, and white.

9. Millegrana major sive Herniaria vulgaria, Rupturewort.

The Rupturewort spreadeth very many threddy branches, round about upon the ground, about a spanne log divided into many other smaller parts, full of small joints, set very thicke together, whereat come forth work rie small leaves, of a fresh yellowish greene colour, branches and all, where at grow forth likewise a number exceeding small yellowish flowers, scarfely to be discerned from the stalkes and leaves, which turne into as small as the very dust the roote is very long and small, thrusting downe deepe into the ground this hands ther smell nor taste at the first, but afterwards it hath a little stiptive or astringent taste, without any manife heate, yet a little bitter and sharpe withall.

10. Herniaria major Africana, The greater Rupturewort of Africa. This African kinde groweth greater, larger, and more upright than the last, and fuller of beanches, in the things little differing.

2. Polygenum mentanum Vermiculata foliji. Mountaine Knotgraffe with Stonecrop leeves.



3. Polygonum Vulentinum. Spanifb Knotgraffe.



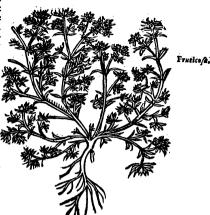
The Theater of Plantes.

11. Millegrana minima sive Herniaria minor. Rupturewort with longer leaves.

This other kinde of Rupturewort, hath likewise small threddie falkes, but with fewer joints, and long narrow leaves, fomewhat tracks, the toppes, where nognor many the action of the control of the contro non in his Pinax of one which he calleth fraticofa with wooddie low halke, and some long leaves growing thicke thereon. The Place.

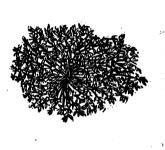
The first groweth both about Arles and Marfeilles in France, and in Valuaia, Marcia, and Salamanca in Spaine, as Clusius and Penadoe word; the second in Naples as Columna saith: the third Clusius saith record: the recomb in Arrive and the Cattle of Tolerina in Spaine: the fourth found on the mountaines of Escurial in Spaine, and in the barren grounds shout Mosspelier in France, as Baubinus also faith: the fift in Candr, as Resident faith, who had the feede from thence: the fixt upon the hills. nearthe fea in Provence of France, as Pena alfo faith: the seventh in the Well countrie about Chipnam, if Lobel his figure be true; and in many places of Germany by the wayes fides; and fo doth the eight likewife places of indie findy and rockie places: the ninth groweth in many places of our owne Land, as well as in others, in drie barren grounds, where it willbefmall, and in the moister places also, but not boggie or morish, that are not shadowed: the tenth in Africa neare Tunice where Guilane Bool gathered it: the last in the drie chalke or stony grounds of Kost and other countries.

7. Polygonum Germanicum five Knawell Ger-manorum. Germane Knotgrafie or Knawell.



9. Herziaria vulgarii. Rupturewort.

10. Herniaria major Africana. The greater Rupturewort of Africa.





The Time.

They all are fresh and greene in the Summer, and unto the Winter, which causeth the most of them to wither and drie, and in the meane time they perfect their feede.

The Names.

The first is called of Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria Polygonum montanum minimum niveum, & sericeum, of Chifus Paronychia Hifthanica; of Lugdunenfis Polygoni Hifthanics genus Clusi; Tabermontanus and Gerard call it Polygonum montanum; and Bauhinus Polygonum minus candicans; the second Columna calleth Vermiculata montanu was and Bauhinus Polysonum montanum Vermiculate folyst the third Clusius calleth Anthyllis Valentina, because be faith Plaza and other the learned Phisitions of the Vniversitie of Valentia in Spaine did so account and call it; which as he faith, although it might be a kind thereof, yet it could not be Dioscorides his fifth Anthyllie, because it hathopright stalkes, which this hath not : but all other Herbarists doe account it a kinde of small Knotgrasse, and Collect it, although fomewhat differing from him; Baubinus maketh it an Anthyllis among his Anthyllides and a Polygonum allo among these, calling it Polygonum gramineo folio majus erectum, which in my opinion is not fitting unto it, in that it neither growerh upright, nor hath such long leaves, that they should refemble graffe: the fourth Baubissus in his Pinax, maketh to be both his ninth small Knotgraffe, calling it Polygonum minus remains folium, and all L. foliam; and allo his twelfth by the name of Polygonian minus lentifolium; and in both places referreth us to the fourth Polygonum described in his Prodromu, whereby he filleth up the number of forts without reason; the fifth Bankagus to calleth, as it is in the tiple; the fixt Lobel calleth Polygonum alterum pufillum vermiculata Scribble folio:

TRIBE.4. folio; and Lugdanensis, Polygonum alterum Serpilis folio; but Banbinus Polygonum maritimum minus folio Serpilis the seventh Tragus accounted to be a kinde of Polygonum, which they of his countrie called Kname! he also alke, and being as broad as the naile of a mans finger or thinketh it might be called Policarpon of the abundance of feede, and Polycuemon of the vertues. Landance thinketh it might be called Polisarpon of the administrate of Recard it to be a Polygonum exiguum. Gerard called also calleth it Polycarpon, and Dodonem in his Pemptades taketh it to be a Polygonum exiguum. Gerard called a Pologonum Selinoides five Knavel, wherein hee is deceived many wayes. First, in that he given the name and former character might have plainely convinced in Pologonum Selinoides five Knavet, wherein the is under the reof might have plainely convinced that make unto Knawel, when as his owne description and figure thereof might have plainely convinced that make unto Knawel, when he has been described in the maketh Knawel and the maketh Knawe noides unto Knamel, when as his owne description and ugue trace or larger that he maketh Knamel and Party in him, in that Knamel hath not leaves like Selinams or Partly: secondly, that he maketh Knamel and Party part to be one, whereas they are two plants; then againe that he thinketh, that Saxifyaga Anglicans of Lobel with to be one, whereas they are two plants; men against that it that it, the faith he found about Chipman in the West countrie to be Parsly pert, when as Lobel and Pena their description he faith he found about Chipman in the vy cit countrie to be rainy person what like, as Gerard himfelfe confess, and figure doth contrary also that opinion, although their figure be somewhat like, as Gerard himfelfe confess, and figure doth contrary also that opinion, although the Parlie person, they was the west by a country. and figure doth contrary also that opinion, attribugh the Brily pert, that was shewed by a country Emperice to Mr. Bredwell, was Knamel, which as it is likely Mr. Bredwell, was Knamel, which as it is likely Mr. Bredwell ham, and yet he could not different to Mr. Breamell, was Knamel, which as it is there is not after fault with the name Partly pert, calling it absolute of the former. word, and would amend it with his owne fine Latine word Petra pungent, not understanding the true Eyro-The Place. logie of the word being corrupted, as for the most part all unusuall or hard words are to the vulgar fort, forthe This groweth naturally in most countries of this land, if it uncorrupted word is Percepierre, a true French word, and fignifieth the fame that Lithouribon in Greeke, &c. fraga in Latine, or Gerard his Petra pungens, if ye like it; Breakestone in English, of all which I shall speak mores!

ly in the next Chapter; but I have here before given you my opinion of the Saxifraga Anglicana of Lebel neither. ly in the next Chapter; but I nave nere perore given you my opinion to the likenesse of their figures being come and I thinke the Knamel of Tragm to be it as many might imagine by the likenesse of their figures being come and trong fiweet finell, which Tragm faith it had inducing me in part fo to thinke, but that the small greene flowers and seede in them be much differing from the Pincke like white flower in that: the eight, I call Polygonum alterum Germanicum, another Germane Knard, be

therefore I call it Herniaria minor, Banhinus calleth it, Polygonum minimum, five Millegrana minima. The Vertues. All or most of these sorts of Knotgrasse, doe participate with the former in the binding qualities, although we altogether so much in the cooling, some of them having a little bitternesse or sharpenesse in them, which deck teth some heate, and therefore bath not that abundant moisture, which Galen faith, is in the former, when as he faith, they have their cooling qualitie: they ferve to provoke urine, and helpe to breake and expell the flore and gravell by urine, as the others doe, yet wee have not so evident testimony of the operations of the fresh forts, (how/oever the delicacie of forme in some of them doe argue in mans judgement some singular vame, which yet doth not alwayes follow, for in many deformed, there is found much more helpe) as we have of the relt, which are these in particular; Tragus faith that Knamel hath the same properties that Knotgraffe lath, may ferve in the flead thereof to all purposes, as well inward as outward remedies, when the other is not band, and that it is very powerfull to breake the stone, being boyled in wine and drunke, which our owners ple doe averre also: the other Germane Knawel or Knotgrasse being of the same kinde, worketh the like their Rupturewort hath not his name in vaine, for it is found by daily experience in a number that have taken it is helpe and cure the rupture, not onely in children, but in elder persons, so as it be not too old and inverent; b taking either a dramme of the powder of the dried herbe, every day in wine for certaine dayes together, use ftrength of the disease and age of the patient doe require; or the decoction made of the herbe in wine and dusting or the juice or diffilled water of the greene herbe taken in the same manner; and helpeth all other flows, either of men or women, vomitings also and the Gonorrhea, being taken any of those wayes aforesaid; it doch met assuredly helpe also those that have the strangurie, and have their urine stopped, or are troubled with the store wash downe, whatsoever sticketh or is offensive in the passages thereof: Vide Hollerium de morbi interingibi.

c 62. fol. 268. the same also helpeth much all stitches in the safages thereof in the passages or torments in the same or torments in the same or belly, caused by collericke or sharpe or falt humours; it helpeth the obstructions of the liver, and on the same of the same or torments in the same or torments. the yellow jaundise likewise; it killeth also the wormes in children: being outwardly applied it congluing wounds very notably, and helpeth much to stay defluxions of rheume from the head to the eyes, note or make being bruifed greene and bound thereto, or the decoction of the dried herbe, to bathe the forehead and tombe. or the nape of the necke behinde, it doth also drie up the moilture of filtulous ulcers, or any others, that by the much accesse of sharpe humors are growne soule and spreading: the lesser Rupturewort is not much water in all the faculties of the other.

cause it is so like thereunto, and that Baubinus faith, the Germane Knamel hath many varieties, whereof I time

this to be one, and it is probable allo, that both the Polygonum montanum niveum, and the Anthylie Valentia may be a species thereof; Baubinu himselse calleth it Polygonum litereum minus stosculus stadios albicantibus the min

De a species ricereos; panomum nimente cantenin e organism essentiam in the sum in the Matthiolus and Caffer Durant is called Empetron by Tragus and Lonicerus, but not truely; Polygonus minus by Matthiolus and Caffer Durant that followeth him, Herba Cancri minor by Cordus in his Scholiaster, and Millegrana in his history of plans, Financia by Anguillara, Herba Turca by Lobel and Cafalpinus, Herniaria multigrana Scrpylls folio, by Pena is his

Adverfaria, and generally Herniaria, and so by Gesner in horiz Germania, and in libello de collectione firpina, by

Camerarius Dodoncus, Thalisus, Lugdunenfis, Tabermontansus, and Gerard, and by Baubinus Polygonum minus (in

Millegrana major; the tenth we have imposed the name as it is in the title and most suting thereunto: the lasingle

led Millegrana minima by Lobel in his Dutch Herball, and in his Icones stirpium, by Thalim Herniaria altra; nd

CHAP. XVI.

Polygonum Solinoides. Parily pert, or Parily Breakeltone.

Have as you see separated this kinds of Knotgraffe from all the other in the last Chapter, and not with out just reason as I take it, because the face and forme thereof, is formuch differing from them, enfining description will declare: the roote is very small and threddy, but abiding divers years in naturall places, from whence come many leaves, forcad upon the ground, each flanding on a final language

hambe, isvery much jagged on the edges, making it feeme bambe, isvery much jagged on the edges, making it feeme bamba like unto a Parflye leafe, whereof came the name, onewist in the state of an overworne or dusky greene colour: from among the state of an overworne or dusky greene colour: from among which rieth up weake and flonder stalkes about three or four or the state of the winding fet full of the like leaves but finaller up to the opes, that almost no part of the stalkes can be seene, and all by the most part standing close thereunto, few of them having toothake at all, or very fhort among these leaves come forthvery small greenish yellow flowers, scarse to be difemed, where afterwards groweth the feede, as small as any

boblerved by any that have skill, but especially in such barmand fandy grounds as doe not want moisture, for it joyeth with more in the wet places then in the dry, I found it upon Hampfeed Heath by the foote pathes, where being a dry round, and in a dry time, it was very imall, which else in moistertime, and in a moister place upon the same Heath, was much greater, as also neare unto the meerestones by Lamhab, which divide the liberties of London from Surrey. The Time.

It is to be found all times of the Sommer, Spring, and Harrefl, evenfrom Aprill unto the end of Ottober, in severall plaes for in the open and Sunny places it will be withered, when in the shadowy and moist it will continue.

The Names. This plant being of long continuance in our land and knowedge to us, by the properties, for it hath not beene mentioned. by any the most curious searchers and writers of herbs beyond to, asking onely peculiar I thinke to our Country, before Lobel came to us, who called it Percep er Anglorum and Lug-

Save Percepierre Anglorum Polygonum Selinoides, Parfly pert, or Parfly breakeftone.

tuenfit frombim) hath received no Latine name at all, and therefore I have transferred the name Polygonum Sea finite: hereuato, as more proper unto it, then Gerard: Knawell is unto it; for it may most fitly be reckoned a Polymm, by the manner of the growing, and the name Selinoides may most fitly agree unto it from the forme of the leaves, being derived from the Greeke word Selinon; for Knamel hath no likenesse with Selinum Parsly. In the former Chapter, I shewed you Gerard his errours herein, now let me shew you mine also (if peradventure I speake not per Aniphrafim) concerning these names of Percepier or Perch pier, as some call it, and Parsly pert, or Parsly preactione, as they are usually called in English; I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a coruption of time in the vulgar fort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word Percepierre, which as I said petor, significth as much as Lithontribon in Greeke, Saxifraga, Petrisindula an old outworne word, and calculum fragen in Latine, pierce stone, or breakestone in English; some call it Parsly pert and derive it from petra. but the more proper English is Parsly breakestone. Now concerning this and Lobel his Saxifraga Anglicana, both of them are affirmed by Lobel to grow in the West Country, and both are used for one purpose, (yet Lobel sement to referre the Percepier unto the Cerefolium, & Scandia five Petten Veneria, or partaking of both of them. but most unproperly in my minde, which hath cansed Baubinus in his Pinax, following his opinion to make it a species of Carefolium, calling it Charophyllo nonnihil similin planta, and Tabermontanus thereupon callethit Scandix

man; and Columna was also much deceived in thinking this to be an Alchymilla, calling it minima montana.

The Vertues. This herbe hath properly with the vulgar fort, both men and women leeches, who have had most practice of it, not found any other operation then to helpe to provoke urine, and breake the stone in those that are troubled therewith, for which purposes it is most availeable; for they use to eate it familiarly as a Sallet herbe, and pickle it up as a Sampire to eate in winter, but is used also more Physically, either by it selfe or with other things, andeither in powder or in juice, decoction or water distilled from it, whose severall wayes, that I may declare them alittle more amply are these. Take of the juice of the herbe about three ounces, put this with so much white wine, as is fit to make a posser, take hereof every morning and evening a draught, or ye may adde hereto Wild Time, or Mother of Time, and some Camomill: You may also boyle these herbes aforesaid, in white the, or in water if wine be not at hand, and drinke it when it is strayned in the same manner, the powder allo of the dryed herbe, to the quantity of a dramme or lesse, in white wine, or in other drinke where wine is wanting, for divers dayes first and last, and the distilled water of the herbe taken with a little Sugar in the same manner, is found to be a fingular remedy to provoke urine, when it is stopped wholly, or passeth away by drops with paine, or unsensibly without paine, expelleth store of gravell in those that breede it, and the stone also in the renes or kidneyes, in washing it downe by the aboundant passage of the urine, and helpeth also to expulse it out of the bladder, if it be not growne too great for the passages; otherwise it is held very probable, that the aboundance of the passages is the passages. boundance of urine brought downe into the bladder by the vertue of the medicine, and there abiding, worketh Somuch upon the stone, therein confirmed and growne great, that it wasteth it by degrees, avoyding it in gravel with the urine. If you will have the receipt of the Country Empericke given to Mr. Bredwell, a Chirurgion of Indian and of Leading, who practifed physicke in London where he dwelt, as well as in all the Countries where he travelled, it this. Take of the dryed herbes of Parily pert, and Moufeare, Bayberries, Turmericke, and Cloves, the feeds of the page Docke, the feede in the heppe or Bryer berries, and the feedes of Fenugreeke of each one ounce;

4. Vva marina minor. The letter Sea Grape.

TRIBEA! of the stone in an Oxes gall twenty foure graines weight; let all these be beaten into fine powder and kepty you, in a drybox, or pot, to use upon occasion: whereof the quantity to be taken at a time, is from his you, in a dry box, or por, to me apondocament. I who is to take it shall require: but affirm it dramme to a dramme, as the age and necessity of the party, who is to take it shall require: but affirm it would worke as effectually in other diseases, either inward or outward, as either the Knotgrasses, or Knowl would worke as effectually in other diseases, either inward or outward, as either the binoughaires, or knied or Rupture-wort doe, if it were feriously applyed, for being alike in the temperature of the qualities, and we king the same effects in some of the diseases, why not in many of the other, whereunto they are tryed to degood: I may here deploye the carelesse course of many that are learned, who are content onely to sucke this good: I may here deploye the carelesse output of the course of the cour good: I may here deplore the cattered but make none for others, whereas if they would be indulting by that other bees before them have gathered, but have been she hold, blind bayards of our time, by dare to doe any thing, especially when under colour of giving Physicke to their pockie patients, they mapped

CHAP. XVII.

Polygona. Baccifera. Berry bearing Knotgraffe.

Here remaineth of all the forts of Knotgraffes, to speake of those that beare berries, some when are shrubby plants, whose berries are their fruite, bearing seeds within them, whereby the propagated: others are the excreffences of the herbe, accidentall onely as I (uppose to the herbe) that breedeth them, being not the namurall feede, whereof I entend to ipeake first, because in meth necrest unto some of the former small Knotgraffes.

1. Polygonum cocciferum Polonicum, The Polonian Scarlet Knotgraffe, The Scarlet Knotgrasse is as small a plant as the Knawell, or white mountaine Knotgrasse, spreading in the fame manner with fundry small stalkes, full of joynts, whereat are set divers very small and long leave, point but not sharpe at the endes, which with the stalkes are of a grayish ashcolour, or more whitish, at the topped the stalkes stand a number of small white slowers, yet not so small as in the mountaine kinde of Knawel, fuch as may be better descerned, comming forth of grayish greene huskes, wherein after they are past, gowene the seede, which is as small as dust, the roote is small and somewhat long, at the toppe whereof, and a the seede, which is as small as dust, the roote is small and somewhat long, at the toppe whereof, and a the seeder whereof the recue, which is as many the record of the liex Georges, or Scarlet Ost, in of as orient a fearlet colour as they, and give as precious a dye as they doe, and but that it cannot be had mit quantity (every roote, yeelding but a few berries in comparison of the other) it would lessen the price, in abate the use of the other; but howsoever it serveth that Country of Polonia, in some measure, to dy sound the cloathes that they weare. Emarus Luftrange in his Commentaries upon Diescorides, felio 613, 100 his

1 . Polygonum cocciferum Polon'cum. Polonian Scarlet Knotgraffe.

3. Polygonum baccifenum five Vue marine mejer.
The greater Sea grape.





thefe berries grow at the rootes of a kind of Saxifrage like unto Burnet or Burnet Saxifrage, as also at the rootes of Codsfoote, Pelletory of the Wall, and other herbes likewise, and that not onely in Poland but in Iraly and othe Countries.

2. Ephedra five Anabasis. Climing Knotgrasse or Sea Grape. This kinde of Sea Grape groweth in the warrine Countries where it is naturall, into a thicke trunke or stemme shiegest a mans armeat the bottome; from whence rife many very long brancles, full of joynts like unto the

cher se grapes, climing up to the toppes of the highest plane met, or others against which it groweth, otherwise if it standneart unto a lower tree or shrubbe, it seldome riseth above their height, yet hath it no clafpers to winde about any thing, nor de the branches winde themselves, as the nature of Apocynum or Priples Dogs bane doth; yet as the Ivy by fending forth potesar the joynts, into the barke of the trees that groweth menthereunto, it thereby climeth unto the toppe of them: at these joynts grow no leaves for it is wholly destitute of them. but from them shoote forth divers other branches, and at the fime loynts upwards, stand many small mostly flowers, of a pale or whitish yellow colour, somewhat like unto the blossomes of themale Cornell tree, which afterwards turne into fmall red benies when they are ripe, like unto small Mulberries, full of mic. of a fowre tafte, wherein lye fmall yellow feede like Millen the roote for eadeth divers wayes under ground, being hard and wooddy.

3. Pelygonum bacciferum five Uva marina major. The greater Sea Grape.

This greater Sea Grape is so like unto the former, except in the long and climing branches, that it is verily thought of divers

webstthe same, not growing neare any shrubbe or tree to cause it to ascend as the other doth, and as it is said before that the same kinde useth to doe, by the report of Bellonius, in his third booke of Observations, and the 41. Chapter, for this also hath a stubbed stocke, from whence rise many stender branches about a foote long, set with joyne like unto an Horsetayle grasse, up to the toppes, which doe a little bow or hang downe againe, alwind position without leaves, and with many mostly pale flowers, but Anguilars faith reddish fet together at the joyne, which afterwards turne into small red berries like Raspis, of a sowish taste as the other doth, wherein liethelike yellowish seede: the roote is likewise hard and wooddy.

4. Polygonum bacciferum minus, five Uvamarina minor. The leffer Sea Grape. The imailer Sea Grape rifeth up immediately from the roote, with many flender weake, reddifh, rufh like halten fixe or feaven foote long formerimes, lying for the most part upon the ground, wooddy at the bottome files, with the like joynts and branches issuing from them, as in the former, and without any leaves at them alo; the flowers are many and paleallo, and mostly like them, but standing upon somewhat longer footestalkes, and the red berries are likewise like unto Rafin or Mulberries, of a fowrish taste, wherein is contained a small blackifichter square seede or two, like unto the former: the stalkes and branches are no lesse astringent in taste then the shade roote is smaller, and sendeth forth divers suckers, which creeping under ground spreade farre.

The first growth in many dry, barren, and fandy grounds, in Polonia. The second Bellonia in his third booke and 41. Chapter of his Observations, faith groweth in the valleies or lower plaine grounds, at the foote of the mountaine Olympus, and in Illyricum betweene Eastello novo, and the old Epidourus. The third Clusius faith he found onely in Spaine, in the Kingdome of Murcia, by the Sea fide, and no where elfe. The fourth Lobel faith growth not onely neare the Sea fide, about Cape de Sete, Per anland Magulona not farre from Mompelier, but at Rockell, also about the Sea fide, and in other places, but Clusius faith, he found it not farre from Salamanca, which is the heare of Spains in great pleasty upon a small hill, whereof he wondreth much, not having found it or hearing of any other to have found it, in any other places then the Sea coasts. Anguillara faith in Dalmatia, about the river Sabenicus. The Time.

Thefe sower late, and ripen their fruits in the naturall places feldome before October, and never in these colder dinates, as bath beese offen prooved true: yeathe rootes will hardly without especiall care and keeping, be

The Names. The first is mentioned of Comeranius by the name of Polygonum coeciferum Polonicum in his Epitome of Musthiin and a I faid before by a finance and are a resignment concurred to the state of Polygonum quartum Plinismajus, and faith the Spaniards call it Belcho: by Tabermontanus Polygonum minim ive exciferem primum: by Bauhinsu Polygonum bacciferum maricinum majus, five Vva mavisima major. The fourth is called by Classica Polygonum, quartum, Pliniy minus who thinketh it to be the Androface of Bello iss but I thinke n cased by Clusius Polygonum, quartum, Pliny minus who thinketh it to be the Audroface of Bewo 1811 Out 1 thinket
Relonius rather meant the greater forts, by Lobel Vua marina Monspeliensium, and contesteth with Matthiotus;
(why this should not be Tragon or Tragonon of Dioscorides, (as they of Monspelier sommerty called it, and
sirrwards Audroface as Bollovius did) in that he made Theophrassiu his Scorpio to be Tragon; by Ruellius Tragos,
the sum of the Scorpio maritimus Dalechampy, yet in another place he callect it Equiforum quartim as tens doth Equifoti facis naturally plants; by Anguillars it is thought to be Croton of Nicander, by Cameradine, and Vous marina, by Gasner in hortis Germania Tragium, by Tabermont annu Polygonum mattens secundary,
and by Banbinus Dokumum Lacelbraum, marinima maintens rabentis valueth is o be. Olicocollum Hiencelis Scorpio mo and by Banbipue Polygonum hastofurum maritimum minus Lugalmenfis takethie to be Officocollum Histocilie & Abseri

this)

Absirti. The French call it Raysius de mer, from whence came the name of Vva marine,

The Polonians with whom the first groweth, doe use the herbe in the same manner that the Germanidoe this Knawel, that is to expell urine and to breake the stone : the second is not knowne, whether the people where; groweth docuse it as the two last forts are, which may well perswade us, is of the same operation, being solite growers doe the trastifiction and forme; for the Sea-grapes are both of one qualitie, and ferre for the fame differents the Knotgraffes are used by the Spaniards where they grow, as Cluffus faith, but especially to cure the ulcen of the Knotgraines are used by the openmeral where they grow, as original failing, but especially to cure the ulternor the privy parts in men or women: they are also very effectuall to provoke urine plentfully, and are exceeding airringent and drying, so that they powerfully stay all fluxes of the belly, or of womens courses, restraine vom. tings of the flomacke, and the defluxions of thinne rheume from the head: they are also very consolidative to foder together the lippes of greene wounds, or to knit broken bones, and to fettle and strengthen thosely have beene out of joint : it is held to be so powerfull to knit dissevered parts, that being boyled with percent flesh, or with other things, it will cause them to be so glued or sodered together, that one cannot pull them to the source of t

CHAP. XVIII.

Cassia Poetica Monspeliensium. The red berried Shrubbe Cassia.

Have been bold to infert this plant in this place, because some have made it a kind of Polygonnand Have been bold to infert this plant in this place, because some have made it a kind of Polygonia and although we cannot find it to be a Saxifrage or breakestone, yet it hath the other drying & assistance of Polygonia and the control of the state of the qualities of Folygonum. This shrubbe rifeth up to the height of two foote or there abouts, spream qualities of Y organism. Inits intubbe Friedings to the height of two leaves like unto Line or Flag, anany flender twiggie greene branches, whereon grow small long leaves like unto Line or Flag, or somewhat resembling those of Lavander, but thinnely fet all along upon the branches; the

flo wers are mossie or threddy, and of a pale yellowish gerene coluor like unto those of the Olive tree, or of the Male Cornell tree; where afterwards come small round berries, greene at the first, but red as Corrall, or like the berries of Asparagus when they are ripe, of an astringent glutinous taste, with some tharpenesse joyned therewhith, wherein is contained an hard stone, having a white sweete kernell within it : the roote is hard and wooddy.

The Place.

It groweth by the high wayes, in many places of Spaine, both in the countries of Granado and Valentia, and Sivil, as also in divers places of Provence in France, about the hedges and bordres of the Olive yeards: by the bankes also of the river Lanus, and about the village Peraul, not farre from Mompelier, as also in a small Wood or Coppise neare unto the Priory of Egremont, neere there adjoyning.

The Time .. It flowreth about Iune and Iuly, and the berries ripen not untill September.

The Names.

Clufius faith that it was accounted for Offris of Pling, while he lived at Mompelier, whereunto hee faith, it doth agree in many thinge, but afterward they called it Caffia, but by what reason or cause it is not knowne, for it neither agreeth with that Casia of Dioscorides and Galen, which is like Cinamon, and is of a spicie taste, called in Apothecaries shoppes Cassia lignea, whereas this is nothing so: nor can it be the Cneoron of Theophrastus, which as Pliny faith Hyginus called Cassia, neither is it the sweete smelling Cassia of Virgil, whereof he speaketh both in his Bucolicks and Geargicks; yet as I said they of Mompelier did call it Casia; and Lobel Casia Poetica Monspeliensium: Clusius calleth it Casia quorundum, and faith that Placa a Phisition and professor in Valentia, called it Polygonum Pliny; and so doth Dalechampius upon Pliny call it Polygonum 4. Plinj : Lugdunenfis callech it Casa lignea maritima: Casalpinus Casa lignea, and Genifia rubra, because the stalkes and the leaves will sometimes grow red towards the end of Summer: and Baubinus Offris

Caffia poetica Monspellensium.

The red berried fhrubbe Caffia,

fratescens baceifera, numbring it among the Limitias, because of the leaves; and that he would make to beth Offris of Pliny, lib. 27. cap. 1 2. as they of Mompelier at the first did, which hee there faith, hath small genter pliant branches, with blacke leaves thereon like Lin, and a seede blacke at the first, and becomming red and and sing Galmin his action. ward, and citing Galen in his eigh Booke of Simples, that faith, of Olyris is made xopinara for women, which fore interpret Smegmata, but Pliny faith Scopas, alij rhounder it in my mind Pliny hath from the law to the inverted the words of Diofeorides and Galen, who both fay that the leaves of Ofrie are first black and theret which he inverteth to the berries, which make a great alteration of fense; and Bashinus, to make this plant is Ofrie, taketh him thus corrupted which we is a Canal and the second of the control Office, taketh him thus corrupted, which yet is not found, that the berries should be blacke before they be red

The Versues. We have little recorded of any efpeciall cure this hath performed, or that it is applied to those that are ficke of

we we we will be a series of a drying, glutinous and altringent talte, and might no doubt any digent its laskes and fluxes of bloud and humours in men and women, and to performe whatforbe distuall for instead and induces of the analysis in men and women, and to perform what foewith a fringer and dying propertie might, as in Polygonum promife to performe, yet there is nothing determed, and therefore I dare not play the Philition to invent new receipts, for the cure of old diffaces: it is fufficient to declare the temperature and what others have tifed or approinted, when I have no new thing to show.

CHAP. XIX.

1. Abernla repens Gefneri, five Saxifraga altera Cefalpini. Breakestone Woodroofe.

His small plant which is accounted a kinde of Saxifrage in some places of Italy, resembling in the ontward face and forme Rubia minor, Afferula, Gallium, and fuch other like herbes, doth cause me to joyne it with them, as being a congener of one tribe and family; how therefore to know this plant is in this manner. It spreadeth upon the ground for the most part (and yet in some places timeth more upright) divers small tender stalkes, separated into other smaller branches, of about a foote high, full of joynes, at which come forth three, fourte, or more fometimes, small and narrow smooth leaves, the

from final at the toppes of the branches, many fet to-gehr in a taft, which are long small and reddish, and afterney are past, groweth, rough, crooked seede, which is small and blackish; the roote is small and threddie, endbrownish on the outside.

1. Rubia Cynanchica saxatilis. Stone Woodroofe. This other small Woodroofe, is very like unto the for-mer, but that it is smaller and lower, not past an hand breach high, and the leaves much fimaller, the flowers alloof a pale red colour, many tuffing together, and everyone funding upon a thort foote stalke : the feedes and our me like the other.

4. Inncaria Salmativenfis. Small stone Woodroofe of Spaine.

This small plant is likewise very like unto the first, growing more apright with fquare, rough rushlike branches, preading forth into many final fiprayes, al-moflikeunto an Horfectaile graffe full of joints, with twoleaves and fometimes with more at a joint, fomewhat long & narrow like unto Line or Flaxe, but rough: wat tong charrow like time of the forth many finall white hower for in pikes, and four or five standing upon a flort foote stalke stogether, which stand in rough sate, wherein commetts the feede, which is black and small; the roots is white and threddy like the standard.

The Places

The fift growethin flistly Woods in many places of lidy, and Germany; the Record about Valentia in Daulplace in France: the last about Salamanca in Spaine as Cupus faith the I found it would be a supply than of Bradford brings at the lower end of Grapes Lande Lines by London, near the water course that patients along thereby.

The Time. They det all flower and feede in the end of Som-

The Mamer:
The fift is called by Gefter in libello de collectione fir-Internated by ligher in libello de collectione stre-sum Afrena borha rifera, and is the second Saxifrage of Casalpinna; Baubinia refureth it to the Symmetryca of Ludgumps; and to the Gallium montanum latifolium cruciatum of Columna; arth callech it himselfe Rabia Cynam-chia: the second he set established in his Prodromum, under the title I have here caprelled it; the sail is called by Rubia limearia Salinais cossi, and Symmetrica species of Lugdumensis, by Tabirminis demi Indiania, but by Baubinus

The Vertuer.

The Vertuer.

The Italian as I faid in divers places of their countrie doe use the first kinds at his perhaps those that are troubled with the stone or proved in their kidneyes, by provoking urine, which withing of milling by the uritories, carried with its small graves, and free the stone into graves, sind and the stone in graves with many stone with the stone into graves. The countries which is the stone paint through its ready to stoppe the stone, which is an instantification of the kernells of the source paint through its ready to stoppe the stone, and don't similar through the Dogges and Wolves, are much sanger, and don't similar the Greeke word by languages, in that we assay have usually hangup such Dogges that are troubled therewith, or else that the disease

Innearia Sa'maticeufis. Small ftone Woodroofe of Spaine.



is as a gibbet to hang them; or from the Greeke word ovráziin, qued firitum continendo respirationem inhibitus; (is as a gibbet to hang them; or from the steene work the other two forts, there is not any that hath mentioned any use they are put to in Physicke, or other

CHAP. XX.

Asparagus. Asperagus or Sperage.

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Have in my former Booke set forth those sorts of garden Sperage or Asparagus, whose young bed Flave in my former booke rectortiffing to the sold great effective, whereof I shall not neede to make any repetition, but proceede and shew you the rest of that kinde, whereof there are three or forts more.

2. Asparagus marinus crassiore folio. Sea or wild Asparagus with thicker leaves This kinde of sea or wild Asparagus riseth up with many, but shorter stalkes then the garden kindes doe, and ger also and thicker, branching forth in the same manner, and having such like winged leaves, but home ger and and tineker, branching forth in the bloffomes are like the other, and fo are the berries or feet that follow, but greater than they, and not of fo fresh a red colour : the roote spreadeth in the ground. 3. Asparagus sylvestris felis acutis. Wilde Asparagus with sharpe leaves.

This Asparagus with sharpe leaves, riseth up from a head of rootes, whose strings are thicker and shorten any of the former kindes, with three or foure stalkes, which are shorter, stronger and whither then then the diversly spread and branched into many wings, whereon are set at severall distances, many small, short, had a tharpe pointed leaves, five or fixe standing at a joint together: at these joints likewise with the leaves come into the flowers, many fet upon a long stalke, which are yellow, consisting of fixe leaves apeece, smelling as sweets a March Violet; after which come small berries, greene at the first, and of a blackish ash colour when they ripe, wherein is contained a hard blacke seede.

The kinde of thorny Afparagus, that groweth in stony and rockie places, hath very thicke and short rouse strings, many jointed together at the head, from whence rise sundry branched greene stalkes, having that a foure sharpe greener thornes, more likely than leaves, they are so hard, small, long, and sharpe pointed, so gether all along the stalkes and branches; whereat come forth, small mossie yellowish greene flowers, and for them store of berries, greater than in the former, and of a blackish greene colour, when they are ripe, full of greenish pulpe, wherein lieth usually but one blacke hard seede, or at the most two, having a whitekend

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2. 3. Asparagus marinu crassu, & folijs acusu. Asparagus with thicke, and with prickly leaves.



Asparagus petreus five Corruda aculeata. Priekly rocke Asparagus.



5. Asparagus spinofus, sive Corruda spinis horrida. Asparagus with critell sharpe thornes. This thorny Asparagus shoots thout from such a short, thicke, stringy roote as the last, but yellowish on the

mide, two or three white crooked or bended stalkes. branched forth on every fide, and at every jovne ther, where the branches are bending and divided, and whereof the leaves are fetal fo, standerh a most cruell sharpe thome, growing downeward, and together with the thomespon the younger branches, stand five or fixe small long, marow and foft leaves, clustering together, which geof a sweetish clammie or gummie taste: at the joints likewife with the leaves, come forth the flowers, of a yellowish greene colour, each of them standing upon a long and flender foote stalke, hanging downeward: afwhich come in their places large roundish berries, red when they are ripe, feeming to be three square, full of a rough or clammie juyce, containing with it one blacke graine or feede, and feldome two.

This first kinde by transplanting is thought to become the garden kinde, and groweth in many low medowes that are nere the fea, as also in many other places further of the coasts as I doe heare ; for it is thought that it is this kindethat groweth in the Marshes of Tidnam, neare Chipfell and in Apleton medow in Glafterfore, which is about two miles from Brifton, from whence the poore people doesther the buddes or young shootes, and fell them in the markets of Brifton, much cheaper then our garden kinde is fold at London: the second groweth in stony and rockie places, neare unto Salamanca in Spaine, and not onelyunder the hedges, but in the very fields also in Caftile and Gualo, and about Narbone and Mompelier in France, and in Cartallo: the third groweth both by hedges fide, and in many stony and ragged places, both in Spaine and Portufall, and in Candy allo as Bellonius faith : the last groweth allo in rough uneven places, very plentifull about Lishborne. inthe common wayes, and by the river Tague, and in many other places, both in Spaine and Portugall, and in Candy likewife; but it will hardly endure our cold climate.

They doe for the most part all flower, and beare their berieslate in the yeare, and scarse at all with us, although they be housed in Winter. The Names.

It is alled in Greeke anniegos and acquesos, Asparagus and Aspharagus. Varro faith, quia ex asperis virgul-tilium; Pompeius Grammaticus, quod in aspera virgulta nascitus; but as Galen saith the first budding of any herbe that was used to be eaten, after it was sprung from the seede, was called A sparagus, as in Cabbage, Lettice, and the like buddes, or shootes of herbes; but in speciall, and as most deserving this hath kept the name peculiar to it selfe. It is called also in Latine Corruda, quod ubi adolevit facile corruat decidatq;. Pliny saith the Athenians called it i win Horminion, amo Tu opua, quod est ruo, say some, but others thinke it to be derived amo Tu opuav, nam & deço, linm & semen Venerin cansa bibisur: the Arabians call it Halion or Helion, the Italians Asparago; the Spaniards Asparam; the French Asparge; the Germans Spargen; the Dutch Corallerant, in English Sperage or Alpatagus; the fint fort is to be understood of that kind which is fet forth in my former Book: the fecond is called by Matthioling Anguilara, and Tabermontanus, Asparagus palustris; by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, Asparagus maritimui Dioscoridis, by Clusius and Camerarius, Asparagus marinus, and by Baubinus Asparagus maritimus crassiors soho : the third is generally thought to be the Asparagus perram of Diagoorides and Galen, which he faith is also called Myscantons, in his fixth Booke of Simples or simple medicines, and of Pliny Corruda, or florestrie Asparagui, Theophasius in his fixth Booke and first Chapter, saith that Affaragus (without giving it any another Epithie, which it must be understood of this kinde) and Scorpio are nothing but thornes, for they have no leaves, Mushiolus and Tabermontanus call it Affaragus petrens, and Corruda; Gesur, Dodonens, Camerarius, and Otters, Call it Asparagus structure. Cordus, Lobel, Lugdmensis and others Corruda, and Bashinus. Banhinus as I doe, Afrangus folijs acutis: the fourth is called by Clufius Corruda aftera, by Lobel Corruda Hispanica; and so doe Lugdunensis and Tabermentanus, by Dodoneus Asparagus sylvestrin; and by Raubinus Asparagus aculcains alter tribus, ant quatuor spinis ad eundem exortum: the last is called by Clusius, Corrudatertia: Bellomius in his first Book of Observations, and 1 8. Chapter, saith, that they of Creete, called it Polytricha; by Dodoneus Afrara-Inissitris tertius ; Lobel and Lugdunensis call it as Clusius doth, Corruda tertia, and Bauhinus aculeatus spinis

The Vertues. The young buds or shootes or branches of any of these forts of Asparagus boyled, are more powerfull in Phyficke to helpe difeased persons then the Garden kinde: the buddes or branches boyled in ones ordinary broth helpeth to open the belly, and to make it foluble, and either they or the rootes boyled in wine, provoke urine beinghopped: and is good also against the hardnesse or difficulty to make water, or the Strangury when it comment by drops, and to expell gravell and the from out of the kidneyes, and helpeth also other paines in the

5. Affaragus finofus five Corrada finis horrida.

Alparagus with cruell tharpe thornes.

CHAP.21.

reines and backe; it is very good to be given to such as are troubled with the jaundise, and taken in wine, bel reines and backe; it is very good to be given to inch as are throughout whit the plantage in which help the first are bitten by the Phalangium, or great poylonous spider, and other Serpents; being boyled in wine or vinegar, it is good for those that have their arteries lookened, and are troubled with the hippe-gout, or Sciatica: the rootes boyled in wine and taken, are said to helpe the frensy, and the falling sicknesse, and to said the paines of the mother in women; the decoction thereof likewise is good to cleare the fight that is dimme and mifty, and being held in the mouth warme, eafeth the tooth-ache; the fame also healeth the paines of the break fromacke, and bowels, and taken every morning falting for certaine datestogether; flirreth up bedily let in ftomacke, and bowers, and taken every morning fatting for the feeth of the man or woman, alchough fome have written the contrary, that it hinderests conception and canfeth barreness, chrysppm faith that three fertiples of the feed of Afpatagus, Smallage and Cummin, being given in three or four onness of wine, for five dayes continually, to them that make abloody water, it will beliethen; and he faith alfo that it is not good for any that hath a dropfie to take thereof, but rather is an enemy and will and he tatth allo that it is not good for any that hall a dopine to tatth a dopine to the hold of them harme, although it be powerfull to provoke urine. Avicentath, that it causes the body to have sweet favour, to take the buds as meate, but it doth render the urine kincking: it dissolves the wind in the stomacke, liver, and guts, and the paines of the chollicke, which rise of picuitous and thicke flegmanicke has Itomacke, liver, and guts, and the paines of the cholicke, which rise or pitulous and tracke negmanick himourss the Garden Afparagus nourisheth more then the wilde kindes, yet hath it also his effects, both is the urine, reines and bladder, in opening the body gently, and many other the forenamed diseases, but this inconvenience happeneth by all-medicines that strongly provoke urine, if they be too frequently used, they doe concerne the bladder: many doe use the feede of Asparagus, for all the purposes before written, and hold them as effectuall as the rootes; the decoction of the rootes or feede made in wine, and the backe and belly bathed therewith, or to fit therein as in a bath, but kneeling or lying low that they may fit the deeper therein, hath bene found to be effectuall against the paines of the reines kidneys and bladder, the paines of the mother and of the chollicke, and generally all those paines and torments that happen to the lower members of the body, it is no leffe effectuall also against stiffe and benummed snewes, or those that are shrunke by crampes, or convessions, and the paines of the hippes called Sciatica; it is faid that who foever shall moisten their hands, face, necke, or any other part of the skinne, with the decoction or juice of Afparagus, there thall no Bee, Wafpe, Home, or other fuch like flye sking them. Dioscorides saith, that divers did affirme in his time, that if the decocions it be given to a dogge to drinke it will kill him, divers fabulous things have beene obtruded for truth, in the writings of the ancient, and the moderne writers also, if they either follow the traditions of their elders, with out confideration of the probability, or examination of the verity, or else are led by vulgar reports, where this is one in the text of Dioscorides, which himselfe holdeth to be false, and untrue, because it is so unlike in reason and nature" that if Rammes horne be beaten or bruised, and buried in the ground, from thence shall nie Afparagus: fome have affirmed alfo, that if you fow the feede of Afparagus in cares flucke in the ground, the will grow the sweeter and more pleasant in talte, because they say the Asparagus, and the Cane or Reedelant a great simpathy one unto another, which how true or likely it is, I leave to every one to believe as they is; but the practife of many Gardiners that nurse Asparagus for their profit, is to have cames out of several lengths fome shorter some longer, which they slicke over the heads or shootes of the Asparagus, whereby they say the buds are made the tenderer, and more delicate to be eaten; which peradventure may be likely in some part, a all other sallet herbes that are whited by covering them, or keeping them from the ayre, and are thereby called to be the tenderer, onely by concording the superfluous moisture in them, but I cannot believe that it commen from any vertue or simpathy of the cane thereunto; if this be not true and probable, let others bring more probability, and I will yeeld unto it.

CHAP. XXI.

Linaria. Tode Flaxe, or Flaxeweede.

F the Linaria or Todeslaxe, there are many sorts, some whereof (that is the most beautifull) limit for for for him my former booke, which are these. Linaria purpures five cerules, Purple or blew Todeslaxe. Linaria purpures adorsas. Sweete purple Todeslaxe. Linaria Valentina. Todeslare of Valentina. And Linaria magna sive Scaparia Belvidere dista Italoram. Broome Todeslaxe, which I shall not neede againe to describe here, but of the rest not there expressed. And because of the great variety I would use this method in setting them forth, sight to place those that grow upright, and have brodest leaves, then next, those that have narrower leaves, and yet grow upright, and lastly of the smallest kind, that creepe upon the ground.

Linaria erecta Latifolia. Vpright broad leafed Flaxeweedes.

1. Linaria latifolia Dalmatica. The great Dalmatian Flaxeweede.

He great Flaxeweede of Dalmatia, hath divers faire large greene leaves, foreading upon the ground, be ing about two inches long, and one broad, ending very sharpe pointed, without any footestake at them, but rising up with the stake, which is firme hard and round, about two or three foote high, hath the like leaves of thereon, without any ordering to the toppe, but lesser as they grow higher: the stake is branched at the toppe, having at every one of the branches, such like spikes of deepe or gold yellow flowers, as are in the common wild kinde, with spurres behind them; but each of them are three or source times larger then the common; these distincts the wilde kind, and enclosed in the like heads, but larger also, the roote is white, and spreadth some branches under ground, and perisheth nor as the wild kinde doth, but abideth in the winter, with both roote and stake, shooting fresh leaves every Spring.

2. Linaria Latifelia Cretica major. The great broadleafed Flaxeweede of Candy.

This Flaxeweede of Candy fendeth from the roots a round thicke stalke, two or three force high, spread into

pany branches, whereon are fet fometimes two and fometimes three leaves together, on a small footestalke, on the hold of them, sometimes one against another; and other times keeping no order; each whereof is larger and longer then the former, and of a grayish greene colour, with three veines of ribbes in every one of them; at the tops of the branches grow flowers, and nore yellow underneath, with a pale or blewish, and sometimes apply month is of a pale blew colour, and more yellow underneath, with a pale or blewish, and sometimes nore purplish sporte behinds the heads and seede are like the wild kinde; the roote is hard and white, bigger at the today disall below with some fibres thereas.

This Indian kinde shooteth forth divers slender small reddish stalkes, spread into many branches, whereon many branches, whereon sow on both sides of them, yet without order, many darke greene leaves, much narrower but not much shore ter then the former, ending also in a sharpe point; the flowers

grow arther toppes of the stalkes, in the fame manner that the common wilde kinde doth, and of a gold yellow colour, but

much lesser then they.
4. Linaria sive Osyris alba.

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White flowred Flaxeweede.

The white Flaxeweede rifeth up with many tough pliant falkes with long narrow leaves fet thereon, formewhat like those of the common fort, at the toppes whereof stand fundry pale whites flowers refembling the ordinary kinde, but with a wider and more open mouth: the seede is not unlike the other, the roots are white, long, thicke and great, abiding divers a vertex and not perishing.

5. Linaria triphylla carnlea Apula.
The blew Flaxeweede of Naples.

This blew Flaxeweede of A sples, hath at the joynts of the white falkes which are sometimes but one, and sometimes more, three leaves let together, divided almost like Rue leaves burgetare, deeper cut in, and pointed at the ends, of a gray fill greene or ash-colour; the toppe of the stalkes are surnished with such like slowers, but smaller and of a blew colour wholly, except the mouth which is yellow, after which come small mound heads, conteining large star and blackish feed, the roote is small and white.

The Place.

The first according to the title you may know came from Dalmais, but from what place there, is not fignified. The second from Lands. The third from America. The fourth, in gardens: the last from Naples.

The Time.

They doe all flower in the Sommer moneths, yet some sooner or later then others, for those of America flowreth very late, and scarse give ripe seede any yeare.

The Names.

It hath no Greeke name that I can finde mentioned by any author, but in Latine it is called Pfeudo Linum, and Linaria, for the resemblance that the seaves of the wilde common kinde have with Line or Flaxe, and Vrinalia and Vrinaria from the effects. Some have called it Esula states in, for the resemblance it hath with the little Esula; whereupon came this verse, Esula lastescie, sive list Linaria crescie. Divers have taken it to be the Antirrhinum of Pliny, it may be Osyria both of Pliny, Dioscorid, and Galen, whereupon to most mens judgements it doth in many things agree; and some as Chatthiolum sith, would make Betvidere to be Osyria, which is called by some Herba sudjornm the Schollers berbe, but because they make their Osyria to have some four or sit eleaves onely on the stalkes, and that they serve for broomes to sweepe with all; for the Greeke word repsuara (bux 100 to 100 t

Linaria erecta angustisolia. Vpright and narrow leafed Flaxeweedes.

I. Linavia vulgaris nostras. Our common wilde Flaxeweede,

Or common Flaxeweede that groweth wild in all countries of this Land as well as beyond Sea, is so well known unto all, that are never so little conversant in herbes, that it were almost needelesse to describe it them almost upwards, flored with a number of pale yellow flowers, of a strong unpleasant sent, with deeper yellow mouthes, and blakish flat seedes in round heads, the roote is somewhat wooddy and white, especially about, and new branches every yeare.



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2. Linaria Pannenica major. The great Flaxeweede of Hungary.

This is in many things like the former, but that the leaves are larger and the flowers greater and fewer

This is in many things like the former, but that the leaves are larger and the nowers greater and fewer it, and of a pale yellow colour, but a deeper yellow in the mouth, with forme hairinesse therein.

3. Limeria Cretica anguisticola. The narrow leased Flazeweede of Candy.

This Flaxeweede of Candy, hath at the three lower joynts of the stalkes, which are many, and of a smaller high, foure long leaves a peece, but narrower by the halfe then the former; but at the rest of the jethey stand without order, growing still smaller as they rise higher upon the stalkes, which are much towards the toppes, whereon stand such like slowers as the former, but smaller and of a whitsh as closed. fourre behind them being of the same colour, the seede and seed vessels are not unlike the former, being fall away, even while the plant remaineth greene.

4. Linaria Hispanica tertia Clussi, Classian his third Spanish Flaxeweede.

The third Spanish Flaxeweede of Glussian showeth from the roote many small stalkes, about a foose his

more, whereon grow very plertifully many narrow leaves, of a grayifh or ash colour, and at the topse them store of small flowers, that are of a whitish colour on the outside, and more purplish inwardly ping mouth, being of a more yellow colour, but yet pale also, the spurre behinde being of a purplish colour, seede that followeth, when it hath any, for it seldome beareth, is like the other, but doth recompense the

feede that followeth, when it hath any, for it teldome beareth, is like the content, but dom recompense that feet, in that the roote perifieth not, but abideth and encreafeth every yeare.

5. Linaria Caryophyllata albicans. The sweete white Flaxeweede.

This sweete Flaxeweede hath upright stalkes somewhat wooddy, wherein are set without order, drawn row and somewhat long leaves, yet shorter then the common kinde, and of a pale greene colour; defined and not so thicke at the toppe of the stalkes and branches, not fully so large, but are of a very pale power lour, almost white, and in other of a pale blew and white mixt, with a yellow mouth, the seede is likely to any and the notes carifusth not. mon, and the roote perisheth not.

6. Pseudo-linaria montana alba. The base white Mountaine Flaxeweede.

This base mountaine I laxeweede hath stender straked stalkes, with divers long and narrow leaves on the both stalkes and leaves of a yellowish greene colour, diversly spread into branches, from the bottome token bearing on every one of them, a small white slower, standing on a small sootestalke, after which come to grayish stated, in greenish yellow round heads, but very small.

7. Linaria tennifolia Lugdanensi. Todeslaxe with very narrow leaves.

This Todeslaxe hath as narrow small leaves as any other fore, set very thicke on the low round slake, it

dome above a foote high, of a bitterish austere taste, that one cannot well tell which hath the predominant the branched stalkes have nothing so many flowers on the toppes of them, nor so closely fet together, fontyle reddish while they are in the bad, but of a whitish red when they are open; after which comment the sate which is small and flat, contained in small and long heads, the roote is blacke and full of threels.

1. Linaria vulgaris nostras. Our common wilde Todeflaxe:

2. Linards Pannonica major.
The greater Flaxeweede of Hungary.







Sweete Flaxeweede:



Linaria Valentina Clufij.

Spanish Flaxevecede.





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8. Linaria minima erella. The least upright Todeflaxe.

This Todeflaxe, being the leaft of all the former, and but that it doth not creepe, might else have beene for the next ranke; hath one small stalke not above halfe a foote high, whereon grow very many small mine many small rails well and the same many small rai the next ranke; hath one infail take not above has a roote agent whether the blewish greene leaves, like the common wilde kinde, and at the toppe many small pale yellow colour, with spot in the jaw or mouth; the seede is exceeding small blackish and flat, the roote is small and perishethers. yeare, rifing againe from its owne fowing.

9, Linaria minor cerulea recta, Small upright blew Flaxeweede.

This small plant hath fundry small stalkes, of very small short leaves set one against another, of the sameble ish greene colour with the last, from among which rise up two or three stalkes, scarse halfe a foote high, being longer and narrower leaves thereon, with larger flowers then the last, and of a blewish colour; after which one fmall feede like the last: the roote is threddy and perisheth every yeare,

The Place.

The first as I faid groweth every where throughout the whole land, both in the way sides in medowe, also by hedge sides, and upon the sides of banks and borders of fields: the second in many places in Germany Hungary; the third in Candy, the fourth in Spaine, the fifth is not certainely knowne where: the fixt on their in Saxony, as lobannes Thalim faith: the seaventh in barren dry and open places, the eight and the last we large not whence their originall are, but came with divers other feedes that were fent us from beyond the Ses. The Time.

These flower in Sommer, and their seede is ripe usually before August be past. The Names.

The first is called Linaria and Pseudolinum by Brunfelsius, Lonicerus and Dodoneus; of Matthiolus, Folision Cordus, and Lobel, Offris. The second Camerarius mentioneth in his bortus Medicus: The third, Clafin fits the feede came from Candy, and grew in Iohn Hogheland his Garden; and is very probable to be both the Lingui tetraphylla of Columna, and the arvensis carulea of Bauhinus. The fourth is Clusius his Hispanica tertia. The fin Camerarius in horto medico faith it was fo called in his time. The fixth is mentioned by Iohannes Thalim, in the description of Harcynia flora, by the name of Linaria montana sive streets, and as Baubinsu thinketh the Anonymo Linifolio of slussus, and the Linaria adulterina of Tabermontanus. The seaventh Lugdamensis allel Linaria tenuifelia, and Baubimu Linaria capillaceo folio. The eighth is called minima not having any other cathite. And the fall minor cerulea recta.

Linaria minima repentes? The least and creeping Flaxeweedes?

1. Linaria pumila Hispanica. The dwarfe Spanish Flaxeweedes.

"His dwarfe Todeflaxe of Spaine, shooteth up many tender weake branches, not able to stand upright, at rifing to be about an handbreadth or halfe a foote high, whereon grow many long and narrow keep very like unto the common wilde kind, as well for forme as colour, and so are also the flowers at the topps of the stalkes, but lesser by much; the heads and seed are also like it, and the roote small and white, and then under ground.

2. Linaria parva Hispanica altera. Another small Spanish Flaxeweede.

This other small Spanish Flaxeweede hath divers weake slender branches, with many small sarrows and states. about them, but fatter or thicker in handling, and somewhat lesser also then the last, and of an ash colour; it toppes of the stalkes are furnished with a great many small slowers, of a pale blewish or ash colour, with a low spot in the month or gaping place, the seed and seede vessels are small according to the proportion of plant, the roote is small and white, and perisheth every yeare.

This Spanish kinde also hath many weake trayling branches, whereon grow many small soft she also had been she to be also been she will be also been she to be also be also been she to be also be also been she to be also leaves; at the toppes of the stalkes grow many flowers, somewhat larger then the last, of a sad purple colour, land



blackifb, with pale yellow spots in the mouthes of them, of a pretty sweete sent, the seedes and rootes are alike

4. Linaria cerulea repens. The fmall blew creeping Flaxeweede. This small Flaxeweede sendeth from the roote, a number of small weake stalkes, leaning downe to the ground. talk being able to fland upright, fet without order, with many fmall and very narrow ashcoloured leaves up to ione being able to it and upright, set withous order; with many small and very narrow as a facoloured leaves up to the topes, where they grow into divers other smaller branches, having a long head or spike of slowers, very small, and of a fine blewish purple colour, with a yellow spot in the mouth of them: the seede is not unlike the forms; but the roote spot short forth many sibres, and abideth, not perishing in the Winter.

5. Linaria quadrifulia Aspina. The Mountaine blew Flaxeweede.

This Mountaine Flaxeweede shooteth forth his small weake stalkes, lying almost upon the ground, diversly divided into many smaller branches, even from the bottome: upon which are set small short which greene were orderly at the several soints, one above another; that is, at some but two leaves at other the

large, very orderly at the severall joints, one above another, that is, at some but two leaves, at others three

4. L'naria carulea repens. The small blew creeping Flaxeweede.



7. Linaria quadrifolia Alpina. The blow mountaine Flaxeweede.

Linavia Africana pinnato Helzines follo. African Blazevecede with black: Bindeweede like leaves?





TRIBE 4.

CHAP. 22.

or fours, not keeping alwayes proportion in the number, especially below, burrather upward; the flower deor some, not recepting at wayer proportion are in forme like the other, and somewhat great, but stand not so dickets ftering together, being of a daintie purple blew colour, with a yellow spot in the mouth: the heads for feet that follow, are formewhat great, having blackift flat feede within them; the roote is finall and white, fired divers wayes under ground, and peritheth not in the Winter.

ivers wayer under gounds, the foreview Cleffi. The finall yellow Meravis Flaneweede.
6. Linaris Intel Meravica Cleffi. The finall yellow Meravis Flaneweede.
This finall kinde of Todeflaxe, is formewhat like unto the last kinde in the procedest ranke, but that it has more flore of stalkes, that doe not stand upright, having many small afti coloured leaves, fet upon them, while more note of trainer, that the state at the supper of them many yellow flowers, with yellow flow are rounder and more lappy; the flatters beare at the toppes of them many yellow flowers, with yellow flow in them, but the leaft of all these in this third ranke: the seede is small and blacke, and the roote perished every

The Place.

The first groweth about Salamanca in Spaine : the second and third in some other parts of Spaine ; it is noton tainely knowne where : the fourth on the hills in Moravia, as the last dothalfo; the fift groweth as well in si ria as Clufius faith, as among the Switzers and the hills in Rhetia.

They doe all flower in Sommer, and give their feede quickly after.

The Names.

The first is the fift Spanish kinde of Clusius, which Banbinus calleth Offris flave sy lvestrist, and Tabermentum Offris minor: the second is the fourth Spanish kinde of Clusius, as the third is his second Spanish kinde: the forth is Clusius his second Linaria of Moravia, as the last is his first Maravian kinde: the fift is called by Clusius his. ria Stiriaca, by Gelner in horeis Germanie, and in his Epiflies Linaria Alpina & Helvetica: by Tabermonton I. naria Alpina pumila, and by Baubimu, Linaria quadrifolia supina: the last is called by Classa Linaria Mannie prima in his History.

The Dersues. All these sorts are in some degree, more or lesse effectuall, but the most common kinde is the most used, to no voke urine, both when it is stopped as also in those that are troubled with the droplie, to spend the abundance those watery humours by urine, and by the drawing downer of much vrice, doth in some lost helpe to wante reines and uritory parts from gravell or ftonge gathered gherein: the decoction of the herbe, both leavant flowers in wine, taken and drunke doth fomewhat move the belly downewards, openeth the obliructions of the liver, and helpeth the yellow jamedic, expelled poilor, provoketh womens couries, driveth forth the size birth and dead child : the diffilled water of the helpe and flowers is effectuall for all the same purposes, and especiall being drunke with a dramme of the powder of the feedes, or barke of the roote of Wallwort, and little Cinamon for certaine dayes together, is held to be a fingular remedy for the dropfie, to fpend the water mi humors: the juice of the herbe or the distilled water dropped into the eyes is a certaine remedy for all hem, a flammation and rednesse in the eyes: the juice or water put into foule ulcers, whether they be cancrous or file. lous with tents rowled therein, or the parts washed or injected therewith, elerateth them throughly from the bottome, and healeth them up lately : the fame falice or water also clement the skinne wonderfully of allon of deformity thereof, as lepry, morphew, scurffe, wheales, pimples, or any other spots and markes in the dime. applied of it felfe, or used with some powder of Lupines.

CHAP. XXII.

Halicacabam sive Alkakengi. Winter Cherries.



N the reare of this Classies commeth the Winter Cherrie to be declared, whereof there stelos other forts knowne to us more than in former times, as I shall presently shew you. 1. Hallcacabum five Alkakengi vulgare. The ordinary Winter Cherry.

The ordinary Winter Cherry is described unto you in my former Booke, therefore I dother but ortely trake merition of it that you may take knowledge, the next is differing from it.
2. Halicanshum five Alkekengi Virginense, Virginian Winter Cherries.

This Dirginion spreadeth the baraches with leaves on the ground, scarfe raising it selfe up so much site is mer, but the branches are greater, and foure the leaves also and more unevenly derived about the edge, of the mer, out the branches are greater, and heart the teaves and and more uneversay deniced mount the eager, which are fullen preene colour, at the fullent, come forth the flowers fingly, that is one at a place and more towards bottome that upwards to the feeting of the branches, which are rather smaller than the former, composed of framed whitish leaves with a circle of red, or every leafe spotted circlewise towards the bottomes of them in fruite that followers is a small berry, enclosed in a thinne skinne or bladder as the former, but greene safety. red when it is full true, smaller like wife than it, the berrie filling the skinne or bladder store than it, and notice ving fo much void wante in the bladder, as the former, yet hath it fmall whittin feede within it as decount roote foreadeth under ground not very farre and perifheth in Winter. I have here onely given you three of lost leaves and a flower heren with the figure of the former.

. Halicacabum Indicum rectum. Vpright Indian Winter Cherries. This Indian kinde rifeth up to be about foure foote high, with strong upright stakes, knotty and consult shooting out many branches, whereon grow faire greene leaves, like unto those of the ordinary Winer Chair, but somewhat larger, and densed about the edges : at the joints with the leaves come forth the flowers of a win tish colour as it is in the ordinal fort, every one by it selfe, which are composed but of one leafe, having in corners formewhat crumpled about the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges. tome of them there doth appeare five blackish purple spots in the bottome of every flower, with diversom purplish threds in the middle, tipt with blackish blew chives: after the flowers are past, there comment in places the finit which are bladders or thinnes, with berries in them like unto the ordinary Winter the is, but that the berrie horse is larger than the define, nor onthy filling the whole skinne or bladder, but oftenisotherating it, and opening into foure party, which when it is vipe; will be greene as well as the bladder;
is the long that it without take, yet yet-dang forth as the
joint of the part is without take, yet yet-dang forth as the
joint of the Pomoration, or Love apples t this perifier.

The ordinary and tinging which will be colder climates, at the first approach of
whether; and whether it abideth in the measural places, were
well as the whole skinne or buy to all the it is applied or whether?

know not, nor to what physicall use it is applied, or whether it beufed to be eaten. The Place.

The first groweth by the hedge sides in moist and shadowie place, but is with us onely as I thinke cherished in gardens: the second came to us from Virginia, and grew with Mr. Tradefeast; the last groweth in the West Indies, and was first brought into Spaine, and Italy, and from thence communicated fift to Camerarius as I thinke, (for he first fet it forth) and afterwards to others.

They flower not untill the middle or later end of Iuly, and the finitis Tipe about the end of August, or Leginning of Sep-

Islesbus de Casa bona, sent the last fort from Florence to Camerarius, and called it Halicacabum, five Solanum Indicum: some others have called it Arborescens, and Solanum vesicarium Indican: I have added thereunto retti to diftinguish it from the Virginian Winter Cherrie: but the ordinary kind, is one of the four farm of Solane on Nightshades, set forth and spoken of by Discouler and Galler, and one of the two of Theophraftus called Solanum Halicacabum; and by Pliny Vesicarium; either of the bladder wherein the berrie groweth, or of the vertues, against the diseases of the bladder and stone. Of the Arabians Alkakensi, which name the Apothecaries doe retaine to this day in their shops. Brunfelfius calleth it his Saxifraga quarta terming

The Vertues.

Neither the Virginian nor Indian kinde are knowne to be uled to belpe any griefe or disease. But our ordinary Winter



Chrise are of great use, the leaves being cooling and may be used in all inflammations but not opening, as the beries or fruit are, which by opening the uritorie parts, and drawing downe the tirine, provoke it to be avois ded plentifully when it is stopped, or when it groweth hot, sharpe and painefull in the passage and is good also to expel the stone and gravell out of the reines, kidnies, and bladder, helping to dissolve the stone, and avoiding it by greece or gravell, fent forth in the urine : it helpeth much also to clense inward impossumes or ulcers in the reiner or bladder, or in those that avoid a bloudie or foule urine. It helpeth the jaundise also, by opening the passes of the gall and liver, and expelling it by urine. The distilled water of the fruit, or the leaves together with them, or the berries greene or dais, distilled with a little millie, is effectuall to all the purposes better fpecified, if it be drumbe morning and evening with a first Sugar, and in special against the heate and sharpeness of the uring. Play recorded, that the room hereof is so powerfull to stupise the venome of the Scopion, that if it be but put muochess, they will strong horse hereof is so powerfull to stupise the venome of the Scopion, that if it be but put muochess, they will strong horse in their strength; and being boiled in oyle and applied is powerfull against their shing. But because divers have appointed severall wayes, for the preparing and ordering of the berries hereof, to be helpefull for trime and the stone. I chiracte not amiss to remember some of the many years. ordering of the berries hereof, to be helpefull for trime and the flone, I thinke it not amific to remember forme of them unto you. And first they appoint the berries to be per into new wind which it is new made and put up, that he wine working with the bestime these therein, and ferve them to drinke that are troubled in the manner aforefuld a but because our Land affordering twine to be made therein, I doubt not but our Betre or Ale will be as effectual Landing the flates proportion of berries, that is three or foure good handfulls, either greene and fresh or dried, bruifed and put therefore, that is into three or foure good handfulls, either greene and fresh or dried, bruifed and put therefore, that is, into three or foure gold named up, and after drunke in the fame manner, and this driests greene and hat beene found to doe much good to may, both to case the paines and expell uring, and the stone gray from it is confirmed, and to case it not to engender. Another way Matribidus much commenders, having a tied it many times himselfe, which is, to take some of the juye of the berries in Prisane drink made into creatic with Popple seede, & the kernells of Melon or Pompion seede: also a decoction of Mallowes with some of the berries therein, or some of the juyed drunke in it also face or nine drammes of the inward pulpe of Cassa strains, drawne forth with the water or decoction of the alfofixe or nine drammes of the inward pulpe of Caffia fiffula, drawne forth with the water or decoction of the berries, and given in a cupfull of the broth of fat flesh, wherein also some of the berries have beene boiled, is accounted an excellent remedie to clense the backe and reines, in those griefes of the stone and urine: the decoction of the berries in wine or water, is the most usuall way to be taken, and the powder of them taken in drinke of broth, I hold to be more effectuall.

Thus have I she wed you all the forts of Saxifrages or Breakestones, that are properly so called, for of dimensions and plants that conduce to the same purpose, I have spoken in my former Booke, as you shall stude paint cularly quoted in the Table of remedies, under the name of For the steems and sidness. There are cularly quoted in the lable of remedies, under the lable of but could not fitly be placed in this Claffic, in that most them are umbelliferous plants, some Thistles and some of other Tribes: all which could not without much confusion be brought out of their owne stations, to fill up another. Take the rest therefore of those Brough stones, as you shall find them dispersed throughout this whole Worke.

Now it behaveth me to intreate of other herbes, whose vertues are to heale wounds, and therefore older

Uninerary in the next Classis.

464 CHAP.22.

PLANTE



PLANTÆ VVLNERARIÆ

ET FERRVMINANTES. 4D EST, CONSOLIDANTES.

VVLNERARY OR VVOVND HERBES.

> CLASSIS QVINTA, THE FIFTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Centaurium majus. The greater Centory.



Dare not incline to the opinion of some of the Arabian Phisitions and Writers that have faid the roote hereof is bitter, and thereby have added firing purging qualities that this kinde of Centory, which properly belong unto the leffer kinde, thereby confounding them both together; for if I did, I must have placed it in the second Classis among the purging plants. Neither dare I hold with the moderne errour of many, that hold the roote of this great Centory, to be the Rhaponicum of Dioscarides, Galen, and others, they being so much differing one from another, as I shall shew you by and by. But as the qualities therein are most certaine to be Vulnerary, I have placed it here. Of this kinde there are three other forts knowne in these dayes, which were not formerly, which together therewith, shall be entreated of in this Chapter, and first of that

which was first and commonly knowne. 1. Centaurium majus vulgars. The common great Centory.

The common great Centory, hath many large and long for leaves, deepely cut in on the edges into many part, notched or dented about the edges, of a pale greene colour on the upper fide, and whitiff underneath; the lake is flrong and round, three or foure foote high, divided at the toppe into many branches, whereon stand large round scaly greene heads; shooting forth at their toppes, many small threds or thrummes, of a pale blewish schoolar; wherein after they are fallen doe grow large whitis simooth shining seedes, somewhat like unto the seedes of this large that the colour agreed deals of downwards and the seeders. that two foote long, and as great, as a reasonable great deale of downy matter: the roote growth to be more than two foote long, and as great, as a reasonable great Raddish or Parsnepperoote, blackish on the outside, and somewhat reddish yellow within, abiding many yeares, sending forth fresh leaves every Spring; those dyning for the most part, that were greene all the Sommer.

2. Centaurium majus Pyrensum. The Pyrensum great Centory.

This Pyrensus kinde hath larger leaves than the former, and more jagged or cut in deepely on the edges, formed what relembling an Artichoke leafe in the divisions, greene above and gray or as it were hoary underneath: the falke right to be a hour underneath: the

what refembling an Artichoke leafe in the divisions, greene above and gray or as it were hoary underneath: the falke riseth to be about three foote high, cornered and hoary, having sundry smaller leaves and lesse jagged for thereon, and parted at the toppe into some branches, each bearing some small leaves; under the heads which are much greater and more scally also, with sharpe prickes at their ends, like a little wilde Artichoke head; the units of threds which are the flowers, as in the other, are more purple: the scales are white wrapped in downs like it, and the roote great and blacke on the outside, but longer and of the bignesse of ones wrest.

3. Centamians major allorum five Lussamians. The great Centory of Portugall.

This other great Centory bath many leaves, rising from the head of the roote, lying almost upon the ground, which are as long and as large almost as the former, but without any jagge or division at all in them, yet some what deepely dented about the edges, and of a deeper greene colour; the stalke is round and great, but riseth not stalke, which are scaly in the same manner, & in it such like thrums, of a pale whitish colour or threed heads on a which being past, there groweth such like seeds also in those heads, lying in a stocke or downie substance, but a mer, blacke also on the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which is some and the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which mer, blacke also on the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which is somewhat bitter, but a little more aromaticall than it.

1. Contaurium majus vulgate. The common great Centery.



3. Centaurium majusa'terum five Lufitanicum.



the out ?



The great yellow Centory.



This yellow Centory fendeth forth many more, both larger and longer leaves from the roote then the former; fome of the lowest having fewer divisions in them then others; but those that grow upon the stalk, as wel as some fome of the low, are very much divided into many parts, making every winged leafe to confift of a dozen of of the other leaves, the ribbe in the middle betweene them being whitish, each for the most part set against anofixene leaves, the mode in the initial extension that with an odde one at the end, and every of them being narrow and long, without any deats oprofit ecipes, and of a whitish greene colour; the stalkes are many strong and round, somewhat straked downs the strength of them, each divided into some other branches, which beare somewhat greater scaly heads then any of the other and larger spread thrumbs or threds, of a fine lively pale yellow colour, which abide in their beauty, a long time without decaying, but seld one giveth feede in this Country, because as I while the scale heads are so with the colour strong the strong the strong the strong the strong the strong the strong three strong the strong three strong without tectain in hindereth feede to grow ripe therein; for if they be but a little pressed betweene the singers, there modiffict forth on all fides, final cleare drops of water, as fweete as Sugar almost, and that not onely at noone dryess Banbinus faith, but at any time of the day, and not for once onely and no more, but oftentimes; yea entry day if ye will, it will yeeld still some, as long as the slowers are field, and not quite withered, but when ereyay it ye wise feede, it is somewhat like the last great Centory, yet lessen, blacker, and more shining a the roote groweth in time, to be greater then either of the other, having many heads, that shoote forth in the Spring, the old leaves dying downe to the ground every yeare, which is wrinkled and blacke on the ourfide, and spring, an author, full of a flimy moisture in them, running downe deepe into the ground with losing greater branches, and but a few fmall fibres.

All these forts grow upon mountaines, the first and third upon the Alpes and Mount Baldin; the second on the Pyrenean hils; Clufton faith, he found the third upon some stony hils, beyond Lisborne in Portugall, neare the river Tagm, and the last there likewise and on Mount Baldus as Pona saith, The Time.

The doe all flower about the end of Iune, and in Iuly, yet the Partingall kinde doth leaft endure our cold aire. Aldome shewing forth his flower, nor yet abiding unlesse well preserved. The Names.

It walled in Greeke xseraupeer while Centaurium magnum, and as Pliny faith, tooke the name from Chiron the Consert, who was healed herewith of the hurt be received in his foote, by one of Hereyles his arrowes that fell from his owne hand thereon, in overlooking them, when hee received Hercules as his guest, and thereforeof some was called Chironium. The first is called of all writers Centaurium magnum or majus, and vulgare of some, as a difference from the others. It bath beene in the former ages of the world (yet long since Galen histine, for many yeares, and yet continueth in many parts) called Rhaponticum, and used in the flead thereof in all those medicines, that the ancients appoint Rosponticum to be put, which is an errour growne so old by custome, that many obstinately persist therein, because they have received it from their elders, but learning and diligence in reading and scanning the writings of the ancient authors, hath not onely discussed this opinion, but many others also; for as I have shewed before in the second Classis, in the Chapter of Rubarbe, Dioscorides faith many oners and; for as I nave inewed before in the second Clains, in the Chapter of Knbarbe, 'Diofeorides faith that the Rhapantiem is aroote like unto the roote of the great Centory; how then can be be the fame, when it is but like it, and although the roote of this Centory be yellowish, which carrended their error, yet will it not colour the spittle like unto Saffron. Brajavolus in his time, did thinke the the safe roots called Rhaponticum in the Apolecuries shops, were not the rootes of this great Centory; whom the safe and contradicteth, shewing them to be the same. Some also as Matthiolus saith, did in his time take the Lysmathia propures, to be Centraria mannam. The Arabians, Magnes, Avicen, and Serapio, have much contradicted the Centories, both the greater and the lesser courselver, criving both the sace and qualities of the care mannets are the safe and the life to the contradicted the Centories. greater and the lefter together, giving both the face and qualities of the one matothe other, and Pliny also in his 35. Books and 6. Chapter runnech into the same error with them, who although he agreed with Dioscorides in the description of it, yet saith it hath a certaine bitternesse in it, which is prove sound in this greater but the lessee kinde. The second is called by Cornatus among his Canada plants, Contauring fails Conare: Pona saith in the description of the plants growing upon Mount Baldus, that the third kind. was called of divers there about Rhen Billings, and Cluftus faith, the Portugals where he found it, called it Raponess. Bankinus faith, that the last he received from out of the garden at Padoa, by the name of Rhaponticum Luftunium.

The Vertues. Thereore of the great Centory faith Matthiolus being steeped in wine, of the powder thereof given in wine, is with great good forceffe and profit, used for those that are fallen into a drople, or have the jaundise, or atmosted with the obstructions of the liver: two drammes of the rootes between to powder, and taken in wine on water, helpethylofe that fpitblood, or that bleede much at the mouth. If they have an ague to take it in water, or elfe in wine, it is likewise med for ruptures, cramps, and pleutilies, and for shockehar have an old olog continued cough, and for those that are short winded, or can handly draw their breath; it is good also totale legiones in the belly, and those of the mother; being straped and put up as a postary into the nother, it procured womens courses, and cauteth the dead birth to be avoided; the juice thereof afed in te internamen, worken the fameeffect: fome copies of Diofeorides have this, it is called Panacea, because it helps that differ fees and fire tweet is inflammation or bruiles canfing it; it helps that the Strangury or powder thereof drunke, and the wound walked therewith, taketh away all the paintenant danger of the bitings of line in the strangury or a dramme in powder thereof drunke, and the wound walked therewith, taketh away all the paintenant danger of the bitings offingings of venemous creatures; it helpeth to sharpen the eyefight, if it be deeped in water and dropped into them. Galen in 7-fimp. Answerth that it hath contrary qualities in it, and therefore workers contrary effects, the frame title frewing an hot quality, whereby it provoketh womens courfes, &c. and the airingent a cold soffe carthly quality, glueing or fodering the lippes of wounds, and fraying she spitting of blood; and by all the qualities joyned together, helpeth ruptures, crampes, and the diseases of the Lungs; the flating received the control of the contro ringeramation, and the attriction, the strengthning of the parts: the whole plant as well herbe, as roote, is ery availeable in all force of wounds, or alcers, to dry, foder, clense, and heale them, and therefore is a priningredient, or should be in all vulnerary drinkes and injections.

BR.188.5.

CHAP. II.

lacea, Knapweede.

Here are a very great many of herbes that beare the name of Iacea, which I must to avoide confin fion distribute into severall orders; that so the memory being not confounded, with a promiseous multitude, each may be the better understood in their severall ranckes.

Incea non Laciniara, Knapweedes with whole leaves.

Ordo primus. The first ranke or order.

1. Iacea nigra vulgaris. Our common Matfellon or Knapweede.

He common Knapweede hath many long and fomewhat broad darke greene leaves, rifing from the rose formewhat deepely dented about the edges, and formetimes a little rent or torne on both fides, in two or 1 tomewhat acceptly defined by withall, among which rifeth up a strong round stalke, foure or sive fore three places, and somewhat hairy withall, among which rifeth up a strong round stalke, foure or sive fore three places, and iomewnat narry withints, among when the trap a titing found trance, found or two fore high, divided intermany small branches; at the coppes whereof stand great scaly greene heads, and from the high, divided intermany small branches; at the coppes where of stand green three stands of the stan rarely) which after they are withered and path, there is found divers blacke feede, lying in a great deale of downe, formewhat like unto Thiftle feed, but smaller, the roote is white hard and wooddy, with divers fibres and the tomewhat like unto little but abideth with leaves thereon all the Winter, and shooting out fresh engineering thereinto, which perisheth not but abideth with leaves thereon all the Winter, and shooting out fresh engineering 2. Iacea nigra angustifolia. Narrowleased Knapweede. Spring.

This Knapweede hath a round rough greene stalke, about a foote and a halfe high, whereon are set on cal fide, narrow rough, thort and fomewhat hoary greene leaves, compassing it at the bottome, and divided in fome other branches above, on each whereof standers a scaly whitish greene head, out of the middle whereof standers are fine many small long threas, like unto the former, but smaller, and of a pale reddish colour; after which follows: five many iman long time as, like time to the roote is blackish and parted into many small fibres. Of this for also there is one, whose stalke and leaves are longer, smooth, and all hoary soft and woolly. . Jacea nigra humilis. The smaller dwarfe Knapweede.

3. Lacca nigra mannium. The limiter dwarte knapweede.

This low Knapweede hath finall weake and round hoary stalkes, about a foote high, bending to the ground.

1. Iacea migra vu'garû. The common wild Knapweede.

6. Inces Auftrines latifolia villofo capite.
The greater hairy headed Knapwetde.





riblesees thereon, of an inch in breadth, and two in length, not divided or dented about the edges at all, but whilesters the teach of the fealth heads, as in the others, with purplify the stalkes at the bottome; at the toppes ing a nine roos.

A. Iacea montana Austriaca major. The greater mountaine Hungarian Knapweede. This greater mountaine Knapweede, is very like unto the former common wilde kinde, being somewhat This greater incommand a street about the edges, and rough and hairy also, and of a darke greene colour, but those that your mounts, active draked stalkes, are still up higher smaller, and more cut in on the edges: the heads that stand at hetoppes of the flalkes, are not rough or hairy, but smooth and scaly, crackling if they be lightly touched, browthe toppes of the Italices, are not rough or many, but amount and ically, crackling if they be lightly touched, browwith upward and whitish lower: the flowers consist of many purple whitish leaves, cut in the ends into five slits or
whitions, like as those of the Cyanus, with many purplish long threads in the middle, and a purple slile in the
middle of them, be sprinkled at the head, with a mealely whitenesse: the seedethat followeth is like unto the
middle of them, be sprinkled at the head, with a mealely whitenesse: the seedethat followeth is like unto the
other, but somewhat larger: the roote also is black is and stringly like the former, and abideth as the rest doe.

The lesser mountains. The lesser mountains. 5. Iacea montana Austriaca minor. The lesser mountaine Hungarian Knapweede.

The leffer Hungarian kinde is in most things like the last, but that it groweth lower, and the leaves and stalkes are nothing so hairy and rough, but smooth and hoary; the slowers also are of a paler purple colour, and the

fiede is not blacke, but of a whitish gray or ash colour.

6 Jacea Austriaca latifolia villoso capite. The greater hairy headed Knapweepe. This greater hairy headed Knapweede, hath many long and broad leaves, larger than any of the former, fofter and whitet also, fomewhat, but not much dented about the edges, of a certaine clammy or gummy taste. Io. The wants and hath both sharpenesse in taste, and tenuitie of parts, so that he maketh it hot and drie in the second degree, not without much bitternesse; from among which rise up divers cornered or straked stalkes, about two segret, not wanted for that the toppes, whereon frand usually three or four e heads close together, and some nonestatione; whose scales end in such small whitish crooked tangling threds, that they seeme like a net, cast over the heads, out of which start purple flowers like the fift, but larger : the seede is not blacke but grayish like

7. Incea angustifolia Austriaca flore albo. The white flowred Knapweede of Austria. This other Knapweede differeth not from the last in any thing, but in the flower which is wholly white, and

the feede a little grayer.

8. Iacea angustifolia Austriaca villoso capite. The lesser hairy headed Knapweede. This leffer kinde differeth not from the fixth, onely in that it is lower, and the leaves narrower, the heades are netted like it but hairy withall; the flowers are purple, and the feede blacke, and not gray like it.

The Place.

The first groweth with us in most fieldes and medowes, and about their borders and hedges, and in many walt groundes also, almost every where; the second groweth about Mompeliar and Padoa also: the third in Austria near unto Saint Hippolitus; all the rest on the hills in Hungary and Austria, and in the pasture grounds upon them-The Time.

They all flower in Iune and Iuly, and in August sometimes: the seede is ripe soone after. The Names.

The ancient Greeke or Latine Authors, have not mentioned this kinde of herbe in any of their Writings, as farre a canhither to be imagine d, and therefore wanteth a Greeke name, whereby it may be called: this latter age likewife hath scarse found a fit name, whereby to call it, yet all doe agree it is a kinde of Scabions, and therefore Trigu maketh it his fourth kinde of Scabions. Gesner in hortis Germanie, taketh it for a kinde of great Centory of the Medow, and further thinketh it to be that plant, that Scaliger calleth Gethya nigra. Thollin in Harcyuassitua, callethit Cyanus sylvestris angustifolius: but generally it is called Iacea, sic dittum ut Pena & Lobelius viluit a lanthino-colore forum, and nigra, as a distinction, both from the Iacea alba Monsp. of Pena and Lobel, which they in their Adversaria call Ocimoides, sive Ocimastrum; and from the Pansie, which of some is also called luces, or Viola tricolor : some also would make it a kinde of Stabe, Many likewise call it Matrefillon, but very corruptly from Aphylanthes, quaft would also, as some would call it, because the flowers are without leaves, being nothing in a manner but threds and thrummes. The first is called I acea nigra of divers, and by Bauhings I acea mira praterifit latifolia, and doubteth whether it be not Solidago Sarafenica altera of Lonicerus: the second is calledby him also Iacea nigra angustifolia, vel Lithospermi arvensis folijs the third he calleth likewise Iacea integrifolia humilu. The fourth and fift Clusius first made known to the world, as it is thought, and called them lace a squamma-to capite montana prima & seconda, or major & minor: the sixt Clusius also calleth Iacea Austriaca villoso capite elater Thalim in Harcynia fylva, calleth it Cyanin fylveftris montanus integrifolius, & faith it might be called Cynoglaffepolles from the forme of the leaves. Baubinus calleth it Jacea latifolia capite birfuto : the leventh Baubinus laith, sa species of the former, varying onely in the flower, and therefore calleth it Iacea alba hirsuto capite, which be faith Dr. Furerus of Northufa, lent unto him by the name of Iacea Austriaca major villoso capite flore albo : the last Clusim calleth Iacea montaina villoso capite humilis, and Bauhinm Iacea angustifolia capite hirsute: we call it in English Bullweede, and Knapweede, as also Matfellon.

The Vertues. This Knapweede being so neare of kindred unto the Scabions, are in some part equal to them in their properties: for being of an aftringent and drying tafte, it thereby helpeth to ftay fluxes, both of bloud at the mouth, note, or other outward parts, and those veines that are inwardly broken, or inward wounds, as also the fluxes of the belly and of the stomacke, provoking castings; it staieth likewise the distillations of thinne and sharpe humours from the head, upon the fromacke and lunges: it is good also for those that are bruised by any falls, beatings and other cafualties: it is very profitable for them likewise that are bursten, and have the rupture) by drinking the decoction of the herbe and rootes in wine, and applying the same outwardly to the place: it is simgular good in all forts, of running and cankarous forts and filtulous alfo, drying vp the moilture, and healing them upgently without any sharpenesse or biting: it doth the like also in the running fores and scabbes of the head or other parts; it is of especiall use for the forenesse of the throat, the swellings of the Uvula and jawes, it is also excellent good, for all greene wounds, to stay the bleeding and to close the lippes of the wounds

CHAP. III.

Incee non spinose Laciniate. Knapweedes with divided or torne leaves and without prickly head.

1. Iacea nigra vulgaria Laciniata. The other common wilde Knapweede.

His other wild Knapweede that commonly groweth with us among corne very much, as well air His other wild knapweede that commonly growed will use among some very much, as well and Meades, groweth with greater and taller stalkes, the seases both below and above upon them are in the stalk of the seases Sections of Advisory and the seases section of Advisory and the seases section of the seases section of the seases seases section of the seases sease seases se Meades, growerh with greater and tailer itainer, the law to be the great Scabions of Matthialm but a darke greene colour, and as rough or rougher, then the former first or common kinde, the faily but on the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers larger, and of a deeper red colour; the feede is like. other, and so are the rootes, blackish and hard with many fibres. 2. Iacea Cretica. The Knapweede of Candy.

This Candy Knapweede hath many leaves lying on the ground, very much cut in on both fides of them, we the middle ribbe, and each of those againe cut into other smaller peeces; from among which rise up credid to the middle ribbe, and each or those against the first state of the divided leaves than those below; it talkes two foote nign, whereon are let at level and joines, with every one of them, a scaly head on them, that toppe of the stalke is severed into sundry small branches, with every one of them, a scaly head on them, that forth the flower composed of many long threds of a purplish, and sometimes of a white colour, each of the much jagged at the ends, with a pale stile or pointell in the middle of them, which being past, the steel less the like downy matter, and is not unlike the former: the roote is thicke and somewhat great, within

3. Iacea montana Narbonensis. The French mountaine Knapweede. This French Knapweede hath divers long leaves, very much divided on both fides, into other small long, narrow ones, but they little or nothing againe divided, of a light greene colour on the upperfide, achon white underneath, and a little rough or hard withall, formewhat like unto the yellow Knapweede with pide heades, among which rifeth up a round stalk, somewhat rough also, about a foote high, without many branches bearing three or foure scaly heads at the toppes, with each of them, a long narrow divided leafe at the for, with divers purple threds in the middle, fmelling fweete; after which commeth the feede, not unlike the with divers purple infects in the inique, infering sweete; after which commetts the redee, nor unixensite but leffer: the roote is long and flender and of a bitter tafte.

4. Incea montana candidiffima. The hoary white mountaine Knapweede.

This hoary white Knapweede, fendeth forth, from a thicke wooddy roote, divers winged leaves lying ma

3. Iacca montana N mbonenfis. The French mountaine Knapweede.







neground round about it, very much rent or torne on both fides into many small leaves, which are each of them the ground total on the edges, somewhat like unto the leaves of Stebe or jagged Scabions; all covered over, with a deeply utilities cotten or wooll, or as it were sprinkled with flower or meale; from whence rifeth up a crested white bory hite cotten or wool, or as it were infinited with nower or mean; from whence rifer up a creited white hory flalke, about a foot or a cubite high, scarse having any leaves thereon to the top, where it beareth only two or thee stay beads like the others with purple threads rifing out of the middle of them: the seede, is like the reft.

5. Iacea humilia Hieracy folio. Low Knapweede with torne leaves.

This small Knapweede hath many small and narrow long leaves, uneverly cut in or gashed on the edges, but

thintor formewhat round at the ends of every division, as at the point end also, from among which rise up

weakfalkes, not able to fland upright, but leane downe to the gound, of about a foote high, with fome fmaller leaves on them; and at the toppes small scaly heades, like unto the others, out of which thrust eth the flower, very like unto the Cyamis or Cornesomethat of a whitish blew purple colour, formewhat obscure or fullen, and sometimes white, the seede that followeth is not milke the rest: the roote is thicke and long.

6 Iacea alia pumila Narbonensis. The Pineapple headed Thiftle or Knapweede.

This small French plant groweth sometimes in the naturall place, without any stalke, bearng his Cone or Pincapple-like head, soneare the ground, that scarse any part of a stalke can be feencunder it, and fometimes, and in the fame grounds alfo, it willburgaround hollow stalke, of an handbreadth or two, or a forthigh, having divers leaves thereon, cut on both fides, into many narrow short peeces, greene on the upperside and hoary undemeath: at the toppe of the stalke standeth only one large round and long great head, bigger than befeemeth the smallnesse of the plant, resembling a Cone or Pine apple, delicately set with scales, blackish at the toppes, and forked or cut into two or three notches the adjand bright finning white from there to the bottome of them; from the middle whereof rifeth up divers purple threds, as in the other forts, after which come small seeds wrapped in much down,astherest are, and like unto the former small Knapweedes, but blacklih: the roote is blackish on the outside, and whitish within, of the bigneffe of ones little finger.

7. Iacea Laciniata alba.

agged white Knapweede. This white Knapweede hath the stalke set with many verymuch jagged leaves, from the bottome branching forth on all fides, with leffer & leffe jagged leaves up to the tops, where on the leverall small stalkes stand such like scaly heads as the other before have, but with fine white threds rifing out of them; the roote is long and threddy, and fpreadeth somewhat under ground.

8 Iacea montana minima lutea. Small yellow mountaine Knapweede.

This mountaine Knapweede, hath divers leaves next the roote, about three inches long, cut into many divisions on both fides, and each of them againe into smaller, but somewhat thicke and fleshie, smooth also, but ending in a sharpe point : the stalke is small scarse a foote high, bearing a greater scaly head, then the smallnesse of the plant should seeme to beare, with a gold-yellow flower in the middle, having many upright threds in the middle, and the out ward leaves, lying downewards and compassing them:
after which come small seede, wrapped in downe like other, but smaller: the roote is somewhat thicke, hairy at the head, and parted into fibres.

The Place. The first, as I said groweth in many places of this land, among corne as well as in other fields, especially about Co-temp: the second growth in Candy, from whence the feede being fent, hath fprung in divers parts: the third groweth upon the hills of Caffrum novum, neare Mompelier: south name Capus in Italy; the fift about Mompelier also, in the borders of fields; the fixt there also, but among the Cifum and skarlet Oakes; the feventh is found in findry places of our owne land; the last, as Fabius Cohumna faith on the Lills. faith on the hills Aquicoli in Naples.

The Time.

The full five forts flower in Sommer, and their feede ripeneth flortly after, but the two laft flower not untill Sepsember in their naturall places.

.6. Iacea pumila Narbonensis. Pincapple headed Knapweede,



7. Iatea Liciniata alb lagged white Knapweede.



TRIBE 5.

The Names.

Divers would referre some one or other of these Iacea's, either going before or following after, unto Huck ris or Hyoferis of Pliny, (quafi Iovia Seris as Pena faith) whereof he maketh mention in his 27. Booke, and 11. Chapter, which he faith is like unto Seris or Intibum Endine or Success, but lefte and rough in handling good for wounds; of which short description it is hard to determine that Pliny meant this plant, for it lines. good for wounds; or which their telestiphen it is as the name aforesaid should declare, this cannot be it, for none of the Successes, or of that stocke are found available for wounds as these are. The first here set dome is the lacea major of Lobel, the fixt lacea of Clusius, which he calleth montana hirsute capite, as Camerasia don and by Banhinus Iacea nigra laciniata. The second Clustus calleth Iacea squammate capite Cretica, and Bashinus Incea lacin ata squammata. The third is called by Lobel, Jacea mentana Narbonensis, by Tabermentanus Iacea mile. ta C quinta, and by Baubinus Iacea montane incana odora. The fourth is so called by Baubinus, as it is in then tle, which he called both in his Thytopinax, and in his Matthiolm Iacea montana Laciniata. The fifth is called by Lobel Iacea pumila humilis ferpens, &c. by Lugdunensis Iacea humilis Hieraty folio; and by Banhimus Iacea.

22 lis alba Hieraty folio. The fixth is called by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, Iacea montana, and Comm pinem Narbonensium, and thinke it also to be the Chameleon non aculeatus of Theophrastus, and by Cameronia horto Iacea alia pumila sivenana, It is very likely to be that Iacea, that Lugdunensis calleth montana Acampbe, or very like unto it; and by Bauhinus Iacea montana incana capite pini. The feaventh is mentioned by Geradon ly as I thinke. The last Fabius Columna calleth Iacea montana minima tenuifolia, but Banhinus calleth it leu Laciniata lutea.

The Vertues.

The first of these especially, is equall in property with any of the other Knapweedes, both for inward and outward diseases, and therefore whatsoever is said of any of them, may be effectually found herein, the rel of them that are fet downe in this Chapter, are in some fort like unto it, although there is no certaine author, but appropriated them in such manner as the former.

CHAP. IV.

lacea Laciniata capitulis spinosis. Thorny headed Knapweedes.

1. Iacea lutea capitulis spinosis. Yellow Knapweede with prickly heads.



His yellow Knapweede hath a few leaves next the ground, much rent or torne on the edging many unequal parts, forme bigger and others lesser, of a grayish or overworne greenecolor, and of a little acide or fower ralte, among which riseth up a stalke about two or three foothing branched forth into some few, but not into very many branches, set with some smaller and more divided leaves on them, and at the foote of the branches; the toppes of the branches and faller are each of them furnished with a great scaly head, set round about with small and sharpe white

prickles, and out of the middle thereof many threds, of a pale but fullen yellow colour, which abide inflower a good while, and when they are palt, the feede is wrapped in a deale of white flockye or downy matter, of whitish or ash colour, the roote is long and white, and as sweete almost as the roote of Eringm or See Holly but creepeth very much and farre underground, springing up agains in divers places. This in the hotter Contryes yeeldeth forth among the flowers, a small reddish graine like unto Gum Tragacans, but I could never the ferve it in our land.

2. Iacea lutea spinosa Apula. The thorny headed Knapweed of Naples. This yellow Knapweede of Naples, is in most things so like the former yellow, that if it be not the same, it differeth but little from it, which confisteth chiefly in these things, the roote is wooddy, as Columna who is describeth it saith, covered with a rugged barke, whose head hath many blackish haires, as the ribber and vision of the last yeares leaves, the first leaves that spring up are smooth and whole, like unto a Docke, but thosets follow after are divided into many parts, like unto Radish leaves, but larger and somewhat like unto theget Centory leaves: the crefted or firaked stalkeriseth to be three foote high, somewhat hairy as the latter land are, at the head whereof which divideth not it felfe into above two or three branches, groweth on ever of a scaly greene head, the edges and toppes of whose scales are somewhat cut in, and set with sharpe yellows thornes, and many yellowish threds comming out of the heades; the feed that followeth is white and flat just in a purplish downe.

3. Iacea purpurea supina capitulio spinosis. The purple flowred Knapweede, with prickly heads. This purple Knapweed trayleth with his great long branches upon the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whiteshall be a second to the ground of the gr on each fide of them, extending to two or three yeards in length, branched forth againe into fundry other less on falkes, whereon grow large and long leaves, much cut in on the fides, and of a whitish greene color; a the ends of the branches, shand larger scaly heads then the former, and greene, with cruell sharpe thousand prickes upon them, ready to pierce their legges that improvidently passe by it, out of the middle wherealth fourth many purple shrade, and in them of the sharpe sharpe sharpes the sharpest sharpest the sharpest s forth many purple threds, and in them after the flower is path, small whitish seede, little bigger then the first of Cyanus or the Bottles, of some called the Corne flower, the roote is very great, thicke, white and felly

fpreading divers great and long branches, but not creeping within the ground as the former doth.

4. Iacca montana purpurea echinato capite. The purple mountaine thorny headed Knapweede.

This mountaine Knapweede of Austria, hath divers fost narrow greene leaves, not hard or rough little common wilde forts, more cut in on the edges, and into lesser parts, somewhat like unto the leaves of Cardons the latest the content of the leaves of Cardons the latest the little than the less of the latest of the leaves of Cardons the latest the little than the latest of pa, or Cardnin fiellatu: the state riseth upabout two foote high, being crested or straked, is divided at toppe into divers branches, spreading in breath more then in length, with many long scaly heads, here there set thereon, the toppes or end of whose scales end in small prickes, but not so long and sharpess that the foresaid thisse, and more forked or divided; the flowers whereof are purple threads, like the other rests. weedes; the roote thrusteth downe deepe into the ground, like as that Thistle doth, with many small fibres

hanging therear.

5. laces flore also capite longs acules spinoso. The white thorny headed Knapweed.

This prickly Knapweede sendeth forth a rough Harry stalke, about two soose high, whose first cleaves at the bottomears for with thicke white fost haires, but the rest that follow are somewhat long, and two inches broad, and deepelv dented about the edges, and long also, the intermediate of the process. bottomen and deepely dented about the edges, and long also, cut into many peeces with white veines run-1. Jacea luca capitulis frinchs. Yellow Knapweede with prickly heads.

inite, 10080, and the topped of the branches fland the head, made of many feales, tharpe up to the topped, like man a Pineapple, the ends of whole scales are long, straight, sharpe yellowish thornes, and the edges of them, traign, mark years like briftles a from the middle of the head fareth up many long whitili leaves, divided or orinathe ends: the leede is like to that of the Spanish of marine and the state of the state of the Spanith Saffon, but greater then the ordinary, the roote is white and brings, eaflerobe broken, made of many ftrings of mickefibres, foulding one within another, yet covered with a brownish skinne or barke. 6. lacca laciniata Sonchi felio

Thorny Knapweede with Southiftle leaves. The leaves that first shoote forth of this Knapweede. arevery variable, for some of them are round, standing upon long footestalkes, others afterwards are more and more galled on the edges, and those especially upon the brackes, much more divided, and are so hard and rigid, that if they be a little bowed or foulded together, they will breake with a noyle or cracke, the stalke for the most part is round, and standeth in part upright, but being loaden with heads, bendeth downe to the ground, divided into fundry branches, and fet with scaly heads, whole points being greene at the first, are purplish afterwards, and on every of them feaven fmall thornes, fet together on the one fide, formewhat like an halfe farre. the middle one being the largest and the longest the flower after a long time sheweth it selfe, to consist of many long and hollow threds, of an excellent purple colour, whose topper are broad and parted into some dents, the bottome being very small, narrow and whitish, the broad cut open endsof the flowers are of the deepest purple or red colour, the feed is small gray and long, like unto those of the Cya-



mm, or the blew Bottle; the roote is long and threddy, co-

vered with a brownish skinne or barko, and very brittle

withill, this doth somewhat resemble the Iacea marina

Betica following.

This small Knapweede hath a round hoary stalke, halfe a foote high, with many hoary, rough, or prickly narrow and long leaves, somewhat tomeon the edges at the soore or bottome thereof, but those that rise up with the stalke, are deeper cut in, and the ends sharpe and prickly, at the toppe whereof, which is sometime divided, standeth a small head, composed of prickly scales, whose ends are crooked threds; the flower ispurple like the common fort, but much leffer, the roote reddish and

8. Tacen tomentofo capitulo finofo. The woolly white Knapweede.

This woolly Knapweede, harh a white woolly stalke, scarse a foote high, birdivided into branches from the very bottome, having thore and anow leaves thereon, cut or divided into three, or five or feaven parts, or pecces, fomewhat round pointed, fo white and woolly, that it feemethas it were all strowed over with meale, the small heades at the apperof the branches are composed of many scales, ending in sharpe reddish thornes; what flower it bore was not observed.

9. Iacea marineaBetica. The Spanish Sea Knapweede. This Spanish Knapweede hath many long narrow leaves, unevenly dented or waved on the edges, thicke behy and brittle, with a little hairinesse, and of an overworne darke greene colour, among which rise low ishiyand brittle, with a little hairinesse, and of an overworne darke greene colour, among which rise low weatestalkies with such like leaves as grow below but smaller, bearing at the toppe but very few flowers, of a bright reddish purple colour, like in forme unto the Corne flowers, but much larger, with many threds or statement of the same colour, standing up higher then any of the former, which riseth out of a same blackish like the Knapweedes but larger; the roote is great and thicke growing downe deepe, stelly and fall of a slimy juice easie to be broken, blackish without, whitish within and enduring long.



9 lates marine Betice capitulum.
The head of the Spanish Sea Knapweede.



10. Iacea Babylonica. The great prickly Knapweede of Babylon.

Because we cannot vet give you a full description of this plant, take for the present, so much thereof, as her come to our knowledge; for a leafeor two onely being fent, seemed upon the view thereof, like unto a leafer the Acasthisms, the White-way, or Corren Thildle, being about a foore and a half elong, and more than as half the Acasthisses, the White-way, or Cotten I mitte, being about a rich and a land to compared all about the edge breadth broad, in the middle thereof; formewhat hoary and rough in handling, compared all about the edge with finall there prickles, having at the bottome of the leafe forme torne peeces, on each fide thereof, there foure inches long, which growing small to the point, ended in a pricke; the middle ribbe being formewhere. and rough, from whence many veines ranne through the leafe. Thus much and no more, weecen year The Place.

The first groweth in many places about Salamanea in Spaine, as Clusius faith, and about Mompelier is List faith: the second in Naples as Columna faith: the the third in Spaine also not faire from the fea side: the first at the foote of certaine mountaines in Aufria and Styria as Claffer faith: the fift in fome other parts of Signi the fixt by the fea fide in Spaine, about Porta Santta Maria, and Cales : the feventh on the mount Calcar be Ac

pelier : the eight by Marena in Spaine : the ninth about Caler alfo : the last about Babylon, as the name thenti timate, but grew in the garden of Signior Contarini, a Clariffine of Venice.

The Time. They doe all flower in the Sommer, some earlier or later than others, and their seede is ripe accordingly, and the fixth is the latest.

The Names. Clufius calleth the first Incen lutes flore five Carduns muricatus lutes flore; Lobel and others call it, Incen lutumin; vet in his leones and Observations useth but one figure, for Iacea lutea, which he saith is Cardus stellati versus and for Cardum fellatus few Calcityapa altera, whereunto in the description he giveth purple flowers. Life and for Cardani freusing few Calcurage altera, whereunto in the description to give in purple nowers. Lyange, hath placed this figure of Clusius, under the title of Cardani Eriocephalin Ddoomei. It is by Podonem called Selfitialis altera; by Lobel Cardania Stellatus capitulis spinosis sen Calcirrapa altera, as Banbinus saith; but like doth better agree with my third fort here set downe, he calleth it Iacea lutea capite spinoso: the second faction of the seco produce to the tains, that Chapter caneen, take parparen and the state of the caneen and the state of t taketh for his Stabe Salamansica fecunda; Baubinus calleth it Jacea Cyanoides echinato capite: the fifth Batter calleth Iacea capite longis aculeis spinoso: the fixt he also calleth Iacea laciniata Souchi folio, and as I said is verille unto the Iacea marina Batica, which is the ninth here: the seventh, eight and tenth, have their titles as Batin in his Prodromus fetteth them downe: the ninth was fent among others by Boel often before remembed; it last is remembred onely by Banhing in his Prodromus to come from Signior Contarini his garden.

The Vertues. All these Knapweedes are no doubt of the same qualitie with the former, being binding, and many of the glutinous, especially the roote of the fixt and ninth which as they are of a very clammy juice and fubliance for they not be, but very confolidative, to knit and foder whatfoever needeth fuch properties.

CHAP. V.

Serratula, Sawewtor.

Here are fome other herbes called Iacea, by Lobel and Penn. Baubinus and others, which I he not fodoe, not finding them in my judgement worthy to beare that name, and therefore I thank good to joyne this and the next unto them, in feverall Chapters as nearest unto the Iaria, and the those under the name of Ptarmica, for that they doe best resemble them also, as you shall bear what I come unto them. Of this that is nearest unto the Iacea, there is two or three forts, differing and

in the colour of the flower, at the leaves, being more or lesse divided.

1. Serranta valgaria flore purposes. Common Sawwort with purple flowers.

This Sawwort mileth up with many of his first leaves, somewhat broader and longer than those of Becom, all sharper dented and pointed, all of them set upon long foote stalkes; but those that rise up after them are long and broader, and deepely cut in or gashed on the sides into many parts, and each part finely dented also at same manner; from among which spring many brownish stalkes, with divers leaves on them, the language whereof are divided in the manner aforesaid, and so the higher they grow upon the stalkes, the less divided by are unto the toppes, which are branched forth into many parts, bearing fealy heads like the former Knappe but nothing fo great, round and hard, with divers purple threds or thrummes in the middle like unto then, shorter : the seede is small and blacke like the Iacea, but lesselying indowne, which sheddeth and falleham the roote is a bush of many strings, which encresseth into many heads, and shoote forth many like leaves, and one of them, whereby it quickly groweth to be a great tuft or bush. I know some doe make source diffinition of those: that is to say, one fort that bringeth all his leaves, dented onely about the edges, and note of them in or gashed: another fort, part bath them dented, that is, the first leaves, and the rest that grow upon the same cut in or gashed: a third that hath but one or two, of the first or lowest leaves whole, and dented about edges, all the rest being divided, some more some lesse; and a sourth, that hath all the leaves in general dinto gashes or parts, but yet dented and none whole: which distinction of these sources as is said; I concould never observe to be constant in any one plant, more than this, I have here formerly described, which it is young, will have many of the lowest leaves whole, and when it groweth elder, will have many divided: but for the first fort, that should have all whole leaves, and none divided; I could never find indiaand if I, or any other body should, I doe not thinke it would be so every yeare.

2. Serratula flore albe. white flowed Sawewort:

This Sawwort is in all things like the former. for I niver could observe any other distinctionfor I see that the flower, or the threat in the middle of the knappes are white, and the heads hundres, and the fealkes, of a fresh greene co-

Serratula flore rubro. Red flowred Sawewort.

Tissilo as farre as I could learne or heare, is wholly like the first, and not singularly to be found by that marke, that is should have all his leris divided, and none whole, as the fourth fort, before fet downe is faid to be : the diffeme betweene them, chiefly confilting in the flower, which is of a deeper red colour, which is notedly found, or in many places, and is often milaten for the other,

The Place

The first is most common in the corners of Fields and Wood-fides, both open and fluidowed; but that with a white flower growth at the further end of Hamfteed Wood. near men a rill of water, running by the fide of a competiere; as also upon Water downe Forrest in Sufa, peare unto the path that leadeth from Erifeunto Ivy Bridge, by a brooke fides; the life ideome found, and not without good ob-Servation.

They lower in the end of Sommer, and their feede ripeneth quickly after.

1. Serratula vulgaris flore purpareo albo vel rubro. Common Sawewort with purple white or red flowers.



The Names. Itimost generally now adayes called Servatula a folys minutim ferrain; yet there be some other herbes also, called by this name, as Betony and Germander, but because each of them is knowne by a more proper name, this of serate holdern to this, and is given but a forma. Some doe thinke that it was also called, (especially by thoked Germany and Italy) Serranale sinttoria or sinttoria, because it was used by them in dying and setting of those Germany and leasy) Serranda interva or tinttoria, because it was used by them in dying and setting or agreer color; for which purposes they in sormer times, untill they had learned things of better respect, used it much that I taker thinks it was called Tinctoria, by the mistaking of Tragm, his for Tinctorius, in Fol. 252. which reallest Scharten kraus to be this; for his is the Aster Italorum purposerum, as by his figure under that the many well be perceived; into which errour, Banhimus, as hee saith himselfe, was missed by Thalius, who did othinks it to be, and called it in his Harcynias sylva Centaurides, and Centaurium majus Sylvastre Germanicum, untill be found his errour, and reclaimed it in his Pinas in the title of Aster Actions ceruleus, and Serratula. I cannot finde any other Greeke, Arabian, Italian, Spanish, French, German, or Low-Dutch name given it, than swording to the Latine, as we in English Sawewrot. And for other Latine name, Thaling onely, as I before said, accommendita kinde of great Centory, and Lonicerin Solidago Sarafenica, from the effects.

The Vertues; It is commended to be fingular good for such as are bruised by any fall, and thereby have some veine broken withindicin; or that are much bruifed by cruell blowes, and much beating, or otherwife much bruifed by cafailty, for it wonderfully ftayeth fuch bleeding, and eafeth the paine and foreneffe that commeth thereupon, if force the greene or dryed leaves be boyled in white wine, or the powder of them be put into the faid wine and dranke. It is no lefte effectuall allo, in all inward torments and paines, in the guts and bowels, if both leaves and notes be boyled in wine and drinnke. It is wonderfull good also for all wounds, whether they be fresh, to consolidate and heale them, or being old and filthy fores, to clense and heale them also; if the wine of the decotion of the herbe be often used to wash them withall. It is also commended for burstings or ruptures, by often behing the places, and applying the greene herbe and roote, as a plainer estimately; it is good also for the place, or hemorrhoides, when they grow full of blood and are very paincfull, after the applying of leeches, by forming the part, with the decoction of the herbe in wine.

CHAP. VI.

Stebe. Silver Knapweede.

His herbe Stabe, that is usually so called with all Herbaritis now a dayes (but not that which was The formerly of the ancient Writers, & which is quite differing from it being so like unto the Lacent, as none other more; is of divers forts, differing both in the leaves and heads of flowers, and some other things, as firall be presently shewed you.

1. Stebe Salamantica prima Clusij. Clusius his first Spanis Stebe. The first Spanish Stabe of Clusius, hath divers large leaves lying on the ground, very much cut in on both fides,

into large peeces, but each of them fet clofer together than the next, of a fad greene colour on the upperfice, into large peeces, but each or them let closer together than the traight frong falkes, that rife up to be the former whitish underneath, very hairy all over, as also the fireign through the problem to the fall of the fall fomewhat whitish underneath, very hairy all over, as also the straight strong stakes, that rue up to be three foure foote high or more, with divers such like divided leaves on them as grow below, but much lesser, and the four foote high or more, with divers such like divided leaves on them as grow below, but much lesser, and the first and the points, divided at the toppe into sundry branches, bearing upon long bare or naked that stakes, and somewhat long, small scaly, smooth, round, greene heads, but seeming more neatly constituted the their, than any of the heads of the former knapweedes: from the small stoppe whereof rise many sine purplished crimson threads or thrummess or of a colour betweene both, standing round togethet, somewhat whire a bottome of them, which so stands in the stower neare a moneth before they sade; in the meane while, the ripeneth in the heads, which simall, not minch bigger than the Cyanus, and not so great as the ordinary knapweede: the roote is white long and wooddy, when it is growne above two years old, and then officenium a rishesh in the Winter, essentially and will usually flower and seede two Winters, if they be actually extreme, or they doe not sland too much uson she weather.

2. Seebe Salamantica sciences Cluss. Cluss whis second Spanis Stebe.

This other Spanis Stebe of Clussue, hath also many divided hairy and somewhat hoary leaves, lying one ground, divided into severall parts on both sides, but more separate one from another than the formers sharpy also, yet sland not so pright, but seaming downewards by a weakenesse of them, divided into many branches, bearing at the toppes of them, somewhat bigger siny has from whence shorte forth bigger flowers also than the former, whose outward leaves, are made like high weakenesses of them, so are in the former, with whitish and yellowish but such so the same manner hoary, or consellower, of a faire purplish red colour, with such like coloured threds or thrummes a middle of them, as are in the former, with whitish and yellowish but fomewhat whitish underneath, very harry all over, as allo the manging and provide the foure foure foure foure foure foure foure four high or more, with divers such like divided leaves on them as grow below, but much lesser, and the fourth hardship the result of the result

traine in the same manner hoary, rifeth as high as the first, with thinner cut or divided leaves upon them, fiants the points, but smaller and smaller up to the toppes, where it is much divided into branches, and being a the ends of them, scaly greene, but more white edged leaves, seeming as if they were silvered; out of white small purple flowers, like the rest but smaller, the seede hereof lying in the downie heads as the other or, and shide blacker than they, and having each an hairy toppe on them: the roote is somewhat thickenslap and abideth sometimes after seed time.

4. Stabe Austriaca Elatior. The greater Stabe of Austria. This Stabe of Austria differeth neither in forme of leaves nor height in growing from the last; neither in

1. Stabe Salamantica prima Clufif. Clufin his first Spanish Stabe.

Stabe Salamantica fecunda Ciuff. Ciufim his fecond Spanifo Stabe.





3 State Salamantica tertia Clufi). Cufin his third Sparifb Stebe.



7. Stobe plantaginis folio. Browlesied Stabe of Candy.



8. Stabe fpinofa Gretica. The thorny Stabe of Candy.



9. Stabe fruticofa latifolia Cratica. 10. Fruticofa anguftifolia Cretica. Broad leafed thrubbe Stabe of Candy: and narrow leafed.



flower, but in the scaly heads, which are not of such a shining silver like colour, which onely maken is difference.

5. Stabe Austriaca humilior. The lesser Stabe of Austria.

This also differeth so little from the last, that it is in a manner onely distinguished by the lownesse of the growing, and slendernesse of the stalkes, and not in any thing else. 6. Stabe argentea minor flore albo. The lesser silver Stabe with a white flower.

6. Stebe argentes minor jure and.

There is likewise little difference in any other thing in this, from the last, more than in the flower, which altogether made of white threds or thrummes, without any other colour therein.

7. Stabe Plantaginis folio. Narrow leafed Stabe of Candy 7. Stebe Plantagina pour. Dattow search start of cong.
This small Seebe of Candy hath divers long foft fat and narrow leaves lying next the ground a little denied a the edges, but those that grow up with the slender handfull long stalkes not at all, but resembling the Rime Plantane leaves, and are of a yellowish greene colour: the toppes of the stalkes are surnished with small buskes or heads, out of which grow yellow flowers, and after them small long seede like unto those of Sadjan the roote is white and of a fingers thicknesse.

8. Stebe spinofa Cretica. The Thorny Stebe of Candy. This Thorny Stabe of Candy rifeth up at the first, with small and long whitish greene leaves, very like until fmall Corne flower or Bewbottle, but those that follow, are much longer, and more cut in on both fide of leaves, even to the middle ribbe, but the peeces are somewhat round pointed the stalkes rise not high, but are to leaves, even to the mudie ribbe, but the preceding in the many flender hoary wooddy twigges, every one ending in thorne; at feverall joynts of these branches come forth such like, but lesse and lesse divided leaves, and with thorne; at reverall joynes of these standards with white flowers flarting forth of the middle of them like unto those of the little Cyanus or Corne flower, but never laid open, abiding halfe shut or those continually after which commeth the feede which is small and long; the whole plant is of a grayifh, borng

ashcolour, and liveth many yeares in the warmer countries.

9. Stabe fruticosa latifolia Cretica. The broad leafed shrubbe Stabe of Candr This plant being found growing in Candy by Honorius Bellus, and the seedes thereof sent by him unto Chini without any proper name, but Pulcherrimus frutex, as you have it fet downe in his second Epistle m Chini which is fet forth in the end of his History of plants; I have thought more fit to joyne with the States, the Bauhinus doth with the Storax tree, as if it were a species thereof, onely because Pona in bis Italian Balle lin that Alpinus did call it, Cyanus folijs Styracis ; but he himselfe (I meane Pona) there calleth it, Cyanus folijs folijs Pomi; but betweene Cyanus and Stabe, there is small difference, that it may be referred to which lower please; for it partaketh of both forts, and yet properly cannot be said, to belong to either of them; the description whereof is as followeth. It groweth up with a wooddy stemme for some distance above the ground, and the fpreadeth forth divers armes or branches, to the height of two or three foote in compasse round, whereogen divers very faire and fresh greene leaves, very delightfull to behold, being somewhat long and broad liken the leaves of the Appletree, as Bellius faith, being very white underneath almost like filver; which thereps some have compared them to the Quince-tree leaves, which are whiter on the underfide than the Applica leaves; and fome as Alpinus, vnto the leaves of the Storax tree, which are very like unto those of the Quincum but take which you will, the comparison in part holdeth correspondent : from these armes or greater branch, shoote forth other small long and slender ones, bearing very sparsedly the like leaves on them, but leffer: a the toppes whereof come forth divers long fealy heads, longer than any Stebe, Iacea, or Cyanus, and with low fcales parted with white and pale red colour, divers feet together as it were in a tuff, in the fame manner, sits to be seen in the Saponaria, Sopewort; or Brusewort; at the toppes whereof stand the flowers, very like lark forme unto the Cyansu or Cornessower, but of a pale Orenge colour; which heads after the flowers are public containe in them small and long seede, somewhat like Cummin seede, but longer, which abide in the leading long after, not falling away : the roote is hard and wooddy like a shrubbe or tree, or shrubby tree,

10. Stabe fruticosa angustifolia Cretica. The narrow leased shrubbe Stabe of Candy. This shrubbe Stabe in his naturall place riseth to be three or source cubits high, with a wooddy stemes trunke covered with a hoary rugged barke, the wood it felfe being very hard, & of an evill favour beingbran from whence it foreadeth many branches on all fides rugged also at the bottome and hoary, but smooth at toppes, somewhat thicke set with very long and narrow leaves, & somewhat like unto those of the Pine une rather of Ref:mary, but longer and more hoary all other; the greater armes do fend forth divers smaller bands; with the like leaves on them but leffer and shorter, and at the ends of every of them one scaly head, from them dle whereof shoote forth the flowers composed of many purplish blew threds like unto a Cyanus for the color, or a State for the manner, but larger than either of both: this plant will ferve as a hedge bulh, to be cut and time med into what forme you please like unto other bushes, and will also be encreased by slipping, and shick had the leaves alwayes upon it, especially in the warmer countries, yet will not abide the cold Winter of our district. without some especiall defence: the roote is wooddy and spreadeth like a shrubbe or bush.

The Place. The first three sorts grow in divers places of Spaine, but especially about Salamanca, as Clusius who salam them forth faith : the fourth and fifth in Austria, and other parts of Hungary : the fixt is likewise though " grow about those parts: the foure last their titles testifie to be in Candy.

The Time. They all doe flower in the Sommer Moneths of Inne and Inly ; yet those of Candy flower later, even in the of Angulf or September, where if any earely frost take them, they wither straight wayes, although in therms rall places, which are the warme countries, they continue many yeares.

The Names. Although I doe acknowledge, (as I faid before) that none of these plants are the true Stabe of the arcine which hath thorny or prickly leaves, as Gaza failely translateth Theophrassum, but should be thornes and prickly growing with the leaves, yet because as Classus said, the learned Phistions of Salamanca in Spaine, did under the control of the said o to call the former forts and effeeme of them, because the ends of their leaves were sharpe pointed, which in

part as they thought did answer the description of the Stabe of the ancients; as also because those plants may in pert as they to be an independent of many be referred to the kinde of Scabions (but more truely I suppose unto Incea) which of the judgement of these later ages, is therefore accounted, called, and used for Stabe; which not withill anding is an error great and intollerable, in regard Scabiosa is a smooth herbe, without any shew of pricke or thorne therean error great any inew or pricke or thorne thereon which the true Stebe hath, to it is no lefte erronious to transferre the vertues of Stebe to the Scabious; for as on within and Galen after him doe affirme, Stabe hath so drying and astringent a quality, that it wil stay any shux of himours or bloud in the bowells or belly, as also those of wounds, which I thinke was never found in Scabious, Put that I may informe you, (which to some may seeme doubtfull) that Stabe hath a prickly stalke, which is neither extent in Dioscorides nor Galens Coppies : let me frew you it out of Theophrast m in his fixt Booke and mitheresters in Properties and Complete and the Chapter where he numbreth Phleos, which as he faith, was also called Stabe, (and not Phlonm, whereof hee fpeaketh in his fourth Booke and eleventh Chapter, among those plants, that grow in watery and morish places; thelikenesse of which two words, hath deceived many, mistaking them to be one thing,) among those plants. that have a leafe besides the thornes on their stalkes, which sentence Gaza (as I said before) transliteth, that it hubbesidethe prickly leafe, another leafe also by it, for Theophrastus in the fifth Chapter of the said fixth Backe, doth deny Philos, and Hippophaes to have any prickly but a smooth lease, although in the third Chanthe of the same sixth Booke, he seemeth to say, that Phleos, Tribulus, and Capparis have prickly leaves, be-side the thorny stalkes, but both of them cannot be true. And herein Plny hath sha mefully erred in confounding Theophrass, and battle and phleam to be one thing, and hath beene the cause of many other croure also. Platarch in the life of Thesem about the beginning doth name Stebs among the thorny plant, whose words are these; Menalippi filim Ioxus Ornito socius deducende in Caryam Colonia fuit unde Ioxides enginem transcrunt, quibus mos est patrusis, neque spinis Asparagi, neque Stabes igne cremari sed honore & cultu putequi. In English thus, Iaxus the sonne of Menalippus was joyned with Ornstus, to leade forth a colony to Constitum whence the lowides have their originall, whose Countries custome it is neither to burne the thornes of Afragus nor of Stabe, but to give them honour and reverence: thus much Plutarch. Etim aligin his third Book and one and twentieth Chapter, remembreth Stebe, faying that Epithymum, (or more truely Dodder) growthupon it. But now as I have shewed you that the true Stebe is a prickly or thorny plant, and that thereforenither Scabious nor this Stabe is it. Let me here also shew you what is the true Stabe, which is indeede worthythe bearing, but that I reserve it to a fitter place, that is among the thorny plants, where it is called Pimpinella thusia, or Psterion, but I forbeare any farther to speake thereof in this place. The first of these here set downe, is called by Cufin Stebe Salamantica prima, by Dodoneus Aphyllanties prima, by Banbinus Stebe major folis Cith ruen wollibus lanuginosis. The second is called by Clusius, Stebes Salamantice prime altera species, by Lobel Stebe agentes incana Aldreandi, by Dodoneus Aphyllanthes tertia, by Bauhimu Stebe major folijs Eruca mollibu lauginifi. The third is called by Clusim Scahe Salamantica alteravel tertia, by Lobel Stabe argentea Salamanticamm, by Dodoneus Aphyllantes quarta, by Bauhinus Stebe calyculu argenteis. The fourth is called by Clusius, stebe Gallica and Austriaca elatior, by Bauhinus Stebe major calyculu non splendentibus. The fifth is called by Clum, Stebe Austriaca humilis, by Gesner in collectione stirpium, Centaury majoris species minor, and by Bauhi nus Stebeissans Cyano similis tenuifolia. The fixth is called by Tabermontanus and Gerard, Iacea flore albo, and by Bushims Stebe calpeulis argente is minor. The seaventh is called by Apinus lib, de plantis exoticis as it is in the title. The eighthis called by Pona in his Italian Baldus, Cyanus spinosus Creticus, and so also by Apinus in lib. de exoticiplants: Clusin in his Antinarium, to the other Appendix to his history of plants, calleth it Stabe peregrina, and faith that lacobis Platean, who sent him, a branch of the plant, with the figure thereof drawne, having gathered it in the Garden of the Duke of Areschote, in Bellomonte, called it Stebe spinosa fruticans. The ninth I have joyned with these Stebes as I said before, rather then with the Storax trees as Banhinus doth, calling it France munde argenteo folio Cyani flore; for Pona in the fame place above faid, calleth it, Cyanus fruticosus Crewhat name they of Candy called it, and therefore he onely called it Pulcherrimus frutex. I have as you fee, fer and the last with the Jacas's, being nearest in likenesse to them, in regard these have all scaly heads, as the are have; which are not seene in any Scabions. The last Pona in the description of Mount Baldus first called indecana Refinarini felis, but afrer in his Italian booke, he calleth it Chamepitys frusitofa Cretica Belli, and in the most called Beyon fire, id eff, lignum fixed my and by Baubinus Iacea frusteans Pini folio, and is thought obethe Champense Plini of Anguilara. The Spaniards as Clusius saith, call the first by the name Cabelesia, id countered little head, and ulually make broomes thereof to sweepe their houses, the learned Phisitionsthere she faith, afe the third fort inftead of Scabions for all the purposes thereof.

The melt of the fe fores, but effectally the three first, do come somewhat night unto the qualities of Scabions and The Vertues. refore I mail referred you thereating, so know both what remedies may be had from these plants, and in what bung and to what purpose to be used for as Scabions fitteth the parts whereunto it is applyed, so doe these also.

CHAP. VII.

Prarmice non unigares. Vnusuall Sneefewort.

Have here is I promised before, brough to your knowledge those other plants, that comming navelets as I promised before, brought to your knowledge those other plants, that comming neerest und the Incea's and Stebes, and yet being none of them, were fitted to be entreated of in a Chapter peculiar by themselves; for as I said although Baubinus doth put these two forts under the title of Icanac acceptance, in and reciteth their authors for them, who are chiefely Lobest and Clussus, yet in a committee of the said and committee of the said knowledge, but that they are string banes, it is said to the said divers places; for I meane to bring it into that Classis that is for for it, namely not be the said divers places; for I meane to bring it into that Classis that is for it, namely not be the said that said the said stof hot, sharpe, and biting herbes; the double kinde whereof, I have set forth in my former booke.

TRIBES

1. Ptarmica Austriaca Clusi sive major. Clusin his Sneesewort of Austria.

The Sneelewort of Austria sendeth forth many leaves from the rootes lying on the ground, being soft fmooth, somewhat long and narrow, greene on the upper side, and hoary on the under, of a little sower mile or tafte : among which rifeth up an hoary stalke, about two foote high or better, having divers such like length thereon, but leffer, foreading into fome few flender branches, with every one for the most part, a small fall. white silver like head on them, from whence spring forth's dozen or source hard, and small long point leaves, as a border or pale, about a number of small short thrummes in the middle, almost like as if they were made of parchment, whitish at the first appearing, but afterwards being come to their full maturity, of a mode after the part of the prospect of forms. and colour, and by the durability; for being gathered in his perfection, it withereth not, or looleth colour, be and croom, and by the data and the state of feedes lying among a deale of white downe, the roote is hard and blacke with some fibres at it, but perifer every yeare.

2. Ptarmic 1 Imperati five minor. The smaller Sneesewort of Spaine or Naples.

This smaller Sneesewort, hath such like long and narrow soft hoary leaves, but not fully so large as the forms. the stalke riseth not so high, but is divided into more and more slender hard branches; at the toppes when ftand fuch like fealy heads, but not fo white or filver like, from whence shoot forth, such like sliffe hard lene as the pale or border, but neither so large nor so many, being seldome above eight or tenne, neither are three fo faire a blewish purple colour, but of a pale delayed colour, having many thrummes in the middle: the forte that followeth is like the former, and so is the roote, but smaller both of them; and perisheth in the same manner every yeare, this plant being a little rubbed or handled, fendeth forth a reasonable sweete sent, or at letter to be milliked.

The Place.

The first Matthiolus saith groweth in Italy, and Clusius saith he found it in Austria, and afterwards indired parts of Hungary. Lobel faith it groweth about Mompelier, for I suppose his incana altera Iacea, to bethis Pio. mics, himselfe also saying that some did so call it, although he described it to have rougher leaves. The saw we having received the seede from Italy, under the name of Ptarmics Imperati, have thought good to expess it, by the same sitle we received it. Classic in his Cura posteriores saith, the seede was brought out of Spain, that grew with them, and Lobel faith of the same plant as I take it, that it came out of Syria.

They both flower late, that is not untill the beginning of August at the soonest, and the seede is not ripeum the middle of September.

The Names.

The name Tragulus in Greeke, fignifieth as much as Sternutamentorium in Latine, that is, to provoke facting, 1. Ptarmica Auftriaca Clusij. 2. Ptarmica Imperati five minor.





who Cluffer faith this doth not, and therefore cannot be Dioscorides his Ptarmica, although it doth agree therewhinmany other things, neither doth Matthiolus acknowledge it for the right Ptarmica, although he faith white many other time grow in Italy doe provoke Specing. Clusius calleth it Ptarmica Austriaca, because he first and its despira, Mathiolus Pearmica altera: Lobel out of doubt meaneth this plant, which he calleth Iacea manuary and laces capitulis, and therefore in my perswasion, Baubinus hath not done well, to make it wo differ plants, for if he ever faw it, he might finde it to differ notably from the Laced's, for which cause both two distinct plants, for if he ever faw it, he might finde it to differ notably from the Laced's, for which cause both two distinct plants, for it he variety thereof from Laced. (as it leads to be a supply of the cause of the c working and company and the state of the sta motion in the Margent of the faid Iacea faith, it is Ptarmica herbariorum, meaning the former Austriaca. of mis, for thereunto it doth most properly appertaine. The Vertues:

Membiolog faith that in Italy they use it for no other purpose, but to make broomes thereof to sweepe their booles, Classia faith the women about Vienna, who gather herbes abroad, and bring them to the City to fell, decall its Scations, and keeping it dry all the yeare, doe fell it to the Apothecaries, and others when they need i, mervethem for the purpoles wheretinto Scabious is appropriate; and further faith, that the people therethems doe confidently believe, that the decoction thereof given to Children, doth very profitably helpe themwhen they thinke they are be witched; (or rather as I doe take it, when some grievous paines or torments in their florackes and bowels doe take them, from the crudity of humours therein gathered, by their often feeding of finite that breed such corruptions;) and although we have not found that it hath beene much used in Phisicke. veraffuredly by the judgement of many, it cannot be without fome of the especiall properties of Scabious, or Iacea at the left, it doth fo neerely approach thereunto, both in forme and temperature.

CHAP. VIII.

Cyanus. Blew Bottles.

Would willingly interpose this Chapter of the Cyani Blew Bottles, betweene the former plants. and the forts of Scabione that shall follow in the next, both because they have scaly heads, which none of the Scabionies have, and because that divers of the Iacea's and Scabes have heads of flowers much resembling the Cyani.

I. Cyanus major vulgaris. The greater ordinary blew Bottle. The grenerblew Bortloor Cornellower, (which I therefore call ordinary, because there is a Turky kinde) which is extraordinary) rifeth up with a crefted, or rather winged whitish greene stalke, about two foote or a yardhigh, whereon are let divers leaves somewhat long and broad, without any division or dent on the edges, greek on the upperfide, and grayish underneath, each of them compassing the stalke about, at the lower ends. which is divided at the toppe into a few branches, bearing somewhat large scaly greene heads, with white or. filver like edges; from the middle whereof commeth forth a larger flower then in the smaller kinde, thinnely or spatiedly set, and of a deeper violet blew colour, in which heads after the flowers are past, some few white fredes are found among the downe, like the leffer kinde, but fomewhat bigger and flatter a the roote creepeth under ground, and spreadeth divers wayes, so that the heads with greene leaves will abide all the winter, which in the other form doe not so, but perish wholly after seede time, and doth rise of it owne sowing before winter, and

fo shidth greene all the winter, untill the next Spring and Sommer, that it flowreth, feedeth, and peritheth agains.

2. Cymus minor vulgary diverforum colorum. The small ordinary Corne flower of sundry colorus.

The small ordinary Corneflower is wonderfully diversified, as I have shewed in my former booke, in the colours of the flowers, but not variable in any thing elfe: for the leaves are long and narrower then the lour of the flowers, but not variable in any thing else: for the leaves are long and narrower then the former, cut in on the edges formewhat deepely, yet forme more then others of a whittin greene colour; the falke risch to be three foote high or more, fet with the like leaves, but finaller and less cut in on the sides, branding forth on all sides, and bearing at their toppes many greenish scaly heads, out of which rise showers consisting of five or more long hollow leaves, small at the bottome and opening wide at the bitmers, where they are cut and not ched somewhat deepely into divers parts, with many small short threds in the middle, the colours of these showers are divers, some being per perfect blaw or purple collect, pale or deeper, some white or of a blush colours, otherwise of a sad or light red or overworne purple, wholly without mixmen in the leaves of thresholds of the middle white or of the other colours, either edged, small hard white the heads grow full of Creaters small hard white shifts among the front downer, which easily and quickly salleth away, leaving the head. **Manuel**

Impel, or florted, the three's in the middle varying likewife: after the flowers are palk, the heads grow full of Greiters fault hard white thirting feede among the fhort downe, which eafily and quickly falleth away, leaving the head Lange fat and entire, the roots are fomewhat long and hard perifheth every yeare, but usually is remued by it owne notice. The Candy kindle is like hereunto, but more hoary, and the flowers purple, not varying.

3. Cramy floridge offerant Tircicus five Orientalis major or minor. The Saltans flower a greater and a leffer.

This franger lately offerant Tircicus five Orientalis major or minor. The Saltans flower a greater and a leffer. This franger lately offerant wore it himselfe. whereby all his visible he it in great efteeme; the leaves here a submit of the proof of the

TRIBE 5.

1. Cyanus major vulgaris. The great ordinary blew Bottle. 2. Cyanus minor vulgaris diver forum colorum.
The small ordinary Corne flower of divers colours.



3. Cyanus Orientalis major co minor. The greater and leffer Orientall Bottle or Suitous flower.





Cyanus repens latifolius. Broad leafed French Corne flower,



4. Cyanus Baticus Supinus. The Spanish Corne flower.

This Spenifs kinde hath many square low bending or creeping stalkes not standing so upright as the former, but braching out more diversly, so that one plant will take up a gen dale of ground, the leaves are fomewhat broader, fofter, and of palet greene colour, then of the common fmall kinde, and or a paiet greene colour, their of the common inhanking, but not much or deepely gashed on the edges; the flowers stand in bigger heads also, and with foure or five leaves under each. of a light purple or blush colour, after which come white feed orangement also, but not so plentifully, yet wrapped in a more downy fubliance, the roote groweth downe deepe and peribeth likewife every yeare as they doe.

TO Cyansu repens latifolius Lobely. Broad leafed French Corne flower.

This Cyann that Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria have ft forth, whole talte is very bitter and unpleasant, hath divers weakehoury and trayling branches not standing upright, about foremat halfe high, whereon grow differs heavy leaves, forewhat long and narrow, and formewhat like unto those of I avander, but harder in handling, at the top of the stalke which isbranched forth, grow feverall fealy heads like unto the other Cjan, whose flowers are like unto them, but of a sadder or deader purple colour, then in any of the other forts; the roote is about a fingers length.

6. Cyanu repens angustifolius five minimus, The smallest Corne flower of Mompelier.

This smallest Corne flower, hath likewise divers weake slenderychard hoary and twigged stalkes, whereon are set diversimaler leaves then the last, but hoary in the same manner; at the topper of the branched stalkes, stand many scaly heads, much leffer then any of the forts of Corne flowers; from whence grow fuch like flowers, but of a fadder or deader colour: the feedes are like the finaller ordinary kindes, and the roote is imall,long and wooddy.

7. Cyante Creticus fpinofus Prickly Corne flower of Candy.

The lower leaves of this Corne flower are jagged and very hoary, but those on the hoary branches of the stalkes are lesse or not at all, they ending in long tharpe prickes or thornes with smallbush-cokured flowers like the others forts but smaller, the roote is long and somewhat thicke enduring

The Place. The first growth naturally upon sandy hile in Germany, but is usually cherished elsewhere in Gandens. The second with blew flowers in many corne fieldes of our owne land and some of the other colours also; The third

attina winner nowes, in many come neaces of our ownie faint and found or the other colours and; the third as it isign Takes, and the fourth in Spaine, first found and sent unto us by Doctor Beel, who is now, resident at Libera. The listing tower hunder the branches of the Selesi prates for Selas nova necreumto. Monopoliser, and the fix the spaint also, and by Castrum novum not farre from Monopolise, as Pena and Lobel the set them downed in their Assertains; the space last and the other woolly fort in Candy. The Time

They flower and feede in the Sommer Moneths when the other doe."

The Names. . It is called the of the first, a floris Cyaneo vel ceruleo colore. In the Infancy of Herbarilto, Trages who knew not well where call the first, referred at to the Verbasca, and called it Verbascalian, but now it is generally calnot well whated call the fart, referred at to the Uerbajea, and called it Uerbajealism, but now it is generally called the Herbajealism, come adde thereunto hortenfit, and others Montanus, yet Hermolam taketh it to be that kinde of Papaver which Theophrajea maketh mentions of the property of the prope The Cash sindes are mentioned by Alpinm in his Booke de exosion.

The powder of the dryed leaves of the greater blew Bottle, or Corne flower, is given with good successe to mole that by some fall are much bruised, and for them also if they have broken a veine inwardly, and voide much blood at the month, being taken either in the water of Plantaine, Horsetaile, or the greater Comfrey. It is accounted a helpe or teinedy against the poylon of the Scorpion and Phalangium, and to resist all other venomes and poylons. And therefore Placenium affirmeth it to be excellent good in all peltilential feavers; and of itroowne power. The second of the control of the contr power, to be powerfull against the plague or pestilence, and all other infections diseases, either the seede or the leaves taken in Wine. The juice is lingular good to put into fresh or greene wounds, for it doth quickly foder



6. Cyanus minimus repens anguftifolius.

TRIBLE

up the lippes of them together; and is no leffe effectuall also to heale all such pleers and force as happening mouth. The fame juice also dropped into the eyes, taketh away the heare and inflammations in them: the dist led water of the herbe, hath the lame properties, and may be used for all the effects atoresaid. The lesse better or Corne flower is used generally by all our Philipping and Apothecaries in the stead of the greater who it is not to be had, and is held to be in a manner as effectuall as the greater.

CHAP. IX.

Scabiola. Scabiom.

Ow that we are come to handle the varieties of the Scabiouses, they are so many, that I know not well how to marshall them into any good method or order, yer that I mayendeavour in the best I can thinke it fittest to ranke them into foure Orders, that is, first, of fuch forts as grow in the Meddowen thinke it attell to ranke them into foure Orders; that is, in it, of such fore as grow in the Meddows at Pasture grounds; next of those that grow in the Woods, and upon hills and high grounds; thirdly, of such as beare a round or Globe-like head; and lastly, of such as beare showers more starre-like than other lastly and I doubt not, but that although! I shall endeavour, as neare as I can target every one in their right order; we say for them also may be thought as sit for another Order, as that when in they are set; which not with landing the them now in the same manner I give you them. And for the Morjus Divells bit, which is mentioned in my former Booke which are Scabiosa start and to scabiosa start and scale of the same and Scabiosa start a rubra: although I give you their figures here againe.

Scabiole prateries & arvenses. Those forts of Scabious that grow in Meddowes and plowed grounds.

I. Scabiofa vulgaria pratensis. The common field Scabious.

ther not at all jagged or divided on the edges, or very little, others are much rent and torne on the side, and He common field Scabious groweth up with many hairy foft whitish greene leaves, some whereof are have threds in them; which upon the breaking may be plainely seene, and are not in divers other forth; from mong which riseup divers round hairy greene stalkes, three or foure foote high, with such like hair green leaves on them, but more deepely and finely divided, branched forth a little; at the toppes whereof whicher naked and bare of leaves for a good space, stand round heads of flowers, of a pale blewish colour, many fette gether in a head of knoppe, the outermost whereof are larger than those inward, with many threds also and middle, formewhat the toppe, (and not foround Globe-like as the other, which shall be described beautiful.)







4. Scabiofa Pannonica flore allo. White Hungarian Scalious.



& Scabiofa eftivals Cluff. Chillie bis Son





tit) at the head with feede is likewise; the roote is great, white, and thicke, growing downe deepe into the ground, and abideth many yeares.

2. Scabiosa minor campestrio. The lester field Scabious.

This kefer fort is like the former almost in all things, but that the leaves are not so large, or deepely jagged, nor the falker tife to high, nor the flowers to great or large, yet of the fame bleake blewith colour: this may be thought mbethe same with the former, differing onely but in the rankenesse of the ground where they grow, bur that this is fo usually observed to be no greater or of any other forme, although it grow in the same or as ranke ground as the other.

Scabiosa major segetum. Corne Scabious.

This Corne Scabions also different little from the first, but that it is greater in all respects, the leaves being larget with greater divisions, and some whole leaves with them also the stalkes are greater and stronger, and the flowers larger, more laid open, and not fo closely thrust together, but of the same blewish colour, yet a little more declining to purple : the roote hereof runneth not deepe into the ground, but rather creepeth under the upper craft of the earth.

This great white Scabiolus of Hungary hath large stalkes, three foote high at the least, whereon grow at every former force of equinff another, very much and finely cut in, and jagged on the edges, more than any of the former forts of Scabions, but those that grown ext the ground are broader, fofter in handling, and more hairy, and onely dented about the edges and not divided, that one would not thinke them to be the leaves of a Scabious: the flakes are branched and flowers like unto other Scabionfer, fland at the toppes of them, but of a pure white: colour, and the outermost row of flowers for the most part being twife as large as any of the rest, with white threds in the middle of them tipt with blew; the feede that followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is some content of them tipt with blew; the feede that followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is the long of the rest of the long of which falling when it is ripe; ipringers a fresh before the Winter, and abideth untill they have feeded against the next years, for the roots perisheth yearely.

This small continued to Scabiosa minima Ovilla ditta. Small the epes Scabiosa.

This small Scations, hath divers whitein greene leaves at the ground divided on both side of the long pointed; leafe, onely into one division, on each fide, making every leafe feeme like the small sage leafe, called Sage of Verme, that hath small peeces of leaves like eares on each fide thereof; but a little dented about the ends; the fmall low fialkers are furnished likewise, with such like leaves but lesser, and small blewish slowers or heads on them like many than the likewise with such like leaves but lesser, and small blewish slowers or heads on them like unto the other field Scabions but leffer.

6 Scabiofa estivalis Clusij. Clusius his Summer Scabions. The falke hereof being three cubits long beareth long leaves fet by couples thereon, which are long and formers what what broad and little rent or torne at the bottome, but dented all the reft of the leafe: the flowers grow on 6 verall branches at the toppes of a pale blew colour, the roote perificit every yeare.

7. Scabiofa arbirea Cretica Alpino. Alpinou his shrubbie Scabions of Candy.

This Scabions hath a thicke whirifh stemme next the ground for a shaftment high, from whence rife form This Scabions, part a tricke which tremme next the ground for a martinone rings, from whether me indy long branches for at certaine distances, with five, fixe, seven or more leaves at a space, each of them somewhere sembling those of the true Houseleeke but heavy white; the toppes of the branches have two or three law. flowers, standing on slender long foote stalkes together, like unto the common fort for the fashion, but of layed or wash bitsh colour, after which succeedeth small feede, and it was tender to keepe.

The first groweth most usually in most Medowes of this land, especially about London every where. The fiend groweth likewise in some of the drie fields about this Citie, but not so plentifully as the former. The third groweth likewise in some of the drie fields about this Citie, but not so plentifully some and now like us groweth like wile in long of the one included about this one for the formerly fowne, and now lie fallow, a edit both in the grounds where come is handing, and faith he found, nightings othe wall of Timevita directly in the border of fach like fields. The fourth Classica faith he found, nightings othe wall of Timevita directly the upper Hungarie: the fift is found in many drie gravelly and heathy grounds throughout the Realine: the fixt grew in the low countries as Classics saith of the feede he had formerly sent thither; and the last in Cant. The Time.

They all flower in Inne and Inly, and some abide flowring untill it be late in Angust, and the seeds is rise in the meane time.

The Names. This herbe is not found to be remembred by any the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors; yet some something In herbe is not round to be remembred by any the ancient Greeks of Latine Authors; yet tome tome time it is that herbe Arine calleth Lora, but because there is nothing but the bare name that is extant in him, which any description; it his hard to say it is the same; notwithstanding the Greeks word significant Scabius in Line. But it tooks the name of Scabiosa, either a foliorum scabritic que preservim, prime buic generi convenit, orube, and that most usually, and Scabies medetur: the name is of divers applied, as I said before, to divers bedeune the laceas, Stabes, and others, calling some of them Scabiosa major, and alters squammanic capitally, as Basing, and others doe : but as I faid before, the heads and flowers of all these herbes called Seabionses, being all forces and like one unto another, and so differing from laces, Stebe, &c. mult needes shew plainely that they sould not be so consounded, for a novice shall hardly understand what herbe is meant, by such names as are imposed on divers of them : the Author of the Pandelli, is thought to be the first that mistooke Dieferides Stele, to be the Scabious, from whence the errour thereof foone spread among Physicians in all countries, and continuing lill, is hardly to be rooted out againe, Tam facilis eft descensus in errorem, & e contra ardust ascensus in veritatem. Fain Columna in his Phytobafanne, feemeth to referre the Scabiofes unto Phyteuma of Diefcorides; but inhivote Booke of rare plants, he declineth to thinke that fuch small Valerians, as he there describeth, because the fords have holes in them, should be the Phyteuma of Dioscorides. The Italians, Spanish, Frenth, and English, do all follow the Latine name Scabiofa, as each Dialect will admit, only the Germanes call it Apoftem krant, I eftem knan, ad Grinde kraut. The first is called of most Writers, either vulgaria, orcommunis, either praters or officinaris: the fecond is called Scabiosa media, and minor of divers, and Columbaria of Lobel, and is Cluston his sist Scabiosa in the condition of the condition History of Plants, Banhinus setteth it downe for his second species of Scabiosa capitalo globoso, and yethem meth the same Scabiosa prima Clusij for the second of his montana; hereby making that one plant to be twok verall kindes, which thing is very frequent with him, in many other things and places, in his Pinax, Probum, and Contactions: the third is called Scabiofa campefiris few fegets me of Lobel, as also major fatorum vulgain. The fourth is called by Clufius, Scabiofa Pamonica flore also, and is his eight Scabious in his Hiltory of Plants: the first scabious, which we generally throughout the land, doe call sheepes Scabious; called by Dodonen Ovilla. though much differing from his description, which he calleth also media; and of Lobel Scabiofa mentana mains minima, and yet the figures of neither of them are answerable to the true herberthe fixt Clufim only makethmation, and Banbinus calleth Scabiofa fraticans latifelia alba the last is that which Alpinus describeth and pisturch in his Booke de plantis exoticis, and is very likely not to be the same with Pons in his Italian Baldus setteth forthin that his is fet forth to have but one leafe at a place.

Scabiose montane. Mountaine and wood Scabionses.

1. Scabiosa montana maxima. The greatest mountaine Scabions.

His great mountaine Scabious, which fome for the largenesse thereof, have accounted a great and baland kinde of great Centory, hath divers very large winged darke greene leaves, that is very much cut montain sides into divers parts to the middle ribbe, and each part finely nicked or dented about the edges, many terms. (especially growing at large in any good ground) being a floote or fometimes more in length, or most commonly neare there muo: from among which rise up divers hard wooddy stalker sometimes foure or sive footings and usually about three foote high, branching towards the toppes, into some other smaller stemmer; and such like flowers as the Scabianses doe yeeld, with threeds in the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen in more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen in more vellow them. budde before it is blowen is more yellow then when it is open, and hath flood any time, which yet at the refection are of a pale yellowish colour; in which heads when the flowers are past, grow long rough darks one red seeds, which being shed upon the ground, as soone as they are ripe, will soone spring up before Wintz, and will shid a second all the Wintzers and the assessment and the second as they are ripe, will soone for longing, we will able greene all the Winter time, and shoote up and flower for the most part the next yeare following, it the old roote perishesh not after seede time, but ablieth many yeares.

This monotaine Scabing is a low plane in commenter of the flower with smooth leaves.

This mountaine Scabions is a low plant, in comparison of the former, for it seldome risets above a soot high bearing many shining greene leaves, not any thing hoary at all, but smooth soft and full of juice, yet divided cut in on the edges, like the ordinary field Scabions, and each of the divisions dented alittle about the edges upon the fields grow she like the ordinary field Scabions, and each of the divisions dented alittle about the edges upon the fields. the stalkes grow the like leaves, two alwayes at a joint, but much more divided than the lowest, and sources the toppes as in other forts of Seasions, of a fine blewith purple colour, with blackish threds at the foote of end, hower on the infide ; the feede is like the other forts, and the roots is long blackiff, and long lafting after feede

2. Seabiofa montana Dontis leonis folio. Scabions with Dandelion leaves. This Seabions differeth little from other forts of Scabious, but in the leaves, which being fomewhat hairy and and (moth, broad at the bottome compassing the stalkes, are so divided on the edges, as a Dandelion lease is.

not instead with the leaves, being blune at the points, and despermoft fiture yet all dented about the edges a menulation hairy and about two foote high, are divided toward the toppes into branches, having two leaves athe joints, so joyned together like the leaves of the Taid, that they will hold water: the flowers that grow sthe toppes are of a pale blewish colour like the reft.

Scabiofa prolifera duarito focierum. Many flowred Scabi mo of two forts.

This kind of Scabious, that beareth many heads of fmall fowers, compassing the greater, as is seene in Daifyes, Margolis, and some other herbes; is of two forts, one that hath his leaves cut or divided into fome broader and larger divisions than the other: the branches towards the ropes where the flowers doe frand are bare, or naked watom leaves, fave under the very heads, where there had these or foure fmall leaves; very finely cut almost as fmall se Repuells round about the middle heads of flowers grow loth, other feverall finall heads of flowers, all alike both fireologrand fashion, which are like the ordinary scaling these give seeds like other fores, and perish afer feet time, and either rife again of their own fowing, or being gathered must be new sowen.

5. Scabiofa argented angustifolia.
Silver leafed Scabians.

This Scations from a hard wooddy Hving toste, fendeh forth three or foure flalkes, with divets very long and narrow leaves, almost like graffe, but of a fine white filverlike colour, fet without order thereon: the roppes of the falkes are not branched at all; but bare and naked for a good space, bearing one flower at the head of them. white and woolly underneath, but of a pale blew colour above, as other Scabionses are, and sonfifting in the like manner of many flowers together.

1. Scabiofa montana manima. The greater mountaine scabious.



The Place. The first groupeth in many places on the Alpes, and in the fields neare unto divers other mountaines and hills in Antiria and ellewhere: the fecond groweth on the like places, as on Sneathen and Sneherg hills in Antiria, Ec. as Claffit reporteth: the third upon Mount Calcar not farre from Mompelier: the fourth with the broader leaves, is onely to be found in gardens, but that with finer leaves if it be not the fame with the former hath beene observed to grow wilde, about the baths of our Lady neare Padoa: the last was found upon the hill Sumano neare Vicenza in Italy.

The Time. They doe all flower at the time when the other forts doc. The Names.

The fifth is called by Lobel Scabiofa montana maxima; by Camerarius Scabiofa Alpina Centauroides; by Lugduunfi Gemanrium nothum Dalechampy; Baubinus calleth it Scabiofa Alpina foliy Centauri; majoris: Baubinus makenthe fecond to be the fift Scabions with Clufius in his history of plants, as I faid before; & calleth it Scabiofa montous fabra felije Scalie out entre seasons with conjust it and in the season in the season of the se red as well by Camerarine, in borne medico, by the name of Scabiosa graminea folio argenteo flore purpureo, as by Bashinas under the title expressed.

Scabinfa globofo flore. Globe flowred Scabious:

1. Scabiosa Neapalisana folio Sinapi sylvestrin. The Globe Scabious of Naples.

This Scabions hath a straked stalke a foote and a halfe high, divided from the bottome into long branches, having two long fmooth leaves divided to the middle ribbe on both fides, and each part divided alfo, formewhat like unto the leaves of wild Mustard, standing at each joint, and together with them many small haires growing there likewise: the flowers that stand singly at the toppes of every stalke, are of a middle site, and very round at the head, whereof it tooke the name, for the heads of the former forts are somewhat stat at the toppes, and not for round at the head. and not fo round or globe fashion as these in this ranke, and are of a reddish colour, yet not so deepe or darkered, as that which I set forth in my sormer Booke, by the name Scabiosa rubria Indica, Red sowred Indicas Scapions: which permit her form in my sormer Booke, by the name seasons from the figure here; the feedes are finall, like theremo, and the figure here; the feedes are finall, like theremo, and the rootes likewife perifhing after feede time for the most part.

2. Scabiofa

C.H AP.9.

2. Scabiofa flore albo genino. Double flowred white Scabions.

I gave von in my former Booke, one fort of white flowred Scabions, which pertaineth to this order, and often found in the medowes and marshes neare the sea side in our owne Land, and is not this I meane togen describe unto you, but another differing both from it, and the other here before also with white flowers had fuch like leaves but larger and broader then it; the flatkes likewife grow higher and ftronger, nor leaning do fuch like leaves but larger and broader then it; the thinkes like leaves of the branches, but most unally wards, and the flowers are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes but one at the toppes of the branches, but most unally the leaves are larger than it; sometimes are larger than it; sometimes are larger than it is the larger than it. thanding together, and sometimes three, of a faire pure white colour, and after they are past, the beautiful together, and sometimes three, of a faire pure white colour, and after they are past, the beautiful together and sometimes three together are together and sometimes three together and sometimes three together and sometimes three together are together and sometimes three together and sometimes three together and sometimes three together are together and sometimes three feeds appeare more round and not flat, but rather a little cone fashion, that is, rising a little higher in the risk the rootes hereof abide many yeares.

the rootes hereot abide many yeares.

3. Scabiofa globularia folis ferratia. The Globe Scabious with cut leaves.

This Globe Scabious is of a middle filed feature, about a foote and halfe high, and hath all the leaves that goe for the scale of the scal both on the lower parts of the stalkes, and at the foote of them, somewhat long narrow and pointed stated deepely dented at the lower ends of them, but not much gashed in on the edges like the other form of feet but those that grow highest neare unto the flowers, are much more and finer cut in the flowers that stand and toppes of the liender flalkes, being divided into one or two parts, are very round and cloic for together, of a like pale blew colour as in other forts, or a little more purplish like unto the flowers of Devills Bit, but has a forther forts, or a little more purplish like little and of Devills Bit, but has a forther forts. Lovaine as Lobel faith, it is found with white flowers: the feede is small, but long and somewhat rough like other forts: the roote is small and foffy, not abiding after it hath given feede.

4. Scabiofa Globularia Bellidie folijs. Globe Scabions with small Daifye leaves.

4. Scabiola Globulatia Bellias poist. Globe Scabiona with man Daniye leaves.

This other Globe Scabiona, (which I am somewhat doutfull, whether to call a Dailye as Banbinny doth, at Scabiona as Clusium doth) creepeth spon the ground, with trailing branches taking roote as they spread seems many fat thicke leaves, smooth and greene, not dented at all on the edges, nor small or sharpe at the late that or round pointed, somewhat like into the leaves of the small garden Dailye, or Globularia, called his Daifyes, every one like unto them, being small and narrow at the lower end, and broadest toward them; the ends of which trailing branche arife flender naked stalkes, about halfe a foote high, bearing on the terms a round ball or head greater than any of the Globularie's, yet lesser than those of the field Scaping, half small flowers, of a more deepe purple colour than the Scapinger: after which come small seede lesser than any the former.

5. Scabiosa tennifolia capitulo globoso. Globe flowred Scabions with thinne cut leaves. This finely cut Scabious, hath the lower leaves more finely cut in on the edges, than any of the former, buther on the stalkes which are many, two alwayes fet at a joint, are much more finely, cut into smaller part then by up to the toppes, where the slowers stand in round heads, but of the same parplish blew pale colour that is a ordinary forts of Scabious.

> Scabiofe rubra Ladica. The red Indian Scabiom.

4. Scabiofe Globalaria Bellidu felifs. Globe Scabios with finall Dailye leaves.





The Theater of Plants. TRIBE. 7.

5. Seablefe tempifolie globefe. Globe flowred Seablous with things cut leaves



6. Scabiofa tenvifolia globofa elatior.
An other small leafed Globe Scabious.



6. Scabiosa tenuifolia altera elatior. Another small leafed Globe Scabious! This other rifeth up more upright with the fingle flender stalke, having at the lower joints, two or three small narrow leaves fet thereat, finely dented about the edges: but those at the highest part of the stalke stand by couples; the flowers are small and round but like in colour to the other fores.

The Place and Time.

The fift Bashinus faith, Ferrantes Imperatus of Naples sent him, but nameth not the naturall place; the second is not well known where it groweth wilde, but is nourished up in the gardens of those that are Herbatilt and loyers of plants: the third groweth in Germany, in Harcynia (Iva, as Thaliss faith: the fourth, as Clusia in the fifth of the fif

Bushing onely remembreth the first by the name of Scabiosa folio Sinapi fylvestris; and Clusten the second by the same name in the title : the third is called by Lobel Scabiosa media servato angustifolio flore Globularie; and by That m in Harcynia sylva Scabiosa Bellidis majoris folio minor; and by Banhinus Scabiosa capitulo globoso minor: the fourth is called by Classic, Scabiola Bellidas majoris following: and by Bausinia Scabiola capital globolo minor: the bourth is called by Classic, Scabiola montana repens, by Tabermontania Scabiola montana repens, by Tabermontania Scabiola adorata: but Baubinus following none of them, calletti it Bellin caralea montana fracelous, (as though it did fratefore which is nothing to became the leaves are long-what like the small Daylie, as laid, and that the Globularia Monspelionsium is reckloned as a Daylie, and called Bellin caralea; which is somewhat like unto it; but Classic done even account that Globularia, to be Scabiola primitim tensis. The fifth is talked by Thalius in the place before remembered, Altern Scabiola remainful facety. The last being a forthorder with before hath his title fit for it. before hath his title fit for it. The ride and continuously of applicant or entirely

Scabiofa ftellato flore. Scabions with Starte like flowers.

1. Scabiofa Hifpanica major. The greater Spanife Scabious;

His greater Spanish Scabions hath large fost woolly leaves, much cut in on both edges, like the leaves of the greater spanish Scabions hath large fost woodly leaves, onten cut an on possi sugges, the hips his result of two toos, bearing such the leaves at the footh set for the beautiful of two toos, bearing such like leaves at the joynes, but smaller up to the coppes, where they branch forth into several small shall springes, bearing every one a head of many showers, like the coher scale made of hander and tifer skinnes, of a whitish colour, in whose places after they are past, the cuppes of surface wherein they show appears like blacks starrers; with divers points, wherein the seeds is contained, which is somewhat the colour, in the choice is the cook in the seeds in contained the part of the contained that the seeds in contained the surface of the leaves seed to be contained to the seeds in contained the series of the leaves seed to be contained to the contained that the leaves seed to the contained the series of the leaves seed to the contained that the leaves seed to the leaves seed to the contained the series of the leaves seed to the contained the leaves seed to the contained the series of the leaves seed to the contained the leaves seed to the contained the leaves seed to the leaves seed to the contained the leaves of the leaves seed to the contained the leaves of the leaves of the leaves seed to the leaves of the leaves lethevery yeare, after it hath borne flower or feede.

TRIM

2. Scabiofa Hispanica minor. The leffer Spanish Scabious.

The lesser Spanish Scabious is altogether like the former greater, but that it is lesser in every pair; and that leaves are a little smaller, or finelier cut in, and the flowers not white as the former, but of a blewith percolour. . Scab of Hiffanica major. The greater Spanish Scabiom.

2. Scabiosa arborea Cretica Pona. Pona his Shrubbe Scabious of Candy.

This Candy Scabious risethup with a wooddy stalke, from whence foring divers hard and wooddy branches, white or hoary all over, as the leaves are also, which are thicke set thereon, without any division or denting at the edges, being whole like unto the great Cyanus or blew Bottle: at the ends of the branches come forth imall naked stakes, bearing a head of flowers, very like unto the former great Spanish Scabious. but of a pale reddic colour; the seede conteined in those starre like huskes, are smaller, and smell a little sweeter then other fores of Scalings doe; the roote is long and hard, divided into divers parts, abiding the Winter both in the naturall and other warme Countries, and holding his greene leaves also, but is more tender, not able to endure the sharpenesse of our Camerarij trofts and colds. Camerarius maketh mention of a Scabiofa which he calleth Gallica like hereunto, but that he faith it hath fmall long blackish leaves, whereas this hath white and woolly, esse it might be judged the same.

4. Scabiosa stellata minima. Small Starre like Scabious.

This small Scabious is very like the smaller Spanish Scabious, having divers narrow leaves, about two inches long, much cut in and divided on the edges, the stalke is scarce halfe a foot long, with such like leaves thereon, and small pale blewish flowers as in the Spanish kinde; the huskes likewise havedivers points, standing open spread like a starre, from the mid-dle whereof come forth five small long reddish threds, like haires standing out of the huske: the seede is small, but like the other; the roote is small and perisheth every yeare.

The Place.

The two first forts Clufius saith he found in the borders of the Vineyards, and in the paths of the fields about Salamanca in Spaine, and in other places; the smaller of which Banhinus faith he found upon the shore neere Venice. The third in Candy as Pone faith, who had it from Signior Contarini of Venice. The last Baubinus faith, groweth in Provence of France.

The two first Spanish kindes as also that of Candy, flower somewhat later then the former forts, so that my feldome give good feede with us, and therefore we are fill to feeke new feede to fow. The Names.

The two first Clufius calleth Hispanica, and so doe all others that mention them, onely Dodoneus callethan peregrina; and Bauhinus calleth the first fiellata laciniato foliomejor, and the other minor five maritima. The the Pona in his Italian Baldus, calleth by the same name is in the title, Lobel, Lugdunensis, and Gund the Scabiola peregrina; Tabermontanus Scabiola peregrina foliss non diserts, and Baubinus Scabiola stellata file and dissection, Cafalpinus Scabiola arborescens. The last Baubinus onely settenth forth under the title expressed, and the setter of the set in his Pinax and Prodromus, and faith he accounteth it to differ from the leffer Spanife kinde, in some works

The Vertues Now that I have described unto you all the forts of Scabious, whose variation and difference confished ded Now that I have described unto you all the lorts of Scapions, whose variation and difference confitted and in the leaves and flowers, being yet in take, not for much differing the one from the other, and therefore the faculties are to be accounted slike. To that the vertiles in any one are not so peculiar, but that they may be reford to the generall, which are these. It being not and dry, is of an opening, clensing, digesting, and attenued quality, whereby it is very effectuall for all forts of coughs, shortnesse of breath, and all other the disable the brest and lunger, ripening and digesting cold slegme, and other tough humours, voyding them forthly coughing and spitting. It ripeneth also all sorts of inward ulcers and apostumes, year the pluresse also, if the second of the dry or greene berbs, being made with wine be drived. Some time together, thereby voyding the state of the second of the dry or greene berbs, being made with wine be drived. coction of the dry or greene herbe, being made with wine be drunke fome time together, thereby voying forth by the urine, as well as other waies; or if you would have imore effectuall, take this receipt, via as but full of dryed Scabious, an ounce of Licoris foraped and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut into thinne flices. full of dryed Scabions, an ounce of Licoris foraped and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut in peeces, an ounce of Anisecde, and as much of Fennelscede bruised, and halfe an ounce of white Oris rott into thinne flices: let all these be steeped for a night, in a quart of fairs water, (or rather in so much boyling them the next day, untill a third part be consumed at the least. whereof take a draught every months and evening. Somewhat warmes well sweetned with Sugar or Hony, which worketh wonderfully to helped the discass aforesaid. Four ounces of the clarified juice of Scabions taken in the morning salting, with a discontinuous form of Venice Treakle, doth free the heart from any infection of the plague, or peltilence, somether are infected take the same proportion against and against if need he for forter the single three dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against in need he for forter of surely dangers, the growth of the same proportion against and against in the morning factors. that are infected take the same proportion againe, and agains if need be, for feare of further danger, the good



TRIBE 5.

berbe also bruifed, and applyed to any Carbuncle or Plague fore, is found certaine by good experience, to diffolye whether it within the ipace of three houres: the same inward and outward application, is very availeable aor breight the without application, is very availeable a-guid the biting or ftinging of any venemous beaft: the same decoction also drunke, helpeth the paines and slit-the inhesides; the decoction of the rootes taken for forty days together, or the powder of them, to the the indicates, indicate that a the costs taken in whey, doth as Marthiolus fath, wonderfully helpe those that are troubled with dangerous running or spreading scabbes, tetters, or ringwormes, yea although they proceed of the Fresh pox, as himselfe saith, he hath sound true by certaine experience: the juice or the decoction drunks, doth wonderfully helpe those that are broken out into scabbes, and itches: and the juice also made up into an oyntment of the said of the sai and nice, is effectuall for the same purpose. The same also wonderfully helpeth all inward wounds, be they makely thrust or stroke, by the drying, clensing, and healing quality therein. A Syruppe made of the juice and been avery effectual to all the purposes affectaid, and so is the distilled water of the herbe and flowers made indictione, especially to be used when the greene herbe is not in force to be taken; the decection of the herbe and rootes outwardly applied, doth wonderfielly helpe all fortes of hard or cold tumours, or fivellings in any parts the body; and is also as effectuall for any shrunke sinew or veine in any place: the juice of Scabious made in with the powder of Borax and Campbire, doth notably clense the skinne of the face or any other part of the body, asfreckles, pimples, and other small eruptions therein, yet it prevaileth also in greater deformities, as the Morphew, and Lepry; the same decoction doth also helpe the rednesse, and spots in the white of the eyes, afdeither of it felfe, or with the juice of Fennell; the head washed with the same decoction clenseth it from darbate, fourie, scabbes, fores, itches, and the like, being used warme; tents also dipped in the juice or watermerof, doch not onely heale all greene wounds, but old fores and ulcers also, both by staying their fretting or maning qualities, and clenfing and healing them up afterwards; the herbe also bruised and applyed to any place, wherein any splinter, broken bone, arrow head or other such like thing lyeth in the slesh, doth in short time holen it, and canfeth it to be eafily drawne forth.

CHAP. X.

Morsus Diaboli, Divels bit.

Hererelleth yet this kinde of Scabious to be entreated of, being of all Herbarists accounted an especiall different kinde thereof, yet some referre it to the Iacea's, but not properly; the former ages knew but one fort, we have in these times found out some others, as they shall presently be shewed you,

1. Mersu Diaboli vulgaris store purpures. Common Devills bit.

Devilsbitriseth up with a round greene smooth, and not hairy stalke, ewo soote high or thereabouts, set with diven long, and somewhat narrow, smooth, darke greene leaves, somewhat snipt about the edges for the most part, being else all whole, and not divided at all, or but very seldome, even to the toppes of the branches, which yet are smaller then those below, with one ribbe onely in the middle, and being broken yeeld not such three as the Scabing doth; at the end of each branch standers a round head of many flowers, see together in the fanc manner, or more nearly or faccincity then the Scapions, and of a more blewish purple (but not darke red as Grardiith, for such I never saw any) colour, which being past, there followeth feede like unto the Scapions that blesh away in the same manner: the roote is somewhat thicke; but short and blackish with many stringe, fastned threeto, abiding after seede time many yeares. Fabilious antiquity (the Monkes and Fryers as I suppose, being the set inventors of the Fable) said, that the Devill envying the good that this herbe might do to mankinde, bit away part of the roote, and the reof came the name Succija, Devils bit which is so grosse and senses a relation, that I mercile at the former times suppliety, to receive as true such a siction. Of this kinde some doe make a greater and a lesser, which I thinke rather commeth from the place of growing, then from the nature of the plant. Vinothis plant in my opinion belongeth the Scabiofarubra Austriaca of Clusius, set forth in my former booke; for the leaves thereof being all whole, and the flowers red, doe notably refemble this Devils bit, and may be a speciesthereof, proper to Germany, Austria, &c. Banbinus maketh mention of one of this kind, that hath haiheaves not differing in any thing elfe, and for his author nameth Gefner in bortin Germanie, who as bee faith alled it Morfus Diabolihirfuta ratio, which I cannot finde in Gefner, but of the three forts of Scabiom, one of the leffer he calleth Scabra hir suraque, having leaves without divisions, which whether he should meane this I know not? for he nameth it not Morse Diaboti, therefore I leave it to time to declare the truth thereof.

2. Morfin Diaboli flere albo. Devilabit with a white flower. This fort differeth not from the former in any other thing, then in the flower, which is of a pure white colour some other forts of the Scabionfes are, and that the greene leafe is not altogether of so darke a colour.

This other fort likewife different in roote stalke or leafe, from the former, onely the flowers which at of an incarnate or blufh colour, makerh the difference from both the other.

This herbe which I place here for fome like nelle, hath divers leaves rifing from the roots, every one severally to along footestalke somewhat like unto Betony or Sage, dented about the edges, the stalke rifeth up among the master of the sage of dema foote of more high, bearing one large flower at the toppe, hanging downe the head and made all of blew-

The Place. The first groweth as well in dry meddowes and fields as moilt, in many places of this land, but the other two to see more rare and hard to meete with, yet they are both found growing wild about Apple dore, neere Rye in The last groweth mathe fields that are on the mountaines beyond the Seas,

The Time.

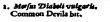
The Time.

The Time.

August. of R grant, and remains, and books and a wear search

TRIBE.S.

1. Morfus Diabeli vulgaris.







The Names?

It is usually called Morfus Diabeli, by most writers, or Sazeifa as Fuschius doth, and others after him, 2 per morf a or faccifa radice. Some there have beene that have thought it to be the Genm of the ancients; other als it to be Nigina of Pliny, whereof he maketh mention in his 27, booke, and 12. Chapter, in these words. The herbe that is called Nigina, hath three long leaves like the Endiver. Fabius Columna referreth it to Finness of Dioferrides. The Italians, Spaniards, and French, and so likewise all other nations follow the Latineme, each nation in their severalt dialecte, or else the Germanes first calling it Abbis and Tempels abbis, candidale tine name, and all other tongues following it, to call it thereafter: And we following the Germans Devike.

The last is the second Aphyllantes of Dalechampins.

The Vertues.

The taste hereof being somewhat more bitter, declareth it to be not and dry in the second degree complete, and therefore is more powerfull and availeable, for all the purposes whereunto Scabious is appropriate their wardly or outwardly, as they are declared before, and especially against the plague, and all pelisically and drunke the farments helps the farments before helps the farm and drunke : the fame alfo helpeth those that are inwardly bruised by any fall, or crashed by any casely, brusses by outward beatings or otherwise, dissolving the clotted or congealed blood, and voyding it by rust on, or otherwife, and the herbe or roote braten and applyed outwardly, taketh away the blacke and blew ments, that remaine in the skinne after some accidents: the decoction of the herbe, wherein some Hony of Roleings, is very effectualt to helpe the inverterate tumours and swellings of the Almonds and throate, which dot had come to ripenesse, for it digesters, senselless, and confirmeth the slegme stacking thereto, and taketh away tumours by often gargling the mouth therewith: it helpeth asso to procure womens courses, and to make paines of the matrix or mother. To breake and distribute winder the housest of the housest of the matrix or mother. paines of the matrix or mother, to breake and diffense windes therein and in the bowels to the power of roote taken in drinke, driveth forth the wormes in the body, the juice or diffilled water of the herbe, is still all for greene wounds or old fores, as the Scabionfer be, and clenfeth the body inwardly; and the head out of ly, from four fie and fores, itches, pimples, freekles, morphew, or other deformities thereof, but closely

CHAP. XI.

Plantage. Plantaine.

Noter the name of Plantaine, is not onely comprehended all the force of Plantaine properly to all whereof there are a great many forts, as I shall shew you in this Chapter, but divers other forth herbes much differing from them. which shall be fer forth in the next Chapter fellowing. by it felfe as neare as I can, and because the Plantaines are divided into greater and leser, or broad

adautower leafed ones, I thinke it the best method to separate them, and speake of each of them and their industry and not confound them together to avoide millaking. One of these Plantaines are called Rose Plant which although I have fet it forth in my former Booke, yet I thinke it fit here to expresse it againe, and the severall formes and varieties therein.

Plantagines latifolia. Broad leafed Plantaines.

t Plantago latifolia vulgarà. Common Waybredde or Plantaine.

Histommon Plantaine I here fet in the front of all the rest, because I would ranke it with the rest of the hinds which is well knowne to all to beare many faire broad almost round pointed leaves, with seaven illust venes in every of them for the most part, running all the length of the leafe, of a sad greene colour on hemore fide, and more yellowish greene underneath; among which rise up divers small slender stemmes or the oper fide, and more yellowish greene underneath; among which rife up divers imali itender itemmes or the oper fide, a foot high more or lesse, not easie to breake, naked of bare of leaves unto the toppes, where each stalk ke tenth small long round blackish greene spike or scaly head; whose bloomings or slowers; are small whitish are with agleta had into a the ends of them, almost like unto the blooming of Corne, after which come final seeds, with agleta had into several small scales or skins: the roote is made of many white strings, rowing somewhat deepe, and taking so fast hold in the ground, that it is not easie to pull it up.

This geat Plantane is in all things like the former, but that it exceedeth it in greatnesse and height, for the leaves the ground are fixe inches, that is, halfe a foote long many times and more, and foure inches broad, and the flaker (ultaining every leafe, neare an handbreadth long: the naked stalker that beare spiked heads like the othe linker mushing every tender the trace of the land of fpike a foote long, the roote hereof is blackiff and ftringy: Sometimes Lacinistis the attwo counts in the state of the state o

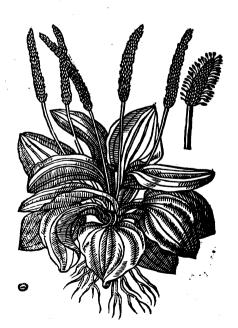
3. Plantago major incana. Great hoary Plantaine.
The hoary Plantaine is like wise like the first, but that the leaves are very hoary white, especially in the hotter Countries of Spaine, &c. much more then in these colder climates, and somewhat small, it seldome beareth any spiked heads in Spaine as Clusium saith, but when it doth, they are smaller then the first, and the rootes are blackish and flingy. Iohannes Thalism in Harcynia sylva mentioneth a smaller kinde hereos, both in leaves and Mines,

4. Plantago exotica sinuosa. The strange crumpled Plantaine. This strange Plantaine upon the first yeares sowing of the seede, which was sent from beyond sea, rise up but

1. Plantago latifolia vu garis. Common Waybredde or Plantaine.

2. 3. Plantago manima & flos incana The greatest Plantaine and the flower of the great hoary Plantaine.





CHAP.11

4. Plantage quettes famefa.
The firange crumpled Plantaine,

Plangaginis emolea finnefa (pica. The failed head of the firange Plantaine





5. Plantago latifolia rofes militformis, foliamque incifum & Spiralis.

Broad leafed Rose Plantaine of much variety, with a jagged leafe, and bushing spiked head.



with one great and large leafe, almost a foote long, foulded as it were rogether, and wound about firely on into two parts at the further end thereof, which opening it felfe, yet remaining formewhat hole much crumpled and waved on the edges; the further end shewing somewhat like unto a Plantaine less: the bottome of the leafe had on each fide thereof a large peece as it were torne from it, but yet growing all which were likewise crumpled and waved, and each of them shewing the forme of a Plantaine leafe, tafte also was not unlike, so that the whole leafe seemed, as if divers great large leaves were joyned together, make one: this leafe perishing the first yeare, there rose up the next Spring divers leaves close together, as med into one as the former, but as if divers leaves were joyned together, each bearing the Plantaine forms, fomewhat rounder a little crumpled and waved as the former was; the stalke rose up in the middle of leaves, above a foote and a halfe high, bearing thicke and fhort spiked flattish heads and seeds therein, here the others; the roote is composed of a thicke round head, at the toppe with many long strings or share thence downewards: thereby taking strong hald in the composition of the same hald in the composition of th thence downewards; thereby taking ftrong hold in the ground.

Plantago latifolia rosea multiformis. The broad leased Plantaine of much variety. This kind of Rose Plantaine is of many forts, yet all of them have large and sometimes hoary greene forced on the ground either whole like the former great Plantane, or a little jagged toward the lower partiamone forta on the grant of the fort maked stalkes, bearing every one at the top, either a broad round head made of many small short greene leaves in the fashion of a Rose, or a spiked thicke long head made of many shorter greene leaves bushing hickebelow and smaller upwards, and sometimes one plant will have both these formes at once together, and fore spain out of the middle of the Rose will have another short spike of green leaves risingup; and others at the form gain out or a fpike, will have one or two other small tufts either round or long. One for there is like-wife while long spiked heads, is parted into many and fundry severall sparsed spikes, and therefore called Spiran will will tong specific alloare fometimes feene in fome of this kinde, as nature lifteth to produce them: the roote is like unto the former.

The Place

The Theater of Plants.

The first groweth every where, in fields and in the pathwayes generally: the second about Mompelier in Frant: the third in divers places of Spaine, where Clufius observed it, and in some other colder countries also: the fourth came from Cafpar Pilleterius of Mompelier to Dr. Lobel, and the feede fowen with Mr. Iohn Nefmit a Antifanal, chiefe Chyrurgion in his time to King Iames, where it grew divers yeares: the last, although a strange Phonane, yet naturally found in our owne country, and rifing as it is likely from the third fort, and from thence cherified in gardens.

They are all in their beauty about Inne, and the feede ripeneth shortly after. The Names.

Itiscalled in Greeke as 16 y Nacoror and apro y Nacoros. Arnoglossum and Arnoglossos a forma sc. agnina lingua: others All it multinervia, and indianave feptinervia, either of the many, or of the feven ribbes or veines that are in every leafe? in Latine Plantago a planta vocabulo : the Arabians call it Lifen and Lofan albamel: the Italien Plantagine : the Spaniards L'hanten and Tamchage : the French Plantain : the Germanes Wegerich : the Dubwechbre : the English Waybredde, not Waybread, as divers corruptly call it, and Plantane : the first is cal-Dispressor: the engine ve ayoreaue, not ve ayoreau, as civels contuptly can it, and riantane; the nrit is calledgentally of all Authors Plantago major, or latifolia, or vulgaria. Brunfelfin and Tragm call it Plantago rubra because the feede thereof is redder than of others: the feeond Baubium calleth Plantago maximatota glabra: the third Cluffin calleth Plantago major incana, and Plantago Salmaticenfis, judging it to be Cynogloffum of Diof-mids, which he faith beareth neither stalke nor flower, as Cluffun saith this doth very seldome in Spaine, but I de not hold that a sufficient reason, to judge it to be Cynoglossum. Fuschim, Dodonem, Gesner, and others, call oo not note that a numerous reason, to jungent to be opining of the property of the state of th found Libel onely expressed the first leaves in his Appendix to the Adversaria, by the title of Plantago umbilicata. luifila, and convolute unifolia; I have added the Spikes, and call it Plantago exotica sinuosa, as best agreeing theretaining opinion: the last Classian had the figure thereof from Iames Garres an Apothecarie, sometimes in Lyme-frate London, which he caused to be taken from the living plant, growing in his garden neare London Wall by Allas, and thereupon called it Plansago peregrina latifolia Garreti, and Plansago latifolia exotica. Baubinus calleth il lange latifolia incana spicie variy: and that other with many spikes Lobel calleth Plantago pannicula sparsa, and may also be called Plantago spiralis.

Plantagines angustifolia. Narrow leased Plantaines.

1. Plantago Quinquenervia major. The greater Ribbeworte Plantane.

This greater Ribbewort Plantane bath divers narrow, longand hairy darke greene leaves lying on the ground, withfre veines or ribbes for the most part in every one of them, and pointed at the ends; among which rices many taked and firiped stalkes, formewhat hairy, at the toppes whereof grow such like long and spiked darke greene heads, as in the first common Plantaine, and flowring in the same manner, but greater and shorter, wherein lie fisch feede as in the former but greater and of a darker colour; the rootes are long, fibrous or stringle like the former. This formetimes is found varying in the heads, for forme will have two heads upon a stalke, or or head parted into two parts, or with two or more spiked heads, growing at the bottome of the head.

2. Plantago angustifolia Rosa & multiformia. Variable Rosa Ribbewort.

This Role Plantane hath fuch like leaves as the former hath, that it is not, or very hard to be knowne from it, before the flalkes with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare which when they are full ripe. maner; some having large or long narrow leaves set together, somewhat sparsedly, immating a loose or disperfolk Role; others having slarge or long narrow seaves set together, together and closed, making a more comely forms of a Roe fometimes fully laid open, and fometimes more close, and as it were halfe closed, and fometimes out of the added the Rose will arise, two or three or more short stalkes, bearing each a small greene Rose, and theretrealled Prolifera, made of many finall leaves fet together in the fame manner, and sometimes many short prolifera.

The colle together in one head, or separate each by it selfe: this kinde beareth no seede that ever was obared, but is encreased by slipping or parting the roote, and setting it againe.

3. Plantago angustifoliaminor. The lesser Ribwort Plantago.

The smaller Ribbewort Plantane, is in every part thereof like the first fort, but that it groweth smaller and lower, and this onely maketh it to differ from it.

4. Plantago angustifolia serrata. Spanisto Ribbewort with dented leaves. The Spanish Ribbewort is like the lefter fort, but smaller, narrower and harder in handling, being dented about Rubbewort is like the leffer fort, but smaller, narrower and harder in handling, being dented about the control of the property of the spiked heads shard upon stender stalkes, about halfe a stoote high, being somewhat open or different the spiked heads shard upon stender stalkes, about halfe a stoote high, being somewhat open or different stalkes.

Onnibe Plantage anynftifolia fraticans. Shrubbe Plantane.

Mignibe Plantane is an alleringe like the imaller Ribbeworte, but that the leaves are whiter, and the terming which and woodly, with mall leaves on them, and the heads are in fashion like them, but shorter and soften which becoming which becoming that the feede.

6. Plant go

1. 4. Plantago angustifolia five quinque mervia major & serveta.
The greater Ribbewort Plantane with plaine and dented seaves.

2. Plantago angustifolia roses & multismin. Variable and Rose RibbeWort.



3. Plantago angustisolia minor. The lesser Ribbewort Plantane.



6. Plintago Apula bulbofa. 8. Tronervia folio angufiffiao. Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples. The finallest Ribbewort.



S. T. S.



6. Plantago Apula bulbofa. Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples.

This Bulbed Ribbewort hath a long small and round head, for the upper part of his roote, like unto a small Bulbe or Onion, of the bignesse of an Hassell Nut or bigger, from whence shoote downe into the ground. many thick and blacke long fibres: from this head or bulbe spring forth, many long and narrow leaves like the first Ribwort, lying upon the ground, but that each of them are more hairy and dented, or cut on the edges into gashess feparate a good distance one from the other, somewhat like unto Bucks horne Plantane, from among which rise riseupsender hairy roundstalkes, about a foote high, bearing such like spiked heads, as the first doth, with pale yellow bloomings, and small blackish seede after them.

7. Plantage montana trinervia. Small mountaine Ribbewort Plantane.

This small mountaine Ribbewort, hath divers very small and long hoary white leaves, having each of them, but threnbbes or veines a peece running through them, whereof it tooke the name: the stalkes that rise among them, are small, and Rush like, not much above a foot high, whereon stand small thicke and short heads, with small showers on them, made of source small sliffe leaves, and small white threads hanging out of them, like the other forts of Plantane, after which come such seeds as is in the rest: the roote hath a small long necke, hairy above, and see with pale long sibres underneath.

8. Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo. The smallest Ribbewort.

This least Ribbewort hath such like leaves as the last lying upon the ground, but they are neither so white nor so long, very narrow and some longer, or shorter than others, all of trem smooth and without any haires upon, or but a very little shew; the smooth stalkes are many that rise up amongst them, being of divers sises, for some risent above four einches, others halfe a foote, or a foote, and some a foote and a halfe high, whereon grow small and somewhat long spiked heads, the rootes are many small white sibres.

9. Plantage angustifelia paniculis lagopi. Hares foote Plantaine.

This Plantane hath many long ribbed rough hairy leaves, very like unto the first Ribbewort, but ending in a smaller and sharper point, it sendeth forth a number of small round brownish stalkes of divers sises or heights, someting not above two or three inches high, and others halfe a hand breadth, or an hand breadth high at the most swhereon stand small long reddish heads, like unto the heads of Lagopus or Hares stootes, some being longer, and others smaller and shorter, but all soft with small reddish showers at them, and small threds hanging from them, as in the other forts, and small feede following: the roote is somewhat long with many reddish fibres growing there from. This sometimes is sound so small, that it scaffe exceedeth three singers in height, being more harry, and having smaller and rounder heads:

The Place.

The fift without dents on the edges, and the third grow with us in divers Meddowes and fieldes, and by pathwayes: in gardens also it is found as a weede; the second is found wilde in divers places of this Kingdome, and brought and cherished in gardens for the rarietie: the fourth and fift were brought us from Spaine by Gnillams Boelosten remembred both in this and my former Booke where he found them: the fixth and seventh grow in the Kingdome of Naples, Fabius Columns having found them there and set them forth: the eight Bandoms sittly groweth with them about Bassill, by the way side and among rubbish: the last in the fields about Meassian.

The Time.

The least flower and feede at the time, that the former doe, that is, in May, Iune, and Iuly.

The Names.

This is called in Greeke muravivip Pentaneuros, that is, Quinquenervia; in Latine Plantago angustifolia, and Plantago minor of some, and Lanceolata and Lanceola; in Italian Lancivola, in French Lanceola, in high Dutch Spitzer Wegerich, in sow Dutch Honts ribbe, in English Ribbewort, and Ribbewort Plantane. The first is generally called either Plantago angustifolia major, or Plantago Quinquenervia major of many, of Fuschius, Dadaneu, Gesur and others Plantago minor; of Matthiolus and Lugduneus Plantago longa; the second hath many titles to expresse it, according to the formes of the spikes, as Plantago torola prolifera, rosea, &c, the third is trumenbred by Ibalius in Harcymia sylva: the forth and sift Clussus maketh mention of in his Cura posteriores, but the same Guillaume Boel, brought the dried plants and shewed them to me and others, before hee shewed them to him; and I had the seedes of them, as of many other things, which hee gathered most part upon my charge, whereof many sprang and seeded, and in their places are remembred: others sprang but seeded not, and so which wee have not of many things gotten againe: the sixt Fabjus Columna called Plantago hypitalaciniata bulbosa, and Baubinus Plantago pilos bulbosa; the seventh Columna also calleth Plantago altraminima trinervia montana incana, and Baubinus Plantago trinervia montana: the eight Baubinus calleth Plantago trinervia montana: the sambnus calleth Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo: the last he also calleth Plantago angustissia paniculis Lagopi.

All these forts of Plantane both the greater and the lesser, both the broader and the narrower leased, are of one propertie, that is, cold and drie in the second degree. I thought good to speake of their vertues in the end of all their descriptions, to avoid prolixitie and tautologie in repeating the same properties divers times. All the Plantanes, (but some hold the Ribbewort to be the stronger and more effectuall) have these properties hereafter chaining. The juice of Plantane depurate or clarified, and drunke for divers dayes together, either of it selfer, or in other drinke, prevaileth wonderfully against all torments and excoriations in the getts or bowells, helpeth the distillations of rheume from the head, and stayeth all manner of stuxes in man or woman, even the seminine courses also, when they come downe too abundantly: it is good to stay the spitting of blood, and all other bleedings at the mouth, by having a veine broken in the stomacke, and that maketh bloudy or soule water by any ulcer those that are troubled with the Ptisicke or Consumption of the lungs, or have ulcers in their lungs; or have coughs aforsial than the herbe is. Disserties faith, that if three rootes or seede, is much more bindings, for all the purposes aforsiad than the herbe is. Disserties faith, that if three rootes be boiled in wine and taken, it helpeth the them, may be effectuall; but Trague holdeth that the distilled water thereof drunke before the fit is more property.

1. 4. Plantago angustifolia five quinque mervia major & serveta. The greater Ribbewort Plantane with plaine and dented leaves.



3. Plantago angustisolia minor. The lesser Ribbewort Plantane,



Plantage anguftifelia to fea & multifermit, Variable and Role Ribbe Wort.

6. Plantago Apula bulbofa. 8. Trinervia folio angufiffiao.
Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples. The finallest Ribbewort.



- T . 5



6. Plantago Apula bulbofa. Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples.

This Bulbed Ribbewort hath a long small and round head, for the upper part of his roote, like unto a small This Bullett Reserved in the bignesse of an Hassell Nut or bigger, from whence shoote downe into the ground, many bilike and blacke long fibres : from this head or bulbe ipring forth, many long and narrow leaves like the first the mit Ribwort, lying upon the ground, but that each of them are more hairy and dented, or cut on the edges into gashes. ROWORS, 1911-5 agood distance one from the other, somewhat like unto Bucks horne Plantane, from a mong which rise reparate a good darry round stalkes, about a foote high, bearing such like spiked heads, as the first doth, with pale vellow bloomings, and small blackish seede after them.

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8. Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo. The smallest Ribbewort. This leaft Ribbewort hath such like leaves as the last lying upon the ground, but they are neither so white nor fo long very narrow and some longer, or thorter than others, all of them smooth and without any hairs upon, or but a very little shew; the smooth stalkes are many that rise up amongst them, being of divers sises, for some rife not above four e inches, others halfe a foote, or a foote, and fome a foote and a halfe high, whereon grow small and somewhat long spiked heads, the rootes are many small white fibres.

Indiand iomewhat tong there i leads, the tooles are many finan white libes, g. Plantage angussifielia paniculis lagopi. Hares foote Plantaine.

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The Place. The fift without dents on the edges, and the third grow with us in divers Meddowes and fieldes, and by pathwayes: in gardens also it is found as a weede; the second is found wilde in divers places of this Kingdome, and brought and cherished in gardens for the rarietie : the fourth and fift were brought us from Spaine by Gnillanne Boel often remembred both in this and my former Booke where he found them: the fixth and feventh grow in the Kingdome of Naples, Fabius Columna having found them there and fet them forth: the eight Banbinn faith, groweth with them about Bassill, by the way side and among rubbish : the last in the fields about

The Time. Thefeall flower and feede at the time, that the former doe, that is, in May, Inne, and Inly. The Names.

This is called in Greeke murausup & Pentaneuros, that is, Quinquenervia; in Latine Plantago angustifolia, and Plantage media & minor of some, and Lanceolata and Lanceola; in Italian Lancivola, in French Lanceola, in high Dutch Spitzer Wegerich, in low Dutch Hones ribbe, in English Ribbewort, and Ribbewort Plantane. The first is generally called either Plantago angustifolia major, or Plantago Quinquenervia major of many, of Fuschius, Dedoneus, Gesner and others Plantago minor; of Matthiolus and Lugdunenses Plantago longa; the second hath many titles to expresse it, according to the formes of the spikes, as Plantago torofa prolifera, rofea, &c, the third is temembred by Thalius in Harcynia sylva: the forth and fift Clusius maketh mention of in his Cura posteriores, but the same Guillaume Boel, brought the dried plants and shewed them to me and others, before hee shewed them to him; and I had the feedes of them, as of many other things, which hee gathered most part upon my tange, whereof many firang and seeded, and in their places are remembred: the first frang burseeded not, and so we have lost the kindes, which wee have not of many things gotten agone: the first Fabjus Columnia called Plantago Apula laciniatabulbosa, and Baubinus Plantago pilosa bulbosa; the seventh Columna also called Plantago dieraminima trinervia montana incana, and Baubinus Plantago trinervia montana: the eight Baubinus called Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo: the last he also calleth Plantago angustissia paniculas Lagopi.

The Vertues. All these forts of Plantane both the greater and the lesser, both the broader and the narrower leasted, are of one Propertie, that is, cold and drie in the second degree. I thought good to speake of their vertues in the end of all their descriptions, to avoid prolixitie and tautologie in repeating the same properties divers times. All the Plantanes, (but fome hold the Ribbewort to be the stronger and more effectual!) have these properties hereaftrentuing. The juice of Plantane depurate or clarified, and drunke for divers dayes together, either of it felse. or in other drinke, prevaileth wonderfully againft all torments and excoriations in the gets; or bowells, helpeth the diffillations of rheume from the head, and flayeth all manner of fluxes in man or woman, even the feminine coaries also, when they come downe too abundantly: it is good to flay the spiriting of blond, and all other bleedings at the mouth, by having a veine broken in the stomacke, and that maketh bloudy or soule water by any ulcer in the veines or bladder, as also to stay the too free bleeding of wounds; it is held also an especiall remedy, for those that are troubled with the Prificke or Consumption of the lungs, or have ulcers in their lungs; or have coughs that come of heare; the descote that come of heate; the decoction or powder of the rootes or feede, is much more binding, for all the purposes afortfaid than the herbe is. Disferrides saith, that if three rootes be boiled in wine and taken, it nelpets the territors are terries ague, and four rootes the quartane; but I hold the number to be fabulous, yet the decoction of divers of them, may be effectuall; but Tragas holders that the diffilled water thereof drunke before the fit is more proper-

Vu 3

the feede made into powder, and mixed with the yelke of an egge, and fome wheate flower made into a the the feede made into powder, and mixed with the young of an egge, who to not would not a made into a cle and baked, either in an oven, or betweene a couple of tyles heared for the purpose, this cake prepared everyly and baked, either in an oven, or betweene a couple of tyles heared for the purpose, this cake prepared everyly and baked, either in an oven, or octavelise accounts the state of the fresh and caten warme, for some new ways together, worm to mease passet away indigested, and stayeth like wife the vomitings of the stoomacke; the herbe, but especially the mease paffeth away indigetted, and trayeth likewise held to be profitable against the dropsie, the falling sides feede which is of more subtile parts, is likewise held to be profitable against the dropsie, the falling sides yellow jaundise, and the oppliations or stoppings of the liver or reines: the rootes of Plantane and Pellicayof Spaines, beaten to powder and put into hollow teeth, taketh away the paines in them: the clarified juice, or the Spaint, beaten to powder and partitio honow weetly, take the way the painted in the inflammations in them, and diffilled water but effectally that of Ribbewort, dropped into the eyes cooleth the inflammations in them, and certainely cureth the pinne and webbe in the eye, and dropped into the eares, eafert the paines therein, and by peth and refloreth the hearing : the fame also is very profitably applied, with juice of Housleeke against all in flammations and eruptions in the skinne, and against burnings or scaldings by fire or water; the juice or the coction made either of it selfe, or with other things conducing thereunto, is a lotion of much use and goods and for old or hollow ulcers that are hard to be cured, for cancres and fores in the mouth, or privile parts of man q woman, and helpeth also the paines of the hemorrhoides or piles, and the fundament: the juice mixed without of Roses and the temples and forehead annointed hterewith, easeth the paines of the head proceeding from her. of Roles and the temples and forestead amounted inter-water, easeful the paties of Serpents, or a madde Dogge: the fame also is profitably applied to all hot gours in the feete or hands, especially in the beginning, to coole the beginning. name and is profitably applied to all 100 good to be applied where any bone is out of joint, to hinder inflaments, and repredict he humours; it is also good to be applied where any bone is out of joint, to hinder inflaments, fwellings, and paines, that presently rise thereupon the powder of the dried leaves taken in drinke, kilkship wormes of the belly, and the faid dried leaves boiled in wine, killeth the wormes that breede in old and fast ulcers : One part of Plantane water, and two parts of the brine of powdred beefe boyled together and defind, is a most fureremedy to heale all spreadnig scabbes and itch in the head or body, all manner of tetters, ringwonns, the shingles, and all other running and fretting fores: Briefely, all the Plantanes are singular good wound beb, to heale fresh or old wounds and sores, either inward or outward. Evaluate in his Colloquia; reporterla print story of the Toade, who being stung or bitten by a Spider, sought out Plantane, and by the eating three was freed from that danger.

CHAP. XII.

Holosteum sive Plantago marina. Sea Plantane.

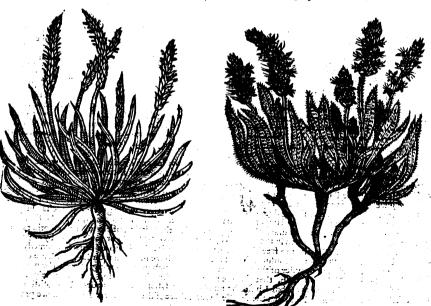
Here remaine some other sorts of herbes referred to the Plantanes, which shall follow in their order, and first of those are called Holostea, which for want of a fitter name we call Sea Plantane.

1. Plantage marina vulgaria. Ordinary Sea Plantane.

This fea Plantane hath many narrow long and thicke greene leaves having here and there a denter a two on the one edge pointed at the end, among which rife up fundry bare shalkes, with a small finish head chereon smaller than Plantane, else alike both in blooming and seede: the roote is somewhat white hids and long with long sibres thereat abiding many yeares.

1. Plantago marina vulgaris. Ordinary Sea Plantane.

2. Holofteum Salmanticum. Spanish Sca Plantane.

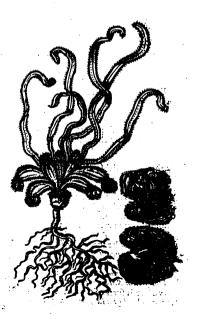


3. Hobsteim angustifolium majus, sive Sesquineirita major. The greater Sea Plantane veith graffie leaves.

TRIBE.



5. Holoffum Creticum free Leoutopodium Creticum, Gandy Sca Planeane.



4. Holoflaum anguffefoit um minus five Serpenti a minor. The leifer Sea Plantane winhigraffie leaves.



Leontopodium idem diver fe expression. The same plant diversly expressed.



of wis full mentioned by Label and Lugdunenfit, and Gerard from him. The second of both forts is called by

THE WAS MINISTER SALamanticum majus & minus, because the learned of Salamanca in Spaine, called it Holofti-Cupe Liven whom Camerarius, Lobelius, and Lugdunesis doe follow. Camerarius in his Matthioliucalleth

2. Holosteum Salmanticum. Spanish Sea Plantaine.

This Spanish Sea Plantaine also differeth not much from the former greater kinde, having many narrow in This Spanish Sea Plantaine also different not much from the former greater anions, many marrow has leaves lying on the ground, but shorter and broader then they, among which rife up divers naked short halfor leaves lying on the ground, but shorter and broader then they, among which rife up divers naked short halfor the more then an handbreadth high, surnished from the middle almost to the toppes with many which are shorter wards yeeld single showers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked heads then the former, which afterwards yeeld single showers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked heads then the former, which afterwards yeeld single showers. flowers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked neads then the totales, which are water was a set of the like unto Plantaine seeds: the roote is somewhat long and hard with divers sibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. of much lesser the former, the leaves greener and narrower, and the heads . 6. Myosura Cauda Main.

Mouletaile, of flowers smaller.

3. Holosteum angustifolium majus sive Serpentaria major. The greater Sea Plantaine with graffie leaves.

This greater Sca Plantaine, hath a number of small long leaves, almost like grasse but that they are stiffe and hard sometime lying upon the ground, and sometime from a stemme under them raised a little higher; of a grayish or hoary green colour, and having on some of them, some small gashes on the edges, among which rife up naked stalkes about halfe a foote high, with small spiked heads, like unto Plantaine heads, fet on the toppes of them, wherein is conteined fuch like feede also: the roote is somewhat thicke long and wooddy, with some fibres growing thereat.

4. Holosteum angustifolium minus The lesser Sea Plantaine with grassie leaves.

This leffer Holosteum is very like the former, but that it is smaller and scarfe having any dent on the edges, and groweth much lower, not exceeding three or foure inches in heighth, having such like heads but smaller.

5. Holosteum Creticum five Leontopodium Creticum.

Candy Sea Plantaine.

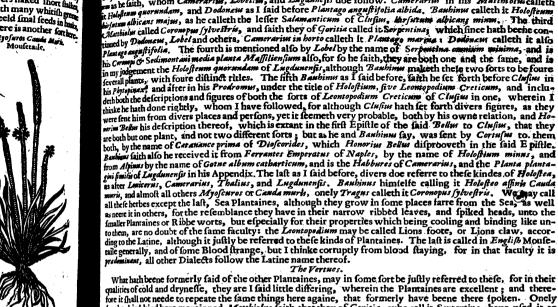
This Candian plant (which hath beene diversly named dy divers) hath from a reddish roote, somewhat great and as it were scaly at the head, growing smallere downewards, and spread into many long fibres, many long and narrow soft woolly leaves an handbreadth long, with three ribbes in each of them, among which rife up divers fmall and short footestalkes, about two or three inches long and covered with a foft reddish woollinesse, on every one whereof standeth a short thicke reddish woolly head, like unto a Plantaine head, having divers whitish flowers upon them, with blackish spots within them, seeming so many holes in them; which after they are past, have small brownish seede enclosed in their huskes, very like unto Plantaine seed, or the seede of Pfyllium or Fleawort, which heads when they are full ripe, doe bend downewards to the ground, and are fo drawne or bended together, that they resemble herein a Lions foote clasped together, whereof some gave it the name of Leontopodium.

6. Holosteum Loniceri Cauda muris vocatum. Mousetaile. I might well have placed this herbe among the grasses, being undoubtedly of that tribe, but that diversamen doe joyne it with these Holostea's because it is in take and property like them, take it therefore in this plac. It thooteth forth divers fmall graffie leaves, very short, rough and hard, among which spring divers small seads stalkes, with small long blackish greene spiked heads, like unto a small Plantaine head but smaller, having white flowers on them, which quickly fade and fall away, after which there is found very small blackish seeds into long heads, which then in some are a little crooked, and in others straight resembling a Mousetaile, where some the name: the roote is small and threddy.

The first groweth in divers places upon our owne coasts, and others also. The second of both fore growth as Clusius faith in many places of Spaine, in Valentia and Salamanca. &c. The third and fourth by the Sea fide, in Italy as Matthiolus faith, in Goritiensi agro, and in the mountaines of Gualdo as Durantes saith, Camerain in by a lake of falt water neare Islebia, which is in Germany, I have it confidently affirmed to me that both the life and greater forts grow neare the sea side in the West parts of the land, namely in all the tracks of the Masks, neere Aft ferry in Glocester Bire. The fifth in Candy, from whence it hath beene often fent to divers friends. The last groweth in many fertile pastures and medowes, as also on dry banckes, and by the path sides in many plans

They doe flower in the moneths of Inne and Inly, and their feede ripeneth quickly after; the last whichists earlyest of them all, flowreth often in Aprill and almost gone in Mey.

It is called in Greeke on or and on of the state and Holofteum, for it is written both wayes by many, and tota offea, which is per antiphrasim, for as Pliny saith, ex adverso sit a Gracie appellata, sient fel dulce, quad sinduiti of herba nihil enim durum of emwe habet. There hath beene much controversic among the learned writers and Herbarilts about this herbe, divers diversly thinking of it, some holding one herbe to be it which another diprooveth, almost every writer framing one to himselfe, as Lonicorns the Canda Murie, Matthiolus the Gram prooveth, almost every writer framing one to himselse, as Lonicerus the Canda Muris, Matchiolus the Grant Innocum, when as before he tooke Serpensina to be it, and some as he faith tooke the Pilosella minor to be lithering, whom he contradicted: Lobel the Filix perced Trags. Rabilim Languistemann. Classic called the Holostium Salamanticum majus, which Dodonesus called Plantago inquistivities alixia; and that minus which is he ly the Serpensinus, or Serpensinus of Masthiosus and others, and the Holostium para vini. Bankinus included not one Clussus, under the name of Holosteum, but the Leontopodium Cresicum of both sorting Chysia, which as he said he set forth in his Phitopinax above twenty yeares, before Clussus set forth his historia variorum plantarum. The fath



What hath beene formerly faid of the other Plantaines, may in fome fort be justly referred to these, for in their oralities of cold and drynesse, they are I said little differing, wherein the Plantaines are excellent; and therefore it shall not neede to repeate the same things here againe, that formerly have beene there spoken. Onely for the third kind here mentioned, Matthiolus faith, that they of Goritia, who call it Serpentina, have used it to efectall good purpole, as he himselfe saith also, he hath found by good experience, against the bitings or singings of Serpents especially, and of the other venemous beasts, as also to helpe those that are troubled with the droppie, electally that which hath possessed the whole body, the Monsetayle is cooling and drying like the Plantine, and the Country people in fome places of this land, apply it not only to those that bleede at the nose, by bruiling the leaves and putting it up therein, but also to stay the much bleeding of wounds, and to heale them

CHAP. XIII.

Coronopus five Corun Cervinim. Buckshorne Plantaine.

Here are some other forts of this herbe better knowne in these dayes, then they have beene formerly, which though growing in different climates, we will draw into one Chapter, and exprefie them together. 1. Coronopus vulgaris sive Cornu Cervinum. Common Buckshorne Plantaine.

This being fowen of feede rifeth up at the first, with small, long, narrow, hairy, darke greene leaves like graffe, without any division or gash in them, but those that follow are gashed in on both fides of the leaves, into three or foure gathes and pointed at the ends, refembling the knagges of a Buckshome, whereof it moke the name, and being well growne lye round about the roote upon the ground, in order one by another, thereby refembling the forme of a starre, and therefore called Herba Stella; from among which life apolises it has placed by the common Paintenne, having such like bloomings and feede after them; the roote is single long and small, with diversibres annexed thereunto, the taste hereof is altogether drying like Plantaine.

This different little from the former, but that it hash his leaves somewhat larger, broader, and thicker, more harry or rough also, soft the telests or divisions of the leaves more sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are somewhat more rough and hairy, and different not in the rest.

This small for the leaves more sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are small sea sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are small sea sharpe and prickly.

The small Sea Bucks-horne (for I might well have made our owne Sea Plantaine, to be the greater kinde hereof, in that it hath more eminent dents on the edges of the leaves, then the other Serpentias of Mattheway, which I might impute rather to the climate them to a differing kinde, but take it in which lenfe you please, sponether young Leaves much, if we take it in either) but many leaves lying on the ground; foure inchestogy, and to navour them see Southernewood leaves exceed them soe, having one ach fide the leave, for him and of a fresh greene coloris, and not rough for him as all on the mindel of a fresh greene coloris, and not rough for him as all on the mindel of the leave. or hairy at all as the former, among which come up such like heads, upon small stalkes, as are in the first, but

TRIBE 5.

1. Coronopa valgarii (ive corna Cervittum) Bucks-borne Plantaine

Corenopus Ruclist.





5. Coronopus Ruellij rella vel repent Vpright or creeping Bucks-horne or Wart Crefts.

smaller, as the roote is also: the talle hereof is no lesse astringent then the former.

4. Coronopus maritimus minimus hir sutus.

The small hairy Sea Bucks horne.

This other little kinde, is somewhat like the last, but that the leaves being very small, are not so finely or smally gashed. on the edges, but stand rather like a little Scabious, and all hairy over: the stalkes likewise are hairy, and not much above an inch high, bearing small hairy spiked heads like the rest, but smaller, whereon appeare white flowers quickly fading.

5. Coronopus recta vel repens Ruelly.

Vpright and creeping Bucks-horne or Wart Creffes.
Ruellius hath referred this small plant to the ordinary Coronopur or Bucks-horne, for some resemblance it hath thereto, although in quality much differing, which notwithstanding divers writers have since Ruellins reckoned still with the Corenopos or Bucks hornes, and therefore let it also here passe in the same manner. It is a small low herbe, yet in some places standing more upright, but most usually creeping with many long branches, and fpreading a great way upon the ground round about the creeping kind never rifing much above foure fingers high the other more, with divers very small long and divided or cur leaves thereon, all along on both fides of them, fomewhat resembling the divisions of the former or the Garden Cresse: the flowers are small and white, comming forth at the joynts with the leaves, many fet upon a small long footestalke, one above another; after which come small rough or sharpe round buskes somewhat resembling rough warrs, which divide themselves into two parts, and containe in each of them a small brownish seede: the roote is small white and long, with

many fibres thereat growing downe deepe into the ground, the talte whereof is fomewhat hot like Criffe much milder, and is of many uled to be eaten as a Sallet herbe, both boyled and greene with vinegar as later himselfe faith.



The Place.

The first usually groweth in drie landy grounds, as in Tuetle fields by Westminster, and divers other places of heland it was wont to be planted and mountified up in gardens in Italy, France, and other places, where the proper delight in greene and fallet herbes than we in this countrie doe, because it was in frequent use to be people more use in the freend as Columnia faith, groweth on the rockes, in the Hand Prochysa: the third hee faith literale groweth in many untilled grounds in the Kingdome of Naples, none the fee fide, and so doth the fourth, likewile growers in many transmission and the countries is not expected, a the last growers every where almost round that Linday, in any most ground, or the foote of bankers, where there is any low trench or rill, that is not continually filled with water. The Time.

They all flower and feede in May, Iune, and Iuly, and their greene leaves abide fresh in a manner all the The Names.

t is called in Greeke uponous Coronopus, a corvino pede quem efficiant folia, saith Pena, that is Crowfootes whereanto the leaves are like, which name the Latines doe hold, as also Cornu cervi, or cervinum, and Herba sola both of them, from the posture of their leaves. Some also call it, Hurenaria and Sanguinaria or Sanguinain the one from the place of his growing, the other from the effects or properties. There hath beene much doubt hemenly, what herbe should be the true Coronopus of Dioscorides, for the name fignifying a Crowes foote, decried many, and led thear into that serour, to thinke that the herbe called Pes corvinus, and Pes gallingens

hould be it; among whom are not onely the Comentators upon Avicen, but Brunfelfium also of late dayes, who carried away rather with the currant of the time, and the fignification of the name, than with the opinion of others that contradicted it, and without the due examination of the herbe it selfe held this opinion, whom Matthis jully reprehendeth therefore, shewing that it was a species of Ranunculus, that was generally called Per covinu, and Per gallianoeus, which is an exasterating herbe, and not this Coronopus which Dioscorides ma-keth a fillet herbe familiarly caten, and alloweth of Monandus Ferrariensis his judgement, that set downe this Herbafelle, or Cornu corvinum, to be the true Coronopus of Dioscorides. Matthiolus contesteth also against Lonia cerminattooke a kinde of graffe, called gramon Manna efenientum, and Pentadattylon, which hee faith was calledy his countrimen Capriola, and Sanguinella in Matthiolus countrie, to be the Coronopus of Diofeorides; which graft us he faith, although it hath five final spikes growing at the toppes of the stakes, which being opened remainer, the soote of a Crow or other bird (as thereupon tooke the name Pentadas plm, of five incersol a forced hand) yet this hath no divided leaves, neither is a fallet herbe for men to eate, but onely being agnifeserveth as hay for beastes: there is also another controverse among divers, what herbe Theophrassia hould meane by his Corenapus (which Gaza translateth Solidage, and) which hee placeth among the prickly plam, whom Pliny also herein followeth in his 21. Booke and 16. Chapter; and yet in his 22. Booke making mention thereof, doth not speake of any prickles it hath, following peradventure Dioscorides text therein; but Municular toexcuse Theophrassus his prickles in Coronopus, supposeth that the jagges or divisions of the leaves of Corm Corvinum, might be taken or initiaken by Theophraftus to be thornes (he might as well fay hornes) or pickles, although they be not hard nor sharpe: and therefore judgeth the Coronopus, both of Dioscorides and Thispirafini to be one paint; which thing although with Matthiolus I thinke to be true, yet doe I not thinke his reasonmere to be true; but if I may give my judgement thereof, I thinke it more probable that Theophrastus might see such a Coronopus, as Fabius Columna calleth Insule Prochyte, which hath sharpe and prickly edges; (as isbefore faid in the description thereof) and therefore placed it inter aculeatas; and Dioscorides fuch as we usually have, which grew in milder places, and is a tender herbe, used to be eaten; and hereby as I thinke they may be reconciled together. The first is called Coronopus fations, by Cordus, Gefner, Camerarius and others, and bortenfishy Banhinns, because it was familiarly sowen in gardens for meare, and Herba Stella, as I said before, by Lobel, Dodonens and others, and Cornu cervi, and Cornu cervinum; yet the same herbe is also called filvestring being found wild by divers, both the fame and other Authors: the fecond is as I faid called Coronopus Infula Prothre, by Fabius Columna, and by Bauhinus Coronopus Sylvestrie hir sution: the third the same Columna calleth Coroupu Neopolitanus tenuifolius minimus, and minimus tenuifolius maritimus: the fourth Banhinus fetteth forth under the name expressed in the title; the last is thought by some to be the Coronopus of Dioscorides; but called by some Nafurium verrucarium: yet is generally called Coronopus repens Ruelly : but Dodoneus thinketh it fitter to be called Pleudo ceronopus, or elle Cornu cervi alterum vulgi; the upright plant is Matthiolus his Ambrofia, and Lobels Aminitial finance frigospor, and Baubinus himselfe putteth it for a second Ambrosa, because it is figured upright by Chathiolus and Lobel. The first is called by the Italians Horba stella and Coronope, by the Spaniards Gniahil, by the French Corne de Cerf, and pied de cornolle; by the Germans Krauwen fulf, by the Duich Herizharren, we in English call it Bucks horne, Harts horne, and Bucks horne Plantane, and of some Herbe Ivye, and Herbe Eve;

Grand calleth it Swines Creffes, but I do rather call it Wart Creffes according to the Latine name that some give from the forme of the huskes of feede. The Vertues? Buckshorne Plantane boiled in wine and drunke, is an excellent remedy for the biting of a Viper or Adder (for I hold our English Adder to be the true Viper, both by the forme thereof, the reeth it hath with poison in the gummes, being deadly and dangerous upon the biting, and by the breeding, which is of quicke young ones, and fot by egges as fnakes, &cc.) by laying fome of the herbe to the wound: the fame also being drunke, helpeth those that are troubled with the stone in the reines and kidneyes, not that it breaketh the stone or expelleth it,

birthy cooling the heate of the parts, and ftrengthening the backe and revnes: it ftayeth likewife all bleedings, and eruptions of blond, whether at the mouth or noise either by urine or the stoole, and helpeth the laske of the belly and bowells, and the difentery or blondy fluxe: it helpeth much also those that have weake from ackes, and are much given to calling, not containing their meate; and this the herbe doth well, but the roote more effectuable. ally. Paulus Agencia in his feventh Booke writeth, that it helpeth those that are troubled with the collicke; of which some make a doubt, that it might be an errour of the Writer in mistaking the word, but that he in the same make a doubt, that it might be an errour of the Writer in mistaking the word, but that he in the fame place, presently after that he hath shewed, that the Larke is a remedy for the collicke adjustment this also, the the Larke is a remedy for the collicke adjustment this also, the the Larke is a remedy for the collicke adjustment the place of the collicke adjustment that the larke is a remedy for the collicke adjustment that the larke

that the rootes also of Coronopus doth helpe the cholicke; it hath beene held profitable for agues, to weaken their sta, and to take them away, to hang the rootes with the rest of the herbe about the necke, as nine to men, and

TRIBE 5.

feven to women and children; but this, as many other are idle amulets of no worth or value: yet fince it had beene reported unto me for a certaintie, that the leaves of Bucks-horne Plantane laid to their ides the line an ague, will fuddenly cafe the fit, as if it had beene done by witcherie: the leaves and rootes also been with some bay falt, and applied to the wrestes worketh the same effects, which I hold to be more fonable and proper: the herbe boyled in Ale or Wine, and given morning and evening for some time after, helpeth all sorts of sore eyes, that come by the destribution of hot and sharpe or salt rheumes, falling smaller head upon them, by cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the cooling and tempering the head upon them, by cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the same and staying the destributions of the same and staying the destributions. The Companion of the same and staying the destributions of the same and staying the destributions.

CHAP. XIV.

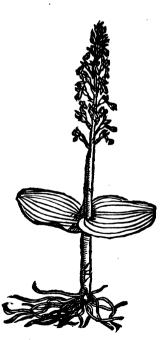
Ophris sive Bifolium. Tway-Blade or Herbe Bifoile.

Ome have made two or three forts of the upland Bifoile, one greater and another leffer, one with the leaves as is ufuall, another with three leaves, as if it were a differing species; but herein I thinke they are deceived, for the superfluitie of leaves in this, is no otherwise than in many others, a lessus which upon transplanting every one may know that will. I shall therefore shew you the description but of one of this kinde, yet mention these other that are but as accidents in nature, and withall shew you are Marsh kinde not remembred by any before.

This small herbe from a roote somewhat sweete, whose head or toppe is somewhat thicke, which somewhat salled a Bulbe (I have therefore given you it in another figure by it selfe) shooting many long fibre downwards, raiseth up a round greene stalke, bare or naked next unto the ground, for an inch two or three toleraidele thereof, as the plant is in age and growth, as also from the middle upward unto the slowers, having only two broad and short ribbed pale greene or hoary leaves, very like unto Plantane leaves but whiter set at the side of the stalke one on each side, and compassing it at the bottome, sometimes it will get three leave, which thereupon some reckoned to be a different sort, which is as we call it, but said mature by the abundance of marishment in the plant, as it hapneth to very many other plants, (as to the Harba Paris as I said before, sometimes having sive leaves, and sometimes swanting a lease, when as ordinarily it habbe source, and so likewise in the ordinary field Tresoile, which as all know usually hath but three severages.

Bifolium streeftre vulgare seu Ophris. Ordinary wood Twayblade or Bifoide.

Ophris Bifalia cam radice bulbofa. Twayblade whose bulbous head is more conficues.





dalle, yet oftentimes divers stalkes are found, that bearefoure leaves and the like in a number of other plants which were endlesse as well as needelesse or repease) some also reckon ap two species or forte hereof, a greaterid a lesser, but note of them extention the Panstre whereof I shall speake in the next place) both in that which beareth three leaves; and Classes in the next posteriors mentionerham and species found, all which I account to be but the variations of the state of the posterior of the state of the species of the species of the state of the species of the species of the state of the species of the state of the species of the

The Marsh Bifolle hath scarse beene observed by any, or at least hath deceived many that supposed it not to be differing from the former, although differing in the site, yet the difference is manifelt, first in the smallnesse, being much lesser, and having sounctimes three leaves also: secondly in the greenesse, the other being more heary which thirdly in the spike of flowers, which although of the same fastion and colour or very neare, yet lesses which is not the Woods, but Moores, Bogges, and wet Marish grounds.

The Place.

The first is usually an inhabitant of Wood-Copses and the like, as between e Highgate and Hampsteede, and in many other places of this land: the other not onely in the low wet grounds between e Hassield and St. Albones, but indivers places of Romney marsh.

The Time.

They are in flower usually untill the later end of May at the soonest, and so continue untill the middle or end of Isse, and then wholy will be withered and gone in Isly.

The Namer.

The Manner.

The M

It is not much aftringene in tafte, but rather clammine or glutinous, and somewhat sweete, whereby it may be judged to be hot and drie, it is much and often used by many and to good purpose for wounds. both greene and old, and for to consolidate or knit ruptures. Pling faith Ophris is good to make the haire of the eye browes blacke, buthis hath not beene tried by any in our dayes, to have any fach effect that I know.

CHAP. XV.

Monophyllon five Unifolium. One blade.

His small plant never beareth more than one leafe, which the but onely when it rifeth up with his stake, which thereon beareth an other, and seldome more, which are of a blewish greene colour, therein very like moth leafe of a small Lilly Convally, but somewhat broader at the bottome, and pointed with many ribbes or veines then like Plantane; at the toppe of the stake grow many small whitessome small reddish berries when they are ripe into the small of the bignesse of a Russ lying and creeping moter the upper crust of the earth, shooting forth in diverse place.

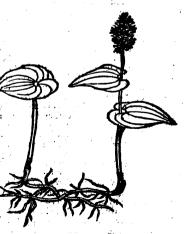
The Place.

Regroweth in moift shadowic and grassic places of woods, in many places of the Realme.

It flowreth about May, and the berries beripe in Inne, and then quickly peritheth untill the next years, it fpringeth from the same roote agains.

It may be called in Greeke (MONO), after the Latines Vision folium, for it is not montioned by any ancient Greeke Author, nor yet by any ancient Latine, as is thought, unlefte as Debeches, champin upon Dioferrider fuppoleth, it may be the Cyclemiana terria of Play in his 25. Booke and 19. Chapter, which her

Monophyllon five Valfalium
One blade



faith hath but one leafe, unlesse the place be corrupted, whereof there is some doubt. Tragm calleth it Could street the place of the later Writers call it Monophyllon of Vnifelium, onely Bunkinus referred in the Lilium convallium; calling it Lilium convallium minus, but he settleth it downe in his Matthis in, that the say. men Parmess of Marthiolus, whom Lugdunensis and others doe follow, is this Unifolism ill fet forth, which is men Parmaffi of Mattonerm, Whom Lagranary and others, have beene utterly militaken in Gramen Parnaffi who all girels fame or thelike figure of Gramen Parnaff, that Marthiolus doth, and even Banhinus himfelfe, calleth that Gramen Parnaff also flore, that hee faith, Lobel, Dodoness and others call, Gramen Parnaff, how can it then be miles when all others and himselfe agreeth to call it Gramen ? armiff; and not Vinfelium as they doe this; and in with what reason or judgement can the Gramen Parnassi be this Unifolium, when this hath never more thange leafe untill it flower, and the Gramen Parnaffi is never without more leaves than one; the Germans call it Entle and the French Vne fueille, as we doe One blade.

Halfe a dramme or a dramme at the most in powder of the rootes hereof taken in wine and vinegaroford equall parts, and the party presently thereupon laid to sweate, is held to be a soveraigne remedy for those the are infected with the plague, and have a fore upon them, by expelling the poylon and infection, and defeat the heart and spirits from danger : it is also accounted a singular good wound herbe, and thereupon of the other herbes in making such compound Balmes, as are necessarie for the curing of wounds, be they fresh as greene, or old and malignant, whereof there hath beene often and sufficient trial made to be very availably to especially if the nerves or sinewes be hurt.

CHAP. XVI.

Ophioglo [um five Lingua ferpentina. Adders tongue.



His small herbe also hath but one lease, which with the stalke, riseth not above a singers length the the ground, being fat or somewhat thicke, of a fresh greene colour, formed very like unto the bed of a broad Javelin or Partizan, or as some doe liken it, to the lease of the water Plantane buthe. without any middle ribbe therein, as all or most other herbes have : from the bosome or bottomed which leafe on the infide, rifeth up a small slender stalke, about a fingers length, and sometiments

fmall stalke will have two heads thereon, and sometime three, or else abortive as Lobel expresses home; themps halfe whereof is somewhat bigger, and as it were dented about with small round dents, of a yellowishgone colour, refembling the tongue of an Adder or Serpent, which never sheweth any other flower, and fallething with the leafe also quickly after the tongue hath appeared, without bringing any seede, et at could be observed the roote is small and sibrous abiding under ground, and shooting forth the next Spring, not perishing in the Winter, although the leaves doe. Some have made hereof two other forts, one whose leaves at the lowered is somewhat more forked than the other; and another smaller than it, which I doe account but lufas nature, and from the foyle or climate. Ophing of sm. Adders tongue.

The Place

It groweth in many moist meddowes of the land where the roote lyeth covered with the graffe. The Time

It is to be found in Aprill and May, and quickly perisheth with a little heate.

The later Writers have put the Greeke name Oployaways Ophioglossum hercunto according with the Latine Lingua sorpentis or ferpentina, as it is usually called now adayes, for it is not found in any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, except it be the Lingua or Lingulaca whereof Pliny maketh mention in his 24. Booke and 19. Chapter, and in his 15. Booke and 11. Chapter, that groweth about fountaines, but because he maketh no description of the forme, it is doubtfull whether it be it or no. for Lugdunensis referreth it to the Rannneulus gramineus, whereof I have spoken both here before, and in my former Book, and Dalechampius as he faith, would make Pliny his Lingua to be a kind of Conyza palustris serratifolia. Some also would make this to bet Ceratia Pliny, in his 26. Booke and 8. Chapter, which he faith hath but one leafe and a roote made of nodes or knotfes, but fo is not this; but as I shall shew you shortly, Fabius Columna doth most properly of any other, referre his Ceratia, to the Dentaria Coralloide radice. Some also would make it Lunaria minor, but we have another herbe more properly called by that name, as you shall understand in the next Chapter : Amatus Lusitanus calleth it Unifolium, which doth well agree hereto; and Lobel in his Adversaria Eneaphyllum; but because the herbe in the Chapter next going before, is fo called with most: I thinke it not convenient fo to confound two herbes by one name, and I finde none other to follow them herein. Branfelfian maketh is his Serpentaria secunda, as thinking it a species of that kinde : Cordus calleth it Lingua Vulneraria; Gefner in bort, Lancea



chifi, but most writers now a daies doe call it Ophioglossum & Lingua Serpentin, or Serpentina. The Italians call Chift, Dit most planed coffee. Luccioles, Argentino, and langue de serpent. The French langue de serpent. The Germine of the Dutch Speercrunt as Dodoneus saith. And we in English Adders tongue or Serpents . The Vertues,

Addets rongue is temperate betweene heat and cold, and dry in the second degree; the juice of the leaves prentodrinke, with the distilled water of Horsetaile, is a singular remedy for all manner of wounds in the heat or bowels, or any other parts of the body. It is with no leffe good fucceffe given to those that are much giremoraling, or vomiting, and also to those that voide blood at the mouth or nose, or otherwise downervands; the faid juice or the dryed leaves made into powder, and given in the diffilled water of Oaken buds is vewater of Oaken buds, is very pool for fuch women as have their usuall courses, or the whites come downe upon them too aboundantly: in the lid powder of the herbe taken for some time together, doth cure the rupture as Baptista Sardan saith. The green herbe infused or boyled in red wine, or white wine, and those eyes that are much given to water, washdifferen or dropped therein, taketh away the watering, and cooleth any inflammation that commeth thereby with the leaves hereof infused in oyle Omphacine, or of unripe Ollives, insolated or set in the Sunne for certaine winde textes the greene leaves boyled in the faid oyle sufficiently, is made an excellent greene oyle, or Balfame. fingular good, not onely for all forts of greene or fresh wounds, but for old and inveterate ulcers also, quickly to monar good, including it a little fine cleare Turpentine, be diffolved therein; the fame also stayeth and repressed all inflammations that rife upon paines, by any hurt or wounds.

CHAP. XVII.

Lunaria minor. Small Moonewort.



TRIBE. 5.

Any Authours have fet forth varieties of this small Moonewort, which because they are but from the Luxuriousnesse of the Plant, in a fertile soyle and accidentall also, not to be found constant. which should make a particular species. I have wholly refused to set downe many descriptions of one herbe, but sometime degenerating; let one description therefore serve instead of many, with the relation of some casualties as they happen. The small Moonewort riseth up usually but with

one darke greene thicke and fat leafe, standing upon a short footestalke, not above two fingers breadth high, but when it will flower it may be said that it beateth, a small slender stalke, about foure or freinche high having but one leafe fet in the middle thereof, which is much divided on both fides into many parts, most usually with five or seaven on a side, yet some have beene found with nine divisions on a lide, and sometimes with more, yea some have thought that it may have as many leaves or parts of leaves rather, as there are dayes in every Moone, but this is onely opinionative; each of those parts is very small, next the middle ribbe, but broad forwards, and round pointed refembling therein an halfe Moon, from whence it tooke the name, the uppermott parts or divisions being lesse then the lowest: the stalkerisch above this leafe two or three inches, bearing many branches of small long tongues, every one very like unto the spiky head of the Adders tongue, of a brownish colour, which whether I should call them the flowers or the feed, I well know not, which after they have continued a while, resolve into a mealy dust, the rote is small and sibrous. This is sometimes found to have divers such like leaves, as are before described, with so many branches or toppes arising from one stalke, each divided from other. And Cluftus setteth forth another, which he calleth ramo fa, and came out of Silefia to him and others, which had more store of leaves, and each leafe more divided, and each part dented about the egdes, bearing divers stalkes, with branched tops like the other, which leaves, were more fat thicke and sappy, and with a little hairy downe upon them.

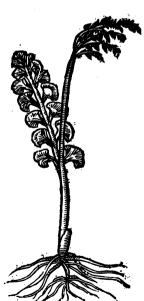
The Place. It groweth upon hils and on heathes, yet where there is much graffe, for therein it delighteth to grow.

The Time. It is to be found onely in Aprill and May, for in Inne when any hot weather commeth, for the most part it is withered and gone.

The Names. It is not certainely knowne to be remembred by any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors, yet some would make it to be Ceratia Pliny whereof is spoken before; some to be Tragium secundum Dio-

foreign, which growing on mountaines, hath the leafe of Scolopendrium or Miltwalte, but the roote he faith inelleth frong, which this doth not, and therefore cannot be it, fome also doethinke it to be Hemionitis altera and Selentin, because forme take the Hemionish to be Lunaria major. Some also as Columna to be Epimedium of Tisserides, but he saith with all, that the roote hath a strong seat, which cannot agree hereunto; Some allo have called it Ophing loss from the likenesse of the toppes. Clusture latch that those of Silesta, where that kinde growth, that he calleth ramofa, doe call it in their language, Rechter widerthon; that is as he faith, Trichemanns

Lunge a miner. Small Moonewort.



TRIBLE

Legitimum, the true Mayden haire; all late writers doe call it Lunaria minor, a folips inna crescentis mode falcais. Obstrytis sive rames, antracemosa, a capitibus racemi in modum formatis. Gester in libro de lunariys, called a Lunaria petrea, and Tanra, as he saith the Heardsmen and Shepherds doe, because if the Kine seede, which this herbe groweth, they will speedily goe to the Bull. Tabermontanus calleth it Runa Lunaria vel securia. The Italians call it Lun aria del grappolo. The French Taure and Petita Lunaire. The Germanes: Montaning and CMonkraut. The Dutchmen CMaencrusy. We in English Mooonewort, but there are so many herbes called by the name of Lunaria, that it would make any man wonder how so many should be so called. Gester hath oblected them all or the most part, and set them forth together, in a tractate by it selfe, whereunto if any be deficult to understand them, I must referre them to him; for it were too tedious to repeate them all here.

The Vertues.

Moonewort is cold and drying more then Adders tongue, and is therefore held to be more availeable, floral wounds, both inward and outward, the leaves boyled in red wine and drunke, feayeth the aboundance of womens ordinary courfee, and the whites also; it flayeth bleeding, also vomitings and fluxer; it belpethall but fings and beatings; it helpeth to contolidate all fractures or diflocations; it is good for ruptures; but it is dieth used of most, with other herbes to make oyles or balfames, to heale fresh or greene wounds, either inward outward as I said, for which it is excellent good. It hath beene formerly related by impostors and falls have outward as I faid, for which it is excellent good. It hath beene formerly related by impostors and falls have and is yet believed by many, that it will loosen lockes, fetters, and shooes from those horses feete, that goes the places where it groweth; and have beene so audatious to contest with those have contradicted them, the they have both knowne and seene it to doe so; but what observation soever such persons doe make, it is all but false suggestions and meere lyes: Some Alhymists also in former times have wonderfull extolled it to one densate or convert Quicksilver into pure silver, but all these tales were but the breath of idle headed pross, which divers to their cost and loss of time and labour have found true, and now are vanished away withhem, like the aire or smooke therein.

CHAP. XVIII.

Pyrola. Winter greene.

Lthough there were formerly but one fort of Pyrola knowne, yet Clufus and some other has found out other forts thereof, which shall be handled together in this Chapter.

1. Pyrola nostras vulgaris. Our ordinary Winter greene.

This ordinary (for fo I call it in regard it not onely groweth in our Country, and few or meet the rest, but because it is best knowne and of most use,) Winter greene sendeth forth seavenering

or nine leaves, from a small brownish creeping roote, every one standing on a long footestalke, which are almost as broad as long, round pointed, of a sad greene coloar, hard in handling, and like unto the lease of the Peare tree, from whence it tooke the name, but others compare them to be like unto the small leaves of wild Beetes, which is not so proper in my mind, from whence ariseth a slender weake slake, yet standing upright, bearing at the toppe many small white slowers, smelling as sweete as those of Lilly convally, laid open like a starte, consisting of five round pointed leaves, with shany yellowish threds standing in the middle, about a greene head, and a long stile with them, which in time groweth to be the seede vessel, which when it is ripe is formed five square, with a small point at it, wherein is contained as small seede as the dust it esse.

2. Pyrola minor five minima.
The least Winter greene.

This little Pyrola hath the roote creeping in the same manner that the former doth, and rising up in divers places; from whence rise up divers stalkes, about two or three inches high, bare for a space, in the middle whereof are fer at severall joints two or three leaves a peece, each being smaller, rounder, and thinner then the former, a little snipt about the edges, and at the toppes standeth only one flower a peece, made of sive round white leaves, somewhat greater then the first, very like unto the slower of Pannassus grasse, having divers yellow threds in the middle, compassing a greene head, which hath a pointell thereat, parted at the toppe into sive threds: the head groweth in time to be five square, with such like seede therein as are in the former.

3. Pyrola tenerior. Slender Winter greene.

This tender or slender Wintergreene, riseth up from a small roote like Couchgrasse, creeping divers waies under the ground with divers more weake and slender stalkes then the former, from whence grow somewhat longer pointed leaves, and dented about the edges, nothing so hard in handling, else very like the former, the stalkes have divers white slowers, standing at the toppes of them, like unto the former but smaller, as the

1. Pyrola noftras vulgaris. Our ordinary Winter greene.



RIBE 5.

4. Pyola Europea Alfaes flore.
The Winter greene of Europe with Chickeweede flowers.

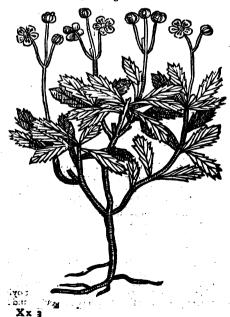


5. Pyvola Brafilana Alfines flore major & minor. Winter greene of america with Chickeweed flowers.





6. Pyrola fruticant. Shrubby Winter greene.



TRABE. 5.

CHAP. 10

Minor.

five square heads of seede that follow are likewise, wherein is such like dusty seede. 4. Pyrola Europea Alfines flore. The Winter greene of Europe with Chickeweede flowers.

This small Winter greene rifeth up with one or more straight round stalkes, about halfe a foote high or better. most bare of leaves for a space next unto the roote, or at the most but with two or three very small leaver, set on; little above another, but at the toppe thereof there groweth five or fixe, or feaven or eight leaves, foments long and pointed at the end, formewhat like unto the leaves of the Peare tree, but longer and not for round, being many of them an inch and a halfelong, or more, tender, fmooth, greene, and having one middle ribbe, with the vers veines in the leafe, finely dented about the edges, from among which leaves arise weake footestalkes, the state of the state ther then stalkes, about three inches long, susteining three or source flowers, each of them by it selfe, made of white pointed leaves a peece starre fashion, somewhat like the flower of a Chickeweede, but larger, with de vers small vellowish threds in the middle; after they are past, there riseth in their places one small round lead smaller then a Coriander seede, conteining within it divers small blacke seede, covered with a thinne who skinne: the roote is made of many small sibres set together at a small round head; Hereof there is sound another fort smaller then the other. both in leaves, stalkes, and flowers.

5. Pyrola Brafiliana Alfines flore. Winter greene of America with Chickeweede flowers. This Winter greene also of Brasill in America, is of two forts, one greater then the other: From a small when roote very fall of fibres, there rifeth one fingle small smooth stalke, of fix or seaven inches high, without an leaves thereon up to the middle thereof, where there are two small ones set one against another; be the toppe thereof breaketh forth fix or feaven leaves laid round about it, which are some larger and smaller the others: fome being two inches long, others but an inch or an inch and a halfe long, smooth, tender and great pointed at the end, having five ribbes running thorow every one of them, like unto the Ribwort Plantain, and not dented about the edges, from among which rifeth up a small footestake or two, not above an inch or two long, sustaining every one of them, one somewhat large whitish yellow slower, confissing of fixe narrow and pointed leaves, two whereof are somewhat broader then the rest, having divers reddish threds in the mide.

The lesser forthereof groweth somewhat lower, with lesser leaves then the former, and with lesser sowers. then it also, but yet longer and greater then the greater of the European kinde.

6. Pyrola fruticans. Shrubby Winter greene. Although this plant be no shrubbe of any hard wooddy substance; yet because the stalkes be hard abiding loge, and encreasing every yeare without withering or dying, it is called shrubby, therein comming neerestument nature of a shrubbe: it riteth up with divers limber stalkes, which for some yeares remaine firme and upight. but after they be growne elder, that they are laden with leaves, the waight of them doth beare them downen the ground, wherein sometimes they take roote againe, these stakes have at every joynt two three or some far fleshy leaves of a deepe shining greene colour, somewhat like to the leaves of the Strawberry tree, both for some and bignesse, but dented about the edges: from the middle whereof arise certaine buds, made as it were of small fealy heads, which turne into finall twigges, whereon are fet three or foure or five flowers a peece of awhich purple colour, fomewhat bigger then the flowers of the first Pyrola or Winter greene, after the flowers repli come five square heads, containing very small seed: the roote is slender with some strings annexed thereum. and creepeth farre abroad under the ground.

The Place. The first fort groweth in our owne land, yet but in very few places, and those Worthwards, in Tangling, Lancashire, and further North, yea even in Scotland, in the woods every where, and seldome in fields. Thesecond groweth at the foote of the high hils in Austria and Stiria as (luftus faith. The third in German, as alle neere Savor. The fourth groweth in the woods of Germany in divers places, as also in the Beeche wood in State land, as it is recorded by Bauhinus, who faith Dr. Craige fent it him from thence, and on the mountaines in Wale likewise. The fifth of both forts groweth in Brafile, towards the West Indies. The last growethin most ofthe Provinces of Hungary, Germany, and Bohemia The Time.

They doe all flower except the American forts about Inne and Inly, but the other more late within The Names.

It is called Pyrola in Latine (for it hath not found any Greeke name) a foliorum pyri arboris, & flurum mies similizadine of the likenesse of the leaves, and I may say of the flowers also, unto Peare tree leaves and sowers in vers have taken ic to be Limonium, as Fuschiu, Lonicerus, Tragus, and Cordus also, who calleth it Bouffluffin, but the true Limonium is now fo well knowne, that it putteth all out of doubt, and some would make it tobe Brittanica Pliny, whoreunto it hath no refemblance, but is generally of all now adaies called Pyrola, and volgatior, because the rest averager to be found. The second Clusius calleth Pyrola minima, and Bankins Pyrola roundifolia minor. The third is called by Clusius Pyrola tenerior, by Camerarius, Pyrola Pannonica secula, by Thalim Pyrola minor, by Dalechampin upon Dioscorides, and by Lugdunessis Ambrosis montana, and by Basicas Tyrola solio mucronata service. The tourists called by Cordus in observationum stva, Herba Trientalis by Schmat. feldius Alfine Alpina, by Thalins Affinanthemos, id eft, Alfines flos, and by Banhimu Pyrola Alfines flore Europes to distinguish betweene icand the next, which he calleth Pyrola Alfines flore Brafiliana and Americana, and doth much resemble the Polyrrhicas latifolia of Lugdanensis in my opinion, although Bauhinus referreth it to Care pyllata pentaphyllea. The last is called by Clusius Pyrola fruticons or frutescens, and Baubinus Pyrola fruteru Arbutifolio. It is called by the Italians Pyrola, by the French Pyrole, by the Garmanes Wintergrun and Hoftman golt, and Waldmangolt, after the name of Beta filvefirit, or Limonium, by the Duteb Wintergroen, and in English Wintergreene.

Wintergreene is very cold and drying and exceeding aftringent, and glutinous withall, whereby it is a mol fingular remedy for greene wounds, to confolidate their lippes speedily together, either the greene leaves had fed and applyed of the infection of the ince of them, or a falve made of the greene herbes framped, or the inter-boyled with Axungia or Hogslard, ar with fallet oyle and waxe, and some turpentine added unto it; which is so soveraigne a salve for all manner of wounds and forces, that the Garantee, rafe it exceeding machine goods

beyond any other falve made of a fimple herbe : they likewife use it for inward wounds or hurts, being boyled beyond any other wound her wound herbes, as Comfrey, Mouseare, Burnet, Perywinkle, Tormentill, Horsenile, Avens, Ladies Mantie, Betony, Agrimony, Madder rootes, and Golden Rodde, and the like, wherewith they use to heale whomsoever is wounded, either in the body or bowells or any other part, by giving them to they me to make of fuch a decoction; the herbe boyled in wine and water and thereof given to drinke to them that have any inward ulcers in their kidnies, or neck of the bladder, doth wonderfully help them; it staieth also all fluxes, whether of bload or of humors, as the laske, bloudy fluxe, or womens too abundant courses, as also the bleeding of wounds, and both taketh away any inflammation rifing upon the paines of the heart, and hindereth any to arise being prefinity applied after the hart received : it is no lesse helpefull for foule ulcer's hard to be cured, as also for cancres imity approximately approximat berbemuse in decoctions, or made into powder to drinke.

CHAP. XIX.

Cynoglossum. Hounds tongue.

oscorides maketh mention but of one fort of Cynoglossum or Hounds tongue, which is generally thought to be that which is ordinary with us, but there hath beene of late dayes, divers other forts found out. all which shall be here set downe together.

i. Cynoglossum majus vulgare. The ordinary great Hounds tongue.

The greatordinary Hounds tongue hath many long and somewhat narrow, soft, or as it were hairy darkish green leaves lying on the ground, somewhat like unto the leaves of Buglosse, from among which riseth up a rough hiryfalke, about two foote high, with fome smaller leaves thereon then grow below, and branched at the toppe into divers parts, with a small lease at the foote of every branch, which is somewhat long with many flowers fix along the same, which branch is crooked or turned inwards, before it flowreth and openeth by degree, atheflowers doe blow, which confift of foure small purplish red leaves, somewhat of a fad or dead coour farferifing or shewing themselves, out of the rough greene huskes wherein they stand with some threds in the middle: this hath beene sometimes found with a white flower: after the flowers are past there come in their places rough flat feede, with a small thread or pointell in the middle, easily cleaving to any garment that it Fore also. toucheth, and are not to easily pulled off againe : the roote is blacke, thicke, and long, tough or hard to breake, and full of a clammy julce, smelling somewhat strong, or of an evill sent, like as the leaves doe, which some doe call a foporiferous fent.

2. Cynoglossum maximum. The greatest Hounds tongue. This kinde differeth not from the former, either in leafe, flower, or feeds, but onely that in them all it is neere twife fo largewhich maketh the difference.

3. Cynoglossum maximum montanum. The great mountaine Hounds tongue. This great mountaine Hounds tongue hath also many large buthairy and fost leaves, lying on the ground, above a foote long, and an hand breath broad, of a whitish greene colour, having every one the middle ribbe reddish; with many greene veines running thorough them, and reddift footestalkes to sustaine them, those which are in the middle of them standing more upright; from amongst which rifeth a thicke hollow cre-fed, reddih, woolly, or hairy stalke, two foote high and above flored on all fides with fuch leaves, but leffer and leffer up to the toppe, where it breaketh forth into foure or five branches offlowers, standing all on one side, yet forming at the first a round head, very pleasant to behold for the varietie of colours therein the hairy stakes of the flowers being greene ending in sive points, the flowers hollow and long consisting of see purplish red leaves, somewhat sweete, standing above the flowers and greene leaves among them with red ribbes in them, which in the shadow where it delighteth to grow, is the more conspicuous and beautifult; after which in the said huskes come larger feede than the former, foure usually togsther, which on the upperfide are flat circled about with a few hort prickes, whereby it eleaveth felt to garments : the roote isblackish on the outside, and whinsh within, somewhat like

Cynoglessum medium montanum angustifolium. Narrow leafed heary mountaine Hounds tongue. This Hounds tongue beth many fort woolly, or hoary long and narrow leaves franding uprights and not lying upon the ground, being halfe a foote long, and an inch broad in the middle, but small at both saids, whose smiddle ribbe, and footestalke are both reddiln's the stalk ar more, then halfe a foote high, replenished to thicke with such like leaves as grow below, that no pare of the stalke can be seems, each whereof are more hairy or woolly, and compasse

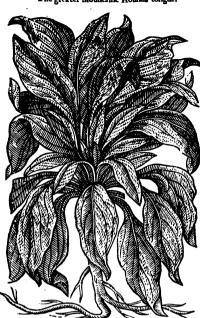
the former

1. Cynog offum majus vulgare. The ordinary great Hounds tongue.



REBE.5.

3. Cynoglessum maximum montanum. The greater mountaine Hounds tongue.



6. Cynogloffum fubrubente versicolore flore. Hounds congue with party coloured flowers.



5. Cynogless um semper virens. Ever greene Hounds tongue,



7. Cynogloffum Creticum latifolium. Broad leafed Hounds tongue of Cant.



8. Cynoglofum Creticum anguftifolium. Narrow leafed Hounds tongue of Candy.



10. Cynogiessum flore ceruleo. Small Hounds tongue with bleve tlovers.



thehalkesat the bottomes of them, and sharpe at the point : on the toppe of the stalke standeth a round hoary head, of the bigneffe of a reasonable apple, which opening it selfe, sheweth forth many woolly leaves, with red ribbs, standing at the soote of the branches and stalkes of slowers, which are of an excellent vermillion red colour, standing in larger and more woolly huskes, and are more laid open like a starre, standing on both sides of the stalke, and not all on side as the last: the seede that followeth is smaller and not so rough, with a smaller hollow middle: the roote is thicke and long, with a thicke blackish barke, on the outside, and a hard wooddy pith in the middle, of an unpleasant taste as the leaves, bitter and astringent and hairy arthehead, which are the ribbes of the withered leaves : the roote springeth asiesh before Winter, after the leaves and stalkes are all dre and withered.

5. Cynoglossum semper virens. Ever greene Hounds tongue. This Hounds tonguedoth not much differ, from the common or ordinary fort, but that the leaves are alwayes freshand greene, somewhat long and narrow with a great whitiss greene ribbe in the middle, smooth on the appendic, and more heavy underneath: the stalke at the first is but low, with many narrow long leaves, compassing tabout, but more thinnely than in the former: the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than in the former is the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than in the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the slowers are red, but some hary, flanding in the like manner upon small branches that are writhed or turned like the Heliotropium, or the full kinde: the feede that followeth standeth all on the one side, and is smaller and lesse rough, but the stalke is then growne much higher: the roote is blackish, as the other: This hath no manner of hoarinesse, or isof so frong a fent as the laft, and doth fpring forth with fresh leaves, before the old stalke with seede is quite drie and withered.

6. Cynogloffum subrubente versicolore flore. Hounds tongue with party coloured flowers. This beautifull and rare Hounds tongue, from a small stender wooddy roote, shooteth forth divers heads, of softhairy and smaller leaves than the last: the stalke riseth up a soote and a halfe high, set on both sides, with the the smaller leaves than the last: the trainer lieur up a toole and a hatte lagg, the offlowers, which are smaller than the last, but of a blush colour, striped with long bloud red strakes, having the bottomes of them of a deper binth the feede flandeth in the fame manner that others doe foure rogether in a huske, but they have the middle fomewhat raifed up, and finall at the toppe, with a pointell thereat, and a large thinne circle or lift about

7. Cynoglossum Creticum latifolium. Broad leafed Candy Hounds tongue. This Candless hath for the first years of the springing many leaves lying on the ground, somewhat broad and not very long, with a long stote stalks we every one of them, soft, and covered with a whitish shining woolling, amount like silver, and a thicke whitish ribbe in the middle: but the next years after, the stalke rises the hortone, and so smaller up to the the middle of them, fet here and there with fhorter leaves compaffing it at the bottome, and so smaller up to the toppe: this stalke is branched from the middle upwards into divers others, that are crooked or writhed inwards.

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CHAP.20.

CHAP.19.

opening by degrees as the flowers blow, which are short but somewhat large, ending in five round leaves, of whitish colour at the first, with blash edges, and in some with pale purplish veines or stripes, which afterward decaying grow wan or blewish, standing in hoary cuppes, wherein after they are past, the seede growth form found together, rough and cleaving to garments as in the reft, with a pointell in the middle : the roote is word. dy, and perisheth after it hathgiven seede, springing from the seede that falleth of it selfe, but while it is your of the sirst yeare, is somewhat like unto others, not so thicke or sless and blackish on the outside, of an evillar unpleasant sent, as the rest of the plant is.

x. Cynaglossum Creticum angustisolium. Narrow leased Candy Hounds tongue.

This other Candian hath divers long and narrow leaves, formewhat broad at the end, and round pointed at This other Candian nath diversioning and nation leaves, following the colour, lying next to the roote upon the ground; from among which rifeth up a falker in the plants higher, in others lower, whereon grow without order, fuch like leaves but shorter and lesser, compli-it at the foote of them: from the middle whereof upwards, it spreadeth into branches, bearing such like thousands. as are in the ordinary fort, ending in five leaves, but of a paler red colour, with each of them five darkered in the in the middle : the feede and roote is somewhat like the ordinary, but hath no evill sent like it or the last the perisheth every yeare, and is sowed or riseth of the fallen seede againe.

9. Cynoglossum minus sive pusillum, Small Hounds tongue. This small Hounds tongue that groweth with us in divers places of our land, is not much differing from the greater ordinary kinde, but is smaller in all things, having such like leaves smaller and shorter, but greener and more shining: the flowers also being small, are of a pale red colour, and the whole plant hath not so stronger evill a fent : this might be thought to be thus small from the barennesse of the soyle wherein it doth grow, be that is not fo, for it is often found in the same grounds where the greater groweth, and besides being either man planted, or the feede fowen in gardens, it wil still continue much smaller than the other.

10. Conogloffum minus flore ceruleo. Small Hounds conque with blew flowers.

This other small Hounds tongue sendeth forth from a small long but annual Poote, one round small buy stalke, sometimes but a foote, and sometimes two soote high, brownish below and greene above, wherepower fet on both fides without order, divers small and somewhat long but narrow leaves, of a blewish greene color, covered with a long hairy down, that is tough and flicking, the middle ribbe being somewhat great and eminen, of a hot bitter taste; from the bottome of these leaves, especially upwards, come forth sometimes other smaller leaves in a tuft together, and is parted into divers branches, the toppes whereof are bended, as in diversoler forts, bringing forth very small flowers, of a faire blew colour, with a yellow starre in the bottome, standing in fuch like huskes, wherein after they are past is contained very small roundish seede, without any pricke in the middle, as others have, but very rough or prickly, ready to sticke upon any garment, as others will,

The first groweth in most places of the land, in wast grounds and untilled places, as by high wayes side, lane. and hedge fides : the second in the 1 ow Countries, especially in their gardens : the third on the mountaine of Naples to the Southward : the fourth on the same hills to the Northward : the fift in the shadowie woods on the hills in Germany and Naples also : the fixt groweth onely at the foote of a certaine hill in Naples, to the South wards, as Columna faith, who there observed it : the seventh as by the name it should seeme, is originally of Cadie, from whence being brought into Italy, hath from thence beene communicated to many countries: the eight not onely in Candy, but on the hills of Naples also: the ninth is found in Germany, as well as in our owneland, being mentioned by Cordus upon Dioscorides, and it may be is that kinde that is faid in the Adverseriesto grow about Mompelier, and called Pufillum Narbonense: the last groweth in Austria as Clusus Laith, and in other pas of Germany as Tragus faith, in Naples also as Columna faith.

The Time. They all flower about May and lune, and the feede is ripe not long after. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Kuróy Austor, and Kuróy Austos, Cynoglossum and Cynoglossos, idest, Canina lingua, a foliptain nam linguam imitantibus. There hath beene great controversie among divers the learned Writers of our time whether the Cynoglossum that is herefirst set downe, and is the most ordinary in all countries, and therefore old unleare, should be the Cynoglossum of Dioscorides, because he saith it beareth neither stalke nor flower, which this doth; among whom wee must account Marthiolus to be one, who saith he found in some sundy grounds in Rome, behind or beyond Adrianus Mount the true Cynoglossum of Dioscorides, whom Pena and Lin in their Adversaria, doe both taxe of want of knowledge of the true Cynoglossum Dioscoridis (for say they it dos in the same and other places beare both stalke and flowers; although in divers yeares and places it dothnot bear, yet will beare after some respite of time in any place, as not onely they but divers other good authous have w knowledged as well herein, as in other plants; and we our felves have often found divers plants of the first hade of Hounds tongue, not to beare flowers in the same places that others have the same yeare, and therefore best Herbarists in these dayes, there is now no doubt, but that the common kinde is the right) as also that her without state this his Cynoglossiam Dioscoridia, is Lycopsis, that sometimes doth not heare showers, but right without stalke, as hath been observed oftentimes, as well herein as in Onesma stone Buglossie the next that the property of the state this truth, is Ruellius & Fuschius, who say that this Cynoglossum, which was then used by Apothecaries, in Quantum and other places as the right was not the true kind of Dioscorides but rather Lycopsis Wall, Buglosse, where we shall speak hereaster, against whom Cordus upon Dioscorides and Masthiolus also do contest, Cordus acknowledge ing that Cynoglossum to be right, for the reasons before set downe, and Matthielus simply coting it as an enterior them, and judging the Lycopfis, for the red rootes fake, and other things therein, to be a kinde of Anchofs, also accounteth this common kinde, to be the second Cynoglossum of Pliny, in his 25. Booke and 8. Chapter (to his first kinde that is fit to make Arbors, or Imagery hedges, is not yet knowne what is is) which bearthing burres, and of the best Writers and Herbarists now adayes is accounted the eight kinde here set forth: Land also calleth it Lycopsis. There is an errour likewise in Etime which Dedonesse noteth, in making Limenters. Cynoglosum, to be both one plant. And another in Rondeletius, who tooke Glastin sylvestre, which discussed in the state of very little from the Sassoum, to be Cynoglossim: and lastly Lugdanensis, who setteth the Plantago mediacting

is to be the Crimital Discoridis, calling it Cynoglossim quorundam. The first is generally called by all the states, or Cynogloss vulgaris: the second is but onely mentioned by Lobel in solicyations, under the title of Cynoglossim maximum: the third is called by Fabius Columna, Cynogloss monisobervations, under the title or Cynogloffa maximum: the third is called by Fabius Columna, Cynogloffa mon-manusimisfrigidarum regionum, and by Baubinus Cynogloffum fylvaticum rubente caule, because he thinketh it is he fame that Thalisi in Harcynia fylva, calleth Cynogloffum fylvaticum Harcynicum, and the Cynogloffum monta-um of Calabinus: the fourth is called by Fabius Columna Cynogloffa media montana incana angusfifolia altera; & by makinus Cynogloffum globofo flore: the fift is called by the said Columna, Cynogloffa media virence folio, & by Baubinus sations Cynoglossian globoso store the first is assected by the said columna, Cynoglossa media virence folio, & by Bauhinus consistence the first is also called by Columna, Cynoglossa asternation fruitive corylodes; sive Lychnodes; and by James Cynoglossa states umbilicato: the seventh is called by Clussus, Cynoglossam Creticum fecundum. Aby Bathus Cynoglossam Creticum secundum: the eight is called also by Clussus Cynoglossam Creticum for the continual by Continua Cynoglossam Cynoglossam parvum cinereum Creticum, the Columna Cynoglossam called argented Apula comply and by Bathusus Gynoglossam Creticum argenteo folio: the ninth is mentioned by Cordus upon Dioscopia, suby Labelin his Adversaria; calling it Cynoglossam pusillum Narbonense; whom Lugdanenses followeth: held is very much confounded by Baubinus in his Pinax for his eight species, which he calleth Cynoglossum dies, and faith it is the same that Cordus upon Dioscorides calleth Cynoglossa minor, and Camerarius Cynoglossum lulium and Label, Lugdaness is and Eystetensis call (ynoglossum pusilium Naronense, who all say that it is like the ordinary great one having such like red flowers; and yet he maketh the same to be Clustus his Cynoglossum pumilium for Assiriación alterum, and also Columna his Cynoglossam minor montana serotina altera Pliny, who both say that birthunder, flowers, as the Elatine of Tragus, and the Lappularufticorum of Lugdunenfir, which are both see and its limit within the last of Bauhinus himselfe maketh his tenth species, calling it Cynoglossum minus, and there allo making it to be the same Cynoglossa Pliny of Columna, before set downe; so that he confoundeth them much, maken that fortwith red flowers, to be the same with that of Trague and Lugdunensis which hat blew owers and doth corresponde altogether with theirs, which errour in him is usuall in many other places of his Finax, and not in this onely. It is called by the Italians Cinoglossa, and Lingua di canc, by the Spaniards Langua de perro, by the French Langue de chien; by the Germans Hunds zungin; by the Dutchmen Honts tonghe; and we in fuelif Hounds tongue generally, or of fome Dogges tongue. The Vertues

Houndstongue is temperately cold, drying and astringent, and yet hath a mollifying qualitie. The roote is very effectually used in pills as well as in decoctions or otherwise, to stay all sharpe and thin defluxions of rheume, from the head into the eyes or nose, or upon the stomacke or lungs, as also for coughs and shortnes of breath; for which purpose the Pilula de Cynoglossa, either of Mesues or Trallianus description, or as it is corrected by Ferneis ingular good, which is let downe in this manner, Take of Myrrhe five drammes, Olibanum fixe drammes, of Opium, of the seedes of white Henbane, and the barke of the dried rootes of Hounds tongue of each foure drams or halfe an ounce, of Saffron and Caftor of each one dramme and a halfe; let all these be made into a masse or lampe for pilles, according to art, with the syrupe of Stachados, the leaves boiled in wine, saith Dioscorides, but others do rather appoint it to be made with water, and to add thereunto oyle and falt mollifieth or openeth the belly downewards: the same also taken doth helpe to cure the biting of a mad Dogge, and applying some of the leaves also to the wound; the leaves bruised, or the juice of them boyled in Azungia, that is Hogges larde, and applied, cureth the falling away of the haire, which commeth of hot and sharpe humours: the same also is a very good remedy, to apply to any place that is scalded or burnt with fire: the leaves of themselves bruised and laid to any greene wound, doth heale it up quickly: the same ointment aforesaid with a little Turpentine added thereunto, 21 also the juyce used with other fit things, doth wonder fully helpe all old ulcers and deepe or much pread forein the legges or other parts of the body, and taketh away all inflammation that rife about them, or any
where elle in the body, be it St. Anthonies fire or the like: the roote likewise baked under the embers, either wapped in palle or wet papers, or in a wet double cloth, and thereof a suppository made and put up into the madanent, or applied to the fundament, doth very effectually helper the painefull piles or hemorrhoides: the miled water of the herbe and rootes is very good to all the purposes aforesaid, to be used as well inwardly to inke, as outwardly to wash any fore places, for it doth heale all manner of wounds, or punctures, and those foule alcers that rife by the French Poxe.

CHAP. XX.

Anchu[a. Alkanet.

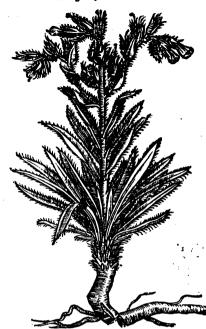
Here are divers forts of Alkanet, whereof I have given you the description of one, and under it have made mention of some other forts in my former Booke; but because I there did not shew you them at the full; I will in this place make further mention thereof, with the rest of it is kinde. 1. Anchusa lutea major. The greater yellow Alkanet.

This yellow Alkanet hath many long and narrow hoary leaves lying on the ground, and thicke from the flalkes likewife, which rifeth not much above a foote and a halfe high, at the toppes wherof fland any yellow flowers, which a small leafe at the soote of every flower, which are somewhat long and hollow, my like unto Comfrey flowers, but a little opening themselves at the brimmes, like unto Buglosse flowers, which are some in their places, mall long blackish seede, not imited both to Buglosse flowers and in the lessest of two wholes both Bugloffe and Comfrey feede : the roote is of the bigneffe of ones finger, and of the length of two, whole onward barke is somewhat thicke, and of an excellent orient red colour, ready to colour their hands and fingen with its red colour that shall handle it, the inner pith being white and wooddy: the whole herbe is of an

2. Anchusa lutea minor. The leffer yellow Alkanet. This small Alkanet is very like unto the former, but that the leaves are narrower, and not i, long, yet covered with

PREBEUS!

The great yellow Akaner.



3. Anchusa minor purpurea. Small Alkanet with purple flovrers.





the hairy hearinesse, as the Stalkes are also, which in tome are but a foote, in others a foote and a halfe high, fouler leaves thereon: the flowers are hollow and yellow like the other, but leffer; the feede also is awin insulation is a series of the plant, red and tender while it is young, but sener; the seede also is a like the roote is great in respect of the plant, red and tender while it is young, but growing wooddy when it is a blackish, but liveth and abideth after seed rime, which some others doe not. Anchusa minor purpuren. Small Alkanet with purple flowers.

The forall purple Alkanet hath greater and longer leaves then the last hairy and greene like unto Buglosse, and forewhat like unto the first; but yet lesser and narrower, although more plentitull, that lye upon the ground, the ellothar rise up with the stalkes, which are many, tender and slender, whose flowers being like the attera seofareddiff purple colour: the feede following is more gray; the roote is greater and thicker t' en fabing 4we have another fort hereof, whose small flowers scarle rising out of the huskes, are of a fad or dead tropuputhe allow, the feede blackish rising againe yearely of its owne sowing, and leaning downe to the ground, and Anchasa lignosiar angustifolia. Wooddy Alkanet.

The mallel Alkanet, which scarse deserveth to be accounted one of them, both for the want of colour in the note, and the hardnesse of both rootes and stalkes; for the stalkes are scarse a foote high, hard and wooddy.hamany small and narrow sad greene hairy leaves, much smaller and shorter then the last, the flowers stand on moted talkes; bending inwards like Heliotropium, and are hollow but finaller then the former, and of a very bles colour like unto them, for the forme and manner of growing, the roote is hard and wooddy, brown fi ned on the outside, and not colouring the hands with any red colour, or very little, such as the rest doe.

5. Anchos a humilia Cretica. The low Alkanet of Candy.

From a small long reddish roote of a singers bignesse, spring small stalkes halfe a singer long, bearing thereon

many small white leaves on each fide of them, fet very thicke together, like but lesse then the other Alkanets. atthe toppes whereof fland reddish flowers inclining to purple, larger then those of Alkaner, and formed like those of ballard Sena, after which come small long rough vessels, containing within them the small seede: in the Summer time the roote will give a red juice, that will die their fingers that touch it, which is much commended by the parives to be fingular good against the poyson of any Serpent. 6. Anchusa arborea. Great and tall Alkanet.

Thereote of this Alkanet is infipide, wooddy, long, and of a fingers thicknesse, fomewhat reddish within, and with a thinneblackish rough barke without; the stalke is thicke and rugged. shooting forth divers branches, and they other (maller, with many small leaves like Savory set together at the joints, and small white priskes about them, but on the small distances, at the ends whereof grow small flowers, somewhat like unto the ordinary Alkanet, of a vellowish purple colour, and the like feede fucceeding, and is not of any knowne ufe The Place.

The full groweth both in Italy, Spaine, and France, as well neare the Sea as further of into the land. I have not retheard of any that have seene it growing any where in our Country. The second Columna saith groweth in Naples. The third about Mompelier and Lions, as Lobel faith, and this I thinke is the fame that groweth in our County, namely in Kent neare Rochefter, in a field neare Sr. Iohn Levelon his house, and in some other places thereabouts: as also in the West parts, as Devonsbire, and Cornwall, as it hath beene affirmed. The fourth also about Marfeilles, and Frontignana as Pena faith, the two last in Candy. The Time.

They flower in Iuly for the most part; and sometimes in August, but their rootes have their bravest colour in Inly and August or thereabouts.

The Names. It is called in Greeke dy Xuou. Anchufa race rd dy xir, quod vim fuffocatoriam habet, ut aliqui volunt; sed alu mim o verim a Greeo verbo dy xuoi (on quod est sucare & colorare formam, & co derivatum nomen so radicis sammi nems for idams we colorem; for the beautifull red colour in these rootes, hath not onely made them knowne, but difinguished from Echium, Lycopfis, Buglossum, and the rest that are like unto them in leaves, but want that colour in their rootes; some have called it Alkanna but very falsely, others Pucus herba. The first is thought to be the third kinde of Anchofa, whereof Matthiolus giveth a figure, although he faith that all the Anchofa's that were knowne to him, bore purplift flowers: it is called P fenda anchofa by Dodonem, and is the fame Anchofa exabidity far, that Cordin upon Disfinides maketh his first fort, and Lobel calleth Anchofa latera. The second Columna calleth Anchofa Echioides mur. The third Camerarius in his Epitome calleth Anchusa alteraminor, and Banhinus Anchusa minor Patavina, and yet he diffinguisheth it from the Anchusa minor Alcibiadion sive Onochiles of Lobel, and Clusius making them tobetwo forts, Lonicerus calleth it Buelossa rubra. The fourth is called by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria; Anchaja lignostor angustifelia, and by Clusius, Anchasa lignostor, Banbinus calleth it in his Pinax, Anchasa angosififelia, and faith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax. Mathelm Lithofpermum fruticosum augustifolium, and saith also that this is the same that Lugdanensis setteeth bith, under the title of Tragoriganum Monspeliense Dalechampy. The two last are remembred by Alpins in his Hillory of Brange Plants, under the same titles they are here expressed. The Italians call it Anchusa, the Spaniand Soafem; and as (Influ faith Argamulo, the French Orchaneste, the Germanes Oxenange, the Dutch Ghile Ambaja, and take it for a wilde Buglosse, we in English after the French word, Alkanet. The Vertues.

Dioleorides faith that his first kinde (which as I suppose, is that I have described in this and my former Booke, with a purplish flower) doth helpe old ulcers, and those that are burnt with fire, being made into a falve with ware and orle, and nied with barly flower, it cureth all hot inflammations, and even that which is called Saint dubnics fire, nied with vinegar, it helpeth the morphew, lepry, and the like; the fame also applyed to the lower parts, draweth forth the dead childe; the decoction thereof made in water, for those that are aguiffly of else in min. elfe in wine, is profitable for those that are troubled with the yellow Jaundise, the spleene or gravell, and the flore in the kidneys; the Apothecaries that used to make ointments faith he, used it to thicken their ointments; which are which Play altereth (as he doth in some other things, relating the text of Dioscirides) and shith it is nied to

colour ovnements, and for that purpose they take Cinnaharit and Anchafa. To the second kinde (which wen nerally take to be that with the yellow flower, and is the first here described) Disserted giveth the perties; that whether it be eaten or drunke, or but bound to the wound, it helpeth all fich as are bittals perties; that whether it be cateful of diddles and that if any that hatheaten hereof shall but spit it into the month any Serpent, it will prefently kill it, the leaves (but much more the roote) being dranke in wine flayed de any serpent, it will presently han it, the beauty fluxe of the belly. Pliny addeth hereunto somewhat more; the chiefest strength hereof faith he is in hard time, a draught of wine wherein some of the dryed leaves and rootes have beene boyled, and given to the that are troubled with the falling downe of the mother doth helpe them; it killeth wormes, being taken with Hystope, it is good also taken in wine for the paines of the backe and reines, as also for the liver. Gala del

more acurately and distinctly fet them forth in this manner. Onecles faith he hath a roote aftringent and from what bitter, and thereby fit both to condensate the thinne humours in the body, and somewhat to extensate the that are thicke, and as well to clenfe the chollericke, as to wash the salt humours therein; for it is saidbein. that a harsh tasted quality joyned with a bitter, can performe those properties; in the like manner it is profe ble for the vellow jaundife, for those that are spleneticke, and for those that have paines in the backe and loss by reason of the stone in the sidneyes. It is also cooling and applyed with Barly slower, helpeth inflamman and Saint Anthonies fi e: it clenfeth also either inwardly taken, or outwardly used, and therefore with vines helpeth morphews, lepries and the like, but these properties are chiefly in the rootes, yet the leaves although they be weaker then the roote, are not without the qualities of drying and binding, and therefore they be taken in wine, are good for all fluxes and laskes, but that which is called Omochiles or Alcibiation is more particular. ficall, for in take it hath a greater acrimony, and speedily helpeth those that are bitten by a viper, whether which fearfe hath a name, is like unto the Alcibiadion, being more bitter, and therefore more fit to give trued, and is good to kill the broad wormes in the body, being given to drinke with Hyslope and Cresses, thus sin Galen. It is of late daies given to those that are bruised by some fall, or by beatings, or any other casualties. also to drive out the small poxe, measles, or the like, to be drunke in hot drinke. Some have said that it will on lour waters, gellies, and the like; but Pliny faith it will not diffolve in water, but in oyle, and fo we have for twaters, gentles, and the true; but Finy rates it was not amove in water, but in oyie, and to we have true by experience, yet the colour holdeth not long, being boyled in oyle, butter, or other fat thing; and thus fore the painting that was made therewith by the French Ladies, ferved onely for a finall while except the take it while it is fresh; but the oyntment that is made with a pint of good sallet oyle, wherein two ments the rootes of Alkanet, and twenty earthwormes hath beene boyled, and afterwards the wind forth and kept in a pot, is a fingular good falve to use for any fresh wounds ? made either crosse the flesh or deepe thrust therem or into the body, as also where nerves and sinewes are, to consolidate and knit them againe; some of the rore put into Petroleum, or oyle of Peter, and being let stand till any one needeth, it is a singular good remedy make any fresh cut or thrust: workemen of all forts, that use sharpe and pointed tooles, ought to have it familia anny them, to use upon all occasions of harme.

CHAP. XXI.

Lycopsis. Wall Bugloffe.

Ecause this herbe is so like unto the Anchosa, that as Dioscorides saith, it was called of divers Andress.

And Galen in his time accounted it as a kinde thereof, as also that is like unto Echisms, and other son of wilde Buglosse, whereof Anchosa is also accounted a species; I thinke it sit to joyne in neuron. them, whole description is as followeth; it spreadeth upon the ground, with many long adar-row rough or rugged darke greene hairy leaves, somewhat like unto the Schium or wilde Baglafe, which doe abide in that manner, fome yeares, without fending forth any stalke or flowers at all, (which dires having marked, have thought it never did beare flower or feede,) but if it or any other plant should doe so, but could any man thinke it could come there, or any where elfe, where they are found; and therefore I an will perfusaded, there is no herbe or plant growing upon the ground, but hath a kinde of feede, whereby it is most feed, in all the places where they are natural!; I doe neither except the Fearne, Maidenhaire, Miltwall, Han tongue, Coltsfoote, Butter burre, or any other whatfoever, although I know this my opinion, doth not only contradict divers other more learned mens observations, or rather other mens conceites now adaies (but him beene sufficiently I thinke said before in the Chapter of Cynogloffum, that as that, so this notwithstanding, that it doth not beare a stalke for flowers or seede some yeares, yet it is found to beare it in others; because down plants of each kinde, have beene found, as well with stalkes and flowers, as voide and without) and when the reth a stalke which riseth two foote high, it carryeth many such like leaves thereon as grow below, but se out distant from another, without order and smaller up to the toppe, where the flowers stand upon the senal branches, that it hath spread, as also comming forth at the joynes with the leaves, like unto the hollow flower of Echism or Wild Bugloffe, with uneven and gaping dented brimmes or edges, of a pale purple color, with a long faire or pointell in the middle, growing out of the flower above the length thereof; after which follower the feede like unto Bugloffe, but not altogether fo great or blacke, the roote is formewhat wooddy, long and not much greater then a finger with some fibres thereat, of a brownish red on the outside, little or nothing to louring the fingers, as the Anchold's doc.

2. Lycopis Anglica. The English Wall Buglosse. This Lycopfis different very little in leaves, flalkes, or flowers from the fermer, the onely difference only eth in that the flowers doe all grow at the toppes of the branches, and are of a deeper purple colour, withdraw threds shooting out of them, the roote is a little reddish like the other, and giveth as little colour.

3. Lycopfir Egiptiaca, Egyptian Wall Bugloffe. The roote hereof is red, the falke ftraight, and two cubits high, with many rough and hard leaves like Bramble leaves, but long narrow and pointed, spread upon the ground, and dispersed upon the stalker, but a TRIBE. 5. Lycopfis Ang'ica. Engliff Wall Bugloffe.

in that manner the rough wilde Cynogloffum doth, the stalke is branched from the middeto the toppe thereof into a number of flender wiggs, bare or naked of leaves for a good difunct, and the flowers at the ends of them, which me fmall, and of a purple colour, made of fixe leaves like a flarre. The Place.

The first groweth not farre from the fea-shore about Frontionan neare junto Mompelier. as Pena and Libel fay: the other Lobel observed in the Well country in the way from Bristow and Bath to London ; the last Ranwolfius faith hee found in a field where corne grew in Egypt. The Time.

These flower about Iuly, and sometimes in Auguft.

The Names. Triscalled in Greeke Nuxo Les Lycopsis, sic dieta nt aliani volunt, quod caulis foliorum & florum impexa birsuties pedem Lupinum imitat, vel ut alij, ob radicu fuscum ex purpureo colorem a quo Lycopsis derivas suit: ideft, suscedo sive obscuritas quadam, qualineft diluculi summi & prima lucis, qua ortum folis precedit, vel vefpertini crepusculi, que vulous in Gallia inter canem, & tupum vocat : fed alig melius e verius ut opinor a florum biante figura que lupi function emplotum: some as you have heard did takethe (you to some or to be it, as Ructius and Fuschius; in which opinion Matthiolus faith, behimfelfe was formerly, but afterwards wasdiffwaded because the roote was not red, but in finding fault with them, hee himfelfe is reprehended by Pena and Lobel, I have given the fame. figure of Lycopfis, being not in flower for the Cynoglo fum of Dioscorides : Dodoneus taketh the com-

mon Bugloffe to be Lycopfis, and fo doth Lonicerus alfo, and faith that the Bugloffe in the warmer countries hath a redder roote; but herein furely he is much deceived; for the tafte and propertie, as Galen faith, is nothing fo aftringent in Bugloffe, as is in Lycopfis, wherein it exceedeth Anchufa, whereof he maketh it the fourth fort; and befides, Discorides describeth Lycoptes purpurascente flore, with a purplish flower, but so hath not Bugloffe, but blew, al-Dolland described Ageopis preparations of the best as is before faid, as is before faid, maketh our knowne Bugloffe to be the Lyappis of Diofeorides, and Calleth this Lycopis Echy altera species. Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria cale. leth it Lycopfis wel Lycopfis degener Anchusa Ægineta. Baubinus doth call it Lycopfis simply without more words, and he maketh his Lycopfis altera Anglica, to be it also, although Lobel sheweth the difference: the last is fet forth in the Appendix to Ingdomenfit, where hee sheweth that Rauwolfins, who found it, did account it a kinde of Cymgloffun, and called it Lycopsis vera Dioscovidio.

The Vertues. The roote of Wall Bugloffe boyled in oyle, healeth greene wounds speedily, and applied with Barly flower helpeth all inflammations, and St. Anthonies fire, and being anointed in convenient places, provoketh sweate.

Galon in his sixt Booke of Simples saith, that Lycopfic is cold and drie, and more astringent than Anchasa, especially the roote, and therefore is very good against inflammations tit staicth rheumes and fluxes, and the accesse of hot and sharpe humours to old fores, whereby they are hard to be cured.

CHAP. XXII.

Onofma. Stone Bugloffe.

He forme and likepelle of this plant with the former, and both with Auchula, hath made me to or in least to them, although the vertues bereof be not antiverable unto them: it hath many long and narrow smooth leaves lying spon the grounding above a singer broad, but source long, like unto those of the lesser at his is faid by Dioscorder to have a reddish roote, and to be without either stalke flower or seeds, which thing he such like wile of Conordal many Lycopsis, which both have been knowne in divers plaints to beauthout flowers and seeds, and therefore it is as probable in this as in them. Mathiolis onely faith, that such a plant was brought unto him, with long leaves, and reddish rootes the those of Madder, and had neither stalke nor flower, which he thereupon tooks to be the right Onosma, not knowing whether it had or world Nesser. knowing whether it had or would beare.

The Place to the house of the second h groweth in rockie and Rony places peare Goritia.

्रभीवार्तकृषु द्वारंत्र स्ट्रांस्ट्रां ३ व्याच्या कुळा १ , १४० म पुर्व

The Time.

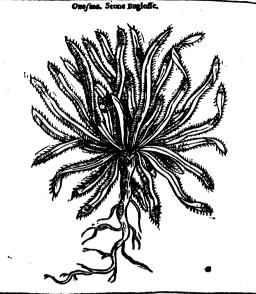
It is greene all the yeare, and his time for flowring if it doth at all is not expref-

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Oroqua, and so likewise Onosma in Latine, Gale a saith it was called also in his time Ofmas Phlome tin, and Ononis; were may call it in English for distinctions sake Stone Buglosse, both for that it is like in forme and manner of growing unto some of the fort sof wilde Buglosse, and that it chiefely deligheth in stony dry, and rockie grounds.

The Vertues.

This is sharpe, hot, and bitter in taste, differing in qualitie from the other forts before, which are rather cold and dry: the leaves hereof in powder taken in wine, or the decoction of them made in wine and given to women with child, will cause them quickly to miscarry, and if the child be dead before the birth, it will cause it speedily to be driven forth; it is also dangerous faith Diescorides for great bellied women to passe over it, for feare of causing them to miscarry.



CHAP. XXIII.

Cerinthe, Honywort.

End Lthough in former dayes there was but one kinde of Cerinthe knowne, or two at the most, yethic in these our dayes, there have beene

fome other forts found out, and published by Clusius, and some others also

not untill now expressed by any; and although Gesner first, and Banhinus following him, doe call it Cynoglossum montanum, and thereupon joyneth it next thereunto, yet by comparing the flowers,
I finde it therein most to resemble the Comfryes, and therefore I have interposed it betweene them.

1. Cerinthe major flore luteo & rubro.

The greater yellow and red Honywort.
The greater party coloured Honywort, rifeth up with divers thicke, hairy stalkes, almost two foote high, whereon are fet large long leaves, of a blewish greene colour, spotted with great white spots, round at the further ends, and so much compassing the stalkes at the lower end, that it seemeth to goe thorough them, set with some small prickes or thornes thereon, and a little hairy withall: the stalkes are branched toward the toppes into other smaller ones, full of leaves but much smaller, whose ends doe turne inwards like the Turnefole heads; ar every leafe whereof commeth forth a long hollow flower, like unto a Comfrey flower and as great, which in fome are all yellow, with a reddish circle about the middle thereof; but in others from the middle forward is of a yellow colour, the other part near the stake being of a purplift red colour, with some thirds in the middle, talking sweete like Hony, wherewith Bees are much delighted, each of them flanding in a greene buske divided into five parts at the toppes, in which after they are pall grow the seede, two for the most part set together, greater than Burrage feede, blackish, a little cornered and flar at the bottome, where it is joyned to the huske;



3. 5. Cerimhe major flore flave vel purpureo. 4. 6. Cerinthe minor flore flavouel albo.
The leffer vellow or white Honywore. The greater yellow or purple Honywort.

the toote is somewhat great and thicke, foreading many fibres within the ground, but perisheth every yeare af-

2. Cerinthe minor flore luteo & rubro. The leffer red and yellow Honywort.

This leffer Honywort, hath his branches both shorter and leaning downewards, not standing upright, whereon grow long greene leaves, without any spots on them, and lesser than the former the tops of the branches are as full of leaves and flowers as the former, but turne not in the fame manner: the stalkes that full aine the flowers, and fo likewife the small leaves at the soote of every stalke, are somewhat purplish, but the huske wherein the slower flandeth is greene, cut into five divisions, the flower is long and hollow like the former, and almost as great, of a gold yellow colour, dented at the ends, and with a red or deepe crimion circle about the middle of them: the feede that followith is like the former, but a little leffer: the roote is long and full of fibres, perifhing every

3. Cerinthe major flavo flore. The greater yellow Honywort.

This yellow Honywort rifeth up with a reasonable great stalke, branched on all sides from the bottome to the toppe, many of the lowermost lying upon the ground, and the other standing more upright, whereon are fet large and long blewish greene leaves, spotted as the former is, but not so large at the bottome, where they compasse the stalkes, yet having some prickles in the middle thereon as they have, and a little hoary about the brimmes or edges; the toppes of the branches doe bend downewards fet with small leaves and flowers at them the former, and as great, but without any circle or bottome of purple, being wholly of a faire yellow colour, with such like threds as the rest have; the seede is like the former, and so is the roote also perishing after seede time in the fame manner.

4. Cerinthe minor flave flore. The lesser yellow Honywort.

This smaller Honywort hath a slenderer stalke than the former, neare two foote high, set with smaller, nar-Tower yet spotted leaves thereon without order, one above another on both sides of the stalkes, which spreadeth into many small but longer branches, from the middle thereof thicke set with leaves and flowers, which are like the last, all yellow but smaller, and dented at the brimmes of them; after which come such like seede as the last, but finaller, the roote here of is like wife white and long, and that which grew in my garden, did not abide the first Wintersball, and most usually perished at the first therewith, yet Clusius faith that his lesser yellow fort, which he found wild in the fields of Austria and Stiria, did sometimes abide greene in the Winter.

5. Cerinthe major store purpurante. The purple Honywort.

The purple Honywort groweth very like the great yellow kinde, with low bending branches, and somewhat large blession.

large lewish greene sported leaves, like as the rest have: the flowers stand in the same manner that the rest doe, and as large levishing are restricted to the same manner that the rest doe, and as large levishing are restricted to the same manner that the rest large levishing are restricted to the same manner that the restricted to the same manner than the sam and aslands, wholly of a darke purplish colour, on the superficies whereof is a little whitenesse perceived the feele that followeth is like the other, but greater than any of them, and two for the most part standing together. in a huske, flat at the bottome; the roote perisheth every yeare, and must be new sowen againe.

6. Cerimbe minor flore albo. White Honywort.

This small Honywort hath divers weake and small branches, leaning or rather lying downe upon the ground fer with fach like pale greene leaves, but leffer than the former, whose white spots are not so easie of configura to be freme as in many of the other a the flowers are white long and hollow, like them but smaller, with and the first about the middle of the flower, and standing with greene leaves, and in greene huskes at the wherein after they are past, come very likefeede, but not halfe so great as the last; the roote likewise a fiender, and white; perishing every yeare after it hath given seede. The Place.

The first as Clustus faith, groweth generally throughout Betica of Spatus plentifully, and in some place of Porfingal also: the second is not knowne from what place it came, but was onely observed by Clustus, in the Magheland his garden: the third Clustus saith he found in the Kingdome of Valencia in Spaine. Gesus ham saith it groweth in Mainte Palaine at Rome, as also in Germany, between Dresses and Sulfine sain Clustus ham the construction of the laws a Winner and Clustus had the laws a Winner and Clustus had the construction of the laws a Winner and Clustus had the construction of the laws a Winner and Clustus had the construction of the laws a Winner and Clustus had the construction of the laws a Winner and Clustus had the construction of the laws and the laws and the laws are constructed by the laws and the laws and the laws are constructed by the laws are constructed by the laws and the laws are constructed by the laws found it in divers fields of Auftria and Stiria, where fometimes it would obt live a Winter; and Dodoneutin in Bohem: a and divers parts of Hungary : the fift and fixt grow in divers places of Spaine, from whence weld them, by Guillanne Boel his diligence in finding them out there. The Time.

They doe all flower in Inly and Angust, yet sometimes so late, that we doe not gather good seede of and them but the red, if the yeare prove not warme enough, and wet with all to ripen them, or be not well warm if the Sommer be drie to bring them forward the fooner. The Names.

Theophrass among the ancient Greeke Writers, in his 6. Booke, and 7. Chapter maketh mention of Cond. and calleth it Kneir 30 , and Pliny and Virgil among the ancient Latines, make mention thereof likewich make but thought also to be their Cerinthe: Pliny speaketh thereof in his 21. Books and 12. Chapter, and Virille quarto Gorgicorum in these words.

— Huctu jusos aspergesapores, Trita Meliphylla & Cerinthe ignobile gramen.

and not granum as fome reade it ; whereby is understood that it is a bale or vile weede or herbe, growing where as graffe, for so divers herbes are named graffe. Many learned then in Germany and France, challe about Paris, where they murse it in their gardens, have called it Telephism maculofam, supposing it rold the 70 Lephium of Dioscorides. Dedoness and Clussus saith, that many tooke it to be the herbe Maru or Almara of Avicen, whereof in his 454 Chapter, he maketh five forts, and this to be the fourth; but Glassus saith that he then Avicen to meane no other herbe but either our Borage or Bugloffe; he faith also this thay very well agree with the Leucographis Plini, whereof hee maketh mention in his 27. Booke and II. Chapter, because the leaves at spotted white; some also hee saith tooke it to be Memitha of the Arabians, but Clufing supposeththato be Glaucium Gracorum : Gesner, as I said before in hortis Germanie, saith it was called of some in his time Cruoslustus montana; and Baubinus thereupon calleth it Cynoglossam montanum; but Clusius referreth it rather to the kinds of Borage or Buglosse, whereof in temperature he faith it is nearest. Dalechampine tooke (alendula to be Cerathe, a cereo ipfine flore fic appellata : but the most usuall and common name, whereby it is generally callednows dayes is Cerinthe, and Pliny added, because the most and best Herbatists, doe thinke it comes nearest unto his defeription. The first is called Cerimbe major by Lobel and Camerarius, and by [lus us Cerimbe querundan major versicolore flore, and Baubinus Cerimbe seu Cynoglossum montanum majus: the second is Clusius his sistence, whereof he maketh mention in his other Appendix, which is joyned to his Booke of Exoticke things; and Bauhinus calleth it Cerinthe folio non maculato viridi : the third Clusius calleth Cerinthe quorundam major flave flat, and Banhinus Cerinthe floressau asserier: the fourth is called by Clusius Cerinthe quorundam minor slave sure by Lind Camerarius and Tabermontanus Cerinthe minor, by Lugdanensis Cerinthe Pling: the sitt is the third Cemul of Clusius in his history of plants, and called by Banhinus Cerinthe flore rubro purpurascente: the last is not yetcetant, or remembred by any Author, we being the first to whom it was brought out of Spaine by Guillanne Bul before remembred. The Vertues.

They are all of a temperate qualitie betweene cold and hot, but rather inclining to cold, and somewhat altringent withall, it is held good to stay the bleedings at the mouth or nose, to stay womens immoderate fluxe, and the fluxes or laskes of the belly, the herbe being boyled and given to drinke: the juice of the herbe with a little saffron dissolved therein, is good for bleared and watering eyes, and is used in souleulconstant they are clensed, to helpe to incarnate them, especially such as are in the tender parts of the body: Some doe apply it as a remedie whereunto Borrage and Buglosse are good. Pliny and Virgil in the places before mertioned, did affirme that Bees are much delighted with the flowers being sweete, and from them as much, or more then from any other flowers, doe gather both Hony and Waxe, and thereupon peradventure it is more likely, tooke the name of Cerinibe.

CHAP. XXIV.

Symphitum majus. Great Comfrey.

Here are many forts of Symphitum called Confolida and Solidago, that is major, minor and media, a greeter, a lesser, and a middle one : as also another kinde called Symphium petraum, whereof Diesember maketh mention, and another called Confelida or Solidago Sarafenica; which because they are all sererall herbes, I shall speake of them severally in the Chapters following: for in this I entend only to st forth unto you the greater Comfrey, which is of divers forts, fome ordinary by growing wild, by the fields and ditches fides of our owne land, others nurfed up onely in gardens with us.

1. Symphitam majus va'gare. Common diest Comfrey.

TRIBE. 5.



3. Symphitum tuber ofum. Comfrey with knobbed rootes.

1. Symphisum majus vulgare. Common great Comfrey.
The common great Comfrey hash divers very large and hairy darke greene leaves lying on the ground, 10hary or prickly, that if they touch any tender part of the hand, face, or other part, it will cause it to itch: the stalke that riseth up from among them, being two or three foote high, hollow and cornered, is very hairy also, having many fuch like leaves as grow below, but lesser and lesser up to the toppe; at the joints of the stalkes it is divided into many branches, with some leaves thereon, and at the ends stand many flowers in order, one before or above another, which are somewhat long and hollow, like the finger of a glove, of a pale whitish colour, after which come small blacke seede: the rootes are great and long spreading great thicke branches under ground, blacke on the outside and whitish within, short or easie to breake, and full of a glutinous or clammy juyce, of little or no tafte at all.

2. Symphicum majus purpureo flore, Great Comfrey with purple flowers. This Comfrey differeth in no other thing from the former, but in this that it is somewhat lesser, and the flowers are of a pale purple colour.

3. Symphitum tuberofum. Comfrey with knobbed rootes. The knobbed Comfrey rifeth up with a hairy crefted or cornered stalke, much lower than the former, with fmaller leaves, and more thinnely fet thereon, of the fame forme and greenenesse, that thereby it may at the first fight, to any that hath well marked the former, be knowne to be a Comfrey; but especially when the toppe branches are in flower, which being set after the same manner, and of the same hollow fashion, but smaller, are of a more fad yellowish colour, whose seede following is like the former; the rootes branch out into thicke and hort fprayes, more knobbed at the ends with divers fibres thereat, blacke on the outlide and yellowish within, trought with such claiming or slimie juke, as is in the former, but not so glutinous, yet as tender or easie to be broken as it, or rather more easie: the stalke and leaves dye downe every yeare as they doe in the former: the toone abiding and increasing in the ground, and shooting forth new stalkes and leaves every Spring : some doe Miner, make aleffer fort hereof, which I never faw, nor can be well affured thereof

This narrow leased plant Columna maketh an Alkanet like an Echium, yet from the viscous or slimy binding and fodering juice in the roote, may (as hee faith himfelfe) therefore be accounted rather a Comfrey, and fodoe I among them with the description thus. The roote while it is young is reddish, but growing old is long and wooddy, greater than the smallnes of the plant might seeme to have with a blackerugged barcke, in, which sendeth from it sundry heads of narrow long leaves round about it with a whitish hairinesse bathem, from among some of which rise reddish stalkes of a foote or more high, with somewhat broader leaves and high suith somewhat broader leaves and high with somewhat broader leaves and high stalkes of a foote or more high, with somewhat broader leaves and high stalkes of a foote or more high, with some what broader leaves and high stalkes of a foote or more high, with some ways ballow. the bighet thereon, at the toppes whereof which turne themselves like to a Scorpions taile, grow many hollow long yellow flowers, opening at the brimmes into five parts, all of them flowring one after another with a long pointell in the middle of them, after which come foure blackish browne smooth seeds in each huske.

The

TRIBE.5.

Both the former grow by ditches and waterfides, and in divers fields that are moift, for therein chiefly the Both the former grow by directes and waterings, and the other but in some severall places, the third the Woods of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, but in gardens onely, with use the last in the stony places of the

the Woods of Germany, Austria, and hils of Equicoli in Waples on the Southing.
The Time. They flower in Iume and Iuly, and give their feede in August.

They nower in tame and any, and greek of the Names.

It is called in Greeke objectives of coursers framphy turn and symphistum, a facultate glusinandi fic dillum, unde Confilida Latinis: it is also called as Dioscovides faith murit, or murit, pettos or petton. Pliny faith it was called the and Alum, and is also of some called Solidage, and of Scribonius Largus Inntarnstica, of some as Dodoness figh Offeecollon; and Unituofa from the Germane word Schmerwartz: but the most usuall name is by all authornous adaies, either Symphitum or Confolida major; that with purple flowers is called mas, and the white faming. The fecond is so called by molt, as is in the title The last fort I have transposed hither, with a new title, as being fine for it in my judgement, although both Columna and Bauhimm make it an Anchasa, for some reasons set downers the description Columna calleth it Anchusa echioides lutea Cerinthe flore montana, and Bauhinus Cerinthe luteanine The Italians call it Consolida maggiore, the Spaniards Suelda, and Consuelda majore, the French Confre, Grad Confolide, and Oreille d' Alue, the Germanes Groffwallwartz, Schwartwartz, Schmerwartz Schantwartz, and R. wellen, the Dutch Waelwortole, in English Comfrey. The Vertues

The great Comfrey is as some say, cold in a temperate degree, and others say hot, which is not held me. but drying and binding in a greater measure, for it helpeth those that spit blood, or that bleede at the mouth, or that make a bloody urine: as also for all inward hurts, bruises and wounds, and helpeth the ulcers of the line, causing the fleagme that oppresseth them, to be casily spit forth, the roote being boyled in water or wine; the fame also drunke, stayeth the defluxions of theume from the head upon the Lungs, the fluxes of blood or in. mours, by the belly, womens immoderate courses, as well the reds as the whites, and the generales or therm. ning of the raines, happening by what cause soever: A syrupe made thereof is very effectuall for all those inward griefes and hurts; and the diffilled water for the same purpose also, and for outward wounds or force in the fleshy or sinewy parts of the body wheresoever, as also to take away the fits of agues, and to alay the sharcors. of humours: a decoction of the leaves hereof is availeable to all the purposes, although not so effectual as of the rootes: Camerarius faith, that two ounces of the juice drunke, doth much good in the Lethargy and ded fleepe; the rootes being outwardly applyed, helpeth fresh wounds or cuts immediately; being bring bring and laid thereto, by glueing together their lips, and is especiall good for ruptures and broken bones; yea it is said to be so powerfull to consolidate or knit together, whatsoever needeth knitting, that if they be boyled with differend peeces of flesh in a pot, it will joyne them together againe; it is good to be applyed to women breafts, that grow fore by the aboundance of milke comming into them: as allo to represse the overmuchlike ding of the hemorrhoids, to coole the inflammation of the parts thereabouts, and to give ease of paines: the rootes of Comfrey taken fresh, beaten small, spread upon leather, and laid upon any place troubled with the gout, doe presently give ease of the paines; and applyed in the same manner, giveth ease to pained joyne, and profiteth very much for running and molft ulcers, gangrenes, mortifications, and the like, often experimental and found helpefull.

CHAP. XXV.

Bugula five Consolida media. Bugle or the middle Consound.

😂 🥦 His browne Bugle is fo like unto the Prunells of Selfe heale, that divers have made them but finin to one genus, and so have consounced them together, and yet they have reclined to diffing this Consolida media, and the other Consolida minor: yet there are other herbes that they so call also, which shall likewise be entreated of in the Chapters following; but I finding them to fer notably one from another, have disposed of them severally; intreating of the greater in this to one gemus, and so have confounded them together, and yet they have seemed to diffinguish them, Chapter, and of the leffer in the next.

1. Bugula vulgarin flore caruleo. Ordinary blew flowred Bugle.

This Bugle hath larger leaves then those of the Prunella or Selfe heale, but else of the same fashion, or ruba a little longer, in some greene on the upperside and in others more brownish, dented about the edges, some what hairy as the square stalke is also, which rifeth up to be halfe a yeard high sometime, set with such leves thereon by cuples; from the middle almost whereof upwards, stand the flowers together, with many smaller and browner leaves then the rest on the stalke below, fet at distances, and the stalke bare betweene them, among which flowers are also small ones, as those of Selfe heale, and of a blewish and sometime of an ash-colour, falloned like the flowers of Alehoofe, or Ground Ivy, after which come small round blackish seede: the roce is composed of many strings, and spreadeth upon the ground into divers parts round about. Of this kinde that

Alia longi- is a nother whose leaves are longer then these, and deeper dented in about the edges. 2. Bugula flore albo. Bugle with a white flower.

The whiteflowred Bugle differeth not in forme or greatestle from the former, faving that the leave and falkes thereof are alwaies greene and never browne like the other, and that the flowers are very white.

3. Bugula flore carnes. Bugle with blush coloured flowers. This other Bugle differeth little also from the other before declared, but that it is a more tender plant, soft and fmooth in handling, not rising full so high as the former, and the flowers thereof are of a pale red or blash colors, which maketh the greatest difference.

4. Bugula Alpina carulea. Blew mountaine Bugle. The mountaine Bugle is not unlike the other, having longer and thicker leaves, especially at the bottomes of

them, feeming for the fmallneffe to be footestalkes, dented them, returning somewhat hard or hairy, thinnely ie by couples upon the iquare hairy stalkes, a foote high or por, at the toppes whereof the flowers stand in spikes, perer let together then the former, and of a blew colour. which dike unto the rest; the roote is long, with divers fi-

Bugula flore Inteo. Bugle with yellow flowers. This yellow Bugle is smaller then any of the former by much, having rounder leaves upon the stalkes, and dented about the edges like unto them: the flower is yellowish, flanding in the fame manner that the reft doe.

6. Bugula odorata Lufitanica. Sweete Portingall Bugle.

This kinde of Bugle rifeth up with three or foure round and hairy talkes about a foote high, at the joynes whereof grow leaves by couples, which are long hairy, and divided or torne on both fides into two or three gafhes, each bowing backes little, the largest leaves are lowest, and smaller till up to the toppes, where among the great fpikie heads of flowers they are very small : the flowers are of a violet purple colour, formed hollow with lips as it were hanging downe, fomewhat like the former Bugles, standing in cuppes, wherein afterwards grow white feede, which by fowing it felfe doth often rife againe, for it is but annuall. the roote is composed of many blacke fibres: all the whole plant hath a very pleasant fent. The Place.

The first and second grow in woods and wet copses, and fields generally throughout England in many places, but the second is harder to be met withall. The third groweth in Austriaand some other places of Germany as Clusius saith. The fourth upon Mount Baldur. The fifth is faid to grow with us, and the last in Portugall. The Time.

They all flower from May untill July, and in the meane time they perfect their feede, the roote and leaves next thereunto upon the ground, abiding all the Winter. untill the next Spring.

The Names. It hathno Greekename or author, that we are certaine of, but is called in Latine in these times Confolida media, and solidage media (but there are many herbesthar are called Confolida and Solidage, from their vertues as you hall finde them remembred in their feverall Chapters) and Buglan or Bugla, as Ruellim faith the Franch were wont to call it, and more usually now a dates Buglas; but some as I said before confounded this with Prawla, making them all one: some also tooke this to be Symphitum petraum of Dissorides, to which it answereth in nothing to his description. as you shall heare hereafter in the next Chapter, Matthiolm calleth it Laurentina or Herba Laurentina. Some would have it to be Chameeiffor Spicata Pliny, lib. 74, c. 15, and others to be his Amorgani, 100. 27.c. 4. The first is called by Trague Prunella cornela prima, vel major, and as he saith is the Prunella Arcentinensis, by Thalius Consolida media major, by Dodoness and Clustus Bugula, by Lobel and Pena Bugula drivensia quibus dam, by Anguillara Arthresica Pandettary, by most writers Consolida media pratensis cerulea. The third is mentioned by Clustus with the name Bugula carnes colorin store, by Thalius Consolida media minor, by Tragu Prunella purpurea vel quartà as Raubinus thinketh, who calleth it him felfe Confolida media pratenfis purmea, The fourth Banhimu describeth in his Matthiolus and Prodromus. The fifth is remembred onely by Banbens in his Prodomus, that he had it out of England. The last is mentioned by Iacobus Cornettus, among his Caadd Plants. By the Italians it is called Confulida mergana, and of them of Siena as Matthiolas faith. May and la,
by the French Bugli, by the Germanes Canzel, and Gulden Gunzel, by the Dutch Sevegreen, in English Buglie or Browne Bugle, and Middle Cumfrey or Confound.

The Versues_ Bugle is temperate in heater, but drying moderately, and is fomewhat aftringent. It is of excellent use for those that have caught any fall, or are inwardly benied, for it distallest the congraled blood, and disperseth it by taking the detodion of the leaves and flowers made in wine; the same is no lettle effectuall for any anyward, wounds, thrusts or stables into the body or bowels, and is an elposalite the in all wound drinkes, as also for those and gall, and strengthening the parts afterwards; it is wonder failed arring all manner of there and fores, whether they be new and fresh, and lead and fores, when thereby be new and fresh, or old and inverterace, yes gangrenes and fitthespalled, either the leaves bruised and polyed, or their juice used to wash and bathe the places; and the functional either a location with some hones of total and inverterace it worketh reconstruction of their pure pled to wall, and bathe thoulants, and the immune time a focus was to me reconstructed all force of the mouth or gauge, be they never to foule or of long continuance, it workets no left-powerfully and effectually. For such ulcers and force as improper in the factor part of men, or women's teleprish those also make have broken any bone of their node, on have any differentian of a joynt, both used inwards want and some of their sold, on have any different and Sanite. In this dead and boy ly, and applyed outwardly; an ointment made with the leaves of Bugle, Scabious, and Sanicle, bruiled and boy-

1. Bugula vulgaris.

Ordinary Bugle,

4. Bagula

TRIBE 5.

3. Bugula flore carnes.
Bugle with blush coloured flowers.

6. Bugula ederata Lufitanica. Sweete Partingel Bugle.



led in Axungia untill the herbes be dry, and then strained forth and kept in a pot, for such occasions as shall riquire it, is found to fingular good for all forts of hurts in the body, or any part thereof, that I would not wish my good Gentlewoman in the land, that would do good either to her owne family, or other her poore neighbors, that war helpe and meanes to procure it, to be without this ointment alwayes at hand by them, it hath done and would de fo much good, for beyond the Sea in France and Germany, it is a common proverbe amongst them, that they need neither Philition to cure their inward diseases, nor Chirurgion to helpe them of any wound or sore that have this Bugle (or the Prunella Selfeheale, for with them they are accounted but one herbe, as I faid before) and Smides hand by them to use.

CHAP! XXVI.

Prunella five Consolida minor. Selfcheale.

Here be divers fores of this Selfeheale, fome differing in forme, others in colour onely, as you last

them here fet forth unto you. 1. Pranella unigarà. The common Selfeheale. .

The common Selfeheale is a small low creeping herbe; having many small and somewhat round yet pointed leaves, formewhat like the leaves of wild Mints, of a darke greene colour, without any dents on the edges at all, or very feldome, from among which arife divers fquare bird ftalkes, fcarfe a foote high which spread fometimes into branches, with divers such small leaves fet the country of the countr to the toppes, where fixed browne spiked heads, of many small brownish leaves like scales and flower sette gether almost like the head of Seaches or Callidory, which flowers are gaping and of a blewish purples or men. gether almost like the head of Staches or Caffilding, which flowers are gaping and of a blewish purple, or more pale blew colour, in some places (weete, due not so in others; the roote consistent of many strings or shere downewards, and spreadeth stringes also whereby it encreases, the small talkes with the leaves creeping on the ground, shoote forth sinces, taking hold of the ground; whereby it is made a great tust in a small time.

2. Francia was not so the sound; whereby it is made a great tust in a small time.

2. Francia was not so the sound, which with the flower, which in this is pere wine, and the small scales or leaves greate and not be owner, saving that it dock not encrease or spread so much.

3. Francia magne shore magnetical with a great purple flower.

The greater sourced Selfebeale, bath a sequence so soft hairy stalke, rising somewhat higher then the ordinary with two leaves, and sometimes more at wreey joynt thereof, up to the toppe, which are somewhat with

and longer than those of the former: the beads of flowers . Fluorita fragmans of the fluoritam per aum Lobellij at the tops are much greater than in the former, but made shorthe fame fashion, with small browne leaves amone the flowers, but greater and more open and displayed. which in some are of a blewish purple colour, in other which in some are of a second participated and another some more pale, or almost blew or pale-blew a facer-which come more final feeder for together in a harke to the roote is black with white fibres thereas shooting forth and engrafing new heads of leaves every yeare.

A. Primella magna flore albo.
Selfeheale with a great white flower.
This felicheale likewise differenth from the last onely in bedeand flowers, for the small leaves are greene, and the flowers white, as in the ordinary fort before. 5. Prunella Latiniato folio.

Selfeheale with jagged leaves.
The flakes of this Selfeheale are likewife fquare and hairy as the leaves fet thereon by couples at the joynts, the lowest whereof are long and whole without avoit or jagge in them, all the reft being longer and mover, are cut in or jagged on the fides, and the higer lever more divided or cut: the heads are like those of the common fort, and of the same forme and bignesse, but varying in colour as both the former forts doe; for fome plansare found with purplish flowers, others more dehiel like blew, some betweene blew and white, like an afholder; others altogether white : the roote bereof is like the other, and encreaseth by the shooting strings, that put forth fresh leaves every yeare.

The two fast are found in woods and fieldes every where, yet the fecond much more feldome than the former : the third and fourth, and fo likewise the last, on divers hills and parts of Germany and France.

The Time, Thetwo first flower in May, and sometimes in April, the other fort. fomewhat later, as for the most part all mountaine herbes doe. The Names.

This is generally called Prunella (for it was not knowne to the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, that can yute found) and Brunella from the Germans, who called it Brunnellen, because it cureth that disease which they call de Braen, common to fouldiers in campe, but especially in garison, which is an inflammation of the mouth, throne, and tongue, with blacknesse therein, accompanied for the most part with a strong burning feaver, and difiration of the fenfes : it is also called Consolida minor, and Solidago minor, and of Camerar us Consolida min.ma. Livel and some others also with him, tooke it especially that with jagged leaves to be Symphitum petreum of Dissembles which that it cannot be, you shall heare the description thereof as Disserties giveth it: (that is Symphium pricess) groweth saith he in rockie and stony places, with slender small branches like Origanum, and with the heads and leaves of Time; it is all woody, swelling sweete and pleasant in taste, yet drawing water into the mouth : and causing one to spit it out : the roote is somewhat reddish or browne, of the length of a singer ; yet fone coppies have, it hath branches like Origanum and small scaves and heades like Time: this is Dioscyrides his text shat this herbe Selfeheale, hath no wooddy stalkes, nor reddish rootes, nor smelleth sweete except in some places, nor doth it fo ftrongly confolidate or knit flesh together, as the great Comfrey doth; which is one of the properties Disserving to intending to intended the terms of the control of the co by Branfelfim, Dodonem and Lobel, by Tragus Pranella vulgarie, and to by all Authors, only as I faid before, Lobel in his Adversaria calleth this last, Symphysum petreum and Banhinms Prunella Laciniato folio.
The Vertues.

The Selfe heale being to like the Bugle as I faid in outward forme, is no leffe like it in the qualitie and vermes being by the bitternesse taken to be hot and drie, and yet temperate in both degrees, and by some thought to berath er more cold, in regard it is so powerfull to helpe such an hor sicknesse as the Germane disease, called die brian er more cold, in regard it is so powerfull to helpe such an horficknesse as the Germane disease, called die Brus, which as hathdin in some past said before, commeth with inflammation and swelling both in the mouth and throate, the tongue rough and ranged or blacke, and a fierce hot continuals ague thereon, which is remedied diseisy by drinking the decoction of this herbe continually, and washing the mouth often site therewish, having some vinegar added unto \$\frac{1}{2}\$; but bloud letting must be used in the cure, and that under the congress, without which it will not, or very faredly be effected a this herbe serveth for all the purposes whereunto Bugle is applied, and with as good successed in inwardly and outwardly; for inward wounds and ulcers whereforever within the body; for bruises and falls, and other such griefes, for if it he accompanied with Bugle, Sanicle, and other the like wound herbes it will be the more effectuall and to wash or inject into sicers, in the patricotawardly, for whethere is cause to remember he heave and sharpenesse of humours. Sowings to saw fore, under, inflammation. where there is cange to represent the learn and that penetic of humours, flowing to any fore, theer, inflammation, finding a learn and the penetic of humours, flowing to any fore, theer, inflammation, finding and learn and flowing to any fore, there is the penetic of the pene fwelling or the like; or to that the duxe of blond in any wound or any part, this is used with good successe, as alloudence the foulenesse of all fores, and to cause them the more speedily to be healed s it is an especiall re-



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medy for all greene wounds to foder the lippes of thom, and to keepe the place from any further inconvenience the juyce hereof used with oyle of Roles, to annount the temples and forehead, is very effectuall to remove head-ach, and the same juice mixed with a little Hony of Roses, clenseth and healeth all ulcers and fores inte mouth and throate, and those also in the secret parts : the same ointment that is set downe in the former Charge is made as often with this herbe instead of Bugle; if it be not at hand, or if it be, yet they are oftentime both together medicate to helpe broken bones, or joints out of place the Provente of the Germans, Frank, and others, whereof is made mention in the former, is no lesse verified, as I there said then of this, that he much neither Phylicion or Chirurgion, that hath Selfeheale and Sanicle by him to helpe himselfe.

Bellie. The Dailie.

Hre Be many forta of Daifies, some growing wild both greater and smaller; and others inguited an charles, whereof I have in my former. Booke given you the hint of divers, but many more is to be specified, there is not there set downe, which are fitter for this than that place; and I am the more willing and thinke it fitter to joyne their Chapter next unto the last, being some of them are called Confolida, which I would set alroger there.

The great white Daifie ath many long narrow and round pointed leaves next the ground, cut in on both sking it forms a small like the difference of the state of

making it feeme almost like the discipling of one forts of Oaken leaves, the stalkes grow to be somewhatish, with divers leaves chereon, but singular, and lesser divided than the lower, at the toppes whereof growing slowers each upon severall foorestable, consisting of many white and narrow leaves as a pale or border, and yellow thrummes in the middle, of no serve at all, whose seede which is somewhat long is blowen away with the middle, of no serve at all, whose seede which is somewhat long is blowen away with the winde : the roote is a bush of white stringes, which abide many Winters with the leaves, shouting sorthern Spring anew. Of the kinde there is one that beareth double flowers differing from the former in nothing ele, which is fet forth in my former Booke.

2. Bellis montana major folio acuto. The mountaine great Dailie with sharpe pointed leaves. This Daifie groweth lower than the former, and hath much narrower leaves, and shorter also, not deper dented, nor sharpe about the edges, but ending in an exquisite point; the stalkes beare but one slower work fomewhat leffe than the former, but elfe in all things alike.

> 2. Belli Major vulgaris five fylvefiris. The great white wilde Daifie,



A. Bellis major ramo a umbellifera Americana. The great strange white Daille.



3. Bellin Affinia minior of file felin. The greater mountaine Daisie with sharpe edged leaves. The leaves of this Dailfe are fonger and marrower then the first fort, whose dented edges are very sharpe, and The leaves out in handling, the endes in some are pointed, in others somewhat rounder: the toppes of

hekaves harder in handling, the endes in some are pointed, in others somewhat rounder: the toppes of healign are furnished with single slowers like the first, but larger then it: the seeds is small and long like it, and the same backish with strings or there at, being somewhat hard and wooddy.

At Helium for rame a unwelliger a Americana. The great strange white Daisie.

The stake of this great Daisie is higher and greater then of the first great sort, the leaves also are larger, and proatest towards the ends, but longer and smaller at the bottomes, dented likewise about the edges, shootnesself towards the challenger and all of this bearing many white source at height bearing healing and the same and the service many white source at height bearing the same and the service many white source at height bearing the same and the service many white source at height bearing the same and the service many white source at height bearing the same and the same and the same and the same are same and the same and the same are same and the same and the same and the same are same and the same and the same are same and the same are same and the same are same as the same and the same are same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as hostetrowards the entering and all of them bearing many white flowers at their toppes, as it were in an umbell, re not logicat, mor the white leaves foldarge as it, but smaller, and more in number, with a greenish yellow thrumoe ithe middle, and some a little larger then others, the seede is smaller then the other, and the roote full of fibres

. Bellis Alpina rainor rigido follo The fmaller great Mountaine Daifie withrigid leaves.

This mountaine Dailie is very like unto the last but that it is This monntaine Lame is year the unity creating that that it is kill, gowing fearfe a foote high, with hard or harsh narrow or hort leaves, deepely and sharpely derived at the edges, the thike have each of them one large flower, made like the rest, whose border of white leaves, have sometimes yellow, and fonetimes purplish yellow thrums in the middle.

6. Bellis maritima folis Agerati. The small Sea Dailie with Mandeline leaves.

This small Sea Dailie, rifeth with a small downy stalke, not shovehalles foote high, divided into two or three very finall and long tranches, at the bottome whereof grow a few very and longuated, dented about the edges, very like unto the leaves of Mandeline, the reft of the Italkes and branches, being bare or naked of leaves unto the toppes, every one whereof beare one small flower, having above twenty small white leaves, compassing a greenish head in the middle : the roote is small and white.

7. Bellis major spinosa store luteo nudo. The greater yellow Daifie with prickly leaves.

This prickely leafed Dailie fpringeth up with divers heads, of many small greene leaves, dented about the edges, and every dent sharpe at the point, which shooting up into stalkes, with the like, but leffer leaves on them, become hard and wooddy up to the toppes, fornerimes branched, otherwhiles not, but carrying on their toppes divers small round flowers, on several small footestalkes, which have no border of seaves, either white or yellow to compasse them, but are like the naked Camomill, or Fetherfew, and fornewhat leffer, being a yellow round knop, somewhat hollow in the middle; after the flower is past, there stand in their places small heads with icede, each whereof is small long and whicish, which must toone be gathered when it is ripe, or else it quickely falleth, or is blowne away with the winde, the roote is a great mft. or buth of long blackith strings, or long fibres; the taste hereof sbitter and unpleasant, and the smell somewhat strong.

8. Globularia Monspeliensium sive Bellis carulea.

Blew Dailies. The blew Daisie hath many narrower, shorter and blacker greene leaves then the common field or garden-small Daisie lying on the ground: the flalke rifeth to be halfe a foote high or more, fet with some such small leaves, and at the toppe a imall round head, composed of many blew flowers, somewhat like unto the head of a small Scabious, and sometimes with white flowers: the roote is hard and stringy, the whole plant is bitter in talte.

9. Bellincerulea (pinofa.

The blew Daifie with prickely leaves. This Dailie is wholly like the former blew Dailie, but that the leaves that grow below upon the ground, as well as those upon the final fialkes, being like in forme unto them, are dented about the edges, the points whereof are prickely, as the ends are likewise : at the toppes of every stalke, which is not higher then the other, standerh one round flower, lar-ger or greater then of the other, but composed of the like blew threds as they.

Bellis majo spinosa flore luteo nudo. The greater yellow Daine with pricely leaves.



8. Globalatia Monspellenfinm Beliu caralea. Blew Daifies.



10. Globularia

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10. Globula is lutes montans.

The mountains yellow Daifie.







12. Bellis minor alba ramofa. Branched small wilde white Daisies.



10. Globularia lutea montana. The mountaine yellow Daisie. This yellow Globe flower hath many thicke, hard, smooth, round pointed leaves spread into sundry headen the ground, from among which spring sundry stiffer rushlike stalkes about a foote high, with a joint toward the middle of them, and two small upright leaves set thereat, each bearing on their toppes, a globelike rome head of flowers inclosed in a skinne, which opening, a number of flowers appeare, thicke thrust together like to a head of Scabions, each flower being fer in a rough purplith huske conflicting of five fweete faire yellow leave laid starre fashion, with tenne long threds in the middle, standing about a small round umbone, having a ple statiocorned pointell rising out thereof, which umbone growing ripe is rough, and conteineth within it an interest the toppe into four parts, wherein lie round flat, blacke seed, divided as it were with small round stationary is which the state of cut; the roote is white, a foote long, and of a small singers thicknesse, with a thicke brownish barke, and absoluted pith within, divers long sibres issuing out therefrom, whose talte is drying, and sent quicke and bead, the leaves being bitter and sharpe withall.

11. Bellie miner (vivefrie simplex. The leffer wilde white Daifie.

The final common fingle field Dailie hath many thicke and forewhat long greene leaves, lying upon the ground, fmall tonewnations give in teasure, sping upon the ground, imall, at the bottome, broad and almost round at the point, and a little dented about the edges; from among which rife many very lender, weake, and naked stalkes, or rather sootestalkes,... of two, three or foure inches high, bearing every one a small greene head, from whence rise many small white leaves, set shout tyellow thrumme or head in the middle, fometimes the geene leaves will be found to be much larger in one placethen another; and the flower likewise in some will be reddiff at the ends, and fometimes understained, and yet is but altone kinde or fort, and not divers as fome would have it: theroote is many small white sibres.

12. Bellis minor alba ramofa

Branched small wild white Daisie.

This small Daisie differeth very little from the last Daisies. but that the leaves are a little shorter and more dented about the edges, and the fundry small stalkes beare such like leaves on them at the joynts where they branch forth into many parts, with such like small white flowers at their toppes.

12. Bellis horten & multiplex. Double Daifies. This differeth very little from the last, either in the leaves or manner of growing, the chiefest difference consisteth in the flowers, which in fome are all white, but composed of fundryrowes of leaves, others of a whitish red, or more white thenred, or rather white leaves dispersed among the red and others of other varieties, as I have formerly expressed them in my Booke.

13. Bellis bortenfis maltiplex.



The Place. Thefifteroweth every where by hedge fides, in the borders of fields, and other walte grounds. The fecond onthe Engagean hills by Padoa. The third on Mount Baldus. The fourth came to us from Virginia. The fifth growth on the Mountaines among the Smitze's. The fixth in fandy barren places in the Hands of Stechader which are over against Marfelles. The seaventh was first brought me out of Italy, by Mr. Dr. Flud, with many other feeder, that grew in the Garden of Pifa, in the Duke of Florence his Dominions, but of whence it is new turall, I have not yet certainely knowne, whether of Candy or any other place. The eighth groweth about Mompilin, and in many other places both of France and Italy. The ninth, grow on the hils in the Kingdome of Granade, there gathered by Dr. Albinue, and brought to Bauhinus as himselfe relateth. The tenth, on the hils of Agnicolain Naples, as Columna maketh mention. The eleventh groweth in every field and medow almost. The twelfth was sent from Portugall. The last in Gardens.

All the fixe first forts doe flower in May and lune, but the other foure next forts later, that is, not untill the end of Iuly or beginning of Angust, and but sometimes give good seed with us, the rest all the Spring and former part of the Sommer.

The Names. It is thought by most writers and others, that this was not knowne to any of the ancient Greeke authors, although some doe thinke that it is the same that Theophrastus in his seaventh Booke, and ninth Chapter, calleth dathemis, which is with him adterram foliate fpecies, which Gaza translateth Nigella, but it cannot be that. Pliny onely among the Latines maketh mention of Bellin, in his 26. Booke, and fifth Chapter, faying Bellin groweth in medowes, with a white flower somewhat reddish, which shewerinus our small wilde Dassie, but that whereof be speaketh in his 2. Booke and 3. Chapter which he calleth Bellio or Bellium Internation has some have it, and hath 55, beards to crowne it, and is a field flower is not certainely knowne what herbe it should be, yet many thinke the place corrupted, and to be otherwise read, but how soever it be, he maketh it knowne no better, Some would have the name Bellis to be taken from Belus the King of Danains, whose fifty daughters, being married to their fifty husbands, did the first night of their marriage make a mournefull massacre, every one of their husbands excepting one: some derive the word a bello quasi, bellia presidinm, some also from the French word Marguerites, doe call the lesser wilde fort Herba Morgarita. The first sort is called of divers Confolida me-4, and the common small or field Daisie, called Consolida minor : yet Matthiolis maketh a fort of them to be may but no other liketh of that division. Brunfelsius called it Oculus bovis, and Bupthalmus, and Tabermontaan Bellium majus, but all other authors Bellis major. The next two trust follow, that is the fifth and the fixth have their names in their title, as Baubinus who first set them forth hath called them. The fourth I have so entituled is a fittel thereunto. The feaventh was brought me with the title Bellis spinofa Patris M. Incey, who was Prefident over the Dukes garden at Pi/a, at that time that Dr. Flud brought me the feedes thereof from them e but. Lobel calleth it Bellis spinosa elatior & fruticostor berbariorum bullatis aureis floribus. The eighth is called by Lobel Bellicerules, Globularia Monspeliensium, Aphyllanthes by Anguillare and Camerarius, Belis montana by Cesalpinu and Scabiole pumilum genus by Clusus, as he doth the ninth Scabiola montana missor repens, but not rightly in my minde, feeing himselfe in the description saith, that the leaves and seede are like the other blew Dasse. The tenth is by Columna called Globularia Inter montana. The eleventh is called Bellis minor fil pestrin and Confolda miner & miners, of divers Solidago miner, by others and Primula very by many. The twelfth and laft have their titles belt besitting them. The Italians call both forts, Fior de prima vera, and the lesser Margarite, and Fior de

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prima vera gentile. The French call them both Marguerites and Pasquett, yet usually they call the lesser Money gueritons. The Germanes call the greater Gensblum, and the lesser Mastlieben oder zeitleson. The Dutch call the great sort wild oft groote Madelienen, and the lesse Madelienen, and Margricen. We in English call the greater to the work of the sort wild of the groot Madelienen.

ter the great Daifie, and Maudelinewort, and the other the leffer or field Daifie, &c. The Vertues

The greater wild Dailie is a wound herbe of good respect; often used and seldome left out in those drinks or falves that are for wounds, either inward or outward : both it and the fmall are held by the most to be out and dry, yet Dodonew faith they are cold and moilt, which none other dothallow of: for the drying quality doe more properly confolidate, the juice or diffiled water of either of them doth much temper the heat of the ler, and refresheth the liver and other inward parts. It is faid that they loofen the belly that is bound (which Lobel contradictethrand true judgement doth the fame) being taken in a fallet with oile and vinegar, or the house of fat flesh wherein the leaves hereof and a few Mallowes have beene boyled a they helpe to cure the women of the break made in the hollownesse thereof, if a decoction be made of them and drunke; the fame all ded cure all olders, and pulities in the amouth or tongue, or in the fecret parts: the leaves bruifed and applyed to the cods, or to any other parts that are swollen and bot, doth resolve it, and temper the heat; they are also made commended that a decection be made hereof and of Wallwort, and Agrimony, and the places fomented, or habe therewith warme, that are afflicted either with the pallie, the Sciatica, or the gout, to give a great deale of the of paine: the fame also dissolveth and dispersett the knots or kernels that grow in the flesh of any part of the dy, and the bruifes and hures that come of fals and blowes; they are also used for ruptures, or other inwards.

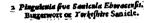
Chings with very good successe: an ointment made thereof doth wonderfully helpe all wounds, that her inflammations about them, or by reason of moist humours having accesse unto them, are kept long from holing. and those are such for the most part that happen in the joynts of the armes, and legges , the juice of themens ped into the running eyes of any doth much helpe them : the fmall Daifie is held to be more aftringent adding ding then any other fort.

CHAP. XXVIII.

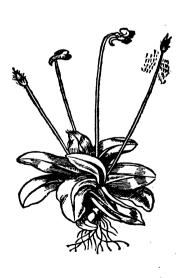
Sanicula, Sanicle.

🔊 🥌 Here bê divêrs hêrbês that thê learned writers have entimled Sanikle, from their êfpêciall properte in healing, as Avens, Beares eare, Corrallwort, Butterwort, and divers others, as they are remmbred in their feverall places, and some in my former Booke, as the spotted and Beares care Smid. whereof I thinke it not amiffe to speake a little here, and to give you their figures withall, but this that I here first propose unto you, is properly and peculiarly called Sanicle, simply without my oher epithite, and thereof I finde no other fort, although fome have made mas and femines, accounting this the me

> 1 Sanisala valgaris sive Diapensia. Ordinary Sanicle of Selfe heale.







4. Sanicula Alpin a five Cortufa Mathiali Beares eare Sanicle,



3. Sanicula guitala.

orred Sanicle.



and Afrancianigra Dioscoridio, to be the farmina, but yet I thinke fit also to adjoyne hereunto, the Pinguicula or Butterwort, called of some Sanicula Eboracensis and an American Cortusa, for the properties and use take, although differing in forme one from another. The description of the ordinary Sanicle is thus. It sendeth forth many great round leaver, standing upon long brownish stalkes, every one somewhat deepely cut or divided into sive of size parts, and some of those cut in also, somewhat like the lease of a Crowfoote or Doves soore, and sinely dented about the edges, smooth and of a darke greene shining colour, and sometimes reddish about the brimmes; from among which rifeth up finall round greene stalkes, without any joynt or leafe thereon, faving at the toppe, where it brancheth out into flowers, having a leafe divided into three or foure parts, at that joynt with the flowers, which are finall and white, flarting out of small round greenish yellow heads, many flanding together in a tust; in which afterwards are the seedes contained, which are small round rough burres, some with like unto the seeds of Clevers, and sticke in the same manner, upon any thing that they touch: the toote is composed of many blacke strings or fibres set together, at a little long head, which abideth with the greene leaves all the winter and perish not.

1. Pinguicula five Sanicula Eboracenfis. Butterwort. Butterwork hath divers fat and long leaves lying upon the ground about the roote, broad at the bottome and cointed at the end, of a pale greene colour on the upperfide, and white underneath, folded together at their hill riling which then are more white, from among which arise two or three slender naked stalkes, about an bandsreadth high, bearing onely one flower at the toppe of every one, fet in a small greene huske, made somewhat like a Violetslower of those of the Larkes heeles of spurres, having a small tayle or spurre behinde, in some of a purple, inothers of a more blew colour, and in some white: after the slowers are past, come in their places small pointed round heads, wherein is contained small long blacke seede: the roote is composed of diven inall white fibres of strings which dye not but abide with the greene leaves upon them all the Winter.

3. Sanicula guttata. Spotted Sanicle. Having given you the doscription hereof and the varieties in my former Booke, I shall here rather point at it, the fully declare that it hath roundish leaves, greene above and grayish underneath, and reddish withall, the toppe of the branched stalke is stored with many small five leased white slowers, so finely spotted with red spots, that they feeme to be pricked thereon.

This also being there described at large needeth the lesser relation, that it hath larger and more crumpled hairy tound leaves then the last: "the stalkes also lower, and bearing signery small pendulous purple flowers.

The farabley Sanicle of America, hath fundry almost round leaves the brimmes, from among which rife hard woodly fallies neere two food high, having fach like leaves thereon as grow below and branching forth with one foodly fallies neere two food high, having fach like leaves thereon as grow below and branching forth with findry

fundry small white trarrelike flowers in a tuft together at the toppes.

The Place.

The first is found ? many shadowye woods and other places of this land. The second in the common field and The first is found: a many inadowye woods and other places also of the West Country, and Waler, and likewise in Common, about a mile from Oxford, neare a village called Herington. The third and the fourth as Clusture in the country of the country growheth in all the Austrian and Stirian hils in the shadowy places of them. The last came from the backepure Virghola called Canada.

The first and second flower not untill Iune, and their seede is soone ripe after the other two next flower mode earlier and sometimes againe in Autumne. The last flowreth in Iuly. The Names.

I have not found that any of these Sanicles were knowne to any of the ancient Greeke or Latine author, he are as many other vulnerary, and other herbes found out and named by later writers. For the first it but his name Sanicula a potiore (anandi munere, it is also called Diapensia, by Branselsiu, Matthiolus, and Libel, and J. Tabermontanus, Consolida quinquesolita, for Matthiolus maketh it his fourth kinde of Quinquesolium. Fabiu C. lumna, would referre it to the third Sideritie of Diefcerides ; but of most writers it is generally called Saint and some as I faid before call it mas, because they would make the Aftrantia nigra Diescoridie, (set forth in the third Classis of this worke, which is of purging plants, and 23. Chapter, under the title of Helleborn mine third Classis of this worke, which is of purging plants, and 23. Chapter, under the title of Helleborn mine niculæ folio major, the great purging Sanicle) to be the femina. It is called by the Italians Sanicele, by the Gemanes and Dutch Sanicel, by the French Sanicle, and by us Sanickle. The other was first called Pingminkly Gesner in descriptione montis fracti, and from him all others doe so call it : some also with us Sanicala Etmanti. because it groweth so plentifully in Torkesbire: Ingdunensis calleth it Cuenthara, and thinketh it may be Crin tulei, Gesner thought it to be Dodecatheon Plini, others Lingula Plini, and some, as Gesner Viola humida ant passin, Bauhinus in putting it among his Sanicules calleth it Sanicula montana flore calcari donata. We in Englis decel it Butterwort, and Butter roote, because of the undinoficie of the leaves, or else of farning as Gerard faith be untruely, for they call it white rot and not white roote as Gerard faith, for the Country people doe thinke the sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof, and therefore call it the white rot, of the or lour of the herbe, as they have another they call the red rot, which is Pedicularis red Rattle. The third is also San icula montana altera by Clusiu, and Alpina, and guttata by Camerarius and others, by Lobel Gariphlassin Geum Alpinum recentiorum folio bederaceo. The fourth Matthiolus called Corsusa having received it from Course, and reckoneth it among the Avens, and thereupon Lobel calleth it Caryophyllata Verenenfium flore Sanicule mine: Clufin calleth it his first Sanicula montana, and others Alpina: The last for some resemblance was called Conde by the French, and Americana added to diftinguish it.

Sanicle is bitter in tafte, and thereby is heating and drying in the second degree, it is aftringent also, and there fore exceeding good to heale all greene wounds speedily, or any ulcers, impostumes, or bleedings inwardly, it doth wonderfully helpe those that have any tumour in their bodies in any part, for it represset the humour, and diffipateth them, if the decoction or juice thereof be taken, or the powder in drinke, and the juice used on wardly; for there is not found any herbe that can give such present helpe, either to man or beast, when heddecase falleth upon the lungs or throate, and to heale up all the maligne putride or stinking users of the mount, throat, and privities, by gargling or washing with the decoction of the leaves and roote made in water, and little hony put thereto; if helpeth to flay womens couries, and all other fluxes of blood, either by the month, urine, or ftoole, and laskes of the belly, the ulceration of the kidneyes also and the paines in the bowels, and gonerrhea or running of the reynes, being boyled in wine or water and drunke, the same also is no less powerfull, to helpe any ruptures or burtlings used both inwardly and outwardly: and briefely it is as effectival in the lateral of the same also is no less powerfully. ding referaning, confolidating, heating drying, and healing, as Comfrey, Bugle, or Selfeheale, or say one of the Confounds or vulnerary herbes whatfoever. Butterwort is as one writeth to me a vulnerary herbe, of great efteeme with many, as well for the rupture in Children as to heale greene wounds; the County people that live where it groweth; does use to annoint their hands when they are chapt by the winde, or when their Kines Viders are fwollen by the biting of any virulent worme, or other wife hurt, chapt or rift, the poor for of people in Wales make a Syrupe thereof, as is of Roses, and therewith purge themselves and their children they put it likewise into their broths for the same purpose which purgeth slegme effectually: they also within herbe and butter make an ointment singular good against the obstructions of the liver, experienced by some profitions there of good account.

CHAP. XXIX.

Primula veris pratenfis & sylvestris. Primroses and Cowsline.

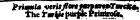
Here is so great a variety in these sorts of plants, Primroses and Cowslips, whereunto for literally both in forme and quality, is to be joyned the little army of Anticuler Beares eases, (or free Cowflips) as they are called, especially in the various colours of their flowers, that to establish them all againe, would but too much angment this volume. It will therefore here but give you feel figures of those, described fully in my former Booke, and the relation of fuch others as have

ince the publishing thereof come to our knowledge.

1. Primula verif Turcica Trades in flore purpure. Trades can very hardly be distinguished unit the flowers appeare, but the chiefest difference in the leaves is, that they are somewhat longer, rounder points the flowers appeare, but the chiefest difference in the leaves is, that they are somewhat longer, rounder points the flowers appeare. and a little reddish at the very bottome of the leaves; the flowers are as large as any other Primrofe or rather larger, made of five leaves like unto them, but of a delicate violet purple colour, the bottome of them wellow

Prochis veris vulgaris. The ordinary field Primrofe,

TRIBE. 5.





imals Resketi verfipellis.







duplici. 1.

flore mi-

Paginis.

luteo.

Limonia-

Stramineo

tibus fo-

60.23.

co. 19.

9.Purpurd

CHAP.29.

"Paraltrica Alpina major. The greater Birdes eye. Paralytica Alpina niner. The leffer Birdes out.



Aricula urfi latea. The yellow Beares cares





Auricula ar fi minicia albai Small white Beares cares.



orded as it were with a deepe Saffron like yellow, which addeth a greater grace thereunto; in other things it is likemto the ordinary Primrofes. tements between also another fort little differing from it in any thing fave in the colour of the flower, therms-

which in this is crimfon, as in the other purple.

2. Paralyfles varia species. The divers forts of Cowslips.

Of the various forts of Cowflips, I have given you all the ftore I know are extants, and therefore will describe none of them here, but referre you to my former Booke, where you shall finde them.

4. Anritule wife varietates. The varieties of Beares cares or French Cowflins. I have there also divided the varieties of the Beares cares on French Cowslips into three colours, that is pur- vario 2. have there and wellow, of the relt that I have not there spoken, I will here make but briefe mention, of faire flowing the faire flowing the faire flowing flowing the fair flowing fl the difference in leafe and flower onely, without any lar ger description.

7e 11410-The bright crimfon hath leaves of a middle fize more greene then mealy, and flowers of a bright crimfon colour re 3.

larger then the blood red.

Taiss.

The deepe crimfon velvet colour. The double purple hath the purple flower once more double then the fingle, but is not constant.

The dript purple differs in leafed in the or nothing, from the ordinary purple, nor yet in flower, but onely that it sanguis sariously thing with a kinde of whitish blush colour; some of these will change wholly into the one or the one of the one or the the colour, as all or most of the severalt sorts of other stript flowers, whether Tulipus, Gilloflowers, &cc. are Ga estino. observed often to doe, yet as in them so in these, if they change into the deeper colour, they seldome or never 6. returne to be marked, as they will if they change into the lighter. Caruleo.7

The heavens blew hath the leafe broader and of a duskie yellowish greene colour, the flowers being of a blew-caraleo ifh colour tending toa purple.

The paler blew is fomewhat like unto the last in the greene leafe, the flower being of a paler blew. Borneckafethblew Beares eares is fufficiently expressed in my former Booke.

Borge Farner of the farre Collier as wein English, hath a pale greenish leafe without dents, incano for incano for the farre Collier as the English as the French call it, or the farre Collier as wein English, hath a pale greenish leafe without dents, incano for the farre Collier as the English as the Engl and somewhat a large flower, and of a dainty violet purple colour, somewhat fad but very lively.

The Contention bath a smaller greene lease without dents or very few, and the slower neere that of the faire Flore cra-Collier, bur not altogether fo lively nor fo great a flower. mo fine.

A purplish blew with a white bottome, and a mealy leafe. The Postrine or blood red hath a yellowish greene leafe, somewhat small and long, with a few dents on the ice, 11.

edeen the flowers are of a blood red colour with a yellow eye, and but few upon a stalke. Purpareo The party coloured red and white, we heare for certaine of fuch an one, but we have not as yet seene it. Rubro va-There are fundry forts of blufhes, paler or deeper, more or leffe beautifull by much then others, as also wonder. 10.12.

There are fundry forts of blufhes, paler or deeper, more or tene beautiful by finder their others, as and wonder full mach variety of each of the former colours not to be expressed, in that from the fowing of the seede ariseth fore. 13. Flore ni.

The pure white, Snow white, or Paper white, as they are called by divers, hath flowers of a pure Snow white vea 14. colour, but smaller then the next. Flore a bo

White hath a little larger flower, but is not so pure a white as the former, but yet commeth white from the 25. first budding, and not yellowish as in the next.

nitououng, and notychownin as in the 14-44. The common white hath fundry flowers upon a stalke, of a reasonable size, whose buds are yellowish at the passida 16. first, and become white afterwards. 17. Flore

Other forts may be reckoned to these whites, and some may be set under the blushes of the paler forts. Of the great yellow there are fundry different forts, all of them having large mealy leaves, and great tufts of Magno. 18 flowers, some deeper or paler then others, and some greater or leffer also.

The Lemman colour is of a delicate pale yellow colour and of a middle fize both leafe and flower. Straw colour, Shamwey colour.

A number of other forts of plaine yellowes there be, impossible to be distinguished.

The divertities likewise of the diversified or variable yellowes are number lesse, which although their ground is lateo. 22. yellow yet are so mixed and varied thereupon that I cannot expresse them.

The leather coate is larger or lesser, deeper or paler one then another, they have all large mealy leaves, yet not fo much as in the greatest yellow, but yet seemeth to be produced from thence they come so neere it. Luteo fuf.

Haire colour of divers forts. Spenifo blufh.

The Place and Time.

The purple and crimfon Primrofes came first from Tirkie to us, and flowreth with other Primrofes very early Lutearus, bra.25. in the Spring, and sometimes againe in Autumne, The originall of the Auricules came first from the mountaines of Germany, Hungary, Italy, as the Alpes and Pyrenees, &c. but the greatest variety hath risen from sowing of the feede, and many of them will flower twice in the yeare, viz. in Aprill and May, and then agains in August and September, if the Autumne proove temperate and moift. The Names.

The purple Primtose is said to be called Carchichek by the Turkes. Fabius Columna referreth the Cowflips to the Alifms of Dioscovider, and calleth them Alisma pratorum & sylvarum, others call them Verbasenlum. Cofur Arbritica, Anguilara Dodocasbeen, but generally Paralysis and Herba Paralysis. The Auricula unst is entinled by divers names, by fundry authors as Lunaria Arthritica, and Paralytica Alpina by Gefier, Primula very pachyphyllos by Lugdamenfis. Sanicula five Amricula wef, first by Matthiolus, and after by Lobel, and Sanicula Albina by Control of the Amricula wef, first by Matthiolus, and after by Lobel, and Sanicula Alimaby Cofuer and Banbinus, but usually now adaies Auricula unfe by all, and thereafter we in English Beares eases or French Cowflips.

The Vertues! Prierofes and Cow files are much used to be easen in Tanties Sallets, &cc. by those beyond Sea, and are accounted try profitable for paines in the head, and are accounted the best for that purpost next unto Betony, they are excellent good against any joynt aches as the palific and to ease the paints of the finewes, as the names doe imI. Alchymilla major vulgaris.
Common Ladies Mantle.

TRIBE. 5.

now quite worne out, as I thinke.

CHAP. 31 The Vertues,

TRABEST port. Of the juice or water of the flowers of Cowslips, divers Gentlewomen know how to clenfe the skin ha ipots or discolourings therein, as also to take away the wrinckles thereof, and cause the skinne to become in and faire, the rootes made into a decoction and taken, eafeth the paines of the backe and bladder, opening and faire, the rootes made into a decornon and taken, eaten the patient de in woulds either greene told at passages of urine which was the cause thereof; they are likewise often used in woulds either greene told at passages of urine which was the cause thereof; they are incever of sanicle, are no less powerfull in that to very good purpose. The Beares eares according to their name Sanicle, are no less powerfull in that to very good purpose. I ne peares eares according to their mains of the faith that the mountainering then the common, as also for the palsie and trembling of the joynts, Classon faith that the mountainering in after wilde beafts doe use the rootes of Beares eares to helpe either paines in the head, or the giddings the may happen thereto, by the fight of fuch fearefull precipiees or fleepe places, that they must often pale by in fu lowing their game, and are admitted as good Wound herbes as the former Cowflips,

CHAP. XXX.

Alchymilla. Ladies Mantile.

Nto the Sanicles fet downe in the last Chapter, I thinke it fittest to place this next unto it, beat both for forme and quality it is to affuredly like it, that it is called of divers the greater Sunks will adde thereunto another fort thereof, which hath not beene formerly well knowne, 1. Alchymilla major vulgaris. Common Ladies Mantle.

Our common Ladies Mantle is very like to the former Sanicle, having many leaves rifing from the roote, standing upon long hairy footestalkes, being almost round, but a little cut in on the edges, into eight or tenne parts, more or lesse, making it seeme like a starre, with fo many corners and points, and dented round about, of a light greene colour, fomewhat hard in handling, and as if it were foulded or plaited at the first, and then crumpled in divers places, and a little hairy, as the stalke is also which rifeth up among them, to the height of two or three foote, with a few fuch leaves thereupon, but smaller, and being weake is not able to stand upright, but bendeth downe to the ground, divided at the toppe into two or three small branches, with small yellowish greene heads, and flowers of a whitish greene colour breaking out of them, which being past, there commeth fmall yellowith feede like unto Poppy feede, the roote is fomewhat long and blacke, with many strings and fibres thereat.

2. Alchymilla minor quinquefolia. Cinkefoile Ladies Mantle.

This fmall Ladies Mantle, hath also a few smaller and finoother greene leaves, rifing from the small blacke fibrous roote, set upon long footestalkes, but divided at the edges into five corners or points, and fomewhat deepelier dented about the brimmes then the former; from whence two or three small weake bending stalkes doe rise, not halfe a foote high: the flowers that grow at the toppes are smaller, but alike according to the bignesse of the plant, and of the same herby or greene colour.

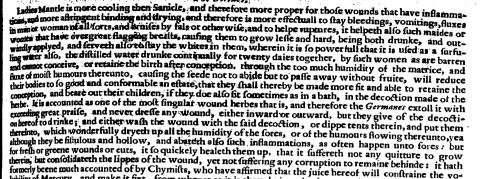
The Place.

The first groweth naturally in many pastures and wood sides, both in Hartford and Wilesbire, and in Kin als, as in Kingwood neere Feversham, in the pastures nigh Tidnam, and Chepflow, and in other places of this land; it other groweth on St. Bernards hill among the Switzers.

The first flowreth in May and Inne, the other not untill Angust, but both abide after seede time, greene all the Winter after.

The Names.

It was not knowne by name unto the ancient writers, as can be gathered, and although Branfelfim and loss others thought it to be Leontopodium or Lions foote, deceived by the name, because divers nations have so alle it, from the forme or likenesse of the lease, yet is it not that of Dioscorides, as may plainely appeare by his description thereof. It is usually called Alchymilla by most writers, because as some thinke the Alchymilla gort fuch commendations of it. It is called also of Matthiolus, Lugdanen fir and others Stellaria, from the formeofite leafe, that with the corners resemble a starre, but there are divers other herbes called Stellaria by divers thours, and some also call this Per Leonis, and Pata Leonis: others call it Sanicula major, not without good to fon. Cordus in biftoria de plansie, calleth it Drofera, Drofium, and Pfladeion from the Germane name Simon cause the hollow crumplings and the edges also of the leaves, will containe the dew in droppes like pearleant falleth in the night. Banhinus calleth the other Alchymilla Alpina Quinquefolia. The Italians call it Stelais and Stella berba. The French Pieddelyon, The Germanes as I faid before Siman, and fome Lewenfull, and Valor framen mantel. The Dutch Onfer arawen mantel. And we in English Our Ladies Manele, and great Smick, al fome Lions foote, or Lions paw, or Padelyon after the French.



lability of Mercury, and make it fixt, from whence as it is thought it tooke the name, but these idle fancies are

CHAP. XXXI.

Solidago Saracenica, Sarafins Confound.

Herehave beene divers herbes that have beene mistaken and set forth for the right Sarasins Confound, we will therefore shew you here in this place some of them that are not right, with the true one alfo.

I. Solidago Sanacenica vera Salicis folio. The true Sarafins Confound with willow leaves.

The true Sarafins Confound groweth very high sometimes, with brownish stalkes, and other whileswithgreene and hollow, to a mans height, having many long and narrow greene leaves fnipt about the

edges fet thereon somewhat like unto those of the Almond, or Peachtree, or Willow leaves, but not of fuch a white greene colour; the toppes of the stalkes are furnified with many pale yellow (tarrelike flowers, (tanding ingreene heads, which when they are fallen, and the feed ripe, which is somewhar long, small, and of a yellowish browne colour, wrapped in downe, is therewith carryed away with the wind, the roote is composed of many strings or fibres, set together at a head, which perish not in winter, but abide, although the stalkes dry away, and no leafe appearethin Winter; the taste hereof is strong and unpleasant, and so is the smell also.

2. Sol dago Saractnica major The greater Sarafins Confound.

This greater Solidago differeth not much from the former, riling up with upright hard round hollow stalkes, as highas it, with many darke greene leaves at the first, set at the head of the roote, which afterwards rife up with the stalkes, and are set there without order, somewhat larger then they, and dented about the edges; the flowers are much greater with more andyellower long leaves starhiston, standing in greene heads many together, wherein after they are past, are contained the seede, which with the downe thereof flieth away with the winde, in the like manner as the former doth, the rootes are composed of a great bush of white strings, or white sibres powing very strongly in the ground, and shooting forth tringo nall fides, which produce new plants, encreafing in a small time, and overspreading a great quantity of ground, the head of leaves is somewhat browne at the first hooting out of the ground, and so is the head of the roote before the Spring, and are of a bitter tafte, and binding

3. Solidago Saracenica five Germanica finquosa. The Germane Confound with small cods. The Confound rifeth up with great round wooddy faller, to as great an height as the former, or more, but 3. Solidago Saracenica five Germanica filiquofa. The Germane Confound with [mall cods.



are so weake by reason of the length and weight of leaves thereon, that they cannot stand upright, bur full upon the ground, bearing many darke greene leaves thereon, long and narrow like the first muitra a time middle, snipt or dented about the edges, and many smaller yellowish stores at the expost of the turne into very small and long round darke pods, as small anddong as those or Plintwede, a brownish species within them, of an hot and quicke, sharpe and unpleasant safe withaltiger the lients a but much more, the roote in time groweth to be very great, even of the bighasse of a minute very deepe also (for such i have digged up in my owne Garden) of a strong unpleasant saviur and other then Cresses, and very like unto that of Flixeweeds, abiding many years a but the stalkes perishing destroyed, and shooting forth anew in the Spring.

A Solidago Saracenica altera five terrin Tragi, Taragas his Garmane Consound.

This other Germane Confound, is somewhat like both in stalkes and leaves into the middle kinds of New with long leaves, being white as they are, the slowers stand as the toppes of the stalkes, many together with long leaves, being white as they are, the slowers stand as the toppes of the stalkes, many together with long leaves, being white as they are partially heads with seed are ripe, open themselves, and with the downein them, is carryed away by the wind, mide same manner: the roote creepeth in the ground, and snooteth the trained are ripe, whereby it is found to be drying, and of a piercing quality.

The Place.

All these doe grow in moist and wet grounds, by woods sides, and sometimes in the moist places of the dowy groves, as also by water sides.

They flower in Inly, and the seede of the two sirls, is soone ripe, and carryed away with the windering that third hath not his pods and seede ripe untill the end of Anguil, or beginning of September.

The Names. None of these herbes are of ancient, but later invention and appellation; it is called Solidage and Confolidation the old Latine word Consolidare, which in the barbarous Latine age did fignifie, to soder, close, or give mothe lips of wounds, and Saracenica, because the Tarkes and Sarasens had a great opinion thereof, in healing the hurts and wounds of their people, and were accounted great Chirurgions, and of wonderfull skill therein, when the Christians followed and called it thereafter, others called it beria forth from the strong sent and instants thought. Tragus after he had described the Solidago Sanneenicawera, addeth two sorts more, the one which is his second, is the Lysimachia carulea spicata, and the third which is the last here, Banhinus calleth it Conica after Germavica, referring it to the Conyza's or Fleabanes, but I have thought it fitter to place it here. Tragm calculate the first Solidago Saracenica prima, and saith that Brunfelsius wrote very largely thereof, and yet Baubingstoned not Brunfelsius to have called it so, but that he called the Bellis sylvestris minor, to be Solidago Considia faite. divers have thought the Virga aurea to be it, and fo doth Baubinus alfo, and therefore faith that Tragm high Solidago is the Virga aurea angust ifolia servata, Tabermontanus callethit Consolida aurea. The second is called Lugdunensis, Solidago Saracenica major. The third I profume is the same that Lobel giveth us the description of in his Adversaria, and the figure in his Observations, yet maketh the beeds with seed to flye away with the wind as the others doe, but surely the figure hereof, doth so truely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant. unto you, as no other can come neerer unto it, and therefore I am perswaded that he was miltaken in the heat of feede, which as I shew you in this, give small long pods with small browne feed therein; or else there is another so like this as can be, whose seed with the downe is carryed away with the winde. The last is as like Tragus histhird Solidago Saracenica, which he calleth Herba vulneraria ad fluvium de Pfrim. The Germans ut is thought first called it Heidnisch Wundtkrant, that is Uninevaria Turcica Heathenish Woundwort, from what came the name Solidago Saracenica, and the French thereafter Confoulde Sarazine, and fo all other nations in the feverall tongues.

Among the Germanes this Wound herbe, is not onely of especiall account, but even preferred before all our of the same quality, be it Bugle or Sanicle, or whatsoever else, for it is hot and dry almost in the third degre, and binding withall: being boyled in wine and given to drinke, it helpeth the indisposition of the Lives, as feel the gall from obstructions, whereby it is good for the yellow jaundise, and for the dropsie in the beginning of a salfor all inward ulcers of the reines, or elsewhere, and inward wounds or bruises; and being wine, and then distilled, the water thereof drunke is singular good to ease all gnawing in the stone timual agues; and this said water or the simple water of the mother; and being boyled in water, helponomial agues; and this said water or the simple water of the herbe distilled, or the juice or decoction are always is bred in them, and healing them up quickely afterwards; the same also is no lesse effectuall, for the ulons is the mouth or throate, be they never so foule or slinking, by washing and gargling the mouth and throate with, and likewise for such fores as happen in the privy parts of man or woman, briefely whatsoever habben fail of Bugle or Sanicle, may be found herein. The other forts of Consounds doe runne the same course with and are as effectuall in a manner as it.

CHAP. XXXII.

Herba Doria sive Aurea. Dorias his Woundwort.

Ecause this herbe doth notably differ, both from the former Consounds, and the Golden rodde in thall follow, I have thought good to set it betweene them, whereof there are more form then the as they may be the referred.

This Woundwort hath many great thicke fleshy long deepe greene leaves riting from the





2. HerbaDeris miner Americand. Dorias Woundwert of America.



almost is long in Docke leaves, but thicker, sharper at the points, smaller at the lower ends of them, and broaded in the middle, somewhat hard in hardling, among which rifeth up but one great stalke for the most part, but exceeding sign, above any man, whereon are servery sparingly, scarle two or three such leaves, but imilier a grow below, at the toppes whereof stand a few yellow slowers, in greene scaly heads, greener then those the golden to deep of the former Consound, which when they are tipe, are blowne away with the winder the root is not so green, at the plant would make show it should be, having many fibres set at the head together which side Brong hold of the ground, and dyeth not, nor the leaves lose their verdure in the winter, but spring sires, but years.

Third are a fall to be former in them, that it cannot better be referred then unto the former, abiding green the fall to great as the former, and the former in the former with the first them is the flakes which are many, and rife not to be the former with the first them is the flakes which are many, and rife not to be the former with the first them is the former with the first them is the flatest them in the first them is the flatest also preached a with many feather and long narrow leaves, which men into the former with the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest the

This golden hearts the few was loose and narrow that pe pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, very the most pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, very the most pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, were the narrow of the leaves, that darker greens explour, the feather had not but high the read there narrows long leaves on them, then below, the flowers that find at he coppe of them, are larger then of the former, having many marrow long yellow leaves there as, takeopen like after flowers with divers that mitters in the middle, the process are many small white fibres, it may be built before the former and atomatical and altimatery or burding without.

The Place.

The Pl

The Tries.

The fail and the last doe for the most part, flower a money before the second, which is not in flower before a dressing a dressing the sound of the second sec

The Manual Andreas Series Series out by Andreas Person the Generall of the Empirous, and the Appearance of the Empirous, and the Appearance of the Series of the Southings and Manual all Books

TRIBE 5.

though Lokel Seemeth so invert the name, from the French, L' herbe Derce, herba Derce, quaf aurea berte, n though Long scenetus as savert use name, thousand the removal the describeth in the 12. Chapter of his 9. Bot thinketh it may be the Panax Chironium of Theophraft in, which he describeth in the 12. Chapter of his 9. Bot whose forme and properties there related, doe very fitly answer hereunto (yet some doe rather referred

The Vertues.

versaria, by the ra ne of Consolida aurea nemorum Limonis foliss, and Banhinus callethit, Virga aurea au

The properties of healing greene wounds, and old fores is proper hereunto, being expounted as a montinuity vertues, betweene the former Confounds, and the golden rods that follow, and therefore it needed not as further repetition, or amplification of the fame things: but if it be the Panax Chronisms of Theophelia and forestiments of Theophelia and forestiments, and other was conformed in wine innwardly, and annointed therewish and the overestiments of forestiments, and other was all of forestiments, and other was all of the properties and with hony for excretences in the fields, and to delay the months of garments. moths of garments, unto all which properties, both the imell and tafte fo aromaticall in leaves and room, ite unto that of wild Angelica, may very well conduce us to believe, for meny both Physicions and Chimpion in France doe much efteeme thereof, and use it both inwardly and ontwardly, in many medicines for their h tients, and to good effect.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Virga aurea. Golden Rod.

Nto the two forts of golden Rods, that are knowne and fet forth by many writers, we have make fort not yet knowne publikely, whose originall was in America.

1. Virga shrea vulgaris. The ordinary Golden Rod.
This Golden Rod, that is most common to our Country, riseth up with prownish small made stalkes, halfe a yard or two foote high, but higher if it grow in a fat foile, or in a Garden, having thereon many narrow and long darke greene leaves, very feldome with any nickes or dents about the edges, and as feldome with any firakes or white fpots therein, and yet fometimes and in fome places, they are fo to be found, divided at the tops into many finall branches, with divers finall yellow flowers on every one of them, which are furned one way, not looking fundry waies, as all the flowers of the former kindes doe, which likewife being ripe, doe turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde, the roote confifted of many final

ried away with the winde, the roote conflitten of many small libres, which grow not deepe into the ground, but abideth all he Winter therein, shooting forth new branches every years, the old ones dying downe to the ground.

2. Uriga aurea ferrain folia.

Golden Rod with dented leaves.

The stalkes of this Golden Rod!, rise not up so high as the former, but are as great, bearing larger, but shorter leaves thereon, and dented about the edges, the branches beare such like slowers, facing one side of their stalkes as the stormer doth, and are tarned into downe, stylish away in the same manner, the roote is like the other.

the roote is like the other.

3. Diega auto Americand. Golden Rod of America.

The leaves of this Golden Rod Defore it ruine up to fishe, are aligned as the last, being bill patrow and long, yet broadest in the middle; and very thirpe pointed at the ends formed the middle; and very thirpe pointed at the ends formed. what dented also about the edges, but less then the former, and of a darke green colour, the stalke is a little harry, rising higher then the stalt, or about a foote and a half high ar the most, bearing yellow flowers all on one fide, like the former, and flye in the winde, with the downe as the rest, the rooms not antich unlike the other, and abide thunder ground in winder. ter in the same manner, losing all the old stalkes. I have given but one figure for all these three plants, they are all so like thise it were needlesse to making the whole difference.



2 Virga aurea ferratis foliis. Golden Rod with denied leaves. The Place.

The first is as I said frequent enough in divers places of the land, in the open places of woods and copies. hoshin moilt and dry grounds, the second is not so frequent, and is found tur in few places, although Gerard. bottom with the common kinde, which he found fometimes, to have but a few dents about the edges, thought grobe the other, and therefore faid that both forts were to be found plentifully in Hampfield wood, neere mothegate that leadeth to Kentish Towne, when as all that there groweth, 38 I said for the most part, is but of the first fort, yet in some places it is there to be found also, but more sparingly. The last as I said before came from America, but from what part I know not. The Time.

The first flowreth later then the second, which is about fuly, and the other in the beginning or middle of Anguft. The last also flowreth very lare. 7 b Names.

The state is generally called by all writers almost, Virga auraa, because the stalkes being reddish, make the bushy toppes of flowers seeme as if they were of a gold yellow. The second is called folips non ferration by Camerois in his Epitome of Matthiolus, or major angustifolia, as he doth in horto, Lobel in Adversaria, giveth the tile of Piria aures Villanovani, but his description is of the other, (for in his Icones and observations, he called thu which is not dented about the edges Virga aurea Villanovani, and the other altera forrato folio) Anguillara thought it might be the Leucographic of Pliny, because it is said in the description thereof, it is found sometimes with white strakes in the leaves, but why Tabermontanus should take it to be Symphitum petraum, is not well howers for he maketh three forts, whereof this is his third, and the other two be the other ferral is folis, whereof he found or faw one, with formewhat rounder leaves, and whose flowers were more white then the others. The lath hath his name in his title, as is fittest for it. It is called in French Verge d'or, and in high and low Dutch gulden roede, and we in English Golden Rod.

The Vertues.
As Golden Rodde is like unto the Paralins Confound in forme, but much leffer, so is it also in the properties; not much inferiour, being hot and dry almost in the second degree. Arnoldus de villa nova, commendeth it much against the stone in the reines and kidneyes, and to provoke urine in abundance, whereby the gravell or stone engendred in the uritory parts, by raw and tough flegmatike humours, may be washed downe into the bladder, from growing into a Rome in those parts, and thence may be avoided with the urine: the decoction of the herbe grencordry, or the diffilled water thereof is very effectuall for inward bruifes, as also to be outwardly applyed: the same also stayeth the bleedings in any part of the body, and of wounds also, and the fluxes of the medical courses in women, and the fluxes of the belly and humours, as also the blooddy flixe in man or woman; it is no lefte prevalent in all truptures, or butchings, to be both drunke and ontwardly applyed: it is the most so-verage woundberbe of many, and can doe as much therein as any, both inwardly for wounds and hurts in the body, and foreither greene wounds, quickly to cure them, or old fores and ulcers, that are hardly to be cu-red, which often some by the fluxe of most humours thereunto, and hinder them from healing: it is likewife of especial fufe in all lotions for fores or ulcers in the mouth, and throate, or in the privy parts, of man or Woman: the decoction thereof like wife holgeth to fasten the teeth that are loofe in the gummes.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Lyfimachia. Loosestrife or Willow herbe.

Niending next unto the Golden rods, to shew you the forts of Loosestrife or Willow herbe, I am shreet for methods sake, and that I might not encumber your memory, with too many in one Chapter, to divide them, and speake of them severally; those with yellow slowers first; and secondly, of those that doe not beare their slowers in spiked heads: thirdly, of them that doe beare spiked slowers; and lastly of those that doe beare their seede in longs huskes, or pods, bee they wilded not owne land or in others, and brought into gardens.

It greater yellow Loosestrife, or Willow herbe, which is the more common, groweth in ranke most grounds to be tome of sive store high, or more, with great round stakes, a little crested, diversly branched, som the middle of them to the toppea, into great and long branches, on all which at the joynts there grow, long and narrow leaves, but greater and broader below, most usually two at a soint, yet sometimes three or

long and narrow leaves, but greater and broader below, most usually two at a joint, yet sometimes three or foure, somewhatlike unto Willow leaves, without nickes or dents on the edges, and of a faint greene colour, from the upper joints of the branches, and arche topper of them also fland many yellow flowers, of five leaves speed with diversyellow threds in the middle, which turne into finall round heads, wherein are contained mall cofficied feede, the roote creepeth underground; almost like Conchgrasse, but greater, and shooteth ap e-

faill conferred seeds, the roote creepeth underground, almost like Conchgrasse, but greater, and shootesh ap every spring brownish heads, which after wards grow up into stalkes, see it hash no sent or taste, but onely administrated thereby dryling.

This yellow Willow helpe, or Loosestrice, as it such not up so high as the former, with his round soynted sales which are somewhat world or have, so the leaves being as the woolly and somewhat like them, are sample and shortest the titley, four for the most part, and sometimes but three set together at a some with blackin spots, on the underside of them, not compassing least the bottome, but every one standing upon a horstoftesside and not dented about the edges at all, from the middle of the stalke almost, upwards at every in the most appropriate, whereas grows a few leaves, lesses they are whose topped, and at some of the upper some also shall a few shower less the terms, but yellow, and consisting office leaves as they are, with mainly yellow dreds in them; of a strong sweet sent, which is some together at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales as a sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the sales the sales are sales to sales a sales as a sales sales sales as a sales sale

TRIBE

1. Lyfimachia lutes major vulgaris.
Common vellow Loofestrife or Willow herbe.



3. Lyfimachia intenflore globefo. Ro undheaded yellow Willow bethe



falleth away together, and not any lease apart, the roote creepeth under the ground, and shooteth up squite in the same manner, this hath a little more acrimony in it then the other, cauling one to spit after the chrisis

The stalkes of this Willow herbe rise not up to be above a foote high, bearing onely two leaves and nomes. at a joynt, which are flaorter and narrower, yet very like unto those of the common fort, and of a pile gree colour, at the joynts of the stalkes, which are crested and hollow, with the leaves come forth long stakes of flowers, without any leaves on them, which are close fet together, almost round, but yet shewing the faul yellow flowers, of five leaves a peece, the rootes are long, creeping underground, with many joyat them.

The first groweth in many places of the land, in most medowes and by water sides. The second growthallo neere water sides, and in the valleyes, and most fields of the Alp, and hils in Anstria, as Classes faith. The lat The Place: as Lobel faith; he found in the ditches neere Gaunt in Planders, as also among the reedes, wherewith they thath their houses, hard by Amsterdam in Holland, and Clusius faith it was found by a Physician neere the Apr, who fent it unto him among other plants.

All these forts doe flower from Inne unto August.

It is called in Greeke Augusting & Augusting. Lyfomachinus, and Lyfomachia by divers in Latine, it istinguished divers that this is that herbe, whereof P liny faith Lyfomachinus, and Lyfomachia by divers in Latine, it istinguished divers that this is that herbe, whereof P liny faith Lyfomachinus the King of Thyria was the first sinder, and other therefore the Lyfomachia purposes ficata, hereafter described, which is made famous by Krafotranu, who wrote a volume of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties there is the either put about their yoken, or their peckers, which how true I leave to they say this herbe will doe, if it be either put about their yoken, or their peckers, which how true I leave to fall habet, that is. Willow herbe, either because it groweth among willows not that it hash willow herbe, either because it groweth among willows not that it hash willow hile leaves. I sent the same of Diescovides. Trapin otherly will sent they died a greene, goloum theremand. The Legisimpour, because it is the same of Diescovides. Trapin otherly will of put in forestic call it. Salvaria, Ramon by Cafalginus Lyfomachia large many and by Easthinus Lyfomachia large many in matis.

notatis. The last is called by Lobel, Lysimachia lutea altera: by Clusius Lysimachia lutea tertia sive minor: by notatio. Included in his Dutch Herball, Lysimachium aquatile: by Bauhinun Lysimachia latifolia flore globoso luteo. Dodon Dodness in its traited recounty systems that Lylimachia, was the Luca herba. It is called of the Italians Informatis: of the Spaniards Lylimacho: of the French, as Ruelling faith, Cornolle and Corncolle, as also Soussy Lean, Percebeffe, and Polle boffe, ideft, Pefti fuga; but Dodonem contradicteth Ruellim therein, faying that pellebelle, with those of Cenomania, is another herbe, even the Ranunculus slammens, which will raise blifters upon the skinne, and will draw the venome of a Plague fore another way : of the Germaines Widerich and Geilmerden mit: of the Dutch Geel Wederijck: and in English Willow herbe, and Loosestrife. The Vertnes

Galen faith that this Willow hearbe, hath an exceeding binding quality, and therefore Dioscorides faith, it is good to say all manner of bleedings at the mouth or nose, or of wounds, or how soever, and all fluxes of the belly, and the bloudy flix, given either to drinke, or taken by glister; it stayeth also the aboundance of womens courses: it is a fingular good herbe for greene wounds, to stay the bleeding, and quickly to soder, or dose together the lippes of the wound, if the juyce of the herbe onely be bruised and applyed: it is often used dole together the inpressor in Would have the feater parts: it is found very certaine by good experience, that the most hereof being burned, driveth away flies and gnats, and other such like small creatures, which use in diverse places, that are neere to Fennes, Marshes, or water sides, to infest them that dwell there, in the night seafor to fling and bite them, leaving the markes and spots thereof in their faces, &c. which besides the de-formity, which is but for a while, leaveth them that are thus bitten, not without paine for a time: it is saydalso ndiversity Serpents, or any other venemous creature, by the smoake of the hearbe burned.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Lysimachia non spicata. Willow herbe, with dispersed heads of flowers.

He fecond fort of Loosestrife is of those whose flowers stand not in spiked heads, but dispersedly upon the stalkes, whereof there is two forts onely to be remembred in this Chapter.

1. Lysimachia minor rubra sive purpurea. Small red flowred Willow herbe.
This small Willow herbe or Loosestrie, is much lower than that of the purple spiked head, being but a foote and a halfe high, with smooth and square stalkes, whose toppes are parted into many branches; on the lower part thereof stand long leaves, smaller and narrower than the other purple spiked

kinde; two alwayes fet together at a joynt, one against another: but those that grow above toward the toppes of the stalkes, are smaller than the lowermost, and keepe not that order, but fland confusedly thereon one above anothor, neere unto which, athe joynts with the leaves, come forth feverall flowers, but notipike fashion, in fixe square heads usually whose toppes are not fo pointed, nor layd fo open as in the other, but being moredofe, thrust forth their flowers out of them, which confiltoffixe final reddiff purple leaves, with some threds in the middle: the roote creepeth not as the others doe, but is hard and loniewhat wooddy; with many small sibres, getting en-trase from the sides chereof.

2. Lysmania purpure a sive rubra minima. The least

purple flowred Loofeltrife. This other Loolestrife, being the least, rifethup scarce a foote high, the stalkes branch themselves forth, from the very bottone; fet thicke with small, long, and narrow leaves, almost like hole of Line or Flaze, but shorter; with whom at the joynts come forehabe flowers, fornetimes two at a place, but more usually one, standing in greene huskes, like unto the last; composed of are farnall ble with purple leaves, enclining to red, in which huskes after the flowers are fallen, stand small skinnic heads, wherein is conteined small whitish seede, the toote is small, long, and browne. Vnto this fort might belong, scording to some mens opinion, the Lysmachia carnica galerialas, which I have already fet forth in the Chapter of Grainla, as a fort of that kinde, in the Classis of purging plants; but al there fayd, there was the fittest place for it in my judg-man; both for that it is extreame bitter, and hath hooded lowers, both which are proper to the Gratiela, and not to the lypmechia, none of them being to: as also that diverse good judgement have likewise called it Gratiola carn.

The Place. The first groweth in moyst Meddowes, and grounds night water courses, in many places of Hungary, as Clusius fith, the other he faith also he had of Doctor Mera, who gathered it in some places (not named) in his returne our of Italy DOG GETWANY.

1. Lysimachia purpurea five rubra minor. The fmall purple flowred Willow herbe.



TRIBE.5.

They flower in Iune and Inly with the reft.

The Time.

The Names.

The first Clusius calleth Lysimachia purpurea secunda sive minor: and by Baubinus, Lysimachia rubra non silipia.

sa: the other Clusius likewise calleth, Lysimachia rubra minima: and Baubinus Lysimachia Lini folia purpure

The Vertues.

It is no doubt but these he rbes, being so like in face and outward forme unto the Lysimachia, are not onely to be accounted as species thereof, but of the same property in some measure with them, but thereof I know not any tryall made, and therefore can fay no more of them.

CHAP. XXXV.

Lysimachia spicata. Loosestirfe with spiked heads of flowers.

Here are likewise two sorts of this kinde of Lysmachia, to be entreated of in this Chapter, which are as followeth.

1. Lysimachia spicata purpurea. Purple spiked headed Loosestrife.

This Willow herbe or Loosestrife, that carryeth a spiked head of flowers, groweth with many wooddy square stalkes, full of joynts, about three foote high at the least, at every one whereof stand two log leaves, not altogether fo great and large as those of the common yellow, but shorter, narrower, and of adepter greene colour, and some brownish: the stalkes are branched into many long stemmes of spiked flowers, half a foote long, growing in rondles one above another, out of small huskes, very like unto the spiked headsof Lavander; each of which flowers have five round pointed leaves, of a purple violet colour, or somewhat enclining to reducife; in which huskes stand small round heads, after the flowers are fallen, wherein is conteined small feede: the roote creepeth under ground like unto the yellow, but is greater than it, and so are the heads of leaves, when they first appeare out of the ground, and are more browne than those of the yellow. Lysimachia Virginiana store carneo. Blush Willow herbe of Virginia.

This Willow herbe hath many faire long and large leaves. &c. expect the rest hereafter.

2. Lysimiachia spicata cerusea. Blew spiked Loosestrife.

This blue slowred Loosestrife, groweth somewhat lower, with some branches in the like manner at the tops: of the square stalkes, and with darke greene and narrower leaves, set by couples at the joynts towards the

1. Lyfimachiapurpurea fpicata. Purple fpike headed Loofestrife.

2. Lyfunachia caru'es fricata.
Blue spiked Loosestrife.





copper,

toppes; but with three or foure at a joynt lower, fomewhat deepelyer inipped or dented about the edges: the fowers grow in the fame manner as the former doe, in long ipiked heads, fet round about with blue flowers, of four leaves a peece, which turne into small flat heads with brownish seede therein: the roote creepeth not as the first doth, but shooteth forth many sprouts round about it, whereby it doth much encrease. The Place.

The former groweth usually by rivers, and ditches sides, in wet grounds; as upon Lambeth side about the dithes there, in many places the other is feldome found in our Land, but in Austria, and other places of German plentifully.

The Time. Both these doe slower in the monthes of Iune and Iuly

The Names The formost is certainely the Lysimachia that Plynie remembreth, and to take the name from Lysimachiu, as ibefore sayd, and is the Lysimachia altera of Matthiolus, the Lysimachia Pliniana or purpurea of Lobel in his Adversaria and Observations; the Lysimachia purpurea communis major, of Clusius; the Pseudo Lysimachium purpurem alterum of Dodoneus; and the Solidagini Sarafenice alia species of Tragus: there have beene some that have taken it for Eupatorium, and some for a kinde of Centaurium, but they have erred both: the other is takenby some, to be Veronica recta major, but others and that more truely make it a Lysimachia; as Clusiu, who callethit Lysimachia caruleo flore; Lobel Lysimachia caruleahorteusis; Lugdunensis and Dodoneus. who calleth is Pleudo Islimachium ceruleum, and faith that many Dutch did call it Partiticke. Baubinus calleth it Lysimachia ficataceraka, whom I thinke to be of as good and found judgement, as any other, whom I doe follow as you fee.

The Vertues. The properties of these hearbes, being cooling and drying, are to be referred to the former, wherein they far from behind the best of them, and therefore it needeth not that I should make a repetition of the same things againe, seeing any man may safely use the one in stead of the other, when it is not neere at hand, or to be gotten. And more by particular experience this hereafter hath beene found, and by a friend imparted, of whose learning and judgement there needeth no question: The destilled water is a present remedy for hurts and blowes on the eyes, and for blindnesse, so as the christaline humor, or sight it selfe of them be not perished or hurt, or be not spoyled; which experiments was found true, upon a boy, whose eye by chance was pricked, and restored hereby; as also by another who being hurt in the eye, athwart by a dart, was cured onely by applying this water outwardly: he that performed this cure, and the like upon divers, would not declare this secret to any; and therefore the Physitions and Chirurgions, that undertooke to cure another hurr in the same manner, and refusing this water, falled of their cure, and left him blind that they dealt with. It is of as good use to cleere the eyes of any dust, or other thing gotten into the eyes, and keepeth the sight from much danger. It is also availeable against wounds and thrusts; to be made into an oyntment with May butter, waxe, and sugar, in this manner. Taketo every ounce of the water, two drammes of May butter without falt, and of fugar and waxe of each as muchallo, let them boyle gently altogether; let tents be dipped in the liquor that remaineth after it is cold, and put into the wounds, and the place covered with a linnen cloath, doubled and approinted with the oyntment this was proved on a Captaine, who was shot in two places with bullets, the one through his breast, the other through is thing; and was perfectly cured of both wounds without any fearre, onely by applying themas afore-fayd, when as he could not be holpen by other remedies applyed. It likewife clenfeth and healeth all foul pulers and fore wherefoever, and flayeth their inflammations, by washing them with the water, and laying on them a greene leafe or two in finamer, or dry leaves in winter. This water gargled warme in the mouth, and fonctimes drunke also, doth cure the Quinfie, and Kings Evill in the throate: The fayd water applyed warme taketh any will be also, doth cure the Quinfie, and Kings Evill in the throate: taketh away all spots, or markes and scarres in the skinne, which are caused by the Measells small Poxe or the like. And laftly, if one drinke of this water, when they are very thirfty, or in any journey not having any drink, it will prefently flake their thirft.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Lygmachia siliquosa. Codded Loosestrife.

HE last kinde of Loosestrife to be spoken off, is those that beare their seedes in cods, whereof there are divers, one kind hereof under the name of Chamenerium flore delphing, Willow flower, and the Triginian Loosselvine, belongeth to this place; which although I have fet them forth in my former Book, and wil not describe them againe, yet I wil here give you the figure of the Virginian.

1. Lysimachia siliquosa angustifolia (hamenerium Gesneri ditta.

The parrow leased codded Loosestrife.

This codded Loofestrife (I place first of this kinde, as most worthy in my judgement, both for the rarity, beauby and property) rifeth up with divers hard stalkes, about two and sometimes three foote high, with many very namow long greene leaves thereon, fornewhat like unto Rolemary leaves in my opinion, fet very thicke with two at a joynt, those below, being thorter then those up higher, at the toppes of the stalkes come forth many sowers, made of four final round pointed leaves, of a fine reddish colour, and some threds in the middle, streams of the stalkes come for the middle, stalkes come for the st tray one flanding on the coppe of a small long almost square codde, whicish on the outside, and stuffed with second or downe, wherein lye bright red seedes, which cods with seedes therein appeare, before the flow-those breake forth at the ends of them, whereupon some have called it Filius ante patrem, the roote creepeth in the same manages have been supposed to the state of the same manages have been supposed to the same supposed t in the fame manner that the yellow and blew doe. Of this kinde both Gesserm, Thalinn, and Clusium say, they found one with white flowers, not differing in any thing elle from the other.

2. Lyfimachia Chamenerium ditta Alpina. The mountaine codded Loofestrife. This mountains Loofellrife hath very those stalkes, seldome more then a foote high, whereon grow very marrow

narrow leaves, like unto the former, yet some longer then others fer without order for the smaller comes times from the middle of the longer, and fometimes Rand at the joynts; at the toppes of the stalkes shall Howers upon stender long purplish stalkes, and sometimes whitish, of a purplish or reddish blew color,

in some of a whitish blew colour, consisting of source reafonable great leaves even as great as the former, which the fmallnes of the plant doth fcarfe admit, with some threds in the middle, every one of them standing in a small huske, composed of foure short greene leaves, wherein after the flowers are falne, grow up small ong pods, with smal feed In them, enclosed in downe like the other, the roote hereof creepeth not, but is composed of many fibres, which whe-

on at the feverall joynts, two leaves a peece, which are somewhat like the common yellow Loosestrife, but smaller and smoother, greene on the upper side, and of a vellowish greene underneath, and dented about the edges. the stalkes fend out from the middle upwards many branches, at the toppes whereof grow many small long pods. of a whitish greene purple colour, wherein the reddish seedelying in downe is contained, and at the end of them after they have appeared a good while; come forth the flowers made of foure round pointed leaves a peece, with some threds in the middle, of a faint reddish or purplish colour, the roote is fomewhat great and white, creeping every way underground, and quickly possessing a good plat of ground, which abide in the winter, although the Flore albo. Stalkes dye downe every yeare. Of this fort likewife there hath beene one found with white flowers, but very feldome and rare.

4. Lysimachia siliquosa minor vulgario sylvestria. The wilde leffer codded Loofeftrife.

This leffer fort that groweth wilde in divers places, rifeth up scar se two foote high, and in some places, not an

3. Lyfimacha filiquifa mijer. The g cater codded Loofeftrife.





1. Lyfimachis filique fa angustifolid Chama ner ium Gesman.
The narrow leased codded Lonfestrie.

fimacinia pitquofa Virginiana. Codded Los of Virginia, or tree Primrole of Virginia.

CHAP. 27 bove a foote high, with Imalier stalkes and narrower leaves, not fo greene, but rather of a grayish dulty greene colour, and hath many branches, bearing his flowers of four cleaves a peece, at the ends of long pods, of a deeberted colour, as the former doth, and hath like feede in downe but smaller: the roote is small and fibrous .dving every yeare.

5. Lysimachia sliquosa sylvestris hirsuta. Hairy wilde codded Loosestrife. This other is in growing, and height in leaves and flowers, and yearely dying like unto the last described, the onely difference betweene them is, that the leaves are more hairy, and as it were woolly, and the flowers also mali and paler.

6. Lygmachia filiquosa Virginiana. Codded Loosettrife of Virginia.
This is fet forth in my former Booke, and so is Chamenerium Gesners.

The Place. The full groweth more often in moilt grounds then in dry, yet Gesner and others say, it doth grow in those place that are open to the Summ all day, it will hardly abide in our Gardens, unlesse it be planted in some shadowy place. The second groweth upon the Alper, in the Country of the Switzers. The third groweth in diven moilt places, and is often found of it selfs in Gardens, alwaies delighting where it may be kept most by shadows. dowing, the other forts grow wilde in dry grounds, as by the wayes, and lanes, and borders of fields, The Time

They doe all flower in Tune and July, and are quite past in August for the most part. The Names.

They are all called Lytimachia fliquose from the long cods they beare, which none of the others have, the for-most are also called Chamanarium by Gefner, but in my minde that name doth more fitly serve to the other fort ercol, which we call the Willow flower, fer forth in my former Booke, by the name of Chamenerium flore, lerof, which we call the Willow flower, set forth in my former Booke, by the name of Chamenerium flore. dipling, forthat hath long greens leaves, very like unto Peach leaves, or the leaves of Nerium, or Oleander the Roleby; whereas this as I faid, huch narrow leaves like Rolemary, and Gesus himselfe darh not well like of the same Chamenerium; but rather calleth it smillow Epilobium, a word made of three, that is with noise, quita violatif floss spire flips with a calleth it smillow forth the modern of Code his Hillory of Plants. Dedonass and Lobel have set this forth as a smaller kinde of the greater wilde sort, which is the third here set downe. And Bashimus calleth it Lysimachia latifolia, and this Angustifolia, as they capture the Lagdonings expressed it under the name of Liparia rubra. Dodonass calleth if Psinde Lysimachia minum, tou as I said before, he maketh the third for here to be the majus. The rest neede no such was being diversion and not much warning much warning and not much warning further amplification, being every one is expressed in their title answerable unto them, and not much varying from what others call them; onely Cafalpinus calleth the third fort, Onagra genus alterum, for hee calleth the Chamanerium flore Delphini, Onagra.

The Vertues. The first which is more used in phisicke then any of the rest, is hot and dry in the second degree, as Gefner faith, and very attingent withatt, and formewhat abiterfive, whereby it considers of divers parts, but is effectuall both to flanch blood, reftrains sinces, heale the fores of the mouth and secret parts, close up quickly greene wounds and heale old ulcers, and briefely doe and performe almost as much as the ordinary Lysimachia can.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Veronica mas. The male Speedewell.

the Speedewels there are two kindes, the male and the female, of the male there are many

The Speedewels there are two kindes, the male and the female, of the male there are many that, which shall be set forth in this Chapter, and the female in the next.

I. Veronica mas vulgaris supina. The common Speedewell hath divers soft leaves, of an hoary green at the superior of states of the set of the is made of many fibres.

is made of many fibres.

2. Verenica mas ereila. Vpright Speedewell.

This Speedewell sitterath from the former in this, that the Italkes leane not downess the ground, but Itand not uponly, having for you that marrower and greener leaves then the other, and the sowers from thicker to either as were his to be grad faint blew colour, and the roote creepeth undersproad. There is a lefter fort bered, distring obtaining obtaini

ther it be annuall or longer abiding. I have not yet learned.

3. Lysimachia siliquosa major.

The greater codded Loosettrife.

This greater Loosettrife shooteth forth divers round greene talkes, three foote high at the least, bearing there-

1. Veronica mas valgaris supina. The common Speedewell.





3. Veronica spicata latifolia major.
The greater Spikeslowred Speedewell.

4. Vermica rella ingustifolia.
Spiked Speedewell with narrow leaves.



head, wherein live very finall brownish feeds; the reloc-creates in the ground and shootesh forthermany fibres.

Ta 18 1.5.

reception in the ground and shootests forthcomeny fibres;

y, Veronica praterilis minor.

Small medow Speedewell. dealer many leaves, final-les, groper, (mooduse) and sounder this any of the forther; growingly, couples on the diverse facts dring thaltest, and are things, divite small blew flowers the one had, and are the lede likewise; the roote crembeth dulishe flund; man-

the tender of the content of the con

8. Terbules minor Alpino.

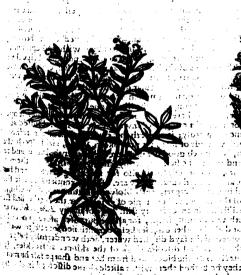
Small mountaine Speedewell.



7. Verbnice frinicais.

Shrubby Speedervell.

9. Vermica Teucrij facie. Germanderlike Speedewell.



be an new reals that fpoyle in m.



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TRIBE 5.

fmall long threds, after which come the feede vessels, being greater then any of the rest, slatter also and brush wherein the feede lyeth, being stat, yellowish, and small, the roote is long and wooddy, with many statement.

8. Verenica Alpina miner. Small mountaine Speedewell.

This small Speedewell from a small hard and threddy sooce, shooteth forth sundry stalkes with small better on by comples, somewhat larger then Mother of Time leaves, seldome dented about the edges, and dastig greene colour, the flowers are small and of a pale blew colour, standing without order at the other flowers are considered on the standard of the standard of

fmall round and places, and appeten wan green seaws translated speedewell.

This Speedewell hath fquire rough stalkes about a foote high, with long narrow dented leaves, set by contact the joynes, the toppes ending in a long spiked head of four leafed blew flowers and seede succeeding likely greater Speedewells.

The Place.

The first groweth in all Countries of this land, upon dry bankes and wood sides, and other waste faidy goan especially. The second groweth in Anstria and other parts of Germany. The third and fourth grow, at wide the mountaines of Hungary, as in the vallies at the source of the Alper in Anstria, String, Sec. The fifth goan in some places of this Land, as well as beyond the Sea. The fixth Cluster saith be found on the hill in Stitute led Sneberg, whereon Snow lyeth almost all the yeare through. The seventh was found on the Provincial Doctor Bursers, who brought it to Bankings. The rime.

The Time.

They flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe in August.

It hath no Greeke name that I know, being not knowne to the ancient writers, Dathness onely taken be the other Baronica Paniles Existes, which he faith is like unto Penniroyall but noe that is called Knowne by the Greeke sall the true and tights Bebony, and thereupon this is very ordinarily ealled of many, Immo Panile, or Verinica man, and fapinated diftinguish it from the other. Trags in this time tooke it to be Train, and many learned ince does likewise referre most of the other forta thereunto. The second ordinary printer, is called by Casalinna Auricula muria tertia, as the spicate is his fourth, and the fifth here, his wind which Dadonam calleth praessis. Trags Transmare, and France I have being an about the praessis. Trags Transmare, and France Herball calleth this famina, and so did Tabrimanam, but by the judgement of the best life herbarilts of our times, all these forts are species of the male kind, the stable ing another herbe of a differing sorne, my our hall presently understand, Gerard hath soully errest for only in single the figure, but in the description also of his second Vermica, which is called rests, not onely in single in the figure, but in the description also of his second Vermica, which is called rests, not onely in single the interest in the rest have derived them. The Italian call it Vermica massion there authours, and therefore I shall not neede a surther explaination them. The Italian call it Vermica massion. The Germanas Grandbert, and Ebrenpress, i.e. lands which them, which being a Welch name, is more proper I thinke to the female kinde, when they give admirable praises.

The Vertuer.

The male Speedwell is remperately hot and dry, the bitternesse thereof shewing it, and is held a singuir god remedy for the Plague, and all Pethilentiall Fevers, and infectious diseases, to expell the venome and prima from the hearts and afterwards to corroborate and strengthen it, from noysome vapours, if the pondro is hearts to the quantity of a dramme or two, be given with a dramme of good Treatele, in a small drame of wine, and they be layd to sweate: the description of the herbe in wine, go the distilled water thereof gras some wine, performent the same thing: it is reported that a French King troubled with the Leprose, wound thereof by this hearth one of his huntimens advising him thereunto. It describes to wonderfully helps the same, and to ease all turnings and swimings, and other paines of the held, and as it sayd the perhaps to clear the blood from corruption: the description of the bress water, and a wint the powder thereof dryed, and a view in it owned distilled water, is singular one of a last and the powder thereof dryed, and a view in it owned distilled water, is singular one of a last series of coopies added to the bress of the bress of view in it owned distilled water, is singular one of the last series of coopies added to the bress of the bress of view in it is owned distilled water, as singular one of the last series of coopies added to the bress of the bress of view in the county of the south of the singular singular of the series of the bress of the bress of the singular of the series of the series of the singular singular of the series of the singular of the series of the

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Veronica famina sive Elatine. Fluellen or the female Speedwell.

F this Elating there are some varieties, observed by diverse, namely two sorts, but we must thereunto adde a third as followeth.

I. Elating folio (abrotundo, Round leafed Flyellen.

This Fluellen shooteth forth, many long branches, partly lying upon the ground, and part standing pright, serwish almost round leaves, yet a little pointed at the ends, and sometimes more long than round, without order theseon, being somewhat hoary, and of an evill greenish white colour: at the joynts all slong the stakes, and with the leaves come forth small showers, one at a place, upon a very small short stoke stalk going somewhat like those of Snapdragon, or rather Linaria Todeslaxe, whose upper jaw is of a yellow colour, and the lover of a purplish, with a small heele, or spurre behinde, as the Linaria shath: after which come small round heads, that containe small blacke seede, the roote is small and threddy, dying every yeere, and raiseth it selfer againe of it owne sowing.

2. Elatino folio acuminato, Fluellen with cornered leaves,

This other Finellen hath longer branches, wholly trayling upon the ground, two or three foote long, and fometimes more, and more thinnely fet with leaves thereon, upon small foote stalkes, which are a little larger, and somewhat round, and cut in or cornered sometimes in some places on the edges, but the lower part of them, being the broadest hath on each side, a small point, making it seems as if they were eares, somewhat hayrie but not hoary, and of a better greene colour than the former: the flowers come forth at the joynts with the lave, upon little long stalkes, every one by it selfe, one above another, in forme very like unto the other, but the colours therein are more white; than yellow, and the purple is not fo faire: it is a larger flower; and so are the seede and seede vessels: the roote is small and thready like the other, and perisheth every yeere.

This third Fluellen differeth little from the last, but that the leaves thereon are not so much cornered about the edge, and lesse pointed also, at the soote or lowest part of them, and the flower is almost all blew, with a very line which colour therein.

The Place.

This doe all grow in divers cornefields, and in borders about them, and in other fertile grounds, as about southern in Kent aboundantly: at Buckworth alfo, Hamerton and Richwerfworth in Huntington shire, and diversomer places, both there and else where.

They all likewife are in flower about Iume and Iuly, and the whole plant is dry and withered before Angust before.

1. Elatine folio fubrotundo. Round leafed Fluellen.

2. Elatine felio asuminate. Fluellen with cornered leaves.





Minor.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke E'Aziva Elatine, by the Arabians Athin, and by the judgement of the most judicious is those latter times, taken to be the true and right herbe that Dissorides, hath set forth by that name, although some did seeme to doubt of it, as not knowing what Helxine Dissoridis meaneth, unto whose leaves he compareth it, whether unto Helxine, which is Paritaria, or Helxine Dissoridis meaneth, unto whose leaves he compareth it whether unto Helxine, which is Paritaria, or Helxine Cissampelos, the blacke Bindweed. Serapis seemed to make Elatine a kinde of small Volubilis or Bindweede, for so he compareth it to Helxine, which can be no other than Cissampelos, but his interpreter Paulus Agineta doth turne Helaxine to be Parietaria. Knelling was Rapistrum campelore, the wilde Charlorke to be it, for the which Masthiolus contessed against thin, as also spire those that would make Numularia Monywort, or herbe two pence to be Elatine, and against others that make Pimpinella, Burnet, because neither of them were hayrie, nor grew in Corne grounds, as Dissorides latin Elatine doth. Puschius calleth it Verbascum quarundam, tother doth. Puschius calleth it Verbascum quarundam, tother sond Lobel and some others Elatine Dissorides. Lungdumensis and Castor Durantes, because he form in those parts, did it should seeme so call it, and yet giveth the same figure thereof that he gave to Umicas semina Masthiolis. The second is called Elatine Masthiolis y Lungdumensis and Castor Durantes, because he knew not this fort. Dodonesu and others call it Elatine altera. Fabisus Columna calleth it Linaria Hedrals she, because as I sayd the flowers are somewhat like a Linaria or Todestaxe, and the leaves cornered like Ivie: the Italians, French, Dutch, &c. doe all follow the Latine Veromica famina, and we call it by the name of semi-specific parts.

The Vertues. Although that Finellen be somewhat bitter, yet it is held to be more cooling with the drying property, the the former Speedwell. The leaves, faith Dioscorides and Plinge, bruised and applyed with Barly meale, who eyes that are watering, by defluxions from the head, and that are hot and inflamed withall, doe very much leter them: it helpeth also all other defluxions, as also the fluxes of blood, or humours, which are the laste, as bloody flixe, as also womens too aboundant courses, and stayeth all manner of bleeding, whether at theme. mouth, or any other place, or that commeth by any veine burit, bruifed or hurt, wonderfully helping all the inward parts, that neede consolidating or strengthning, and is no lesse effectuall, both to heale and close state wounds, as to clenfe or heale all foule or old Vicers, fretting or, fpreading Cancres, or the like, as the spal thereof made upon one can witnesse; whose nose being almost consumed with a Canker, was (as Presting). tech it) to have his noie cut off, by the Chirurgians appointed thereunto by the Physicians, to preserve the fall the body, ready to fall into a Leprosic, whose determination being over heard by a simple Barber in company, dered that he might beforehand, make tryall of an herbe, he had seene his Master use in the like case; which being granted, he by using the juyce and concoction of this herbe taken inwardly, and the herbe used outwardly, covered the man, who was not onely cured of the danger of his nofe, but of his whole body, and thereby he was freed from the diteafe he was falling into. This occasion doth make me thinke, that not onely individual, but in many other simple herbes, our forefathers found helpe of many diseases, and therefore used sews conpounds: and were we in these times as industrious, to search into the secrets of the nature of herbes, as the former ages were, and to make tryall of them, we should no doubt finde the force of simples, many times pokis effectuall than of compounds : but of this enough, yet not too much, fo as I might provoke fome learned whe more industrious, and not like droanes onely to lucke the honey from others hives: it helpeth also all the outward defects of the skinne, when it is discoloured, as it is sayd of the former: for they are both of a facily very neere in effect, one unto another, and therefore what is fayd of the one, may very well be applied to the

CHAP. XXXIX.

Numularia. Money-wort, or herbe two pence.

Here be two forts of Numularia, one greater than another, that beare both of them yellow flowers; if that the fertility, or sterility of the soyle doe not cause the same, which I shall shew you here, and with them I have another lesser fort, with purple slowers, which is also found wilde in our owner.

Land, although but in a few places, which is remembred by no author but Bankinsss in his Produce.

The common Money-wort, fendeth forth from a small threddie roote, divers long, weake, and sender branches, lying and running upon the ground, two or three foote long or more, set on both sides with learn, with two are a joynt, one against another, at equall distances, which are almost round, but possited at the cold, smooth and of a good greene colour: at the joynts with the leaves, from the middle forward, come forbit every joynt, sometimes one yellow flower and sometimes two, standing each on a small footestalke, and make of five narrow leaves, pointed at the ends, with some yellow threds in the middle, which being past, there said in their places, small round heads of seede.

There is one of this fort, much leffer than the former, not elfe differing.

This small Money-wort spreadeth and runneth on the ground, in the same manner that the former doth win two very little leaves, set at every joynt of the stalke, which are as round or more than the former, with a little point at the ends: the flowers likewise stand in the same manner at the joynts, but much smaller than they, and of a purplish red colour: after which some seede in round heads alike, but lesser, as the roote is solike wise.

Both the former forts grow in our owne Land, in moyft grounds by hedge fides, although the first more than the state of th



Small Money-wort

2. Nur mularia minor fio e purpura scente. Small Money wort with purplift flowers.

plentifully, and almost every where, the last hath beene found with us also in sundryplaces.

The Time.

They doe all of them flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

It is called of the later Latine writers (for none of the ancient either greeke or Latines, have made any mention of it, unleffe it be Frenthedanum of Theophrafin, lib. 9.c. 14. as Penathinketh, which Gazatransateth Rubia, but that the vermes thereof doe not agree herewith; and Numulum of Plinye, lib. 18. c. 28. which is falfly set downe Mimmulus.) Numuluria of the round forme of the



lase, like unto money. Brunfelsus and others call it Serpentaria, because it hath beene found that Serpents have beloed themselves therewith being wounded, and Centummorbium, and Gesser Centimorbia, or Centummorbia, of the singularity to helpe diseases and wounds. Some have called it Lunaria minor. Tabermontanus (and others before him) calleth it Hirundinaria, some say, quod hirundina instant passion terre adhereat. Bankinus hath made mention of the last. The Italians call it Nummolaria, the French Monoyere, the Germanes Egelkaus, and Pfraniasfrant; the Dutch Pennickerruss; and we in English Herbe two pence, or two penny grasse, but more usually Money-wort.

Moneywore is somewhat cold, but very aftringent, binding and drying, whereby it is singular good for to lay all fluxes of blood in man or woman, whether they be laskes, bloody fluxes, the flowing of womens monethly confes, or bleedings inwardly or outwardly, also the weakenesse of the stomacke, that is given to cae, singular good also, for all ulcers, or excoriation of the lungs or other inward parts; yet some shepherds and others doe thinke it is very hurtfull for their captal to feede thereon, and that it causeth their lungs to bifter, which assuredly is but a conceit or opinion, for mercold and binding thing was ever knowne to, explicitly their exceeding good for all wounds either fresh or greene, to heale them speedily, for old ulcers also, which by their

humidity, and by the fluxe of moil and sharpe humours, are either spreading or long in curing, for all who purposes, the juice of the herbe, or the powder drunke in water, wherein hot steele hash beene often comor the decoction of the dry or greene herbe in wine or water drunke, or the feede, juice, or decoction to the outward places, to wash or bathe them, or to have tents dipped therein, and put into them are

CHAP. XL.

Paronychia. Whitlow wort, or Whitlow graffe.



Lthough Banhimu disclaimeth all the sorts of Paronychia expressed by all other Anthours, plan them all to some one or other herbe, and although those that I shall set forth hereby that mane, a not fully answer the description of Dissorides, yet because divers worthy Anthours have folk them, and I had rather if they have erred, erre with them, then be singular in error with a let them therefore receive their place here at this time.

I. Paronychia major. The greater Whitlow wort.

The greater Whitlow wort hath very many leaves lying on the ground in a round compaffe one by and three inches long, and one broad a peece, rough, hairy, of a darke greene colour, and formewhat densities the edges, flanding upon short footestalkes, from the middle of whom rise up one or two small round and statkes, with few or no leaves thereon, scarse able to stand upright, but bending downewards, at the country of stand small white flowers, after which come small long pods containing small reddish seeds, nothing silend sharpe as the next.

2. Paronychia altera minor. The leffer Whitlow-wort. This other that is smaller, hath likewise divers leaves lying on the ground, lesser then the former, former like unto the leffer Mouseare, called Cats soote, but not so hoary, yet a little hairy, and of a yellowilli gree

3. Par onychła Alfines folio. Common Whitlow graffe.

A. Parenychia altera rutaceo folum

4. Paromychia incife folije, Ingged Whitlow graff.







colour from which spring divers small straight and crested stakes, bakes foote high or more, branching forth at the toppes, where fland diven white flowers, unto whom doe follow very stender long pods, like the of Flixeweed, full of small reddish seede, as sharpe and hot in tale " Cresses, the roote is small, hard and wooddy.

3. Parenychia vulgarie Alfines felie. Common Whitlow graffe.

This is a very small herbe, seldome rising to be an handbreadth high, he ving many small and somewhat long leaves, lying next unto the room, somewhat like those of Chickeweede, but somewhat longer and white, from whence rise divers slender naked stalkes, bearing many white slowers

one above another, exceeding fmall, after which come fmall flat posting lesse then of any This pi, wherein is contained very small seede, of a sharpe take, the rootes are a few indi-

4. Paronychia foliys incifes, lagged Whitlow graffe. This other Whitlow graffe, bath some pale or reddish, greene leaves, cut in on the edges into two or the fmall cuts, making them feeme like unto the leaves of Rue, or herbe grace; it hath fewer stalkes then the forms and fuch like leaves but smaller, set thereon in some places, with some white slowers at the tops of the share

which more about like a Scorpions taile, greater then the other, and huskes that hold the feede greater alfo, the rootes are finall and fibrous.

The Place.

The two first forts are found upon open hils, and in the dryer grounds of them, both the last forts are often found together, that is either upon old stone or bricke wals, or in dry gravelly grounds, yet still where it hath graffe or mosse or the like, growing neere to shadow it.

They flower very earely in the Spring, for they are all past by the end of April, and are not to be found all the Sommer following. The Names.

The fare not as I faid, the true me would Paronychia of Diostorides , but received under that name by good Herbarille Babbinie as I faid before disclaimeth all the forts of Raronychia, & referreth them all to one plant or other, barthi 3400mm 21 1 and therein I think he had a much erred as he thought others did, for although the Papsychia rise Matthioli, he crue Rusa muraria. or Salvia vise, being of the talte and quality of the reft of the appillary heries a syou that There when we come to freake of them in their proper place, and Marthiolius his Parsonythia altra, he Antifield Alfres folio, yet how Baukhum flouid make the Parsonthia foliy incife, live rusaces folio to a Antifield altres then the other, calling it Sodam tridakt first restorum, I cannot well is e; for the leaves thereof doe not lye compassing one another, as all or most of the Seda's doe, neither are the leaves thereof thicke. as matterthem are, nor are the Seda's hot in talte as thele are, and although Lonicerus letteth forth the Medica as many que mans, most an extension of the Medical all the other here let downer to be species of Bursa pastoris, and I cannot how more vaile also at Gerard, in that hee had man; the had lived so have seen his worke published agains, with the additions, to have made another. Parastic, by this agains in the second seen his worker published agains, with the additions, to have made another. Parastic, by this agains in the second seen him to the probability appears. For emisor, as by his description may planely appears. Due in the Chapter of Pyrola, and therefore he referred the plant upon sight, unto the nearly layer with the seven in the Chapter of Pyrola, and therefore he referred the plant upon sight, unto the nearly layer with the seven in the scalled by Thalium Pilofella sliquata major, Aizon Telephium, Dalectomy by Laydonnia said. Bankinsus, Bansa pasteris similis stiquosa major see majoribus foliys. The second is Thaliu by Elesth still successful Bankinsus, which Sessee calleth Paronychia altera Myagri soliy, and Bankinsus Burse pasteris similas stilled Paronychia sligues foliy, by Lobel, Lagdanevis; and gankinsus, Paronychia stilled in successful be referred to these forts, by Laddanevis Myosonaus, The spices, and by Bankinsus Bursa pasteris minor loculo obluse, the last which is Tharmychia in this own constitution of the second service of the second service and Thalius and resconders to the sound by Dedonaus, Alsper successful processing the successful process. Tragus not knowing by what name best to call it, entipuled it in his own language Hendelly and, and Thalius chereafter Datifyliobosanos alterum, and as I heewed you before. it in his owne language Hendelkrant, and Thalins thereafter Datly liobosanon alterum, and an I shewed you before, Banbinus makethit an Aizon or Sedum.

The Vertues There is no craft and certaine tryall made of late dayes of this herbe Whitlow-graffe, whether it performeth the cure, Discoving and Galen attribute unto their Paranychia, for being by taste found to be somewhat hot and hape, it hath not that drying faculty without (harpenetie, that they fay is in theirs, and therefore it is not probable to worke those effects, to heale the impostumes that grow at the rootes of the nailes of a mans hand, and other hot inflammations and impostumes, but onely a generall supposition it hath from the name, that it will helpe whitlowes and fellons, that rife upon the fingers, most usually about the joynts of them, which is performed by a digesting quality.

Anagallis. Pimpernell

Here were formerly enely two forts of Pimpernell knowners Dislories and the other incient Anthorn, whichere that with the red flower, and that with the black but convinues have found one of the foots, such all is Blacked in this planter, yet I doe not give to Opinics of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of the bl

This other Pimperush, is in all things like unto the former, favore unely limite colour of the flowers, for whereas that is of a fact colour, this is of a faire blew colour, whereas conflicted the difference.

This Pimperush is in all things like unto the former, favore unely limite colour of the flowers. This Pimperush with fullen red flowers.

This Pimperush doct in all things like wife refemble the former, favore that the flowers hereof are of a fullen or darke red colour, beginning at the flowers hereof are of a fullen

er darke red colour, having a glimple of purple therein,

TRIBER

CHAP. 47.

TRIBE. 5.

4. Anagalis flore carnes Pimpernell with blush coloured flowers. Of the same kinde also is this other, not differing in any thing, but in the colour of the flower, which is all faire blufb or incarnate colour.

3. Anagaliu flore Inteo. Pimpernell with yellow flower

The vellow Pimpernell groweth in the like manners that the former doe, with many spreading branches upon the ground, but they are somewhar greater, and so are the leaves also, larger then the former forts, but fet by couples at the joynts, where the flowers come forth upon long footestalkes, like unto the other, but larger or greater, and of a faire yellow colour, with pointed leaves fornewhat like unto Numularia, withround heads alfo containing the feede, and fmall fibrous rootes not perishing every yeare, as the rest doe: for with the plane in flower, which I have gathered, there hath remained the dry stalke, with the heads of feede, of the former veares growing,

6. Anagalin tennifolia flore ceruleo.

Narrow leafed Pimpernell with blew flowers. This blew flowred P.mpernell, groweth in the fame manner that the rest doe, with spreading branches upon the ground, and leaves fet at the feverall joynts thereof. all along up to the toppes, but they are longer and narrower, fomewhat refembling the leaves of Gratiola, or hedge Hyssope, and not alwaies two at a joynt, but oftentimes three, or peradventure more, yet very feldome: at the joynts likewise with the leaves, stand severall flowers as in the other forts, upon fmall long footestalkes, made of five small round pointed leaves, yet formewhat greater then those of the former blew fort, having a shew or circle of a purple colour in the middle, or bottome: which afterwards yeeld fuch like round heads and feedes, and having small threddy rootes like unto the other, perishing in the same manner every yeare.

The Place.

The first groweth every where almost, as well in the medowes and corne fields, as by the wayes, or in gardens

5. Augalits florel ateo.
Pimpernelt with yellow flowers.



1.2.3.4. Annuality floribus phaniceis you eis, objetes parama.

Gracis. Dissperitell of foure forts of colours in the flories. that is red, blow fullen red, and bluft colour.







rifing of it felfe : the fecond is nothing to common, yet is found growing neere Battle by Oxford, and plentiinfing of it felies the technical and plenti-fully in Lumner Marth, at Higham Ferrers, Artillogroup, and Raunder in Northamptonsbire, and at Beconsfield in fully in Laurery Markey, and as a competed in Buckinshambeire. The third as Classian faith, first grew with him, in his Garden at Franckford, and continually the hedding of the seede, preserved is owne kinds, as well there, as in Holland at Leyden. The fourth grew of it selfe, in my owne Garden bere in London, and commeth up every yeere, of it owne sowings. The fift grow of it selfe, in my owne Garden bere in London, and commeth up every yeere, of it owne sowings. The fift grow of it selfe, in my owne Garden bere in London, and commeth up every yeere, of it owne sowings. by it tells, in in places of Hampfied wood, and in many places of Kent, and about Abfard, at a place called the ten in memory persons and appear at a place called the parte. The last Classia saith he had from the noble and learned jobs Adomet of Torney, who received it from Last, or Calle, where it grew; and grew likewish is his garden at Torney. The Time.

They docall flower from May, unto August, and the feede ripeneth in the meane time, and falleth. The Mames.

It is called in Greeke A'espanses, Anagallie, and so likewise in Latine. Pena thinketh it might take the name ranh. The state of Man Chickeweede, whereof this may be accounted a species. Some have called it Auricula Muris, following mein the Pandellarum nutbor. Dioscorides faith, that in his time it had divers names, among which he numbreth Main, which Marcellus Virgilius also remembreth, and Corchorus, and Halicacabus, whereby it is supposed to bethe Carthurs of Theophrasts, which in his seventh booke, and seventh chapter, he reckoneth Inter olera, 2. moss the pot herbes, or fallet herbes; and for the bitternesse became a Proverbe x69200@ es naxdoois, Corchorus. or signal, which is understood of those men, that would be esteemed of some worth and account among others. when there the vilett of others, for so Plinge, in his twenty fift booke, and thirteenth chapter, doth fay that his Assalle Pimpernell, was called Corchorns, or Corcorns in the fame manner : but not that Corchorns he menrioneth in his 15, booke, and 32. chap, which as I fayd before, is more truely taken to be Melochia, Olys Iudaicum. the Irwa Mallow. Paulon & gineta hied the male Pimpernell in the composition. Diacorallion, because it was called Cwallion, whereof he speaketh in his seventh booke, which is used against the diseases of the Arteries and joynti, and was to be made with this herbe, which fome doe rather thinke should be called, discollarion, and by the herbe Collarion, which may feeme to take the name of glewing, which is proper to Pimpernell. Some also take this to be the Melocita of Scrapio, but Scrapio calleth the Anagalia flore phenices, which is generally called Mu, In the Arabian tongue Xantala, and the other flore carulea, which is the Femina Cardabella, as Trague futh. The lialismicall it Aungallo, and Morfo di gallina. The Spaniards Murages. The French Mauron and Maritim. The Germines Gauch beill, quaft fabu fatuerum, or corrygin five cuenti, for so they call Gauchbrot Pau emplyind Gauch blum flos eneals, from a superstitious conceit as it is thought, that it being hung over the threshould of the porch or dore, will frustrate or expell all witchcraft or forceries. The Dutch, Guichel heil; and we in English Pringernell. The first here set downe is generally of all writers called, Avagallis mas et flore phenice, as the other, or legond, Anagallie famina flore carnles. The third Clufus maketh mention of in his hitory of planes. The fourth is not remembred or spoken of by any other but my felfe : the fift is generally called Augalis lutes, bit of Gester in hore's Germania Normalaria sivatica & mas, and of Lugdenensis Alfine lutes.

The last Clusius calletts Anagalis tennifolia Monelli, and Bankinus Anagalis cornida folis bings vermisue, exadverso

The Vertues. Pimpernell as Gales faith, in his fixth booke, of the faculties of simples, of both forts with red or blue lowers, are of a clenting faculty, they have also an attractive hears, whereby they draw forth thornes or splinhowers, are of a clenting faculty, they have also an attractive heate, whereby they draw forth thomes or fplinters, or other such like things faltned in the field, and therefore the juyce put up into the nothrila, purgeth the bad; briefly also they laye a drying faculty without (harpethesse, whereby they are good to foder the lippes of wounds, said to clente fould ulcers; thus faith Galeny whereby it is plaine; that they are greatly, that make rimpenelly to be old and moyll, when as they are give contrary hot and dry and of stiff a clenting quality, and the distilled water of saye, are by the French Danies accounted mervalights good to clente the skinne from any roughosse, destrainty or discoloring thereof, and to make it smooth neare and cleere: being boyled in wine and given to drisk, it is a good remedy against the Players, and other Pestelentiall Fevers, and contagious discases, and the taking thereof warme, they lye in their bods, and sweate for two houres after, and hereby the removed the distriction which have extelled were for a thirty to be used to the leaft; the same also helies he have the last; the same also helies have the leaft; the same also helies hallong the same also helies all the same also heli cooked the difere would bee expelled, yet fo as that it bee used twice at the least; the fame also helpeth all ingage ind dietie would bee expelled, yet to as that it bee used twice at the least; the fame also helpesh, all lingage ind bitings of any venemous beafts, be they of Serpents, as the Viper, Adder, or Scorpion, or madde doger, or any other, nied inwardly, and applyed outwardly; the fame also opened in the bitire times of the raines, provoketh utine, and helpeth to expect the flower and is very available against the infirmities of the raines, provoketh utine, and helpeth to expect the flower and gravell gar of the Kidnies and Bladder, and conduceth much mail inward wounds, and algers. The decoding or the distilled water; is no less effect, and conduceth much mail wounds, and algers. The decoding or the distilled water; is no less effect that the superior of the corruption, and the superior of the superior of the corruption, and the superior of the sup indicate their cure, and quickly bringing them to healing; a little honey mixed with the juyce, and dropped into the cycs, clenfeth them from cloudy mittes, or fifther growing over them, which hinder and take, anyay the light in ballouthe too that he made of the paint; it is effectually also to the roles of the ballouther too that he made also be made also because the ballouther too the contract of the paint of the pa to ale the paines of the hemorrhoides, or piles: the male Pimpernell is fayd to drive forth the fundament, and the female to repell it, and drive it into his place againe, whereby it is found that the male is more powerfull in expelling, and the female in repelling. and the second

scribon bus a few of the series of the serie in the control of the Charlie to be sent some of the sent of the

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CHAP. XLII.

Andresaces altera Matthioli. Matthiolas his Navelwort.



Lthough these plants conteined in this Chapter, be referred to the Chickweedes, by divention Lthough their plants conteined in this Chapter, be referred to the Chicago day, by diversaled, and might therefore have been placed among them, yet in regard I finde them not onely man, from all the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward to the order of the ord by the taste may plainely be discerned, I have therefore thought good to separate them, and in of these in this Classis, and of them in another.

1. Androfaces major Matthiofis. Matthiolus his Androface called the greater Nard mon The greater hath diverse somewhat broade fresh greene leaves, a little hayrie, lying upon the ground so what resembling a Plantaine leafe, with some ribbes in them, but much smaller, and a little unevenly divided. what refembling a Plantaine leafe, with fome ribbes in them; but much image, and a mixte university transfer the edges: from among which rife up divers round stalkes, foure or five inches high, somewhat havieable or naked without a leafe up to the toppes, where shall not five leaves, like those that grow below to five leaves, like those that grow below to five leaves.



fer, and among them flart forth divers flender to falkes, bearing every one of them a small white the er, consisting of five small notched leaves he in a greene huske, divided also at the toppes to fe parts, wherein after the flower is pait, francei in round head, containing finall blackish seede i the north fmall and fibrous, perithing as foone as it bath bounded and rifeth often of it owne fowing againe, which it for before winter, or that it doth not runne up for flows, first yeere of the sowing, will abide the first wing, flower the fommer following.

2. Androsaces minor. The leffer Androsace, or Matthiolm Navel-wort.

The leffer Navel-Wort groweth like the former, with me ny leaves lying on the ground, but they are smiller and me. rower by much, yet fornewhat hayrie, and dented about the edges; from whence 'rife also many small naked have falkes, three or foure inches high, not having any kare at the toppes like the former, but an ambel or tult, of may fmall flowers, like the former but whiter; after whichouse forth fuch like small round heads with seeder the root i likewise small and fibrous, but more reddift, and public every yeere, after feede time.

3. Androfaces minima. The least Androface or Matthiolus Navel-wort.

The least Navel-wort is also very like the some, win many hayrie leaves, lying in a round compasse was a ground, very like unto the leaves of the smaller step heards purfe, with more pointed and deeperdentedges than either of the former: the stakes that rife from song them are much smaller than the former, so are they home alfo, but not leffe hayrie, having five small grow king fet in a round compasse at the joynt, which it should middle height, from whence arife as in the first fort; these

foure small white flowers, which afterwards beare seede in small heads like the former , the roote sales ky threds as the reft; and answerable to the plant.

The Place. Thele all grow in divers places of Germany: the first in Austrian the cornelields about Balen, and Finner Clufine writeth, although Marthiolm his friend that fent it him, layd it was brought out of Syria; the food Doctor Burjerin gathered neere a village called Marker free, about foure miles from Herbigolis, as Bushinish.

Prodomin fetteth it downe. The last he faith likewise Doctor Furerus told him, groweth in the plaints of the

They doe flower in May, and their feede is ripe in Inne and Inly, yet the last is the earliest of the sell; but in flower and feede.

A'rophounic in Greeke, is called also in Latine Androfaces, at quis force putare poffic of stance de series of the picorum aquis educendis, yet this is not the right Androfaces of Diofcorides and Galen, because he saith it grow without leaves, as it is extant in some copies, yet in others it is said to have leaves, having onely a had with feede, Masthiolus first exhibited two plants under the name of Androfaces, the one which is a Sea plant, in unto him, as he faith from Lucas Ghinas of Pifa, who found it about the Sea coasts in Hetraria, Taika, a Florence, which doth not answer unto the Text of Dioscorides, who faith folloculum in capite habet in qui ful it hath a huske at the toppe, wherein is the feede, and therefore Bellemine called the Polygonna quarton Plan

which is the leffer Von marina, or Sea Grape, by the name of Androface, as it is declared before in the Chapter of Polygona baccifera, Berry bearing Knotgraffes, Anguillar accounteth the Cufenta to be the Androface of of resignates, which is without leaves, according to those copies that have it so, and as Tragus before him doth. und faith that Antoniu Musa, and Erictus Gordus were of the same minde before him, which is not without ome probability, in that it carryeth no leaves but heads of flowers and feede, upon a number of finall threds. tome provides this is not of a Sea plant, as Disserides his Andresaces is, nor is white as some content have it, or with fender mily stalkes, as other copies have, and therefore I thinke we may easily conclude, that Culcuta is not Piplowides his Androfaces, but the Und marine Sea Grape, may be thought & is by many to come neces thereinto. and I (hould with Bellonius thinke to also of it, if it were an herbe, and not a shrubbe, and if it had white and lenderstalkes, as it hath wooddy, and climing, beating red berries, which it is likely Disserter would not have omitted, if he had meant that plant, and for that first Sea plant of Marchialus, for any thing we can bercive it is but an excrescence of the Sea, not bearing any heads with seede, but small round Navell-like leaves. and therefore at Mompelier, called Vinbilious marinus, which grow hard and white, being out of the water. shoughtender underneath it, as Corall, Coralline, and some other Sea plants doe, whereof you shall heare more in the proper place, which is of Sea plants, the other Androlace that Matthiolus letteth forth and calleth altera was fent him as he faith, by Correfus, for Androfuce, which although it agree not unto that of Diofcorides, we all other writers fince, have to called it, but both Clufin and Lobeldeny it to be any Sca plant however (or tufu faith, it came from the places, neare the Sea in Syria. The first here described is generally called Androsacce alter Matthioli, who as it should seeme, held the reading of Dioscorides his text, to be tenues spargens juncos comfolir, foreading finall ruth like traikes with leaves, for to hath this plant, and as I faid before is referred Rashimu calleth it Alfine, Chickweede; but for the reasons before aledged, I doe as ye see distinguish them, but Rashimu calleth it Alfine affine Anthrosaces dicta major. The second is called by Baubinus in his Pinaw and Prodromu Alfine affine Androface dittaminor. And the last is called also by him, in the places before named, Alfine verna Autofaces capitalia. I have called it in English, (not fimply Navel-wort, for I fee no resson why such a name should be given it) as others doe, but Matthiolus his Androsace, or Navel-wort, as a distinction betweene it and the Cotyledon altera, called also Navel-wort. The Vertues.

This Navel-wort, being somewhat sharpe in taste, is accounted hot and dry in the second degree, and doth both clenie old fores and ulcers, and stayeth those that are corroding or fretting from their malignity, and afterwards dryeth up the superfluous humidity, which hindereth their healing, and clenseth also the skinne outward-ly from roughnesse, Sunburning or the like discolouring, the juice clarified and dropt into the eyes, clenseth them from those filmes or skinnes, that by growing over the fight, cause blindenesse.

CHAP. XLIII.

Sagina Spergula. Francking Spurry or Spurrewort.

Hefe plants also as the former, I might as others doe, referre unto the kindes of Chickeweedes, but their qualities being not alike, nor the forme of them, but very little confor for this worke disjoyne them, how soever for another they may be joyned.

1. Sagina Spergula major. The greater Franck Spurry, or Francking their qualities being not alike, nor the forme of them, but very little conformable, I must likewise 1. Sagina Spergula major. The greater Franck Spurry, or Francking Spurrewort.

The greater Spurry or Spurrewort, sendeth forth divers small round and upright stalkes, scarse halfe a foote high, whereon at severall distances or joynts, grow many small and narrow leaves, set together in the manner of aftarre, or the rowell of a spurre, whereupon came the name, the flowers are many, small, and white, standing at the toppes of the stalkes, which turne into small round heads, containing therein blacke seeds, the roote is small and threddy, perishing every years after seeds time.

2, Sagina Spergula minor. The lesser or Sea Spurry.

This Sea Spurry is not much differing from the former, but that it hath not fo many long and narrow leaves lette gether at the joynes of the stalkes, which doe not rife fully so high, and doe somewhat more leane downewards to the ground, which together with the leaves are more white, and of a faltish or brackish taste, if it grow neere the Sea side, as most Sea plants are, otherwise nothing so hoary white, or brackish at all, the slowers ikewife are fewer, but of a white colour, and the feede blacke like the other, the roote is likewife, small, long and somewhat hard, with small fibres thereat.

The smallest Spurry hath likewise divers weake stalkes, but somewhat bowing downe to the ground, seldome bove an handbredth high, full of joynts, and at every of them, two fanall short leaves, compassing them at debottome, frombetweene the Italkes and the leaves come forth other small leaves without number, towards the topper of the stalkes from the said joynts come forth the flowers, every one upon a small sootestalke, which acofa pale blew colour, and fometimes more blew, or tending to a purple, after which come such like round heads with blacke feedes in them, as are in the former, the roote is small and long, with some fibres, or threds

4. Asterias sive Stellaria Monspeliensium. French Spurry, or Spurrewort. The French Spurry, is like wife not much differing from the last fort, but that the small short and narrow tare, that fland at the joynts of the small low stalkes, are all of an equal length, and being stiffer and harder; thad itraight ourright in an equal diffance, one from another like a flarre, the flowers hereof are small, having fremmow poinced leaves laid open abroad like a ftarre also, but of a reddish colour, so that whether you rehere are an end yet we know. there are many other herbes fo called, much differing one from another.

Thefedoe all grow in dry fandy grounds, as well among the Corne in divers Countries, as in untilled and The Place.

RIBE.5.

shadowy places, especially the first and second, although it is also found growing neare the Sea shore in the like places.

The Time. They flower in Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe usu-

ally in August before Harvest time. The Names.

It is called Spergula of all those that have written thereof, except Thalius, who calleth it Anthylloides, and Fabius Columna, Who calleth the first, Alsine tennifolia altera, vel sylvestrin altera, tricophyllos. Lobel calleth it Sagina Spergule, a saginandin pecoribus, from the Francking or feeding fat of cattle, and therefore he faith, that divers Brabanders and others in the Low Countries, did fow their grounds therewith, for the same purpose, to cause their Kine to give the more store of milke. Banhinus calleth them Alline Spergula. The last Lugdunensis maketh mention of, under the same name in the title. Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry, or Franck Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explaine the names, in calling it Francking Spurrewort.

The Vertues.

The feede is held to be a provoker to vomit, and thereby to bring forth flegmaticke and foule flimy humours, that sticke in the stomacke, both troubling the body, and hindering digestion, and health, the herbe a little bruised and laid to the fingers, or other places that are cut, will speedily heale them, whereof the Country people in divers places, fay they have had good experience. It fatteneth cattle as you have heard before, and so it doth also Pullaine, and as it causeth the Kine to give more store of milke then ordinary otherwise, so it causeth Pullaine likewife to lay more store of egges, which is no idle conceit, for those of Brabant, and other the parts thereabouts have found it sufficient true, by their daily use and tryall there1 , Sagina Spergula major. 1 hearcater Franck Spurry.



CHAP. XLIIII.

Asperula. Woodroofe.

Here are two or three forts of this herbe Woodroofe, whereof although some be commo, at well knowne, yet the others are not fo.

1. Asperula ederata. Common Woodroofe.

The Common Woodroofe, or Woodrowell, fendeth forth divers square stalkes, balles forth high or more, full of joynts, and at every joynt feaven or eight faire greene flining land, but der then those of Clevers, in a manner smooth or but little rough at all, at the toppe of the stalkes stand source or sive white sweete smelling slowers, made of sive leaves a peece, laid open like aster, a ter which come small round seede, a little rough, or cleaving to whatsoever it toucheth, the roote numbers ping under ground, and shooteth up new stalkes round about it every yeare.

2. Asperulastore carnles. Woodroofe with a blew flower. This Woodroofe hath feldome more then one round stalke, rising from the roote, set full of joyns, wing one whereof fland divers small and somewhat long greene leaves compassing it, not so smooth and green the former, and likewise small branches, from the bottome almost up to the toppe, set with the like leave be fmaller, where the flowers ftand three or foure together, each upon a small footestalke, which are of the fine greatnesse with the former, or rather somewhat lesse, and of a faire blewish purple colour, without any feet at all: and after they are palt, in their places grow small round brownish feede, not rough at all, the roote in fomewhat yellowish and fibrous, and perisheth every yeare, and from the seede when it falleth, springer part plants every yeare.

3. Afternla purpurea. Woodroofe with a purple flower.

This is very like unto the last, but with more store of stalkes, and fewer pale greene seaves at the joynth of the last. them, having purplish flowers, and small fat oylic seede.

Asperula Muralis minima. Small stony Woodroofe. This small Woodroofe, (which doth in my judgement, better resemble Gallium then Asperula, yet beats others so call it, I am content to let it so passe also) hath divers square, rough, and upright stalkes, about his foote high, which are in a manner transparent, being full of joynts, and at every joynt fometimes foured for but usually stand fixe small rough greene leaves, somewhat hairy and bitter in taste: at the joynt above the leave come forth the flowers, round about the stalkes, at certaine distances up to the toppes of them, which confid fourefmall yellowish leaves, the roote is thready and small, perishing also every yeare in these Countries.

I. Afferule aut Affergula ederata. Common Woodroofe.

Woodroofe with blue flowers.





The Place?

The first is found in the open woods of Germany and other places often times, but is most usually planted in. gardens, as the second is also. The third groweth as well in the fields as gardens, about Lyons. The last Column as faith, hee found in stony or rockie places, on the hils Valvenser, which are in the Kingdome of Na-

The T me. They do all flower early, even about May, and their feede is ripe while they are yet in flower, or prefent.

The Names.

It is generally called Asperula, Aspergula or Spergula, & odorata is put to the first, to distinguish it from the other, and not mentioned by any of the antient writers, except it be as Gefner in collectione firpium, thinketh it to be Alyssum minus of Plinge, in his 26, booke, and 9 chap, and some others that tooke it to be Alyssum Galeni, but etfoniously: the first hath beene diversly taken, of divers of the later writers; for Brunfelfin calleth it Capifelium, vel Stellaria, or Herba Stellaris, and Hopatica quarta. Tragus, Cordus, Lonicerus, and Thalius call it Marijiva. Dedaneus, Lobel, and Lugdanenies, Afferula. Clusius and others Afterula odorata. Pena in Adver-form Aftergula edora nostrau; Cordus upon Dioscorides Aparine Islvestrio quedam. Gesner in his Appendix Rubia. floofing alia minor, and Tabermont anns Hepatica stellata: but generally now adayes it is called of most men Aprila conta, although it hath but little roughnesse trepation at all, save onely as I say in the seed of most most multiprintering and the seed of the Italians all information to the seed of the Italians all information and the seed of the Italians wishes and we in English Woodroofe, and Woodrowell: the second is called Asperula carulea, by Dodoneus, Losel, Camegorius, and Lugdoneus, and our English Turner calleth it Assistant and the seed of th Banhimm calleth it Affernia cerulea arveniis: the third is called Myagram alterum minus Dalechampis by Lugdannis; and Asperula hexaphyllis purpured by Bauhinss. The last is called by Columna Asperula versicillacamuraluminima, and by Bauhinus Asperula verticillata luteola.

The Vertues. The Germanes doe account very highly of this Woodroofe, uling it very familiarly in wine, like as we doe. Burnetto take away melancholy passions, to make the heart merry; and to helpe the stomacke dejected, unto a good appetite, and the Liver being oppressed and obstructed ; it is held also to be good against the Plague, both to defend the hearr, and vitall spirits from insection, and to expell the noysome vapours that are received a it helpeth also to dissolve hard impostumes, being bruised and applyed, and in the same manner many Country. people if it, for any fresh or greene wound, or cut in the shesh any where the distilled water of the herbe is noice decipall, for the purposes aforefayd, either inwardly or outwardly.

CHAP. XLV.

Gallium. Maidens haire, or Ladies Bedstraw.

Gallium Ladies Bedstraw, there are diverse sorts, some growing with us, otherwise brought from other places, all which is fit that we should joyne in one chapter, all 1. Gallium Inteum vulgare. The common Ladies Beditraw.

This Ladies Bedftraw rifeth up with divers small browne and square upright that, thigh or more; sometimes branched forth into divers parts, full of joynes, and with diversup. fmall leaves, at every one of them; little or nothing rough at all: at the toppes of the branches gown long tufts or branches of yellow flowers, very thicke fer together, one above another; from the feveral for which confift of foure small leaves a peece, which small somewhat strong or refinous, yet not understand the small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small that many small threds fastined unto it, which take strong hold of the ground, and creepeth a little like the branches leaning a little downe to the ground, take roote at the joyne thereof, whereby it is come created.

2. Gallium flore rubro. Red flowred Ladies Bediraw. This small plant bath slenderer and lower stalkes than the former, yet divided into many branches, and iounts stand 4. y. or o. long leaves, and not of so darke a greene colour : the flowers are of a red color, mto thicke fee together as the former, confilting of foure small pointed leaves, with a yellow pointell inthe thicke fet together as the rormer, commany or route internal pointed text the most, which afterward time in finall blacke seeds like the former; the roote also is reddish like it, but greater and creepeth not; which afterward time in small blacke seeds like the former; the roote also is reddish like it, but greater and creepeth not; while many the roote also is reddish like it. yeeres, and peritheth not. Like hereunto is that Gallium nigracurareum montanum tomifolium of Chamwhich therefore I doe but onely remember here, not thinking it to be a differing species from to thinking it to be a differing species from to thinking it to be a differing species from the standard of the second species from th flower bee in some places a little darker, they are so like in all things, although Bankinus doth make then

3. Gallium flore albo major five Mellugo montona. Mountaine white flowred Ladyes Bedling The white flowred Gallium, which is the greater Mollago, shooteth forth from the roote, which is blate, very threddy or fibrous, a number of flender and weake stalkes, which yet stand upright of themselve, and branching forth into many parts, fo that it maketh shew of a pretty well spread bush, having many shores broader smooth greene leaves, set at the joynts, than any of the former, or the next that followeth; the former

> 1. Gallium Luteum. Common Ladies Bedftraw.







revery small and white, standing at the toppes of the with red flowers before, which likewise turne into mall blacke round feede.

EMPA. 5.

Mellugo vulgatior. The common white flowred 1 adies Bedltraw. This is in all things like the last, burthat the branches are to weake, that an effective be full ained by the hedes, or other things neere which in groweth, it will lve lowe on the ground, and the leaves are finaller and serower att not fo imali as the former, with yellow borer, the howers are likewife finall and white but to perfully fet thereon, and the roote threddy and business, together the perfulsion of the perfusion of t aget a proper species, for upon transplanting it will you as great as the last.

Gellium montante Cretioum Mountaine Candy Gallium. Gallemannetanne Greticum groweth like the ordinary. but much leffer, with greater rootes and branches : it is moreeffectuall renner than the other, it is hot and seens flaying fluxes of blood.

6. Gallium mentanum alterum. Another fmall

Cardy Gallium.

The rootes are small and wooddy; it hath two or three small, long leaves, broad pointed and whitish showers, standing in spikes.

The Tlace. The first and the fourth are frequent in many places of this Land, in Meddowes and Pastures both wet and dry, this Land, in Meddowes and Pattures both wer and dry, and by the hedges; the feecond was found in Italy, as Cliffor this, and Calamana his in the Kingdome of Naples: the third is found in Germany, on divers hils there; the two lattin Cample.

The Times.

All these are in flower in May, for the most part, yet, that with the red flower is later than the other, & flower.

th not until Ime: the feede is ripe in Inly and August

4. Guitant a bum tive Mollage butgutor.
The common waite flowed Ladies Bedfraw.



The Names. It is called in Greeke adding, and in Latine also Gallium, or as others have it adding Gallium, and as Dioscorides. faith, of fome party or, & parties or Galerion and Galarion, and was so called from the effect, which is to cause the mile manner into a curd, when they fet it to make cheefe; and therefore in many Countries, as well here as eyond the seas, they call it Cheese rennet, and serveth for that purpose very well. The first is generally called fall writers, without variation Gallium, and Gallium luteum. The second Clusius first made mention of, and hen Clammaby the names formerly fet downe. The third is the Mollugo montans of Dodoneus, Cluffus, Lobel, ngduunfu, Thalins and Tabermentanus. Gefner in hortis calleth it Rubia flvatica altera, & major in his Appendix, and is the lecond Matrifylva of Tragus. The fourth is the Mollugo vulgation berbariorum of Lobel, and the Mulius prima of Dodoneus , Lugdanen fis, and Tabermontanns ; it is Tragus his third Gallium, and called of Ca-urosius, Thalius, Pena and others. Gallium album. The rwo last are mentioned by Alpinus in his book de plantin exnicis. The Ugliant call it Galio, the Spaniards Coaja lyche yerva: the French Pety Mugnet: the Germaines Walm, and Unividen Framen Betfre, and Magerkraut, of helping of the dry scabbe in children, which they call Menny: the Dutch Walfroo, and we in Englift, our Ladyes Bedfitaw, according to the Germane name, or Cheefe renner, and Maides haire in divers Countries of this Land.

The Verines. The decoction of the hearbe. I meane the common Ladies Beditraw, being drunke, is used by divers, to helpe Oprovoke Vrine, and thereby to fret and breake the stone: the same also drunke helpeth to stay inward bleeings, as also to heale inward wounds, by the drying and heating qualities therein, the herbe as the flowers being builed, and put up into the nosthrile, stayeth their bleeding likewise. Dioscorides writeth that the roote is good to provoke bodily luft, and some say the flowers doe so also: the flowers and the hearbe likewise made into an opument or cyle, in cyle to be infolated or fet into the Sunne, and changed after it hath thood fome tenne of twelvedayes, but if it be made into an cyntment, it must be boyled in Axungia. Or fallet cyle, with some were melted therein after it is strayned; which will helpe burnings with fire, and scaldings with water a the fameallo or the decoction of the herbe and flowers, is good to bath the feete of traveilers, who are furbated with availe, and for Lackies or fuch like, whose running long, canset nor onely wearinesse, but stiffenesse in their snewer and joynes, for which both the decoction warme is very available, and so is the opatment to use streamed: the same also as is sayd before, helpeth the dry scabbe, and the itch in children, whereof the Germans doe make dayly experience: these sorts with white flowers have been thought unprofitable, and of same lease in Germans, the profitable, and of same lease in Germans, the profitable is the same lease in Germans and house but Clusten faith, the poore women in Austria, Hungaria, and other places in Germany, that gather herbes advoces for their ules that neede them, bringing them to the market to fell, calleth it Gleidkeaut; and by their experience have found it good, for the finewes, arteries, and joynts, to bathe them therewith, both to take away ther werineste, and weakenesse in them, and to comfort and strengthen them also, after travaile, cold, or paines.

TRIFE

CHAP, XLVI.

Cruciata. Crossewort.

Ee have formerly knowne but one fort of Cruciata Croffework, but because I find two others neere in forme thereinto, and it may be in property also, as the taste may induce one to the have placed them together.

1. (running outlearn. The common Croffewort.

The common Crossewort groweth up with square hairy browne stalkes, little above a foother having source fault broad, and pointed, hairly, yet smooth nor rugged yellow greene leaves, growing as joynt each against other crosseworth, which had caused the name; towards the toppes of the stalkes at the partition the leaves in three or source rowes upwards stand small pale yellow slowers, after which common blackish round seed, source for the most parasite in every huske, the roote is very small and full of shreeten taking good hold of the ground, and spreading with the branches a great deale of ground, which persons in the winter, although the leaves die downe every yeare, and spring againe anew.

This finall plant is like the other, but finaller, and not hairy, having finooth pale greene leaves, with the flowers.

3. Cruciata minor montana. Small Crossewort with blush flowers.

This small Crossewort (for so I take it to be rather then Gallium as Columna entituleth it) hath diverse weake branches, lying at the fifst upon the ground, but afterwards raising themselves up on high, and finite leaves usually at them,

the lowest were small and thouse beautiful them, secretar we gather Common Crossew.

many branches full of Joynts, and four cleaves titually at them, the lowest very small and shore, but those that grow more upwards to the middle of the stakes, are larger and longer, and from the middle upwards much longer, and cowards the tops but two leaves, long and narrow standing at a joynt, which joynts are more separate out from another then below, all of them smooth, and not hairy at al, as the stallets are likewise the slowers stand at the toppes of the branches, in arthime or sparfed umbell, as the small Centory, or Saint Island wort doth, which have somewhat a long, and hollow truncke, and then end in soure small leaves of a blash colour, very like for their forme, as well as for their sweetenesse, unto the slowers of the white or yellow Islamm after which come small rugged and somewhat crooked and long seedes, two alwayes set together, greater then those of the former, and of a yellowish colour, the roote is long and great, in respect of the plant, with divers sibres set thereat, of a brownish colour on the outside and white within.

4. Cruciata minima muralia. The least Crossewort.

The least Crossewort hath many smal squarestalkes, smaller at the bottome, and greater upwards, sometimes reddish and somewhat haity also, set sull of joynts, and at every one of them, soure small leaves, one against another, in manner of a crosse; from those joynts likewise upwards, come forth the flowers, of a pale greene colour, consisting of soure leaves, but set in such a manner that they are scarlet to be discerned from the threds, that stand with them, for one part seemeth to be a body or belly, with prickes thereon, another a head shewing to be prickly also, but not hurting, and the rest which are as it were beards, seeme to be armes, which when they are withered, sceme to be hoosed; after they are past come small heads, or swelling round vessels, which were the bellies of the slowers, wherein is contained small round yellowish seeds like Pannicke seede, the taste of the whole plant is somewhat bitter and barsh withell the roots is as so so.

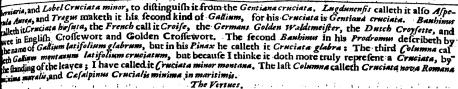
bitter and harsh withall, the roote is as small almost as a thred with some small fibres at it.

The Gas account.

The first groweth in many moist grounds, as well medowes as untilled places about London, in the Chardyad at Hampfreed neere London, at Wye in Kent, at Ronde, and neere Ringmore in Suffex, atong the high way, and is groweth in the open hils in Naples, and the last in the ruines of the walls of Dioclofian, his baths in Rond, and

They are all in flower from May all the Sommer long, in one place or another, as they are more open with Sunne, and the feede ripeneth foone after.

It hath no Greeke name that we know teing unknowne to the ancients; it is called in Latine Crucials, at Crucials, of the fituation of the leaves, as I faid before, and so doe most other writers. The lime calleth it Crucials.



This Crossewort is of a binding and drying propertie, and is accounted as singular a good wound herbe almost any, and is used inwardly not onely to stay bleeding of wounds, but to consolidatate them, as it doth introduced any in the consolidatate them, as it doth in the properties wounds, for by closing the lippes of the wound together it is quickly healed. Comeraring in the pheteror is the properties of the chest, and is good for the obstructions in the brest or stomackes, in the bowells, or miseraicke veines, and helpeth a decayed appetite, to use the decoction of the herbe in wines he saw will serve also to wash or bathe any wound, or running moyst fore, to clense and heale it, the herbe build and then boyled and applyed outwardly for certaine dayes together, renewing it often, and in the meane time, the decoction of the herbe in wine taken inwardly every day, doth certainely cure the Rupture in any, so as it be not too invecterate, but very speedily if it be fresh and lately taken.

CHAP. XLVII.

Aparine. Goole graffe, or Clevers.

He herbe that is usually called Goose grasse or Clevers, is of two forts, one which is rough, which is knowne to all; the other not rough at all, which is not so well knowne or observed by many, of which there are some varieties which I shall entreat of in this Chapter, but of a greater kind, whereof Gerard maketh mention, we know not of, but are sure his figure exhibited, is of a wilde Borrage, which Lobel calleth Alysum Germanicum Echioides, as Banhinus also testifieth.

1. Aparine unlgaria. Common Clevers.

The common Clevers hath divers very rough square stalks, not so bigge as the tagge of a point, but rising up to bee two or three yards high sometimes, if it meete with any tall butter or trees, whereon it may clime (yet without any classes) of the anch lower or lying upon the ground still of joyns, and atterty of their shooteth forth a branch beside the lavers the start; of the Rowell of a Spurre, from between the lavers at the joynts, towards the toppes of the branches come sonty ery small white slowers, every one upon a small breddy soutestake, which, after they are fallen, there doe show two small round rough seedes joyned together like two small round rough seedes joyned together the ground seedes are so rought and very thready; spreading much in the gound, but seedes seedes

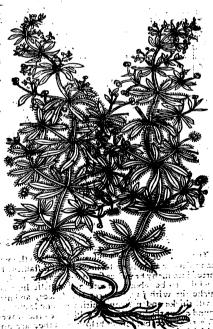
2. Aprile leve. Smooth Goofe graffe.

The finesth Goofe graffe groweth like the former, but that inciting groweth for high, not are the leaves fo great; and not at all rough; or thicking to what it toucheth: the flower are as small and white as the former, and give such like feed, but smooth also, and not rough as the former. There is another little differing, from this in any other notable thing, but the feede which is rough like unto a Coriander

3. Aparine floribus purpureis. Purple floured Clevers.
This kinde of Clevers is in all things like unto the former for, except the colour of the flower; which in this is panely seen in the other it is white.

The Place.
The Place.
The Place.
The former fort growth by the hedge and ditch fides in many places of the Land, and every where also in Gardens, where it is a weede of much labour to weede out, for any ill to chooke and spoyle it, shedding the seede if it be suffered of both forts. The seed out of the seede if it is be suffered to the seede in the seede in the seede of the seede

1. Aparine Vulgaris. Common Clevers.



Semine

Coriandri

Tue charatt

of both form. The fecond was brought me out of Spaint, but the last it as great a transfer.

The fecond was brought me out of Spaint, but the last it as great a transfer.

The fector flower in Inne and Int, and the seede is repeated falleth again by the cold of Int, or in August, not pringing my more from the spotes, but from the strategic states.

Ccc 2

2.00

TRIBE.5.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke A' miers Aparine, and so it is in Latine also usually, but it hath divers other Game names, as outifirst and outarieur, as Galen faith out of Hippocrates, and as Dioscorides faith oppositioned names, as others and water, as a control to the control of Galen, Pliny, Pauline Egineta and Etime, for inside, inocanous; σΘ, as it is falfely read in many copies or yelen, Printy, Famous Copies and Copies, not equal by our biposite, is unabilities, and the feede is Navell fashion, whereof came the name; yet fome have it dentered it is called allo or the famous amount, and or dentered for the famo cause: Pliny calleth it Leptonia saying it is Lappaginia species, whereof this being one fort, is called Asperage, because the leaves are recognitive to other Mollago, because they are soft: but Pliny his words concerning Mollago, seemes not to be truly the other Mollago, because they are soft: but Pliny his words concerning Mollago, seemes not to be truly in the content of the concerning Mollago, the content of the presied, as his copies extant doe declare: I have therefore thought it fitter to referre the Molinge (at the heart of the control of of the that which wee so call) unto the kinds of Gallium, then unto this Aparine, because we have a smooth which is not the Melinge; of which smooth Aparine I finde no author to make mention but Thalim onely, Willer is not the Creating of the Control of the Co Author, of that ministre knew of the district of the formans Clebkrant, the Dutch Kleefernyt, and we in English Cont. graffe and Clevers.

Clevers are hot and dry, Dioscorides faith and Pliny from him, that the juice of the herbe and seede together. ken in wine, helpeth those that are bitten with Vipers, or the great Spider Phalaugium, by preserving the lar from the venome : Galen faith it clenfeth meanely and dryeth, and is of fubtill parts: it is familiarly this broth to keepe them leane and lanke, that are apt to grow fat. Tragm faith, that the distilled want dash twice a day helpeth the yellow laundies, and the decoction of the herbe is found by daily experience macris twice a day helpeth the yellow laundies, and the decoction of the nerve is round by daily experience moved fame, and stayeth Laskes and Bloody flixes; the juice of the leaves, or they a little bruised and lapla my wound, or place that bleedeth, will stanch the blood; and Maribiolas saith, that the juice is much committed and used to close the lippes of greene wounds, and so doth the pouder of the dryed herbe streamed through and likewise helpeth old Vicers: being boyled with Axangia and anointed, it healeth all forts of hard said or kernells in the throate; the juice dropped into the cares taketh away the paines of them: the habe said. well the Country people in flead of a strainer, to cleare their milke from strawes, haires, or any other that falleth into it.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Camphorata, Stinking Groundpine,

Here are two or three forts of this Campborata, or stinking Groundpine which I think fittle follow the former herbes, because of some resemblance in forme as well as in verue.

Campberata major Monspellen fram. The greater stinking Groundpine.



1. Camphorata major Monfelienfium. The greater

Rinking Ground Pine.

The rough or greater kind of Campborata (hooteth forth many flender and pliant feathered round stalkes of leaves, parted into many branches from the very ground, growing upright to be about a foote and a halfe high or more, thicke fet with joynts by certaine spaces, and many wery fmall thicke and narrow whitish greene leaves at them. round about the branches, very like unto the leaves of the Tanarifee tree, but longer below then they are up higher, which being broken or bruifed betwixt ones fingers (melleth formewhat frong, refembling Campbire, as many doe take it, and of a drying unfavory take a there hath not beene syrher flowers or feede observed, but is increased by slip-

3. Camphorata congener fore Authyllis aiters lichem.
Groundpine not flinking.



ping the branches; the roote is somewhat great, thicke and wooddy, blackish on the outside, with many sibres thereat.

2. Camphorata minor. The leffer stinking Groundpine.

The smaller Campborata, hath many slender and weak stalks lying or bending to the ground in a compasse, with The inducer compared by the state of the former, of a yellow greene colour, efpecially todiversimates of interactions of the branches also will be reddish with some wollinesse thereon, whereon divers ward winter, where in a tuft, confilting of five small white leaves a peece; after which rise Howen do mand rogerset; and the bignes of two barley cornes, wherein is enclosed very small feede : the core mail had receive veneral from the proportion of the plant above ground may feeme to allow, of a reddiff yellow is greater and tonger their the proportion of the plant above ground may receme to allow, or a redding effow color on the outfile, with many fibres thereat: the whole plant both leaves, flowers and feede, are of a firing and girrous fent, and of a very fharpe and quicke talte.

3. Campberate congener five Ambylia altera Italorum. Ground Pine not flinking.

The other Ground Pine that smelleth not so strong as the former forts doe, groweth upright in the same mame, with divers upright slender stalkes, and many small leaves set at the joynts, some of them being longer and some shorter then others, all covered with a small woollinesse: the flowers are very small, being tonger and the toppes of the branches, of a pale yellowish colour, and of an astringent and dry-The Place.

The first groweth neare unto Mompelier, and Nemausiam, especially out of the rifts and chinkes of the old will of the Amphibhater there, and seldome in any other part of France, or Italy as Pena saith; yet Lugdunensis water the fertile and moyst places, then in such as are barren and dry. The second groweth both in fundy dry grounds, and in rotten moorish grounds likewise: The last groweth in many places of Italy, both minimal unit is a second to the country or no, is not fignified, but they there keepe it in their gardens, where most usually it is to be seene. The Time.

All the flower very late, or not at all with us, and are very hardly preferved in the winter, being tender. comming from fo hot and dry places.

The Names. None of their plants were knowne to the antient writers, eyther Greekes, or Latines, by any the names of their bettes knowne to us now a dayes; the name Camphorata, is taken from Camphora, because the sent is thought to be folike unto Campfire, as divers doe imagine, but furely then it smelleth otherwise in the horrer countries then they doe in ours, for with us the former two have a grievous heady fent, yet nothing fo fierce, and quicke in my judgement as Campire is : Anguillara first, and others afterwards, as also Pena and Lobel referre the former unto the Chamepence of Pliny, whereofhe maketh mention in his 24 Booke and 15. Chapter, faying that Champence bath leaves like unto the Larche tree; but Lugdunensis faith, that divers did rather referre this to the Selage of the fayd Pliny, mentioned in his 24. Booke and 11. Chapter, where he faith that Selago is like unto Savine : Diversalio tooke it to bee the Cnearum nigrum of Dioscorides, and Theophrastus, but the learned of Memplier, calledit Camphor at a major, and so doth Lobel call it Camphor at a Monspelier simm. Baubinus Estleth it Campinatabifuta, when as according to Lugdunenfis his description, the roughnesse belongeth rather to the frond in the flakes and leaves, and not unto this first. Divers also tooke it to bee Erice priss genss, a kind of Heath; others tobe Hyffopus nemorenfis, and fome alfo to be that Mufci terreftris genus that Tragus doth fet forth. by the name of Sabina Tylveftris. Our London difpensatorie, or pharmacopeia Londinensis, in the description of Unquestian Marciaium, maketh Campborata to be Abrotanum, which is utterly untrue, yet I think it may very well be the subliture or succedanium thereof for that owntment : and Lugdunensis also faith, that divers did referre the second which he calleth Champhor at a minor Dalechampy, to the Champenere of Pliny aforelaid to but Baubinua callethit Campborata glabra, as though this were smooth, which as I sayd before is contrary : The last is called Anthylis altera, by Angaillara and others: The learned in Italy, as Lobel in his observations faith, referre it to the fecond fort of Authylin of Diofcorides; but because as he there faith it is not sweet as that second Anthylin of Dioserides should be, hee doth rather judge the Iva Moschata Monspeliensium to be the truer Anthylis akera, then this Anthylis Italorum. Garard hath much erred in calling this Anthylis lentifolia, and yet his figure doth expresse. this Authylis lialoring, and not Arithyllis lentifolia, although his description doth. Bashimus calleth it, as Lobel and others before him have done, Camphorata congener, & Tabermontanus Camphorata altera.

The Vertues. These herbes are all of them of a drying faculty, and are very profitably used inwardly to stay defluxions from the head, that fall into the eyes, and upon the Lungs : and outwardly in bathes, to stay running huntours that rest in the joynts, as the Gonte, Crampes, Palfies, and Aches; it is no leffe effectuall for the Nerves and Sinewes to comfort and strengthen them, to be made into a salve or oyntment; and is availeable both in tresh wounds; and old running ulcers and fors; and therefore divers doe account it of the fame propertie with Southernwood for all the purposes whereunto it is used.

CHAP. XLIX.

Coris. The faire Heath Low Pine?

Here are three forts of herbes called Coris, the one Matthiolus first set forth, and madehan the other Honorine Bellins of Candy; and Pena and Lobel fet out the last; which at mil

I. Coris Matthioli. Matthiolus his faire Heath Low Pine.

This springeth up to the height of a soote or more, with divers hard, wooddy, reddings full of joynts, and many small and long thicke, sat leaves, set together at everyof the somewhat like unto the Spergula, or Francke Spurry: at the toppes of the stalkes, stand divers flower, and them upon a short soote stalke, consisting of five or fixe leaves, somewhat like unto Hypericum, S. lobus and or Ornithogalum Starre of Bethelem, as Lobel compareth them, tut of a whitish red colour, with with threds in the middle; yet Marthiolm and others fay, the flowers are all yellow like Hipericum, findling has what fweete, the feede is enclosed in round heads: the roote is somewhat long and wooddy, with mandal dy fibres thereat: this keepeth his greene leaves all the winter, but turne fomewhat of a yellowish religious towards Autumne or feede time.

2. Coris legitima Cretica Belli. The Candye faire Heath Low Pine.

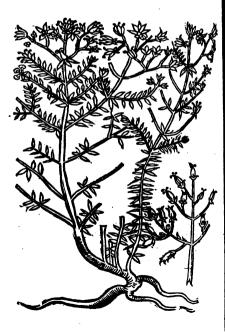
This Candiot as Belleu faith, groweth to be a cubit and a halfe high in good ground, branching for me wayes, and bearing many small leaves, like unto Heath on the woody stalkes and branches: the flown ribe toppes, are not unlike to S. Iohns wort and yellow, which passe into seede enclosed in huskes like it also there is long, spreading, and wooddy, abiding with greene leaves thereon all the winter.

3. Coris Monspeliensum. The purple faire Heath Low Pine.
This faire Heath Low Pine, rifeth up likewife, with many round wooddy and reddish stalkes, not so high air former, having many small, long, thick, & roundish leaves set thereon, without order most commonly, & yether times conformable one unto another, somewhat like unto the great kinde of Heath: the tops of the salkeres red with a great fpiked tuft or bufh, of purplish blew flowers, (but pale red with us) fmelling fomewhr free. each confifting of four leaves a peece, double forked as it were at the ends, two whereof that stand uppermet. are greater than the other two that are lower, which will abide long in their perfect colour, being gamed in

1. Coris Matthio'i.
Matthiolus his faire Heath Low Pine.

2. Corts legitima Cretica Belli. Canage faire Heath low Pine.





their prime, and each of them standing in a brownish huske. narted at the toppes into five points, and spotted with five blackish spots, on the outside, wherein afterwards groweth the seede; which is small yound and blackish, wrapped up as in were in many coates or, filmes, whose huskes then doe grow. forewhat hard and tharpe at the ends, when as before, while the flower lasted, they were not fo: the roote is reddifh. and hard, or wooddy, greater than the proportion of the plant should seeme to require; giving a dye or colour, not onelyto the fingers of them that touch it, but ferveth also to dvelinnen cloathes withall, for those where it groweth naturally: this also abideth the winter, although the leaves are then more reddish than in Summer, but requireth some care to preferve it with us.

The Place.

The first groweth in many places in Italy, in dry grounds and hils, as Matthioles faith, and Pena feemeth to confirme the fame, in giving a more exact discription thereof, than Alatthis we did : Camerarine faith it groweth by Carara, a Village in Liguria: the second in Candye: and the last neere Mompelier, and the parts thereabouts, as Tena faith, and Clusius faith, he found it in the dry grounds about Salamanca in Span, and neere the Sea also in Valentia, and by Mompelia,

They flower early in the hot Countries as Clusius observed. tobe as well in March in some places, as in May in others; but late with us, and feldome doe perfect their feede. The Names.

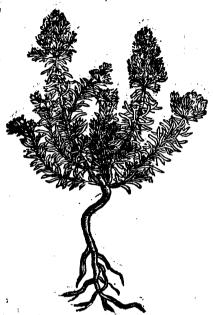
It is called in Greeke xiess, and as Dioscorides faith, of some in his time Hypericum, and in Latine Coris alfo: ob pulchrituinus cine ciperum, and in Latine Corn and or power in-dam videur difta, nam uspy virgo puellave dici potnit, saith Pena, quia teta pulciella, ci-perquam bilaris est; verum Hippo-cratei & antiqui, usuv, id est, pupillam vocavunt, propter semen, euli pupille, sen anteriori humori cristallino, ambitu spha-rice baud absimile, cujus modi in hac Monspeliaca cernitur. The

first is called Corn Matthioli, by Camerarius, Gefner in hortis, Lacuna, Lonicerus, Lobel, Lugdunenfis, Tabermontanuand others; Baubinus calleth it Coris luten; the fecond Honorius Bellus, in his first Epistle to Clusius, calleth Corn legitima, Erice similia, and contesteth against Bellonius for that in his first booke of Observations, and 17. chap, he faith, that the roote of the Coris which he found in Candy, having yellow flowers, is very unpleasant, whereby Belliu doth prefume that Bellonius did never see this true Coris, for the cause aforesayd; that is, the un-pleasant effect the roote, but that it was Ascyrum seilicet fetidum which Bellonius saw, and called it Coris; and therefore I alfo suspect, Banbinus hath not so rightly referred, Honorius Bellus, his Coris legicima, to this first Corn Matthieli, but should rather have made it agree with the Monspeliaca, or Hispanica, of Lobel and Clusius, integrated the manner of the growing and posture of the leaves: the other is called Coris Monspeliaca, by Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria, and so also by Camerarian and Tabermomanus, and by Clusus, Coris quorundam. Rambinus calleth it Coris cerulea maritima; and saich that although Clusus did suspect that the Symphitum petreum of Matthiolus, was this Coris, yet afforedly, faith he, it was a differing plant, and was brought him from the same place, where Matthiolus saith his did grow. Clussin saith that the Spaniards did call it Finsel in their Language; and Bellus saith that they in Candye called his fort Orpilocorto, idest, herba orpilo. I have given unothers; so well as unto the other in the last Chapter, such sit English names, as I thinke are proper unto

The Vertues.

The Corides especially share of Mompelier, is not and bitter, and somewhat sweete in sent swithall, and is very sood to provoke Vrine, and womens courses that are stopped, and for the strangury, if the bladder be not exulcated, if the steede be boyled in wine or bruised and drunke therein; the decoction thereof or the seede it selfedunke, is a remedy for those that have been a bitten with the venemous. Spider called Phalangium, as also for those that are troubled swith the Goute or Sciatica to be bathed there with, or made into a role or opintment. ithelpeth allothe shiverings or shaking firs of agues, taken with some Pepper. It is often used also in ownsmits and salves, that are made to heade any old or running fores, will so dry up the morning of them which himdreth their cure.

3. Cores Monspelien frum. Purple faire Heath Lovy Pine.



TRIBE. S.

TRIBLE

CHAP. L.

Hypericum, St. Iohns Wort.



572 CHAP.50.

He ordinary S. Iohns wort is well knowne at this day to many, but there are fome other from brought to our knowledge, which Disserties and the other auncient writers, knew nord is fides the Asyrum, and Androsamon, which are to be accounted other severall kindes through larger: each whereof shall be declared in their order.

The common S. Iohns wort shooteth forth brownish, upright, hard, round stalkes, twofing high, foreading many branches from the fides, up to the toppes of them, having two small leaves, fet one said

another, at every place, which are of a deepe greene colour, somewhat like unto the leaves of the lesser Centory, but narrower, and full of small holes in every leafe, which cannot be fo well perceived, as when they are held up to the light: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, stand yellow flowers, made of five leaves a peece, with many yellow threds in the middle, which being bruised doe veeld a reddish juyce like blood: after which come small round heads, wherein is conteined, small blackish seede, fmelling like Rossen: the roote is hard and wooddy, with divers strings and fibres at it, and of a brownish colour, which abideth in the ground many yeeres, shooting a new every fpring.

2. Hypericum minus èreclum. Small upright S. Iohns wort.

This small S. lohns wort, is very rare to meete withall, being like the former, but that it is smaller, yet the leaves doe not fully answere the forme of the former, but are a little broader and not so sharpe pointed; the stalkes are reddish and the flowers smaller, and not fully so yellow, nor give to bloody a colour, when they are bruifed betweene the fingers; and fometimes fland in circles at the joynts of the stalkes as well as at the toppes: the seede is refinous as the former, and the roote long lasting alfo.

3. Hypericum minus supinsm. Small creeping S. Iohns wort.

This other small S. Ishns wort, differeth little from the last small fort, having reddish stalkes, not above an hand breadth high at the most, nor standing fully upright, but leaning downewards, with small narrow smooth leaves, and small yellow flowers.

4. Hypericum numularia folio. Round leafed S. Iohns wort.

This little S. Iohns wort, is as small an herbe as the last, whose small reddish square branches, rise no higher than

1. Hypericum vulgare. Ordinary S. Johns wort.



5. Hypericum tomento fum majus Hispanicum. Great woolly S. Johns wort.



Llaving two leaves for one against another, as every joynt up to the toppes: and are almost round, like unto Money, wort or hearbe he topper: and arke or fad greene on the upperfide, and whicifiwo pence, potted fometimes with reddish spotts and strakes: the nocurement a paler yellow colour, than the former, but fomewhat lane in comparison of the plant, with divers yellow threds in the mode: the roote is small and long.

5. Hypericum tomento sum majus Hispanicum, Great

woolly S. Iobse wort.

The greater woolly S. Iohns wort, hath divers hayric, whitish wool-In trackes, lying upon the ground, and thooting forth fibres, very blickeft with such like leaves, as the Common S. Johns wort hath; but harie, white, and woolly; at the joynts towards the toppes, and arthetoppes alfo, fland paler and finaller flowers than in the comar me which come feede veffels like unto the other forts, and io is the feede, and wooddy roote.

6. Bypericum supinum comento sum minus. Small creeping

Woolly S. Iobus Wort.

The leffer woodly S. Ishns wort, is in most things like the greater, berthat it is smaller, the branches having the woolly leaves, not so thicke fet together, fmaller and rounder than the former. 7. Hypericum fratescens Americanam flore albo. Indian

S. Ishus wort, with white flowers.

The Indian S. lobus wort, rifeth up with fundry wooddy stems almost to a mans height, covered with a whitish barke, from whence foring on all fides, divers branches, fet thicke with greene leaves. pring of an investigation of the ends, formerimes 2 or 2 ar aplace, from which joynes also rife divers white flowers, made of four leaves a peece ; the leaves fall away every yeare, and tife agains in the spring, the wooddy stems abiding.

The full fours forts grow in woods, and copies, as well those that. are shadic, as open to the sunne : the fift Clusius found in Salamanea. and Valentia in Spaine : the first likewise is often found in our Counmy as well ondry barren grounds, as in moorish and wet fields : the lest was brought from the North-west parts of America.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Midsommer, and in July; and some o ... them later, and their feede is ripe in the end of Iuly and August, for the most part.
The Names.

7. Haperican frite frent Americanum flore albo.
Indian S. Johns wort with white flowers.

It called in Greeke control Hyperican, which the Latines doe retaine, and yet fome have called it Fugademo. num, superflitionsly imagining, that it will drive away devills: and some call it, Perforata, or Porofa, from the many small holes, are to be seene in the leaves: but we finde that in Diostorides his time; the name Hypericum was given unto five severall hearbs; that is, to Ruta sytvestrie, Onobrychie, Hypericum, Ascyrum, and Coris as in his Commentaries, is extant to be seene: and concerning this Hypericum also, he saith, that in his time it was called Andricanus (of the bloody colour, the flowers yeeld) and Chamepytis (of the refinous ient of the feede and heads and yet all these berbes are severally described by Dioscorides, in severall chapters of his Commentaries.

Macellus Florenium, from the Greeke word Lescolon, in the text of Dioscorides, whereunto he compareth the flowers of Hypericans, would thereupon interpret the flowers thereof to be white, and Phinge also militaking the Greek word in Disservices, as it is very frequent in him, where Disservices compareth the feede veffels of Hypricum, anto a basly corne that is somewhat long and round, he said that the seede ripeneth at the time. when as barly is ripe. The Arabians call it Reofricon, Reinfaricon, and as others have it Henfericon Relificon; the Italian Hyperice, & perforata, & herba di San Gionainni: the Spaniards Coraconcille: the French Mille pertuin & Tomcheron : the Germanes S. Iohanskraut, and Harthaw : the Dutch S. Iohns craiit, and we in English S. Iohns wor. The first is generally now adayes, by all authors taken to be the true Hypericon of Diofeorides, as both the bloody colour of the flowers, and the refinous fent of the heads, and feede thereof doe declare, being two principall notes thereof : the second is thought to be Hypericum pulchram of Trague, and the smaller fort. of Thaline. I cannot otherwise thinke, but that it is also, the Hypericum Syriacum of Lobel, for such a one hath bene found in many places of this Land, with many small leaves set at a joyne, in the same manner. Banbinus allemin Hypericum minus erestum, as I doe in the titles, yet he maketh Lobel his Syriacum to be another sortethe third in the Hypericum exigument of Tragar, the Hypericum minus of Gesner and Dodoness, Hypericum minimum. Septentrionale of Lobel, and the Hypericum supinum tertiam minimum of Cluffus, which Banbians calletti. Hypericum minus supinum, vel supinum glabrum : the fourth is as I take it, the Hypericum tertiam of Tragus swhich Banhami in his Pinas maketh his fecond fort, and deficibeth it in his Prodrama, under the fame name in the title: the file Cluffer callech Hypericam fapinum, & comensofam Hifpanicam, which as he faith Inhannes Plafa of Undenalled Rate Shoestrie of Diefeorider, but Ruellins puttethinat among the baftard names. Banhinus calleth it Hypericum (upinums tomontofium mafus; vel Hiffamicum, and yer maketh this to be Lobel lite Hypericum migimum Japan Septentrionalium, which he referred before to theminus wel supinum ghabram, but it cannot be both this and that became the one hath smooth greene leaves, and is lefter that the Spanis kinde, which is woolly, and so is morting the first is the Hypericumalterum tomentofum of Lobely but Cluffus, checketh Lobel in making this and to hamer tement of um Hipanicum to be both one. Baubinus calleth it Hypericum fupinum tomentof una painus well. Monspeliacum, and thinke it to be the Audrosemum album Dalechampy of Lugdunensis, which I see no ready why he should so judge, in that the figure expresses an upon it, as is fittest I thinke for it.

The Vertues.

S. Iohns wort is as fingular a wound herbe as any other whatfoever, eyther for inward wounds, hurte or her S. Johns wort is as lingular a wound neroce as any other windows, by the or lotion outwardly, for the tobe boyled in wine and drunke, or prepared into oyle or oyntment, bathe or lotion outwardly, for the tobe of the control of the fes, to be boyled in wine and drunks, or prepared into oyac or oyactars, and of the confolidate or foder the lips of wounds, and to firengthen the parts that are weake and feeble; the decoding of confolidate or foder the tips of wounds, and to itrenguien the particular are wounded into pouder and doubt with herbe and flowers, but of the feed especially in wine, being drunke, or the feed made into pouder and doubt with herbe and flowers, but of the teed especially in wine, being distinct of the second and down with the juice of Knotgraffe, helpeth all manner of spitting and womiting of blood, bee it by any veine broken wardly, by bruifes, falls or how soever: the same also helpeth all those that are bitten or stunge by any veine wardly, by bruifes, falls or how soever: the same also helpeth all those that are bitten or stunge by any veine wardly, by bruifes, sails or how soever: wardly, by bruites, falls or nowioever : the same and nespects an thore that are troubled with the Rone in their kidneys, or cannot make ware, at being applyed provoketh womens courses: two drawns of the seede made into pouder, and drunk in a little land. being applyed provoketh womens couries; wo utams of the feed made into postate; and utams in a underted doth gently expell choller, or congealed blood in the flomack, and mefentery veines; the decoction of the known of the kno doth gently expell choller, or congeated blood in the homes, and meters by the tertians or quarties, dothers and feeds being drunk formewhat warme before the fits of agues, whether they be tertians or quarties, dothers. and feeds being drunk fomewhat warme before the fits of agues, whether they be retriant or quartent, doubles to alter the fits, and by often using taketh them quite away; the feede is much commended being drunke for 42, dayes together, to helpe the Sciatica or Hippe Goute, Falling ficknesse and Palsie also. The herbe, that is, but the leaves, showers and feede, steeped in wine for 12. houres, and then distilled in an ordinary Still, but were hereof being drunke with a little Sugar therein, is accounted as effectuall as any decoction or other preparate and killeth the wormes in the belly or stomacke. The cyle of S. Johns worts, eyther simple or compound, and killeth the wormes in the belly or stomacke. The cyle of S. Johns worts, eyther simple or compound, but the state of th compound is more effectuall, is fingular good both for all greene wounds, and old fores & ulcers, in the legister. where, that are hard to be cured, and is effectuall also for crampes and aches in the joynts, and paines in the rest and finewes, and is also good for all burnings by fire, to be presently used, or the juice of the green leaves upho the hearbe dryed and made into pouder, is as effectuall for wounds and force to be strowed thereon, as the many or juice. The simple cycle is made of foure ounces of the flowers infused in a pint of cycle Ollive, called Sale. ovle, and three ounces of white wine, for 10. or 12. dayes to bee fet in the Sunne, and afterwards boyled in a Balneo or Kettle of feething water, strayned forth, and refreshed with new flowers, so set in the Sume, win the same manner boyled, strained forth and renewed the third time with fresh slowers, which after they have laftly flood in the Sanne a fortnight or more, are to be boyled in the fayd Balnes or Kettle of feething war, firayned forth, and the oyle, having some fine turpentine dissolved in it whiles it is hot, and so kept, is finested good for the purposes aforesayd. Like hereunto Gerard hath set downe away, which is, with Sallet opking parts, white wine and oyle of Turpentine one part, fet in the Sunne, with the leaves, flowers and feeden of s. Iohns wort, for 8. or 10. dayes, and boyled and renewed the third time, in the manner aforefayd. Buthe compound oyle is made of the simple oyle, after the last infusion being strained forth, there is added, Dinar of Candy, Gentian or Felwort, Cardus Benedictus, or Blessed thistle, and Tormential of each a small quantitie, and fome earth wormes washed and slit, and all of them infused in the sayd oyle, and set in the Sunne, and set boyled, strayned forth, and Turpentine and oyle of Wormewood put thereto, which then is to beetelers in some por, or glasse close stopped, to be used as occasion dorh require.

'CHAP. LI

Ascyrum. S. Peters Wort.

F thi have

F this herbe likewise formerly there hath beene but one fort knowne, and described, but we have two other to shew, not long since found and brought to our knowledge.

1. Asyrum vulgare. Ordinary S. Peters wort.

This S. Peters wort that is most common in our land, riseth upwith square upright stakes, for the most part, somewhat greater and higher then S. Iohns wort, but browne in the same munty and at every joynt having two leaves, somewhat like those of S. Iohns wort, but larges; time rounder pointed, and with very sew or no holes to be seen therein, and having sometimes some single tree; if the stakes stand many yellow starte-like flowers, with yellow threds in the middle, very like unto shole of S. Iohns wort, so that but for the largenesse and height, it is hardly by many discerned from S. Iohns wort, that it giveth not so bloody a juice, being bruised betweene the singers, having also such like seede, of as some a resinous sent; the roote abideth long, sending forth new shoots every yeare.

This other S. Peters wort is like the former, having a round browne upright stalke, two foote high a state least, with such like, but larger leaves and round pointed, of a paler greene colour on the upperside, and witter underneath; the slowers that stand at the end of the talke, are of a pale yellow colour like the other, but a good deale larger, with yellow threas therein also.

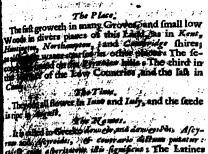
3. Acyrum supinum villosum palustre. Creeping S. Peters wort of the Marsh.

The Marsh S. Peters wort is like the last in the round stalkes, but that they are woolly and soft, and stant the joynts, the leaning downeward, taking roote at the joynts, having somewhat rounder pointed serve seather joynts, two for the most part together: the flowers are as yellow, and of the same bignesse as the ordinary. It is not that the joynts who is the total part together: the flowers are as yellow, and of the same bignesse as the ordinary. It is not that the joynts when the same bignesse as the ordinary.

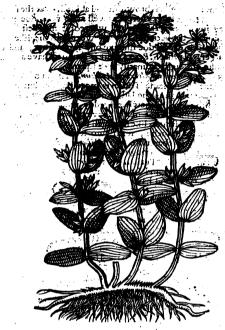
4. Afgroides cretica major. Great S. Peters wort of Candy.

This differeth from the former onely in the largenesse of the leaves and slowers, which are foure sizes his ger then it.

Afornus valgare. Ordinary S.Peters wort.



Lymins in George deute of the second of the



fo callit, and we S. Peters wort.

The Vertues.

It is of the same propertie with S. Johns wort, but somewhat weake, and therefore more seldome used; the seeds to the quantitie of two drams taken at a time, in Meade or honyed water, purgeth, saith Dioscorides, Pliny, and Galm chollericke humours, and thereby helpeth those that are troubled with the Sciatica, or paine in the hipper: the leaves are used as S. Johns wort, to helpe those places of the body that have beene burnt with size.

CHAP. LII.

Androfamum. Tutfan, or Parke leaves.

Lithough our Tursan be not the right Androsemum of Dissorides, etc. yet because it is so generally called and accounted by most, let it receive his place here among some other plants called Androsemum, by divers writers, that thereby you may see and know the difference betweene them.

mm, by divers writers, that thereby you may fee and know the difference betweene them.

1. Androfensum vulgare. Common, Tribungar Parke leaves.

Our Turfan hath not square burbrownish shining round stalkes, established all the length thereof, rifing to betwook sometimes three sook high, branching forth even from the bottome, hat more thinly set of such a single starts of the street of the street large leaves, standings, but more thinly set then of the other forts, which seed a darke blewish greene colouron the upper side, and of a yellower greene undement, turning reddish towards Amsume, but abiding on the benefits all the wisters as the topes of the sake and branches stand larger yellow slowers, then in any of the forester form, and heads with seede like-wise larger, which being greene at the first, and afterwards reddish, turner to be of a blackish purple colour, when they are through ripe, with small brownish seeds within them, and then yell a mediath suice or liquor, of areasonable good sent, somewhat resinous, and of an harsh or stiprick under, such saves also and the flowers be, although much less, but doe not yeeld such a cleare Claser wise, liquor, as Germa following Dodoness therein, said it hash; the roote is brownish, somewhat great hard and monday, speeding well in the ground.

This Turian (for other English name I know not well, what it may have, unlesse you would call it a great S. Ishuwor, because it is so like it) hath brownish round stakes. With two leaves every joynt, fuller of branche, ellevery like unto S. Ishus wort, but more sparingly or thinky for the mast smaller and greener then the former Turian, and greater then those of S. Ishus wort, without any hope and in them, all flowers are yellow likewise, and greater then they, and so are the heads with least, but spotted with blacke streakes on them.

them: the roote is brownish and abideth, yet the stalkes perish; the leaves hereofas well as flowers, doe give a red juice like S. Iohar wore, whereof it may best be discensed, but became S. Peters worr doth the like also, therefore divers doe missake one for another; and the rather, for that S. Peters wort is found to have a round stalke, although ordinarily it be square.

3. Androsemmenterum Apitum. Tutian of Naples.
This Neapolitane Tutian is more bushie, but groweth not so high as the last, for it sendeth forth from a reddish roote, somewharthreddy, reddish, or brownish round stalkes, not much above; a soote high, with two crested strakes like silmes all the length of them, and are full of branches, with two-leaves at every joynt. fo closely fet thereunto at the bottome, that the stalkes feeme to runne through them, and yet are leffer then the last recited Tutian, sharpe spointed, of a fresher-greene colour, and smooth on the upper side, white underneath, and having many finall holes therein, almost not to bee perceived, and for the most part are greater and broader towards the toppes then they are below; the flowers at the toppes of the branches are of a paler yellow colcur, many more fet together then in the other, whose greene huskes wherein they stand have blackish spots on them, which so abide when the leaves are full of feede: both leaves and flowers yeeld a blooddy or reddish juice, being builed betweene the fingers, as any of the other doe.

4. Androsemum fetidum. Stinking Tutsan. This stinking Tutsan groweth upright with hard wooddy stalkes, three or source and sometimes unto sive cubits high, as great as ones arme below, and of a reddish colour, branching forth upwards with divers wings of firesh greene leaves set thereon, two at every joynt, somewhat like unto those of Licoris, and doe alwayes a

2. Hypericum m jes five Antrofemum Matthioli.
Matthiolus his Tutfap.





ico the branches, winter as well as Summer, in the warme countries, wherein it is naturall, but doth hardly entered the finder; although kept and defended with all the care wee can use a at the ends of the stalkes stand to stand the finder; like the common further, upon sender, but longer societalkes then in any of the former forts; like the common further, upon sender, which after they are past yield round, and somewhat the winds in the middle of them somewhat the winds to the further, never falling away from the bushes of themselves, and like the order of themselves. In Candy is yeeldeth a liquid Rosen of Turpentine that smellesh strong, more like the winds and although the site of the standard common and Asyrum does.

The Place.

The Times of this land, as in Hampfed Woods, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of this land, as in Hampfed Wood, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of this land, as in Hampfed Wood, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of the land and plan and Bath, and in other parts of the West countries for Patien, Columns suith her found on the hills Ciripale, which are to the Southward in Naples; I have been suited by the brookes and springs of waters in Candy and no where else; but the brooks are plant suited by the brooks and springs of waters in Candy and no where else; but the brooks are plant suited by the brooks are plant suited by the brooks and springs of waters in Candy and no where else; but the brooks are plant suited by the brooks are plant suited

The Names.

The country of the country of was called Disnifan by Come in his time, the other Assertion, and Assertion. The interfer whereof was called Disnifan by Come in his time, the other Assertion, and Assertion. The interfer in horizon and Assertion and the country of the country of the interfer of the inter

The Verties.

The Verties of the difference of the All of the Verties of

CHAP. LIII.

Bupleurum. Hares cares

the bayer reckened the Bupleura fit to be placed with the unubellifur, because they beare custo of flowgrand seede like unto them, but in that their growing is much different; I have thought it fitter to freake of them apare. 1. Bupleurum augustifulium. Narrow leafed Hares cares.

The narrow leafed Hareseares, rifeth up with a round stiffe greene stalke two foots high at the joynts whereof, grow severall long and narrow very darke greene shining smooth leaves, broaded stalk and narrower by degrees unto the ends, with divers ribbes wanning thorough them, the middlemost greatest, yet nothing sonarrow as grasse leaves, as divers doe compared them, as any that I have score, which stand one above another up to the top, growing smaller, and smaller, at the joynt like the middle of the stalks at the least, upwards if it grow in any good ground, come forth small brosomeries with sew or no branches at all, at the tops whereof stand many small tusts or umbells of slowers, which turns into small seede, like Parseley feede, but of a darker colour, and somewhat in roote is somewhat long, but small, and whiteon the outside, like onto a Parsely roote, with divers the at, perishing yearely with me, as the next also.

This other Hires cares groweth in the fame manner that the former doth, with falke branches do and roote, and herein chiefly if not onely different from lighter it beneath broader and fhorur leaves that foote, broadeft in the middle, and ending in a small point, formewhat hollows, and bowing downstand divers long Nerves or ribbes therein, as in the former, and the middle most eminent, or raifed highelt.

3. Puplearum Angulfifolium Alpinum. Mointraine narrow leafed Hares eares.

This mountaine Haires eares, from a round thicke roote, about a foote long fet with know or bunder of branches, and with a thicke barke, of a darke red on the ontide, and pale within, divided at the late to many pares, arife divers long and narrow greene leaves, lying on the ground, competting one moint to bottome like a ftarre, for the forme of them like unto the first Hares same, but garrower a from divent faits of leaves, arife darke round stalkes, about an handbreadth high; bearing at the toppes many in the flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher small seed for higher seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher small seed for hi

4. Buplewen minimum. The least Harescares.

The least Hares cares, is also like the first described hares cares in all shings the smallest of the plant, but stalkes, narrow long leaves, and all other parces making the difference.

The Place.

The two former Lobel faith grew about Mompelier in France; in the dry places, and in Graws, are gue faith, and are also found in our Land, in divers places the third upon Mount Rollin, as Pear interior thereof faith: the last Columna faith he found in the borders of the dry falls, neare Grimle in Age.

The Time.

They all flower late, that is not untill the end of July, and in August, and their feeds is ripe in Square.

a. Buplewum Latifolium, Broad leafed Hareseases.

3. Baylestan questifolium Abium Mountaine narrow leafed Harestin





The Names.

Ris generally raken to be the 3 wholes Bupleurum, that Pliny mentioneth in his 22. booke, and 23. chap. out of Hipperates, and Nicander in Theriacis; and was as he there faith used in meates in Hipperates his time and others, and reckoned among sallet and pot hearbes, but used in Physicke and medecines, by Glascem and Nicander, Diren have diverily referred these herbes, as some to the Bupress of Theophrass in his 3. booke, and 8. chap. whereof sliny also speaketh, in the sayd booke, and chapter before sayd: Gesner in hospie, faith, that with the frust, indicated Elaphob of cum and Gratia Dei. Some also tooke it to be the Panax chironium, of Dioscoridis, some the Aministry and Come Sanamunda. Baubinus in his Finax saith, that Thanks Chironium: Plinis do noverightly agree unto the Valeriana campestris sivelatives agains, Lambes Lettice or Corne saltet; these bout themse in the visit and Lobel say, called it Auricula separis, especially the Latifishum, so the resultangular as Gesner in the visit and Lobel say, called it Auricula separis, especially the Latifishum, so the resultangular and into thereof unto Hares acres. Coronium of Theophrasses, who said the popular, Trague calleth if Hirba ylungular and into the Panax Chironium of Theophrasses, who said the said that the lease of a Docke, but that of Dioscoides we disasted that the said thereof on the Panax Chironium of Theophrasses, who said the said that the lease of a Docke, but that of Dioscoides we disasted have the leaves of Améracus or Marjeroine. I finde a great militake, and sorgetfulnesses absolutely is Nicander have the leaves of Améracus or Marjeroine. I finde a great militake, and sorgetfulnesses and said the said t

The herbes are moderately hot and dry, and therefore may well be accounted Panaess, or Wound herbes, and have he fame properties that they have, and which Pliny and others attribute unto Buplanum: if the feede or the roots in powder taken in wine, or boyled in wine be drunke; and so are the leaves also good against the bings, of lings, of any serpents or venemous creatures, the hurr place also bathed with the same, and is of great effectly to provoke Vrine, and womens courses being stopped: they are also to very good purpose, either used along, of with other things, to heale wounds inward or outward, whether they be fresh and greene, or old cancres and sore, of evill disposition, and bad curation.

CHAP. LIIII.

Perfoliata. Thorough waxe.

Here are divers forts of Thoroughwaxe, some greater, some lesser, some of the fields and Meddowes, other of the hils and mountaines, &c., al of neere affinitie one unto another; and with them thinke fit to joyne another herbe, which some have referred to another family, because of the lang cods with seede that it beareth.

The common Thoroughwaxe, sendeth forth one straight round stalke, and sometimes more, two foots high and better; whose lower leaves being of a ble wish greene colour, are smaller and narrower than this up higher, and doe stand close stierers, not compassing it, but as they grow higher, shey doe more and more encompasse the stalke, until it wholly as it were passe through them, branching toward the toppe into may part, where the leaves grow smaller againe, every one standing singly, and never two at any joynt the flow-small with said blackish, many thicke thrust together: the roote is small, long, and wooddy, perishing every yeere, and seed time; and rasing plentifully of it owne sowing, it is be suffered to shed it selfe.

This different inscribing from the former, but in the heads of flowers, which are thicker fet together, and in finite adequate for the former, but in the heads of flowers, which are thicker fet together, and in finite and entered in the plentiful insides of flowers.

The leaves of this Mountaine throughwaxe, are fomewhat larger and longer, and more pointed than the force, many growing edgether, from the heads rifing from the roote, every one flanding on a small stote-faller, and provided the proper which the control of the stalkes, that are branched at the toppes where the provided the stalkes which comparing the stalkes, that are branched at internal of the under greene leaves, which are as a cup to conteine them, wherein afterwards stand the seede, like the start one provided the stalkes and reddish on the outside, lying long wise under the face of the ground hooting forth heads of leaves in divers places, and with small strings and sibres downeard senduring many pasts, and are particularly like the former. Banhimus maketh another fort hereof with smaller flowers, Mison.

Angelians affire left in minor. The lefter broad leafed Mongraine Thoroughwaxe.

1. Perfoliata valgaris. Common Throughwaxe, 3. Perfoliata mentana latifolia. Broad leafed mo uncaine Throughness



4. Perfoliate latifolia minor.
The leffer broad Mountaine leafed Throughwaxe.





9. Perfoliata filiquofa vulgaris feu Brafilea tampfin. Common codded Throughwaxe.



whereout from betweenexwo leaves, come forth fuch like pale yellow flowers, standing in tufts, with small feed tollowing like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish as a small and reddi

Thisgreater Mountaine kinde of narrow leafed Throughwaxe, hatch divers very long, and narrow, whiting rene imouth leaves, ipread on the ground, about a foote long, of an inch, or inch and halfe thing with corners alfor about them almost like ivie leaves, which compasse the stalkes about the bottome of them, sidene more than one ara joynt; at the toppe whereof come forth sive broad leaves standing round; from the midst whereof arises size or seven small stalkes, some longer and shorter than others, bearing whereon small stalkes, to the longer and shorter than others, to the middle of small round leaves: the roote is long and thicke; covered with ablackshorke, and endureth.

ablatinus ac. Perfoliate Alpina angustifolia minor. The lesser narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

This Thoroughwaxe hath but one stalke about a foote high, without any branches bearing thereon at severall different long and narrow seases like the last, but shorter and lesser, compassing the stalke at the bottome, and attempted some few reddish showers, standing in tusts like the common kinde, and seede accordingly: the notes in mall and reddish.

roote into a definite a Apina angustifolia minima. The least narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

7. Perfoliata Alpina angustifolia minima. The least narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

This least kinde is a small plant, not past an hand breadth high, with a reddish running or creeping roote. shooting forthin divers places very narrow, long, smooth, greene leaves: from among which ariseth a stalke, parted into wo branches and each of them againe into other imaller ones, with one or two leaves under them.compassing them at the bottome, where it is broadest, the slowers are small, and yellow, standing together in tusts like the other.

This small Thoroughwaxe hath diverse leaves, artifing from the roote, which are fomewhat long, but shorter than the following the fift Mountaine Thoroughwaxe at the stalk e is small, and lyeth as it were upon the ground, bearing such like leaves as that Mountaine kinded oth, and compassing the stalk e in the same manner: the slowers are yellow like the common kinde: the roote perisheth every yeere like into it, and therein different from most of the other mountaine kindes.

9. Perfoliata filiquosa vulgaria. Common codded Throughwaxe.
The ordinary codded Thoroughwaxe, hath weake stalkes, branching forth at every joynt, with leaves set at them, compassing them at the bottome, very like unto the first Common Thoroughwaxe, but thicker, fatter, and more pointed, and of a whiter greene colour, most like unto Cabbage or Colewort leaves, and with square meremess on the edges usually: the toppes of the branches are surnished with many small white showers, sanding one above another, consisting of source leaves a peece, which afterwards turne into small long and square codds, wherein is conteined round brownish seede: the roote is small and wooddy, perishing after seede time.

10. Perfoliata filiquosa flore purpureo. Codded Thoroughwaxe with purple flowers.

This other codded Throughwaxe, is very like the last, having straighter, and more upright stalkes, and larger flowers thereon, of a pale purplish colour, like unto those of the white Sattin: in all the rest it different not from the last.

The Place.

The first, and the last fave one are found oftentimes in our owne Land in many corne fields, and pasture grounds: the stood, as I sayd, is but a degenerate kinde of the first, and is often found in gardens, where the institution the stood of the stood of the stood of the Smitsers, and the Alpes of the Smitsers, and fone upon the Apesins towards Spaine and France: the last also as well as the ninth Cluster saint, he found in a Province of Spaine.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Inly, and their feede is ripe in Angust.

The Names.

Ittookethe name of Porfoliata (for there is no ancient Greeke, or Latine author, hath Written of it) from the growing of the stalkes through the leaves, yet some have thought it to be the Cacalia of Digscorides, and fome would make it his first Coryladon, but neither of them agreeth with it. Cafalpinus taketh it to be his Sefeli Milionicum, which differeth much from this: all the later writers doe generally call it, Perfoliata, and Perfoliaim: the Italians call it Perfoliata: the French Perfequeille, and the Germanes Durch wachfs and fo the Dutch allo: in English Thoroughwaxe or Thoroughleafe: the second is expressed by Camerarius in horto, as also the third from Gefner, who first fer out the exact figure thereof, being the first Mountaine kinde here, and is the orfoliata longifolia Dalechampy in Lugdunensis, although it may seeme much to differ from it in shew : the fourth Inde tobe the Perfoliata altera of Lugdunensis, whereof it is likely also Camerarius in horto, maketh mention ander the name of Perfoliata minor, and it may be Bauhinus remembreth it, under his Latifolia minor ! the fift Bashinis maketh his Perfoliata Alpina angififolia major, and he maketh another like unto it, which he calleth Media, and thereunto referreth the Perfoliata longifolia Dalechamphii of Lugdanensis, when as I can finde no other Perfoliata in him; whereunto the montana is to be referred, but there is so little difference betweene his major and media, that I take them both for one; the greatnesse of the one from the other, being likely to be caused oneby the climate, and so his major may as well agree unto that of Dalichampius, as his media; the fixth also Bautalleth Perfoliaia Alpina angustifolia minor, and is very like the Bupleurum Alpinum angustifolium, set forth in the former chapter, yet he giveth a caution, that they should not make them both one: the seventh hee calleth mine, but diffinguishesh it from the Perfoliate minima Bupleuri folio of Columna, which he saith also is Oden-tiu inter of Lugdanensis: but I cannot otherwise think then that his minima is Columna his minima, also and like-I whe the Sefelie Lthispicum parvum of Cafalpinus the eighth is remembred onely by Banhinus in his Pinax & Produmis: the ninth is called Perfoliata siliquosa, or Napisolia Anglorum siliquosa, by Lobel in his Adversaria and Obstrations, and as Tragm, Gesner, Camerarius, Tabermontanus, and all or most of the Herbarilts at this time does the silicans of the Herbarilts at the sime doe: although divers other, from the colour of the leaves, and forme of the flowers and feede, would referre wide Coleworts, and thereupon call it Braffia campefris (filvefris & agreftu) filiquofa or perfoliata; but

TRIBE 5.

Lobel in his Adversaria faith, it partaketh of the Navew, (and therefore calleth it, as is before faid, Perfolias Na folia) and Winter Cresses, as well as of the Throughwaxe, or Perfoliata sliques at the last Clusius callette and campestric altera, or purpure store, but as I did referre the other, so I doe this, and call it Perfoliata sliques in purpures.

The Vertues.

Thoroughwaxe is hot and dry, and therefore of fingular good use with Chirurgions, for all forts of bruits at wounds, either inward or outward, and oldulcers, and fores likewife, if the decoction of the herbe made with water or wine be drunke, and the places walhed therewith, or the juyee or greene herbe, bruifed and build, either by it selfe, or with other herbes, in oyle or Axangus, to be made into an oyatment, to serve for all the yeere: the decoction of the herbe, or the powder of the dryed herbe, taken inwardly, and the same or the same o greene leaves bruifed, and applyed outwardly, is no leffe fingular and available to cure ruptures and bestim-especially in children, before it grow to be too old, the successe still answering the commendations of its bear applyed also with a little flower and waxe, to childrens navelathat sticke forth, doth helpe them. that the codded Throughwaxe, is of the same operation with the other, and worketh the like effects, for high cond perfoliate or miner hath long cods, which can be no other than this, although in Camerary borto, ithe mi staken, and major Tragi, fet for minor, for so Gefner in bortis hath it.

CHAP. LV.

Pimpinella five Sanguiforba. Burnet.

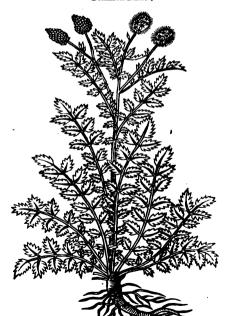
Impinella hath a double interpretation declaring two forts of herbes, for it either fignifieth Burner, and then it is usually also called Sanguisorba, or it is referred to the Saxistrages, and then it is called Figure 1. And the same of the same straight of the same straight the sa frage kindes, because they are umbelliferous plants, I shall speake among the other of that rander order, and of these Burnets in this place, whereof there is both greater and lesser, and in either of both see difference: and although I have fet forth the common Burnet in my former booke, yet because I there spaked it, onely as an herbe for a Kitchen garden, and spake very little of the properties; I thought good to mening here againe, and enlarge the vertues.

1. Pimpinella vulgaris sive minor. Common Burnet. The common Ordinary Burnet groweth with many long winged leaves, spread upon the ground, which com

fift of divers small roundish leaves, greene on the upper fide and grayish underneath, finely dented about the

I. Pimpinella vulgaris seve minor. Common Burnet.





3. Propinella major vulgaris. The ordinary great Burner.

The Theater of Plants.

rige, fet on each fide of a middle ribbe; among which rife up crefted browne stalkes, two foote high or better win fone spaller leaves, set in some places thereon, divided into fundry branches, and at the toppes small with one finder with the control of the con with long inputs a series of the ground with forms fibres thereat a balanta for the sound at the toppes small road long to the trade of a brownish colour; from whence there forth small purpish flowers, and after them cornered seede: the roote is small, long, and blackish browne on the outside, growblowers, and the ground, with some fibres thereat : the herbe hath a fine quicke sent and taste, giving a delicate relish unto wine.

2. Pimpinella minor inodora. Vnfavory Burnet.

This unfavory Burnet is in all things like the former, but that the leaves of this are not fo round, but fomething longer, and have neither fent or talte in them to commend it like the other.

3. Pimpinella major five fylvefrie. Great or wilde Burner.

Thegrest wilde Burnet hath fuch like winged leaves rifing from the rootes, but nothing fo many, and each of her interest on the wings, are twife as large at the leaft, as the other; and nicked in the fame manner about the

edges, of a grayish colour on the underfide : the stalkes are greater and rife higher, with many such like leaves fet thereon. greater map are included as at the tops, of a brownift greene co-lon, and out of them come fimall darke purple flowers, like the fomer, but greater: the roote also is blacke and long like the other, but greater : this hath in a manner neither fent or talke therein, like the common finall, or garden kinde.

4. Pimpinella maxima Americana. Great Burnet

of America. This great Burner is in all the parts thereof like the last, but much greater, having oftentimes all the leaves, which are of a blewish greene on the upperfide, and folded halfe way together inward, the underfide of the leaves, which are grayish, hewing themselves upward, nicked somewhat deepely about the edges, with greater dents, which make them flew the more comely and gracefully : the toppes of the stalkes carry fmaller, and much longer, whitifh greene spiked heads, set thicke with knaps, each whereof when it flowreth (beginning below and so rising higher) sheweth to be foure whitish greene leaves, having many small white long threds in the middle: fer whith come the feede in the fame places, being cornered like the other: the roote is much greater and wooddy, longer also and blacker than the last: this hath little sent, but in taste is somewhat like the first, yet nothing so aromaticall.

The Place. The first groweth wilde in divers places of this Land, in dry fandy places, but is usually preferved in gardens, to be ready at hand, when it shall neede to be used: the second was found in Spaine, as Baubinus faith: the third is found in divers Countries of this Land, especially in Huntington and Northampton shires, in the Meddowes there, as also neere London both by Paneras Church, in two or three fields nigh unto Boobies barne, as also by a causic side in the middle of a field by Paddington: the last was brought out of the North parts of Virginia, where it is natural l

All these flower about the end of Inne, and beginning of Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

4. Pimpinella maxima avericana. Great Burnet of America.



The Names. The Greeke word municipal or as Gefner hath it mumpine Pimpinella, is onely found in Nicolans Myrepfon, and sthought by divers to be understoode of this hearbe, (for it is not knowne to be mentioned by that name, in my of the old writers: but divers by good judgement doe referre it to the Sideritis secunda of Dioscorides, whereanto it answereth fully, both in forme and qualities, so that we neede not any further to doubt thereof, and the rather, because as it is sayd at this day, this herbe is called Sideritis by the Greekes, in the Island Chio, or Sio, dress also referre his Sideritis unto the other kindes of Pimpinella, that are umbelliferous, for there is fuch confission among many of the later writers, that it is hard to understand, which of these two kindes they meane whitenothey writer seiner in borsis Germanie, maketh mention of Pimpsaella minor seives levie, to be of the same that with with the seiner in borsis Germanie, maketh mention of Pimpsaella minor seives levie, to be of the same hid with the other specific or wilde fort, & as he faith, not differing from it, but in the manuring, which his Pimin la miner sploestrie, is the Saxifrage kind as may be plainly perceived, by his own words following: for he saith that that herbe which the Germanes call usually Pimpinella is by other people called Saxifraga, and by the Italians Hircina on Pimpinella bircina, and yet Banhinus maketh this Pimpinella sativa levis of Gesner, to be Sanguisorba miner Levi, which is quite contrary to his mind as I think; and although by faying it is used in fallete, he might seeme to underland this Burnet kinde, which was wont often to be so used, yet his words of Saxifraga Hircina, cannot be made the Burnet kinde, which was wont often to be so used, yet his words of Saxifraga Hircina, cannot be made to the saxifraga Hirci condention of this Barner, but of the other Saxifraga umbellifera; the like doubt and difference there is concer-ing those scales berries, that grow upon the rootes of Pimpinella vulgaria (as Fragosus maketh mention, 13.0.15. which tenters to be the Cocchesilla, for he there faith, that Cochesille is a certaine berry brought from Peru, which growers upon certeine small plants, like unto Pimpinella valgara, unto whose to be the Chermes of the likesess of wilde Grapes, which some take to be the true Coccognidium, and others to be the Chermes of the Chermes of the Gracians thus saith Fragolus; all which is urrerly Aich growers upon certeine small plants, like unto Pimpinella valgaria, unto whole rootes it doth sticke, of drabins, which differeth from the Coccus Happics of the Gracians; thus faith Fragolus; all which is urrerly

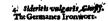
flowers may well be knowne.

or injections.

of the Arabiani differ from the Coccus Baphics of the Graciane, as shall be shewed in due place, but Ovinted

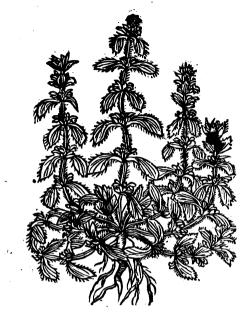
faith that Cochenille groweth like berries on the underfide of the leaves of a tree in the West Indies called 7 faith that Cochenille groweth like Detries on the underline of the two kinds of Pimpinella is meanly or by others Tunus, which tree we call Firm Indica. Now whether of the two kinds of Pimpinella is meanly or that is not expressed, for some referre it to one and some to the other. Some as it should seeme call Pierre Pampinula, and Peponella, but I rather referre all these names to the Saxifrage kindes a it is called Sortant and Sanguinaria alfoot divers, but most usually Sanguisorba, quod sanguinees stures sister and it may be limit. and Sanguinaria also of divers, but most usually sanguisoron, grown janguines, janguines is a little or Serbida or Bipenula, a foliorum binis ordinibus pennatim sive plumatim diegfin the Italians call it Fimpinella or Serbida the French Pimpinelle, the Germanes Hergots bertlin (id est, Dei Barbula) Blutkraus, and Megelkraus, in the French Pimpinelle, the Germanes Hergots bertlin (id est, Dei Barbula) Blutkraus, and Megelkraus, in the serbida of the ser the country people as Tragus faith, give it to their Hennes, and Geefe when they have the Pippe, to cure then it: we doe in all places I thinke in England call it Burner : but many of our ignorant Apothecaries does fully miltake this herbe, in using Pimpernell in their Syrupe of Dealthea, and in other their medecine into thereof, from the nearenesse of the Latine and English names, of Pimpinella and Pimpernell, taking their mile both one: it may be referred also as it is thought to that herbe which in Perfs: is called Siftieperis, as Photo in his 24. Booke and 9. Chap, because it causeth mirth, and Dionisianymphon, because it doth wondowly agree with wine. The first is called Pimpinella Sanguiforba, to diftinguish it from the other Pimpinels Les faga, and Pimpinella minor and hortenfis, to distinguish it from the other Sangniforba, which is called minor sylvestris: Anguilara, Guilandinus, Tragus, and Columna, call it Sideritis secunda Diescoridis, and so doe otherse then : they also call it Pimpinella Italica, and is the first of Trages by that name, for the third is his Pinella Italica major, and so (lufius calleth it also: others call it Pimpinella five sanguisorba major, and Columna libris 2. Dioscoridis major. The second Banhinus onely mentioneth, and the saft is not remembred by any wint he fore me, although Lobel may seeme in his Adversaria to point at this, where he saith, that the great wild hid hath fometimes leaves as great as Betony, as this hath, but yet is not this, being a differing kind, as by the bole of Taiss. 5.

L. Sideritis prima Herba Indeica.





2. Side itis parva procumbens. Small Iewes Ironwore.





5: Sideritis Monspellensis Lobelif. Small Ironwort of Mombelier.

. Siderith vulgaris Clufij. The Germans Ironwort. This Ironwort that is most common in Germany, as Clusing faith, groweth greater and higher then the other, with larger, hairy, rough, pointed leaves, fet by couples one against another, at the joynts of the square hairy stalkes, dented about the edges, but set at farther distances, which branching themselves forth, are set from the middle upwards, with many wharles of gaping white flowers at the joynts with the leaves, spotted with blood red spots in the upper part of them, ending in a long spike, the seede that followeth is small, uneven and blacke, contained in five fquare heads the roote is white and

5. Sideritis Monspeliens: Lobely. Small Ironwort of Monspelier.

wooddy, shooting new stalkes every yeare,

The small Ironwort of Mompelier riseth scarle to a foote

Both the greater and the leffer Burnet are accounted to be of one property, but the leffer, because it is mitter and more aromaticall, is more effectuall being both hot and dry in the second degree, especially the less (ye some say it is cold in the second degree) which is a friend to the Heart, Liver, and other the principal pan of a mans body; two or three of the stalkes with leaves put into a cup of wine, especially Claret, as all know give a wonderfull fine rellish to it, and besides is a great meanes to quicken the spirits, refresh the heart, and make it merry, driving away melancholly: it is a speciall helpe to defend the heart from noysome vapours, and some infection of the Plague or Peltilence, and all other contagious diseases, for which purpose it is of greatested. the juice thereof being taken in some drinke, and they either layd to sweate thereupon, or wrapped and the very warme. They have a drying and astringent quality also, whereby they are availeable in all manner of firms of blood, or humours, to stench bleeding inward or outward, Laskes or Scowrings, the Blooddy flix, women too aboundant courses, and the whites also, and the chollericke belchings, and castings of the stomake, and also a singular good Woundherbe, for all sorts of wounds, both of the head and body, either inward or ore ward, for all old Vicers, or running Cancers and moyst fores, which are of hard curation, to becused synthety the juice or decoction of the herbe, or by the pouder of the herbe or roote, or the water of the diffilled herbe; or else made into oyle, or oyntment by it selfe, or with other things to be kept : the seede also is no less effects all, both to stay fluxes and to dry up moyst fores, to be taken in pouder inwardly in steeled water or wine, the

The Vertues.

CHAP. LVI.

is wherein hot gadds of steele have beene quenched, or the pouder of the seede mixed with their ownmen.

Sideritis five Ferruminatrix. Ironwort.

Aving in the last Chapter shewed you that Burnet is the second Sideritio of Dioscorides, I think it not amisse to entreate next thereunto, of some other herbes called Sideritides, as being referred by many authors unto the first kinde of Diosewides, leaving the third fort to bee spoken of in mother place hereafter.

1. Sideritis prima Flerba Indaica. Iewes Ironwort. This first Sideritie is a small low herbe, neither wholly standing upright, nor wholly leaning downe who ground, but hath divers weake, rough, hoarie square stalkes not much above a foote high, full of joynts, attemet rall diffances whereof, grow two small leaves somewhat long, rough, or as it were crumpled, hard and har, not halfe fo broad as Horehound leaves, dented about the edges, fmelling and tafting fomewhat ftrong, with fpread abroad into divers branches, the upper parts whereof are replenished, with many rough small whats of pale purplish gaping flowers, with hoary leaves at the joynts under them also; where after they are palous fmall blackish seede; conteined in those huskes, wherein the flowers stoode before; the roote is small and word dy, yet living and shooting forth a new every spring.
2. Sideritia parva procumbens. Small lewes Ironwort.

This small herbe is somewhat like the former in the hairy square branches, but more trayling or leaning, to in the leaves, but fomewhat larger, a little hairy, and dented from the middle of them forwards: the flower fland compassing the stalkes at certaine distances as the others doe: the roote is small and perisheth every year.

3. Sideritis altera parva Clufij. Another small Iewes Ironwort.

This other small Ironwort hath the middle stalke upright somewhat hairy and square, spreading into many stalks. fmaller branches, even from the bottome upwards, which in a manner lye on the ground, with two find leaves as the last at the joynts, but little or nothing dented at all; the flowers are white, without spots, states I remember, but gaping in like manner: the roote of this likewise perisheth every yeare.

Tala 1. 5.

10. Sideritie Quernefolio. Ironwort with Oaken leaves.

The take of this Ironwort is throught, and with few branches, bearing very (parfedly fomewhat broad and manipulated leaves, uneverly cut in on the edges, fee upon their footelakes by couples, which are fementic in the kinds of Oake a the flowers are fingliss and frand in finall rundles about the toppes, of the kinds of Oake a the flowers are fingliss and frand in finall rundles about the toppes, of

11. Sideritis Hederala folio: Ironwort with Alchaofe leaves.

This a small herbe not much above an handbreadth; high, bearing small, broad and roundish greene leaves with quad dents about the edges, like to Alchoofe, or surier into the red Archangell leaves the flowers are hooselfull and purplifs, and the feede finall and blackith : the roote is famili and threddy, perifining every

hooded finall and purpuins, and the recognization of district in the toote is familiar and thready, perishing every year, but taking it felle from it owns fowing shoundardy enough in a garden where it hath beene once fowen.

It is a substitute gladers obtained follows. It is now our with famoust long leaves.

This interest hath square and joysted stakes, smooth below, but with some small hairinesse at the toppe the leavest singular and thinnes, set by comples, the lowermost three inches long, and one broad, nor denied as all our precises the flowers are hooded like the common fort, but white, larger than they and longer also, all our precises the stakes about the stallers even from the bottome almost, after which come small blackish threven mote, in beads like Plantaine but thorter.

The roce of this hetbe is very fibrous or full of threds, from whence rifeth up a square browne stalke, full of brinches, and thereon divers narrow long and pointed rough leaves, fomewhat dented about the edges, fet by transfer, and topographereof fland the flowers, compating them as the others doe, of a carke red colour, and neiof a white colour : the whole plant is of an authere or harfh binding tafte, without finell, and perifheth cray Jana.

14. Sideritie arvenfis latifolia glabra. Broad leafed meddow Ironwort. Thirdher medow Ironwort hath larger smooth greene leaves below then those above, a little dented about the dest, the (quarefieldes are branched, and the flowers in fome purplift tending to white, in others of a pale of palongth white, fet in coronets or circles about the fieldes, without any fent as the others also, and starting the starting of the coronets of the corone

which from a country mans experience, hath not onely obtained the name of a Woundwort, but famousfied to want interest of the state of t

heigh, having many square hoary upright hard stalkes, whereon are set at the joynes two long seaves, when hoary, and crumpled as the first sewes herbe, and as deepely dented about the edges: the tops of the talk. and branches have many wharles of flowers fet in rough huskes, like those of Savory, in some of a purplisher

lour, in others of a yellowish purple. 6. Sideritis montana Hyssepifelia. Mountaine Ironwort.

This mountaine Ironwort hath flender round stalkes, lying upon the ground, and shooting forth rooting to This mountaine Ironwort hath flender round stakes, sying upon the grant pour in joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon in the small long and narrow leaves on them. thinly by couples, and fometimes more growing out betweene them, leffer then they : the flowers are purplish colour, of the same fashion with the other, and set in such rough huskes : the roote is long. and hard.

7. Sideritin montana Apula versicolor. Mountaine Ironwort of Naples.

The Neapolitane Ironwort rifeth up with a reddiff, fquare, hoary and hard hairy stalk, a foote and a light divided into two branches, about the middle thereof, whereon are set at the joynts, two small and the state of the stat greene leaves one against another, covered with an hoary downe, and having three dents or north fide at the ends of them, which at the lower end of the stalke next the ground, have long footestalkes and but up higher at the top are without any the flowers ftand in tharpe pointed huskes and are gaping as the rest are but very small, whose head and jawes are of a darke purplish colour; the middle office. w, and the long necke of the flower that rifeth out of the huske is whitish : after the flower that oure blackish ashcoloured seede, somewhat cornered in the hairy or hoary huskes, the roote is find and yellowish.

8. Sideritis Germanica parva. Small Germany Ironwort.

This small Ironwort hath low square stalkes of a foote high, branched from the very ground, bein hoary as the leaves are also that stand by couples, being long and somewhat narrow without any about the edges, yet larger below then above the branches have flowers growing about them upwants to almost as they shoote our, in shape as the other forts are, but they are so small, that they scarfe appe huskes, of a duskie colour; the jawes and lower part on the infide being whitish : after which com backs feede finaller then in the other; the roote is white and wooddy, and perifheth every yeare.

9. Sideritis felys Alines Triffaging. Ironwort with Germander Chickweede leaves. This Ironwort shootesh forth a square hairy stalke a foote long, spread into branches from the bottom, and those agains fending forth other smaller ones, all of them enclining to the ground, like the Germanier Chit. weede, but much greater, whereon stand a few hairy leaves by couples, in forme like unto that Chitmits also but larger and dented about the edges: the flowers grow at the joynts with the leaves towards the top like unto the other in fashion, but somewhat longer, and of a blewish colour standing in sharpe and roughter. wherein small round seede succeedeth, the roote is small and threddy.

> 6. Sideritis montana Hyffopifolia. Mountaine Ironwort.



8. Sideritts Germanica parva. Small Germany Ironwort.







long point: the flowers stand towards the tops compassing the stalkes at the joynts with the leaves likewise in a spiked top, having long and much topen gaping broods; of a purplish red coloid will specify the standing in somewhat todge towards the forewards shind blacks to roote is composed of many long strings, and smaller stress, with some under one knobbes growled them, of a pale yellowish or whitish colour; yet at some times of the years these knobbes growled are not seen in the plant; the whole plant smaller strongly. The Place

Many of the oare strangers in England, growing some in Medowes, others on Mountaines; yes some turall to our Country, besides the last which groweth in sundry countries of this Land, as in Middles turall to our Country, besides the last which groweth in tunory countries or this Land, as in Onisation and London, by the path sides in the sields going to Chelfer and Kensingson, by Hischery in the ditch sides of said called the shoulder of mutton sield, and in Surry in S. Georges sields, and in the Medower by Landons, and are that tree by Stangate, over against Westminster bridge, which standers alone upon the banke and none details. In William to the Surry hours with the Church yard of Newtostates, hard by Sir Iobn Surry hours. the middle of the next field to the Lime Kilne, at the foote of shooters hill. In William towne in the neare a place called the Mandline: in Effex by the dirch fides, and on the dirches fides on the left timber way beyond Stratford Bow. In Suffolke also, Cambridge and Huntington thires more plentifully.

They all flower in lune and luly, and their feede is ripe foone after.

The Names Zidneins in Greeke, Sideritie fic dilla a ferro, quafi Ferraminatrin, qued vullatibus ferro fallie fuit midil it did heale wounds made by the fword, whereof there was great use in the warres, and therefore many that were conducing to this purpose, although of different formes were called Sideritia's, as also are Diofcorides, Pliny and others doe declare (because milites Souldiers had most speciall use of them) in Lating Sideritis and Militaris, who have mentioned divers forts. The first fort here expressed is thought by making Sideritis and Militaris, who have mentioned divers forts. The first fort nere expresses as thought by millionalities, to be the right Sideritis prima, or Herenley Dissocialis for distance vives plans Herenley (and the many the French fort is so accounted and called also:) the rest set forth in this place are referred the same species of the same genus and most neare, and take thereunto, both in forther and qualities; (otherwise all the herbes set downe in this Classis, and many other might be called Sideritides, being they are University wind herbes for that purpose:) It is also called Tetrahil, Tetrahil, and Herba Indakes by divers, because the second of the same called Districts and Chiraconne like the Charlesones and Mountebankes in Italy, and the Obsiders that exercised Physicke and Chirurgerie, like the Charletones and Mountebankes in Italy, and the Qualitation in Germany had this berbe in much use with them; the second and third of mine here, are the fourth and the Clusius: the fourth is the first of Clusius, which he calleth uniques, because it was best knowne and militar to the Germanes growing amongst them. The fift is called by Lobel and Pena in their Advisors, Sang Monspeliaca Scordioides, and in his Icones plantarum, is set floribus luces, Tragoriganum prassodes Francisilu-nini: it is also the fift Sideritis herbariarum of Tabenmontanus, Which Bankinus calleth Sideritis fally birship po mini it is also the fift Siderity berbarier une of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity sally berjain motions, and is the seventh sox of Clusius, and the fixt of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity Aspina Hyssicia the seventh sox of Clusius, and the fixt of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity as siderity of Clusius; which hee saith is hossis as siderity montanus parvo seveniero pur since the cight is the fixt Siderity of Clusius; which hee saith is husing a Vienna, as his sirch stand my source is a side in the since it is in the title: the math is by Bashisus so called a side a sabismus side superint so of called and it is in the title: the math is Lugdanensis so called, and Bashisus sides well into a my saiden, by the partie of Britishish as side eleventh's of mine owne encastoring finding it wilder and saddle as side of the called the side of the s funde crenatie : the fixt is called by Lobel and Pena Sideritis montana, and is the leventh fort of Clufius, and the

Most of these are well as the first and the forms of the forms of the form and the first and the forms of the reds; for being exceeding drying and binding, and moderately hot, as wee take it, (yet Gales faith of halfed

THE S. and soyth, and bur's little bending) it not onely preferveth those parts, but is admirable good for all greene would not shall and close up their lippes quickely without suppuration, as well as to dry up the morphire and since of humors in old freezing ulcers, and cancres, that hindreth their healing; and the state of the state dy up the many in that his name Heracles, by priviledge of excellency, as an Heracles or materiamer of hering it tometer, it is any inflammation about the parts, by the application of the herbs, juyce or decocion, the lab has be ferred his california to the herbs, juyce or decocion, the frong; and it was a last by Gerard his testimony of the use thereof is singular effectuall in fresh wounds; it is some taken a way. The last by Gerard his testimony of the use thereof is singular effectuall in fresh wounds; it is from taken aware and the flaying of blood and himors than the others.

CHAP: LVII.

Aly ∫um. Madwort.

The same of Jum is divertly consorteded, both by the ancient and moderne writers, being referred to distributes, for Disferred better being from another, and Pliny a third, each differing from others is it is thought, and Chart histen hath a kinde of Thiaspi, for the Applians of Disferred and others is Label faith the Rejection Consolida media, Ruelling a kinde of wilde or Baftard Hempe, and others as Label faith the Rejection of the lates of the consolidation of the columns rakem may king or rioremound, that is called Cordiaca Motherwort, to be Airfinia Ellini, and Frain in one coefficies (Figure and other ratke Airfinia) or fome other finaller Maddet to be Find his confection of the confec

The Manuacco and the state of their furinging, but the next yeare when the fialke beginneth to arife, they grow and the first principal longer, and fome what torne in on the edges, in some places, which stalke is hoary about the notice of the state of a contemps, and special content of the content of t rougher, and harder, and wherein lye small flat reddish feedes, in a double order on both sides of the thinne middle kinne, which in this is not white, like that of the fattin, but elfe very like : the roote is small and wooddy, dying every yeare, after it hath given feede, and feldome perisheth the first yeere, before it runne up to





2. Aly fum alternos Dioscoridis minus. The lesser Madwort of Diefcorides

This leffer Madwort hath divers long leaves, lying on the ground, a little waved on the edges, of a pale or blewith greene colour, about three inches long and one broad, rough and chayrie, but fofter than the former; from among which rife flender weake rough stalkes, scarse able to stand upright, parted into fundry branches, whereon grow the leaves by couples, one opposite to another, smaller but not lesse hayrie, and rough than the former, the flowers first beginne to breake forth at the toppes, and afterwards on the sides or winges, which are many fet together in tufts, confifting of foure white leaves, notched in the middle, which maketh every leafe seeme tike a hurt, with divers yellowish threds in the middle of them, and each tlanding in a greene huske, the one-fide whereof have longer foote stalkes than those more inward, and each flower larger than the inner ones, which being past; there succeede round seede vessels like bucklers, smaller than the former, hard and rough on the outlide, in which are conteined flat seede, in foure round reddish cells or partitions, divided by a certaine thining skinne, two feede lying in each cell or partition : the roote is small and long, with divers fibres thereat, and abideth, shooting forth a new, more sharpe in taste than the leaves, which are drying and astringent.

2. Aly Jum montanum Columna. Mountaine Madwort of Columna.

This other Madwort of the Mountaines, hath a small threddy roote, from whence fpring up small and weake round reddish stalkes, lying upon the ground, shooting forth rootes at the joynts, and rayling themselves up againe, the lowest leaves whereof are small and roundish, not much bigger than ones naile, but those that grow up afterwards upon the stalkes are greater, being two inches long, deepely dented about the edges, and very rough, covered with a long hairinesse, two for the most part, set at every joynt, with long soone stalkes under them: at these joynts likewise on both sides come forth three or foure blewish flowers, each standing upon a very small

hayrie footestalke, having foure small greene leaves under them as a huske wherein they stand, and whereastterwards groweth the feede veffels, which are two, flat, ovall or round huskes like Bucklers, joyned at the fide together, hayrie at the brimmes, and conteining five or fixe yellow flat feedes in each paration: the pote dyth

every yeere, and mail be new fowen, when any will have it.

A Alysiam Galeni Clusso. Galen his Madwort according to Clussos.

Clussos, divided into branches from the very bottome, having two leaves account a forest of the world of the control of vided at the odges, without fent, but bitter in talte : at the joynts with the leaves come forth the flowers, road about the stalkes like unto Horehound, but of a purplish colour, standing in heavy huskes, with point very large and prickly, wherein after they are past, lye red seede, like unto those of Horehound: the roote is small and stringie, and abideth in the warme Countries, as it is probable after it hath perfected the seede; for Clusius sinh he found it in Spaine in March, having both flowers and ripe feede thereon, but being fowne as he faith, in the colder Countries, it every yeere perisheth, and by the seede which it sheddeth is renewed againe.

5: Alyssum verticisatum folisi crenatis. Madwort with dented leaves.

This bath a finall wooddy roote with fibres fet thereat, from whence rife fundry fquare stalkes of a force more high, leaning down to the ground, set with leaves at fundry distances, the lowest being largest, somewhite unto Horehound but longer, comming necre unto those of Germander, but hoary, with a rough hisymetic, dented for deepely about the edges, somewhat like Betony : at the joynts of the stalkes where the leaves gow leffer upwards, rife fundry whitish purple flowers set in wharles or roundles as Horehound hath, out of pricky huskes which conteine in them brownish seede : the whole herbe is in taste astringent, yet not unpleasant with tafte, and having withall a little bitterneffe, and sweeteneffe withall in sent.

The Place. The first groweth in gardens both with us, and in Italy, France, and the Low Countries, the original plus being not well knowne: the second groweth about Rome, and the third upon one of the hills in Nepley in Countries. faith: the fourth Clusius faith he found in one place in Spains and no where elfe: the last Columns faith groweth by the pathes fides of the dry rockie hills in Naples, where there is small store of earth for it to grow

The fodoe all flower about Iuly and August, and the feede is ripe quickely after. The Names.

It it called in Greeke A'Aloren African, and African in Latine, so called because it content those that are bias by a mad dog, yet Platerch in Sympolica lib; 3.4.1. by saying it helpeth the hickock, would derive the name from suifer singulative. There is some doubt among many, whether these should be the right or true Africa of Different contents.



rids and Galent for as concerning the first, they affirme, that it may more firly be referred unto the forts of Thiais, or of Lunaria Graca, and therefore some have called it Lunaria major, and Lunaria lutea, (estapinus Lunaria Graca tertia, and Gester Lunaria affera; but Dodonam, Clussus. Camerarius, Lungdunensis and Lobel doe all ris Graca tertia, and Alisso, & Lobel faith fareher, there is no herbe to be found that better agreeth with Dissocials and the some thin field dath. Affirm and thinks then this field dath. Affirm in his field books to the field have the some thin field dath. call a difficuity all things then this first doth. Drim in his first booke faith, that Alysum was called Sideritis He_ his aggreen his time, that it green by the way fides, and bore a purple flower, and thicke leaves (which is not likely Galens Affirm) some doe account it a kinde of Leucoium, and so do both Columna and Bantinus; mot likely years any years and decount in a line of a servine, and to go bott comma and Bankings; then the Lencoism montanam lanarum, for he faith that the Lencois and Thlassi, be congeners; which I gent, but yet I thinke, that the Lychnides be nearer congeners to the Lencois; then the Thlassies be; the other that is, Banking calleth it Lencoism Alfforder clypeasum majus. The fecond is called by Columna, Lencoism pelaturis, Banking calleth it Lencoism pelaturis, Banking calleth it Lencoism pelaturis. that is Bandonne callette it Longuine Approper is personal major. The record is capted by Common, Lencotum pelatum Remande minds, who faith it is a congener to the Applian of Dodonne, which as I sayd is the first here expected; and therefore Gambinus callett it, Lencotum Abylioides clypeanum minus. The third Columna dellett Applian Disferring minus is but Bashinus setteth it among the Chamedries, calling it Chamedry sparing office is a superior of the set downer among the rest of this calletter of the control of the set of Adjustation for in the second folike (for bayeng kene his plant if it differ from) the Herba Indaica, that I thinke it the very fame, whereas Disconde makething Sideritie to have longer leaves then Horehound, almost as bugge as Sage, but so is not his: but the saket allowed in another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alissian another place maketh th Affum writicillarum felije crenatie; when as he called that of Clufius Alyfum verticillarum folije profunde incifis.

The Vertues. These Abfaol Diesewides and Galon, although they differ in forme one from another, yet they doe agree as ther hay in this fift being taken in wine, or in broth, or in meare, or how lover, doth cure the venome of the bing of indde logge, and thoroughly performe the cure, which Galen faith in fexts simplicium medicamento, it would from the like nesse of the whole substance, and was found so to doe by plaine experience, without any other method, and that it would performe many other cures if any should try it, for those diseases where before the faulte of drying, digetting and moderately clenfing, which are in this herbe are required; and therefore both Disferides and Galen doe fay of each of their plants, that they clenfe the skinne from wheaks and pimples, from from and other discoldurings, as the morphew, funburning, etc. Disferrides faith that his Alyffine, taken in diskellighthe bickockie if there he no ague, and that it will doe so also, if any shall but hold it in their handor findlento it : They are also effectuall for wounds, either inward or outward, to digel the clotted blood that ingificed by thy full, blow, of bruile, and to clenfe and heale old votten and filthy Vicets, or creeping Canten. And beaute Discontain to laith it is an Amuffer to expell tharmes, that thall be used upon man of beast, and that tyed with a fault to cartell that are discaled, it helpeth them; therefore divers in the ages since, have extend this tile with the reports of farre greater things, which because they are not onely ldde but prophane. list not to insert them here a for from the forme of the seede vessells of the first here expressed, which is that of Disferides; as I fayd divers called it Lunaria, Moonewort, and went beyond the Moone in expressing the pro-

peries; and therefore Fithingle had neede themselves to be cured of their madnesse herewith.

CHAP. LVIII.

Vimaria sive Regina prati. Medowsweete or Medesweete.

I this herbe there are two forts, the one familiar to our countrey, the other a stranger to us, and onely entertained of a few and those the lovers of rare Plants.

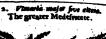
1. Ulmaria vulgaria. Common Mede or Meddowsweete.

The stalkes of this Medelweete are reddish and case to breake, rising to be three foote high, The stalkes of this Medel weeke are reddish and easie to breake, rising to be three foore high, and sometimes to be foure or five, having at the sounts thereof large winged leaves, standing on above another at distances, which are made of many somewhat broad leaves, set on each sit is middle ribbe, being stard rough of ruggess, trainpled much like to Elme seaves, whereof it rooks the man, but having also some smaller leaves with them, even as Acrimony hash, somewhat deepely dented about the case, of and greate easing on the appendice, and gray in underneath; of a pretry sharpe sentiand case, passing of and while setting the give a since relish to a cup of Clarert wines if a lease be publishered; which sail much sweet with sail many turns of shall white slowers thrust thicket agents. Which sail much sweeter then the leaves; and in their places being fallen, come croked and cornered seedes at the starter of th be interest, to receiving forch a new every firing.

Self-bind lamejor forch already The greater Medelweete.

This Model wester growen half her then that former with longer winged leaves fet one above another upon the

1. Ulmaria origania. Common Medelysecre.







crefted brownish stalkes having long sootestalkes upon them each being divided usually into three purplets lowest one against another, and every part also consisting of three or five smaller leaves then the other, space each from the other being hard crumpled and finely dented about the edges : at the tops of the lastic goods. flowers in longer spikes more sparsedly and not so thicke thrust cogethers, turning, downer their heat whole white like the former, and smelling very sweete also, more mearely refembling a Greate beard, where see have given it the name then the other, a the roote is more wooddy, with many blackish lines was smell strong, and taste somewhat harshly the shalkes and leaves dye wholly downer every years, making the challenge of the control of the same than the strong and taste somewhat harshly the shalkes and leaves dye wholly downer every years, making the challenge was in the fpring.

The first groweth in moyst Meddower that lye much wet, or neare the course of water, and the laper is food alfo in shadowie woods, and places very often.

They are found in flower, in fome place or other all the three Summer moneths, that is, I are, I aly and Augh and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names. They are not fround mentioned by any of the ancient Greekes, or Letines, onely some thinks it may be to They are not fround mentioned by any of the ancient Greekes, or Letines, onely some thinke it may be he forced to Reslows of Pliny. It is called by the later wripers Ulmaria, a following Ulm, similitation, of the for the first of Elme leaves, of Dodoneus Regina prati, and Barba, and Barbala Capra, or Barba, Caprina of Information in the month of the significant of the sig

The Veronte colone : 22 or si of ned? Being neare a little in this and finell with Burnet. they are mobilistly to tide neare of the fame family regular accounts them more hot and dry, they are allo utell in the fame suspense life, the fame suspense flay all manner of fluxes, bleedings, and vomitings, and womens courses, as also their, whites viv is famely and take away the fits of quaratine Agues, and to make a many hears, fire which purpose fome use the flower, fome the leaves it helps that of peedily those that are troubled with the Collision stellar boyled in with the collision stellar boyled in with the collision of the contraction. little honey taken warme, it doth open the belly; but boyled in red wine and drunke, it flayeth the flux of the belly, are it helpeth the Bottes in horfes as you heard before; being outwardly applyed it healeth old Vicers, that belly her it nespects the bollow or fiftulous, which many have used and much commended as also for the fores are concern or eating, and hollow or fiftulous, which many have used and much commended as also for the fores are concern, and ferrer parts the known when they are full growner being layd upon the skinne, will after a small it the many as Tracky Girls about the skinne will after a small in the minth, and secret particular reaven when they are tuning towner being layd upon the skinne, will after a small time, rate bliffers thereon as Tragm faith; the water thereof helpeth the heate and inflammation in the eyest the time, rate bliffers the being taken consistent paints in the head; and because both flowers and herbes are of significant to the state of field a rectain from the control of gramou ramous me camp of wine, will give as quick and as fine a rellish thereto, as Burnet will, as I fayd before, sonise district of Buyers he control

CHAP. LIX.

orange Him dates that was to engineer a figure oration all emoscitions and a Popentilla. Wilde Tanfey.

.. / 21

Ilde Tanfey creepeth upon the ground, taking roote at the joynts, every where round about the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, the unit of the state of a middle ribbe, some single that the super state of a middle ribbe, some state when a state when a state of the upper side, and of a sile, and of a with the first of the care of the finite bei give in and an

Cinkefollerus des sans as a sans The Place.

It growth almost every where wilde abroad in most places, were of every one viscosity rient in The Time.

It for well in line and Inf. The Names.

Diet if mit vill tiet grient e.

It is called Potentilla ab eximifs viribus quibus pollet, and Argentina a follorum argenteo fplendore, fome take it to bee Argentina a fallerum argenteo filendore, some take it to bee Stephenmelis of Play, lib. 26. c. 13. others referre it to Argenme: It is also called Tephenetum feplogsfre, or agresse, as Bropission other. The importance calleth it Anserina, Gesaria baris Germania. Associatione silecta: and so doth Trans, and whitell fish it might be called also Millifolium and antique, and to provide a freely provide the sile Millifolium and antique, and to provide the fermanes. Grafic and Genserich, the Duich Gansericke, wee in English Shruyerde, and wilde Tanley.

The Ferruss,
Wilde Tanfey is cold and dry, and binding withall,
fother iffsyeth the last count of the form of blood in men or women, and some say it will doe so if the greene herbe

women, and some say it will doe, so if the greene herbe be but worns in the shoots so as it be next the skinne, it should shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting in women, but more tespecially if a line Couling Tvory is powder by put to it is also much contigued to help children that are bursten, and have Rupture teing boyled in water and salt; it is also that the shifting that shifting the shifting that shifting the shifting th pimples freddes and the like, and dropped into the eyes, or wet cloaties applyed unto them, taketh away the next and inflammations in cliem.

TRIBE 5.

Agrimonia five Enpaterium. Agrimoni

Ee have divers fores of Agrimonie, fome of our owne land, and fome of others, as you thall been bere fer forth unto vou.

I. Enpaterium five Agrimenia vulgaris. Ont common Agrimonie

Our common Agrimonie hath divers long leaves made of many fer upons stalke, some others smaller, all of them dented about the edges, greene above, and grayish underneath, making withall; among which ariseth up usually but one stiffe, strong, rough or hairy browne round stalke, and all the strong with all graying many small vellow. foot high, with finaller leives fet here and there thereoniat the top whereof grow many finall yellow flower above another in long spikes; after which come rough heads of seeds hanging downer ards, which will demand the spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes and the spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes and the spikes are spike any thing that shall rubbe against them, and sticke upon garments, being touched or cast thereon the more blacke, long and somewhat wooddy, abiding many yeares, and shooting afresh every spring; it bisharesh nable good fent yet very small.

This other or fweete smelling Agrimonie as fo like the other that there is lardly any difference to be the eye, but by the nose onely, except that if there be any difference, this growth somewhat rounder and whiter leaves then the other, and the roote of a darke red colour, but the mell-herein and the roote of a darke red colour, but the roote of a darke red colour. furpaffe the other, and so doth the taste heing aromaticall and astringent; whereby it is held to bee states

cellent use to corroborate and strengthen weake parts.

3. Agrimus Mastard Agrimonie.

This herbe that is like to Agrimonie, and therefore called B ne, and therefore called Beltard Agrimonie, hath diver he foft and hairy leaves next the ground, every day ded into many parts or leaves, feaven for the most part, three on each fide and the feventh at the said below ving some smaller ones betweene them, like as Agrimony hath, yet somewhat rounder then they had a them smaller dented, and sharper pointed, of a darker greene colour on the upper side, and grayish under among these leaves rise up sundry weake stalks, not fully standing upright, but leaning downewards, whenever set very sparsedly such like leaves, but smaller and rounder, with small precess at the joynta of every of the at the tops come forth three or foure hairy greene huskes like cups dented at the brims, out of every one wheel rifeth a finall yellow flower, like unto Agrimony, yet fometimes they fearfe appeare above the house m be feene; wherein after they are fallen and paft, appeare small long and round graynes like unto the sum of

> 1. Agrimenta vulgarie. Common Agrimony,

3. Atrimorolder. Baftard Agrimon.





white

where, two finding specther like two final lumpes, which all one of the huster of themselves, when they service, leaving the huster of themselves, when they service, leaving the huster of themselves, the roote is finall redition wooddy, shiding and not perithing in the winter.

Leysterium Genesiane, Hempelike Agrimony.

The Hempelike Agrimony hath many long dather greene, for woolly lever, lying upon the ground, among which rich ma for whith talke, full of a white pith within it, who height of two for the court we follow the leave as grow helaw up to the too, where the it to me make we seeme surve cutous comertmes, let full of the like leaver, as grow below up to the top, where the flower break forth, many standing together in units, being togrand, and mostles, for a pale pusplish colour, which the months and interest, with many strings and fibres thereat a the whole plant bath a little fweete fent in it, but is very bitter, and io is the roote alfo.

and in the same Camabinum Americanum lavifelium.
The broader leafed Hempelike Agrimony of America.
This broader leafed kind of Agrimony groweth greater and higher then the former with a brownish stalke, and longer and larger leaves thereon. To that fome have compared them to those of Elecampane other flowers grow at the top of the fallie in greater number, and more sparsfedly with longer foly but being many long threds ftanding in the middle of a more purplish blew colour, and the feede at their bottomes, which together are blowne away with the winde.

6. Eupatorium Cannabinum Americanum angustifulium, Nation leafed Hempelike Agrimony of New England
Theother kind of American Agrimony growth at the first with a two mall long leaves upon the ground, unevenly demed in lone places on the edges, and in others but little or not at all demed; the fingle hairy thicke round brittlefalke of two or three high foote or more, is full fet on all fides, very thicke with longer and narrow leaves without

5. Espanisa Canabiaum Americanum latifolium. The broader leafed Hempelike Agrimony of America.



Eupatorium Cannabiaum, Hempelike Agrimony.



Espatorium aquaticum duorum generum Water Agrimony of two forts.



order,

77127

596 CHAP.60

Tribe order, some dented and some not, of 2. 3. and 4. inches long a peece, and halfe an inches from the middle at the least upwards and smaller leaves on the very many finall moffin very electifully before winter of irrowale at the least operation of the latest of the lat which yet will foring very plentifully before winter of irowne lowing : the roote is a few hard fring and fmall fibres at them, and perifhing yeerely after it bath feeded

finall fibres at thein, and perifning yeerely after it bath feeded.

7. Expaterium aquasicum duornin generum. Water exteriumny of two forts.

Although all these forts of Hempe-like Agrimony doe ulustly grow by watery disch fides; and thein there, for the likenesse of the water will also grow well in different folies. I thinke it not a militable fides; and thein there, for the likenesse of name, forme, and qualities. Of this water Agrimony we have two forts of his Land, and another also out of America or New England, being in all other things very like one into including one letting of the leaves upon the stakes, which in one fort hath divers leaves so like the singers of an hand, all meeting together at the bottome, fer by distances at the stakes, which in one fort hath divers leaves see the stakes, which in one fort hath divers leaves see the stakes, which is one for the stakes of the stakes. The stakes which is one for the stakes of t upon a stalke, two at a joynt: the flowers are yellowish browne, made of many leaves like assare. middle thrum, with greene heades under them, divers standing together, thrusting forth from the journal the leaves, and at the toppes of the branches, which turne into long flat engged seede, which will state garment it toucheth: the roote is made of many blacke strings and fibres, encreasing much, the will formewhat aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat. Sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the toucheth aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat. Sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the toucheth aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the round stake, of 3, 4, and sive footenigh, is wonderfull full of long branches from the bottome, see a special state of the stat those upward but three yet larger than the former, as the flowers and seede is also, yet not rough but face and blackish: this hath no sharpenesse of taste in it. The Place.

The first groweth in the borders of fieldes, by ditches and hedge fides throughout all the Land : the final The first groweth in the borders or neiges, by discuss any neugenine of its natural to Ites in many place, but a stranger to us, growing with us onely in the gardens of the curious, but is natural to Ites in many place, but the former and this growing neere one to another, or not farre disputation the third Columns found in New ites.

See the fourth is found in the f fent to Baubinm from many other parts of Jealy likewife, as he feith himselfe: the fourth is found in many and east are wet, as the brinckes of dirches, and water courses, and in the upland grounds allo, where will and endure as well: the fift, fixth, and last came to us from New England & Virginia, the two first of the from these in the very water; the last in shallow ponds and plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds and plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds and plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the last in shallow ponds are plashes of water, as also sometimes in place when the plant of from them: the last American groweth huge and great in our garden grounds, comming first unto us out of New England, among the earth that Iohn Newton a Chirurgion of Colliton in Somer (et foire brought me with Platele. dinalia, their little red Lillies and other plants.

They doe all flower in Inly and August, and the seede is soone ripe after, yet the last American flower

The Names. The first is called in Greeke conardent Eupatorium, and so the Latines call it also, of Eupator the fulfate of it, as Pliny faith, who calleth it. Empatorias, and as it is thought is his Argemonia in arvin nafetn, but District the shought that this was an errour in his time, in militaking Argemonia, for Argimonia. Some allo of the torium quantum hepati precipue medetur: because it is a chiefe helpe to the Liver: it is also called Argementa of divers: some other names are also given unto it, as Marmorella, Concordia, Lappa inversa, and Firmin It.

Arabians call it, Cafal, Cafel, and Gafel; the Italians Agrimonia, and so doe the Spaniard, the French Agrimonia Enpatorie. The Germanes Odermeing, and Bruchmurtz: the Dutch Agrimony; and we in Fuglish Agrimony are mon Agrimony. All the Apothecaries of our Land, especially of London now adayes, docute this in this part of Agrimony, as the most assured Empaterium of Dioscorides: how soever in former times, both we and the sound of the control of the feas, did usually take the Enpatorium Cannabinum, which they called Enpatorium vulgare, for the mutich, and either of ignorance not knowing the right, or of wilfulnesses in not enduring to be with drawing the old errours, but our age hath reformed very many of these errours, we were formerly nusted up in and doubt but by the diligent search of divers for the truth; both the light that hath risen hath appeared; and the dath nesse that remaines may be expelled, which time must as it hath done in part already, bring to paste, the prinatious wilfulnesse of many being the cause that it is not wholly performed as yet. Anguillara fift, and the na after him doe make this Enpatorium of Dioforides, to be that of Avicen alfo, and fo to be both one; Dalace because he would not acknowledge the Ageratum of Dioscorides, to be the Empaterium of Mesure, rumenhin-felfe a ground, on the dangerous shelfe of two errours, namely that the Empaterium of Mesure and Assertan not differ, and the Enpatorium of Mefues and Diefcorides, be both one; when as it is in neither of them as we showed in the Chapter of Ageratum, that Ageratum was the true Eupatorium of Melnes, which could much from this of Diescorides; so doth that of Melnes, from that of Avicen also. Which is by the materials ous now adayes, accounted to be the first Empatorium Cannabinum, here set downe and as before is suparen former times called Empaterium unigere: yet there is some doubt therein, in that Avieta faith, the sowered Empaterium are like those of Nennfar of water Lilly, which the most judicious know not well how present but doe verily suppose some errour or mistake to be in the text : and although it be not the true Endering Dissociates, the errour thereof being now reformed, both their descriptions and figures inducing the fame and you, yet is it not without very speciall properties, as you shall heare by and by : the second is called drives odor ataby Camerarian, and Empaterium atternme of oratum, & aromaticum by Columna; i the third is called a moides of Columna, of Bankinin afferimente finite, and of Come Pimpinella folio Agrimente; the fourth wants ally called in former times beyond the Sea, as I fayd Empaterium unleare, as Maitibiolius and others despited downe. Fufebius called in Empaterium adulterium, and Dodonam and Thaline Pfendo bepaterium that the calleth & Camabina aquatica, five Eupatorium mat. Gosner Eupatorium aquaticum, & Trifolium cervinum aquaticum, Bapista Sartur calleth it Terzola, Anguillara, Gesner in hortis Germania, Lacuna, Lonicerus, and Camaranim allit Espatorium Avicanne. This is called in high Dutch S. Kunjigunds Knaut, that is Herba Santia kunigrin call it Copany, of the low Dutch Boelkencruit: the fift is called by Cornutus Eupatorium folis Enule, and I according to the title, to put a difference betweene it, have fet latifolium, and the other of that fort which I according to the and hath onely forung with me, and hath not beene mentioned by any before : the last which cal applyisium, and hath onely iprung with me, and hath not beene mentioned by any before the left which a lay is of two fores, the one with divided leaves, the other with whole are diverly; named by divers; for a lay is of two fores, the one with divided leaves, the other with whole are diverly; named by divers; for the with divided leaves is called by Tragus Verbena famina, by Cardus upon Dioferride. Verbenaea rella, by Gofin with divided leaves and by Gofin and his Appendix; are in buris, Probeing Ramanagements, and by Cofin and Appendix, are in buris, Probeing Ramanagements, and by Cofin and the conjugation of in his capitulis may well goe under the fame tirle.

The Vertues.

The Vertues of Agrimon; but because the more excellent in all the properties of Agrimon; but because the properties of Agrimon; but because the properties of the properties of Agrimon; but because the properties of the propert wild make the perspective points of the cowers, and reason to the herbe, in ade with wine and druke, a coding last the firing, and bitings of Serpents, and helpeth them that have foule, or troubled and bloody us to the bloody of the firing and bitings of Serpents, and helpeth them that have foule, or troubled and bloody us to the bloody of the firing and helpeth them to make water currantly, and help that to collidar an interpretation of the decocion warme before the fit, which by altering them, will in time ridde them to the lawest make the fit was and fixed faith Dioferrides, the feede faith Pliny, flayeth the bloody flixe, being taken in wine: outwardly applyed it helpethold fores, cancers, and ulcers that are of hard curation, being stamped with old Swinesgreale and applyed, for it clenieth and afterwards healeth them in the fame manner also applyed; adoth draw forth the thornes or splinters of wood, nayles, or any other such thing, that is gotter into the self, and helpsth to strengthen members that be out of joynt: it helpsth also foule impostumed eares, being british and applyed, or the Juyce dropped into them: the distilled water of the herbe, is good to all the purpose storestime, either inward or outward. The Hempe like Agrimony, or Eupatorium Cannabinum, is of the fame temperature of heate and dryeth, for it also openeth, clenfeth, cutteth and maketh thinne shofe humors thus ethicke andrough, and therefore is very effectuall for the dropfie, yellow laundife, obstructions of the Liver and hardnesse of the Spleene, fulnesse of humors, and the evill disposition or habit of the body: the juyce bered drinke, is commended much against the impostumes that come of a cold rause within the body, and for those this are without, the herbe bruited and applyed outwardly: the decoction thereof taken before the fits of long and linguing agues, doth helpe much to free any from them: the same also provoketh urine, and women many and boyled with Funcierry in whey and drunke, helpeth stables; and the itch, which provided said harpe humours but the juyce mixed with vinegar, and announced cureth it outwardly; and careful it provided in it to taken in the beginning, but the juyce being drunke, is held to be more effectuall; the injecting drunke, and dryed, and the weight of a scruple taken in pills, killeth the wormes of the belly; and the great leeped in drinke, and given to childrendoth the same. The jeaves are often given by the Country group within tattle, and other bealts, troubled with conglus, and when they are broken winded, or have group and them, all which it helpeth; the flowers, chiefely are used to heate both greene and old lock, brite brok is selfer will doe so like wise; it is sayd that hancers have observed, that Deare being wounded, by the tring of this berbe have beene healed of their hartes; the dryed harbe being burned; driveth away by the most and smell thereof, all flies, waspes, and the like, and all other harefull and venemous creature. of long and lingring agues, doth helpe much to free any from them : the same also provoketh urine, and wotures.

CHAP. LXL.

Camabis. Hempe.

fire are two kindes of Hempe, the tame or manured, and the wilde or ballard; of the manured kind there are two forts, male, and female, of which I immed to entreate in this Chapter; and of the wilde or ballard forts in the next,

Cannely (appear. Manned Hempe. (which is of to great who both for dinner clearly and condage) sees I fayd of www forts, and female as they are called, yet both file from one and the fame feede; and herein is fortherwise the Prices Mercury, but how this change in nature should be, no man can give a reason; the male hath the stronger falle, and more bushie, and the leaves greater, and of a darker greene colour, and bearing seede without any hew of flowers, and endureth longer, before it be ripe to cut downe : contrariwife, the female hath a fingle falke, for the most part, with few or no branches, and beareth flowers, but no feede followeth, and is ripe, and beint downe, or pulled up before the other : they both rise up to a great height, even fixe or seven foote the or more, with many leaves fet thereon at dilbances, every one divided into 5, or 6, or 7, feverall leaves, joyred together at the bottome of them, and dented about the edges, somewhat like unto the forme of the leaves of

TRIBE. 5.

Camubis fativa. Manured Hempe.

the Palma Christi, Lupine and bastard Hellebor, every one set upon a long foote stalke, of a darke greene colour, and of a strong unpleasing savour; the flowers are small, and of a whitish yellow colour, standing many together, upon a long branch, which turne into dull, and are carried away with the wind, not carrying any feede after them; which being the tenderer and weaker, and the stalke hollow and not fo throng, maketh the finer stuffe, to be spunne and woven into linnen cloath, fit for mens bodies, or other the like uses, and is called of fome Sommer Hempe: but the other being stronger and called winter Hempe, because it is not gathered untill toward Winter, or at the leaft, not of a moneth after the other, beareth seede in the fame manner, that the other bore flowers on long branches, which is round and conteined in round heads: the rootes are made of many strong stringes which take fast hold in the ground, but dye and perish every yeare: to shew you the manner of steeping, drying, beating, and clenting hereof to be made into cloth or Cordage, is not my purpose, nor pertinent for this worke; besides that, it would take up too much roome and time; it is familiarly known to every country hulwife almost.

We have had from Virginia a very great kinde of Hempe, with greater stalkes, and much larger leaves and flowers, which being broken down with the wind, when it was almost at the perfection, we cannot fully expresse it as we would, and as time may doe it hereafter.

The Place.

Although Pliny, lib. 20.0, 22. faith that Hempe was formerly found wilde, yet know we not in these dayes, where such may be found; for in all places of the world I thinke, it is onely fowne in fieldes and places, chosen out for the purpose. The Time.

It is sowne in the end of March, or beginning of April, and is ripe in August or September, as the two forts grow ripe and fit to be gathered.

The Names It is called in Greeke ndrvages, and so Cannabis in Latine also, from the Greeke word worakei, faith Lobel, quod fenticulos parfafve scatterigines significat, quo loci lubens sponte, & san luminies: the Arabians call it Canab; and Schehodonegi; the Italians Canape: the

and the second of the control of the

Spaniards Cannamo : the French Chanure, and Chaneve : the Germanes Zamer Hauff : the Dutch Komp, and wi in English Hempe.

The Vertues. Hempe is cold and dry fay Tragus and Lonicerus, but Galen in lib. 7. fimpl, medicament. & primede alimin fast. tatibus, faith it is not and dry, and to doe Matthiolau, Ruellius, Fusibiss, and Londonenfis, agreeing with his size in: the feede of Hempe confirmerh wind, and by the much use thereof, doth disperie it so much, that it dish the natural seeds of procreation, therewith for it is hard of digestion, hursful to the head & stomack, and had a ill blood and juyce in the body, yet being too led in milke and taken, helpeth fuch as have adry and by one. Tragm faith: the Ducob as one faith doe make in Emulsion out of the seede, and give it with good space. those that have the laundise, especially in the beginning of the disease, if there be no ague accompaniely in the peneth the obstructions of the gall, and cansett digestion of choles therein: but as Marthialu hill, firmmen in Germany went a wrong course, to give their children the decortion of Hempe seede for the bullette. notie, which it did rather augment, then helpe to take away : the Emulion or decoction of the lette, byth laskes and fluxes that are continuall, eafeth the paines of the collicke; and allayeth the troublesome humomints bowels : divers also doe ftay bleedings herewith, whether at the mouth or note, or at other places, by fryage leaves with some of the blood that hathcome from them that bleed, and so given them to eate; it is heldway got to kill the wormes in man or beast, as also the wormes in the eares, or the juice dropped therein, or wormes. forth any other living creature that hath crept therein; and to shew the strength hereof for this purpose, when thiolas faith, that the decoction thereof, powred into the holes of earthwormes, will draw them forth, and the fishermen and anglers have used this searce to get wormer to baite their hookes. The decoction of the man sayd to allay inflammations in the head, or any other part, the herbe in selfe, or the distilled water thereof performeth the like effect; the fame decoction of the rootes, eafeth the paines of the gour, the land or knots of the joynts, the paines and farinking of the finewes, and other the like paines of the hippes; the to be used, for any place that hath beene burnt by fire; if the fresh since be mixed with a little oyle, or land that the little that Hempe feede, given to Hennice in the winter; when they lay fewest egges, will make have more pleneight. e more plentifully: (a) the plant contains the winter of the contains laye more plentifully.

Complete the second of the

CHAP. LX II.

Camabia (revestris five fouria. Wilde or bastard Hempe.

Here are two or three forts of herbes, that are accounted by divers for wilde or baltard Hempes. vecare note of them the true Cannaba sylvestrie of Dioscorides: Banhinu therefore in not so accounting of them, referreth them to the kinds of Nettles, as you shall heare by and by. 1. Cannabis Spuria prima. The first bastard Hempe.

This baltard Hempe rifeth up with a reasonable great hairy square stalke, not very strong nor noright, but as it were leaning downe, with divers joynts bunching out like knees, and two lagrifuctory of thems formewhat long harry and pointed, of a fresher greene colour then the manured learner across of the edges a at the joynts likewife come forth divers branches joynted and fer with Here and the with the control of the of measurement, groweth the feede, being small and round, three or foure growing together: the roote is but and white and somewhat spreading, but dying before winter.

There is nother hereof, whose flower is of a perfect white colour for the most part, or a little pale whayish, Flore alle which doth plainely expresse the difference.

2. Cannabis spuria altera. The second bastard Hempe.

This ober ballard Hampe differeth not in stalke from the former, but the leaves are shorter and rounder a the Introduction records and rounder a the leaves are inorter and rounder a the leaves are norter and rounder a the leaves are for a pale colour tending to yellow, adultationer part of a deeper red or purple colour; the huskes of the flowers are formewhat more prickly then the other. 3. Camabis [paria tertia. The third baltard Hempe.

The third befard bempe is in the growing much like the former, but that the leaves at the joynts are former the long and narrow, a little fadder and not dented about the edges in the most; the flowers hereof are hooiciand apping, but they are of a pale yellowish colour wholly, with a little or no shadow or spot therein, and had thicker about the joynes, whole huskes have longer and tharper points then the reft. be Place.

All thic doe grow as well in moyft grounds as in dry, by dirch fides, and by the path wayes, under walls, &c. add one of them will be found in gardens, to be continually pulled up as a weede, and unprofitable herbe: yet he found for with a white flower was found by the path Wayes neare Clapham, and in the dirches by Rede fror Rother Hithe.

1. Canabis fourla prima.
The first bastard Herrice.

3. Caunabis foria tertia. The third baltard Hempe.







The Time.

They flower for the most part in Inly.

The Names.

Most writers call these Cannabes spuria, and fylvestres yet as I fayd before, Bankinan doth call them Unitelan Most writers call their Cannabis Sylvestris, by Tragus and Lugdanensis, and Sparia altera by Lobel, by The aculeata. The first is called, Cannabis sylvestry, by I rayno and Longues per lecond is the Cannabis sylvestry montanus Cannabina alba, and by Banbium Vrice aculeata folis ferratio, the second is the Cannabis sylvestry. ria tertia of Lobel, Alssum arvense album of Tabermontanes, Urtica aculeata folije servatis altera of Bankshinketh it may be allo the Sideritis Cordi, whereof Theline maketh mention in Himynia sylva, The called by Lobel, Cannabia puria facie Vrzica, by Banbinus Vrzica aculeata folijs non ferratu, and it de grant altera Matthiolias Lugdanenfis expresseth it.

The Vertues.

There is little use made of these herbes, eyther inwardly or outwardly, yet they are thought to bee made temperature and qualities of the former Hemper Lobel saith they are used as an affured remody against sain a wennes, and other hard tumours in the flesh, when other things have failed and would do no good.

CHAP. LXIII.

Isatin sive Glastum. Woade.

this herbe there is accounted two forts, the one manured, the other growing wilde; making both to like the one unto the other, that as it is thought the manuring onely causeth the third fort I have added to them for the colours fake though much difproportioned in fine 1. Glastum sativum. Manured Woade.

Woade that is fowen in fields for use, hath divers large, long and somewhat broad leaves a tinto those of Ribwort Plantaine, but larger thicker, and of a darker blewish greene colour; from among who ariseth up a strong stalke three or foure foote high, and sometimes more, with divers such leaves fetheren. in finaller up to the top, where it fpreadeth into divers branches, at the ends whereof grow small yellow form in whole places come long flattish huskes, or cods like tongues, blacke when they are ripe, and produce hanging downewards, wherein lye the feede, which if it be a little chawed or broken with moyfure, will give blew colour a the roote is white and long, growing downewards.

2. Glastum fylvestre. Wilde Woade.

This wilde Woade differeth little from the tame or manured, but that it is smaller, the stalke sender, the leaves leffer, and the huske or cods imaller and narrower.

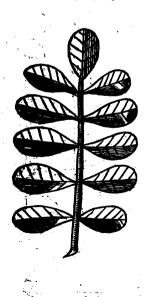
3. Nil sive Anil, Glastum Indicum. Indico or Indian Worde.

Although Nil of Indico be not in forme like Woade, yet for the rich blew colour fake I thinke good water

3. G aftum fattvum. Manured Worde.

3. Nil five Anil, Glaffum Indian.
Indian or Indian Woods.





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amion of it here with it, not onelly to thew you what it is, and how made, but to incite fome of our nation, to when manufacturious therein as they have beene with the former Woode, seeing no doubt huz it would bee more sobe inclusives to the control of th larger which comparison may hold a fit correspondence likewise; yet Lipses faith the true hath leaves like Rolemine But I shall here give you the description of the plant by two severall many has been but he was like ment which comparison may hold a fit correspondence likewise; yet Linfor saith the true hath leaves like Rolemin-But I shall here give you the description of the plant by two severall ment the one is Francis Lipsenses, as he is known in Islames de Last his description of America, or the 19-st linding, in pag. 330, and 331. who sait is shrubbe, producing many round smooth wooddy stemmes from the roote, about fix palmes or spans the bott the bignesses of one little singer, of an ash colour, with leaves thereon like unto Cicers, having stability red flowers, and afterwards many long Cods growing together, and hanging downnessed the unto the workings called Assardes which we call Asservants, yet somewhat thicke and full of blacke sade to Last addeth in a Parenthesis, Some say the seeds is like into Femilyeek. Start both ends as if it had been called. For the manner of making whereof hee saith, They cast the seases into a brasse vessell, pouring there sades he was the same of the control of the same of the control of the same may draw out the tincure, which they poure out into another westell that has an hole second there a falsing hot water, or rather inkewarmety extonic allow, or cold water as bett) ittiring them very well that he water may draw out the tincture, which they poure out into another yelfell that hath an hole therein fonewhat high, whereout the cleare water may paffe, the thicke coloured substance remaining behinde, which afterwards they straine through a cloth or bag, setting the thicke substance in the Sunne; and make it into cakes which thindred and hardened in pans at the fire; Thus farre de Last. The other description is by Mt. Prichas, in his fourth Booke of Pilgrims, the 4 Chap. pe, 49ch is a firmb faith he, not above a yard high, and as bigge as a mans thumbe at the biggeft; the branches ne woods like into Broome, having many leaves fet together on a fhort footestalke, in forme like Cives (minimal for Cices) or Ciche pease, or like those of Sena, but shorter and broader the flower (saith he) is like mount leaves ease; the feede is inclosed in a small round cod about an inch long resembling Fenomeral. feeds, but more blunt at both ends (fuch very feedes for colour alfo we have often had fent for Indico feede, yet never my frang with us but once, and that but one plant, and over hall up plucked up before it had any forme sibedicrated, yet the small chreddy roote was of a pale blew colour, which I doe keepe by me to shew: the feeleds while it is field being steeped in water gave a blewish colour.) These descriptions so like in most things and so nearly also resembling Alpinus his Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam. has being undoubtedly a kind of Glaux Leguminofa, & fo may Indico be also but differing in the Dye. The manner of making as Mr Fineth faith is their being varioully described by others. They gather the leaves (when they have, our their makes, in day of and cast them into a long Celemic powring water thereon, and preffe them downe with stones that they may be overcovered, so abiding to certaine dayer that the substance of the herbe may be drawne out into the water, which they let forth into another found Celterne, in the minft whereof is another small Celterne, or Center (the meaning whereof Idoenotunderfland) and labour it with great staves, like batter or whire Starch, fourming of the cleare water. after it is feeled; then labour it afresh, and draw off the cleare water againe being settled, doing thus so often until sobing but a thicke inblance remaine, which they dry in the Sunne being i pread upon cloth, and after it is a line harded, they make it into small balls with their hands, laying them to dry on the land, for any other. thing would drinke up the colour, as also if it take raine in the drying it will lose his colour and glosse. After it is lowen it endured three yeares: that Indice of the first years while the plant is tender, is weighty and reddish. called Note: that of the fecond yeare is rich, being very light and of a perfect violet colour fwimming on the water and is called Crere: that of the third yeare when the plant is declining (and peradventure but fabulous traditions) is a weighty blackish Nil the worst of the three, and called Catteld. The best is made saith here. about Biary necre 20, miles beyond Fetipore in the Mogals country in the East Indies. And Ximenes aforefaid as Last bath it, faith, the Indians of the West call the Plant Kibniquilist piezabnac and the Mexicans call the inchare made thereof Achaitli and Tlecobnitli, but the other Barbarians Tlacchoylinubnitl, and therewith colar their haire blacke. I have not heard that good Indico is one of the Merchandifes of the West, but of. the East Indies onely. De Lines having given the figure of a branch of Indico, I doe here likewise exhibite

The Place.

The wilde kinde groweth in fundry untilled places and fields in Germany, as it is fayd, but the manured is fowen s well in Germany, France, and Spaine as in Italy alfo, in Umbria neare unto Nocera, as Matthiolus faith, where there is a towne called Grands, of the Woade that grew there abundantly; and in the Hands of Terceras belonging to Same: Some have sowen it in our owne laid, but they have found it to be the cause of the destruction of their Bees; for it hath beene observed, that they have dyed as it were of a Flix that have tasted thereof; it is sayd the in some places they sow their Woade upon the same ground, that afterwards they sowed their Cornea which crop of Worde is three times cut in a yeare, and that these rootes that are not turned up with the Plough will beare feede among the Corne. The Plant whereof the Nil or Indico is made, groweth in divers places of the East Indice, but especially in Guzarate, and the best in and about Bianie in the Mogals countrey.

Worde flowreth in Iam, but the feede is late ripe.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Loins, and Ifatis in Likine, Classian allo and Guadam of fome, after the Italian word Guada, whereby they call Woade. Cafes in his fift booke, de Bello Gallico, maketh mention of Glassiam, wherewithe ancient Britaines did colour themselves to seeme the more terrible to their enemies in battaile as it is thought or that they did then as the Savages of the West Indies doe now delight in such a colour, to paint their nated since therewith. Pliny also speaketh of the Brittaines using of Glasses in his 22. Booke and first Chape but divended diversity imagine from whence the word Glasses should be derived; force have imagined, that if it

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in both thole Authors the word Virram should be read in stead of Glassian, because the Grand would from whence they thinke Glassian is derived, is signified by Virram; and some also would sure to Nitram; but Nitram is not for such use, for it is yet very rare or carie (seene of any wish m; the call it Pils, Deligi; Chare, that is, Alchas, Alchas, or Addien, or as dvicen in, his 12. Chap, said, m; the call it Pils, Deligi; Chare, that is, Alchas, Alden, or Addien, or as dvicen in, his 12. Chap, said, m; the forest Booke; which Serapio callet Hid dail gramm will; but this Niel (for Nir in the Angles of the Booke; which Serapio callet Hid dail gramm will; but this Niel (for Nir in the Angles as some say doth signific any blew colour, such as this Woode or, the Niel or Indies makes) or whence was made a blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at the colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at other colours for of Indies, (as it is probably phessed), pade up with sand all augment the weight; or else it was a worser kinde of that Nil or dail that grew in I never to dail the angle of ed: this faith Dioferides, and peradventure was our very ladice, although related it may be made which sheweth how lame the ancients were in the knowledge of forraise doings a but we have indeed to which thewer now tame the ancients were in the knowledge or rorrange goings bout we nave indeed the dayes, a certaine thing called by divers Forey, which the painters, fometimes me, and is, the set the dyfat, while the cloth is upon the dying a blew colour with sadice or Woode, and Is a fine light The Italians as I fayd before call Woode Guada and Glaffe; the Spinniards call the horte while it agreewing Guida, but when it is made up and dry, they call it Paffel, fore quia in pafilles, expande and Paffel likewife, the Germans Weijs, the Dutch West, we in English Woode, and Wade.

The faculties of Woade are binding and very drying, and fomewhat bitter withall, but not then wilde fort much more, as usually all wilde herbes exceede the tame in the properties, and therefore. putrefaction, and preferveth therefrom more then the tame t the tame flancheth bleedings of the putrefaction, and preferveth therefrom more then the tame to the tame that the tame tame that the ta malignitie of foule Vicers, and to dissolve tumours, breake impoliumes, and to dry up and binds dissolve maignitie or route vicers, and rountoye tunious types appropriate diffilled water of the horse water of the the same effectes that eyther the decoction or the powder of the dryed berbe doth.

CHAP. LXIIIL

Herba Lutea five Luteola. Would or Welde or Diers weede.

Thought good to joyne this plant unto the other before going, both for the dying quality and before alfo, although not fo notorious as the other: but although with many former writers, there is but one fort remembred, yet we have attained the knowledge of two or three other as year in the control of the c them expressed unto you.

1. Luteola vulgaris. Common Would or Diers weede. The common Would or Diers weede groweth buffning with many long and narrow flat leavising the ground, of a darke blewish greene colour, somewhat like usto Woade, but nothing to large, a limit where and somewhat round pointed, which doe to shide the first years; and the next spring flat them rise divers round stalkes, two or thee soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote as the toppes of them, where afterwards come the leade, which is small said blacke, entire that are divided at the toppe into four parts; the roote is long, thicke and white, shiding the winter hards better that the entire to be yellow after it hath beene in slower a while.

2. Luttes a watgara Create. Small Would of Condy.

The small Would of Candy hath likewise many long sarrow leaves like the former, and tall high said in smaller leaves on them also: the long spiked heads have come, what larger slowers, more spread upon singly each by themselves, in other things not differ ing from the former.

3. Lutes maxima Creates a promote the larger story of themselves a many south divers great stalker, some as biggers a many said of leaves plant risets the proceeding with divers great stalker, some as biggers a many said stalker some said stalk The common Would or Diers weede groweth bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bu

oppose occurs another, every one formers as the property of the service of the se and ending in a long point; the stalkes are but hath one point; the stalkes are but hat onely divers small stalkes, or long the hath onely divers small stalkes, or long the process thrust footh which are yellowish, with many with the same among them, and thank in yellowing the same thrusts; whitein after the flowers are the back full of were food! in met de leads full of very forall reddiff feede the manufactory great and according, and parted into resident or branches, which in the natural planes warms countries, abideth many years, and endure the winters of our cold country, ave lave often proved.

great Would of Candy.

The same former in this from the other, but this as and fuch like plants, one bearesh in the color of the although it bears the color of the co

site in the property of the property of the state of the property of the property of the state of t

The Time. The fift Win flother about Inne, but the others flower the let of any at all with us.



,not listeding Reals ? and more pointed an the off to leaves alis than the former, but not fling is ger, and more open gaping white flowers, in raises, ves and flowers, force it ly fee at the toppes, at inthe R the partie of the state of the with many fibrestheld



The great Would of Candy both bearing and barren.



The Names.

There is not any Greeke name knowne to be given unto it. Pliny maketh mention of it in his 33 book. There is not any Greeke name knowne to be given unto it. I ming time and the second of the in 33 book of 5. chap, and calleth it Latea, yet Baubinus referreth it to the Genific time of the configuration of the second of the se 5. chap, and calletn it Laters, yet Danishme tertaints, to the said and Virgis calleth it Laters, in the 4. Eclerch is 7. booke of Architecture, and 14. chap. calleth it Laters, and Virgis calleth it Laters, in the 4. Eclerch is Bucolickes in these verses.

Ipfe fed in pratis, aries jam fuaverubenti Murice, jam creceo, mutabit vellere Luto.

Tris called also by some Luccola; and by some also thought to be the Referds of Pliny, because they agree 6 well It is called also by some Limenes; and by some also thought to be the Assertion or Melangua in divers parts. Cefalpinus in his ninth booke, and 35. chap, maketh it to be the Myagram or Melangua in Discorides, and calleth it according to the peoples terms in his time, Guadardas It tooke the name of land Disforides, and calleth it according to the peoples terme in his time, Guadarella: It tooke the name of Lincot onely of the yellow colour of the herbe and flowers, where it is dry, but chiefely from the yellow colour of the dye, Trague tooke it to be Antirihinam, because the feede vessels thereof have as it were hole thereis for have taken it also to be Phytenma of Disforiths, and some to be his Gernthinam, among whom are Land Gestion in bortin Germaniae: but Matibiolae calleth it Psindisfruibium t Dadonem calleth it Herbe Latta, the Lincola, Lonicerus and Taberimaniam Carandres. The Second is thought by Honeriae Bellin, in his second is filled to Classim, to be the true Struthinam of Disfories, and faigh that it is called Camera throughout all Generation in horto, seemeth to make it and the common fort all one, the third and fourth are remained by Pona, the one in his Latine, and both in his Italian Edition more exactly.

The Vertues. The Vertues.

Marthielus faith, that the roote hereof, is hot and dry in the third degree, and that it cutteth tough form; maketh groffe humours thinne, it doth releave hard tumours, it digesteth raw slegue, and openethous maketh groffe humours thinne, it doth releave hard tumours, it digesteth raw slegue, Some doe not onely commend it, against the bitings of any venemous treatures, to be applyed as well oxwally to the would or hurt place, as to be taken inwardly, to expell the poyson therhence: but also much commend. ded it to be used against the Plague or Pestilence: the people in some Countries of this Land, de tale to braiche herbe, and lay it to the cuts or wounds, they chance to make in their hands, or legges, &c. the chiefeffulcoher wife they have thereof, is to dye cloth, either wollen or linnen, or filte, raw or woren into a yellowoles, and also to give a greene colour to those shothes or filkes, have first beene dyed with Woade, into a bine colon, which Vitruvius it feemeth was not ignorant of in his time, for he speaketh thereof in the aforestyd plac, but booke and chapter, that a yellow colour upon a blue, inchanged into greene, and for these nice, there is no ftore of this herbe frent in all Countries, and thereof many fields fowen for the purpole,

CHAP. LXV.

Lamium. The Dead Nettle or Archangell.

He word Lamium which we call dead Nettle or blind Nettle, is divertly taken by diver, in but doe make it a Nettle, and number it among their kinds; others make it a kinde of Galeoft, it bilds others Banhinsss who confoundeth them together, maketh those herbes to be Lamis that Chies,

others Baubinus who confoundeth them together, maketh those herbes to be Lamis that Chip, and others make to be Galeofis, & e converfo; some also make them to be kinds of Savplusia, as some those to be Lamis, which others call Chickeweeder and Balma, which see all in my judgen severall herbes, and to be handled severally: for which purpose I will endeavour what an implementation of thinguish them, that each shall have their owne due: and if I shall have been perhaps satisfied by the same of th foone subscribe unto chem.

fone subscribe unto chem.

I. Laminum virigare folio subretundo sure rubre. Red describette or red Archangell fisch dients square stalkes somewhat is write, in sure the agood distance one from mother, grow rue sid greene leaves, describations the state of the control of the c

whole plant finelleth fixe the ordinary Archangell.

3. Lamble vulgare album five Archangelica flore album White Archangell.

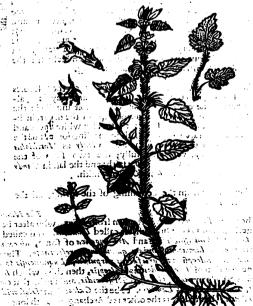
The white Archangell had diverse fourer stalkes, not standing straightful pright, but having deground, whereon stand two leaves at a joynt, larger and more pointed than the other, deturned that the other, deturned to the property of the print of standard than the other, deturned to the property of the print of standard than the other, deturned to the print of standard than the other, deturned to the print of and greener alfo, more like unto Nettle leaves alfo than the former, but not flinging a rie: at the joynts with the leaves stand larger, and more open gaping white slowers, in hinker round states, but not having such a bush of leaves and flowers, so closely set at the toppes, as in the former, where the states are the states and states are the states and states are the states fland fmall roundish blacke seede, after they are fallen : the roote is white with many fibres therest, at g





2. Lamium Hi/pankum Spanish Archangell.





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CHAP.66

Talbar downeward, but lying under the apper cruft of the earth, foreading and energiage like unto Conden which abideth many yeares still encreasing, this hath not so strong asent as the former.

which abideth many yeares ftill encreating, this hath not to trong atom as the rouner.

4. Lamium folio oblung flore rubro. Long leafed red Archangell.

Of this fame kinde there is one found in fome places of this Land, agreeing with this last is all thing, but the flowers, which are of a purplish red colour; and another whose flowers are more pale red, and the invited which we will be a purplish to be met withall, but in some places, where the is almost no other had. and hath no ill fent.

leaves, there are certaine markes or spots, and some small short lines to be seem to them, whereby trides. guished from the former.

guiffed from the former.

Lamium Plini montanum Columne. Archangell with white lines in the leaves.

This Archangell Columna hath well observed to differ from the last, first in the leaves being larger, and can about with rounder dents, and then in the white lines therein, which in this runne straight forth, and can what large on each side the middle ribbe, and not sported or straked as in the last, which white lines they we will be the straight forth, and can be the state of the last, which white lines they we hold confidences many yeares, after they have beene dryed, whereas the other, either fade altogether que hardly to be different, within a year after they are dryed; and lastly in the flower which in this, are of penanta num ejuf- leaves, whose white lines in the middle of the leaves, are not so broad nor differing in any thing else.

. Lamium luceum. Yellow Archangell. The yellow Archangell, in the iquare stalkes, and large greene dented leaves, is like the white Arthangell, but that the stalkes are more straight and upright, not bending downers, and the joynts with lens at more separate in sunder, having longer leaves than the formers, the showers also are a little larger, and not go more separate in sunder, having longer leaves than the formers, the bounds beared that the results and leaves the state was sunder the state of the state are sometimes. ping; of a faire yellow colour in molt, and in fome more faint a the roots hereof thave not found more under ground, fo much as the white, but elfe very like thereunto.

8. Lamium peregrinum Scutellaria dictum.

Strange Archangell. This strange gaping Archangell, shootest forth in the beginning of the Spring, a square hayrie straight stalke, about a cubit high, at the joynes whereof, are set the leaves by couples, which are somewhat long and despely indented about the edges, of a fad greene colour, imooth, and a little hayrie withall, flanding upon long hayrie footestalkes: about the middle of the stalke come forth divers branches on all fides, about an hand breadth long, fet with narrower and longer pointed leaves, not dented at all; at the toppes whereof and the fittless frand long spiked heads of purplish
Flore al-flowers, like unto the Archangells, before described, and in fome white, but longer and more open, two fometimes standing in one huske, and with a hood or helmet at the head of them; wherein after they are fallen, are fet foure rough feedes, round and flat, very hayrie, clammie, and fweete, stieking to the fingers, while they are fresh: at the toppes of every one whereof, there is a cleft like a mouth, and about that a crowne like unto an idelmet: the roote is yellowish and stringie not perishing.

The Place.

All there Archangels grow wilde, some of the first forts by wall sides, and the borders of fieldes, and they sides, al-most every where with us the yellow most usually in the wet grounds of Woods, and sometimes in the dryer, in diwet grounds of Woods, and tomerines in the dryer, in divers Countries of this Land; these with white spots and
lines, are very rare to meete with in our Kingdome, but the
fift in Germany as These sales, and in Italy as Matthiolise
and Columna say, very presidently; the two forts of the
fixth in Naples onely as Columna such and the last in Candy
as Pona saith and in Naples in Columna saith and in Naples in Columna
The Same

Sommer long.

The Names.

The name Laminin was fest astem from the who after he had space of Newice, thich that the stringers not and is not hurself the called frames. It is called Vrice from an another that the mordacions led mittiffinis fig. and Archanges of some, ab eximits within an another from the velus cuculto larvas an things quantum the reference. The first is called by Lotte frames mortan, and Galeopsis valuaris frames provided Langdonnessis faith, there is no other herbeine comments destroyed the description of Dissovides this language, then this, which Bankinon alloweth of, calling it Landau feeting substances the Callegos Dissovides, and saith, that Cordon upon Dissovides, Callegos the stringer, and callegos of Dissovides, but I doe not finde that this had more there a language in the caller red Archanged, with longer leaves that is more like into the strings of the callegos of the unto them; but that it is the other red Archangell, with longer leaves that is more like unto the W



The Theater of Plants.

relow Archangell which they meant; and Clufius as you hall heare by & by, milliked all other figures of Galeophis yellow Archangering three Disferrides his description, for I can finde no Author hath given a true figure hereof snot may answer as whereby it feement that this Laminum in proper to England then to other combefore Label and Dominary Whereby it receives that this Lamison is more proper to England then to other countries. Dodeness calleth it Dirica iners after a, I would incline to think this kindof Lamison to be the true Galeopie of Disferrides with Label and others, if the leaves were not for round, but more like unto Nettle leaves, and that of Disserties with Libra and others, it the leaves were not so round, but more like unto Nettle leaves, and that which not a kinde, that Aprellech strong, with leaves more like unto the Nettle, as you shall heare in the next which is the long of the white Chart and I would rather thinke also that the other red Archangell that hath longer leaves very like the white worth strong is the strong fent which it would rather thinke are defective either in the one or the other quality, I cannot deeme either the strong both these are defective either in the one or the other quality, I cannot deeme either of head of the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the s ries us action production of Dodonaus, called by Lobel Archangelica flore albo. led Louis Affrague at English word Archangellas I take it. The fourth is as I sayd, the Galeopsis of Matthio-from whence came our English word Archangellas I take it. The fourth is as I sayd, the Galeopsis of Matthio-in, Ludunings and others that follow him, Tabermontamus called both these sorts Lamium purpureum & album. in, Ludancinis and ansatz that to have a surface and third; Bankinin called for the Laminin purparent of albam, Collina called them Laminin purparent vel allowing called them Lamining purparent vel allowing farm followings. The fifth Thelies called Vrica farmandoisules, and is Tabermontanus fifth Calcopis, which Column called Vrita mortal magnitudes about referra, and of Bankings Laminin maculatum. The fixt is the I miss Plini of Augustura, Comprarise and Matthiolas, and by him called Vrticalattea, who would faine have made it the Galospis of Diofeorides, but that he found Pliny to make mention of the white in the leaves of Lamake the Galonfis of Diosoriaes, but that he round Play to make mention of the white in the leaves of Lamina, to be especially used for inflammations, S. Anthonies fire and the like, which made him desift from that opinion, and conclude it Plants Laminam. Columnia calleth it Laminam Plinij montanum, and Baubinan Laminam also instanted in the first the Islams call Milzadella or Milzadella, which is so highly commended by their spinist the spice to be taketh the ordinary white, or the yellow Archangell to bee it, and so doth in the spinist the spice and both erron louisty. The seaventh is called Laminam Intenum by Lobel, Dodonem and others, Galonfis site lates by Camerarian, and Dalechampiin. Casalpina calleth it Leucoium montanum: the latit called Cassinaby Columna, and Scatellaria by Cortas in, and those of Italy, as well at Padon as at Mapler, the called the English of Casalpinam Casalpin Buttim callettie Leading persecutions five Scutcheria, and faith that it is the Scordotis secunda Plini of Pona, in his Italian description of Mount Baldies, which I hardly believe, because the flowers are not equall, accorno status description or mount Danish, wanters natury believe, because the movers are not equally according to their figures; as also that Betonies spleefres of Panism & Egineta, that is like Pennyroyall and without fest, whittest I speak is the Chapter of Betony hereafter, by Quadrannius judgement is this kind of Lamism : the Islian call it Ortica morts, the Spaniards Hertiga movera, the French Ortic morts, the Germanes Tods Neffell, Ind Nortica, and Tinsang, the Datch Doove Nettlen, and week in English, Dead Nettle, Blind Nettle, and

The Vertues. The Archangells see from what hotter and dries then the flinging Nettles, and are more appropriate, and with better fuccesse used for the obstructions and hardnesse of the spleene then they, to be used inwardly by drinking the decoction of the herbe in wine, and afterwards applying the herbe hot, or the decoction unto the region of the specific energy as a complasme or formentation with spunges. The flowers of the white Archangells are preserved or conserved daily to be wiled, or the distilled water of them is used to stay the whites, and those of the red to stay the red in women, and is thought good to make the heart merry, to drive away melancholly, and to quicken the spirits. It is commended also against quartaine agues. It stancheth bleedings also at the mouth or nose; if the brie be flamped and applyed to the nape of the necker the herbe also bruised and with some salt and vinegar, or with surrough that is, Hoge Lerd laid upon any hard tumour or swelling, and that in the neck or throate, which is called the Kings Evill doth helpe to diffolve, or discusse them: in the like manner applyed to the Goure, Sciatica or other joynt aches or of the fine wes, doth very much allay the paines, and give cafe. It is also very effectuall for all inflammations, sa a repercussive, and to heale all greene wounds, by drying and closing up the lippes of the wounds, and for old Vicers also to stay their malignitie of freeting, and corroding or spreading, thereby caning them to heals the more speedily : it draweth forth splinters, or other such like things gotten into the fich. Flor highly commendeth it for many other things, as for bruifes and burnings: but the Archangell with reliow flowers is most commended, for old filthy and corrupt fores or corrupt Vicers, yea although they grow to be fillulous or hollow, and to diffolve tumors.

CHAP. LXVI.

Galeopfis. Stinking Dead Nettle.

Have here to bring to your confideration not onely the Genuine Galerifis of Disserties, both in Cla-maday indgement, but some other plants also, which may not unfirty for their likenesse there-uned by the property of the confideration of

This kind of Dead Nettle hath divers (quare, foft, and hairy halkes, rifing we to be three or foure for high state joying whereof grow two leaves a peece upon long footelaskes, very like and Nettle leaves, but hashing are solvent consensus, but not flinging at all, of a very fireign for the former fact underly are solvent former had not one what hoary or hairy, but not flinging at all, of a very fireign fact to be solved for the former fact underly growing for the former fact underly for the former fact in a great fine for the former fact in the fact of the former fact of the fact of the

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The Time.

2. Gateopsis altera incana, Hoary thinking Dead Nettle.

This other Dead Nertle bath shorter square stalkes soft and hoary, very flender and weake, creeping as it were by the ground, with two leaves fet at the joynts likewife foft and hairy, and more hoary underneath, not so large as the former: the toppes of the stalkes end in a long spike or purplish flowers, let in roundles as in the other; the feede and roote is also answerable unto the other.

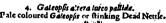
3. Galeopfis lucea Dalechampij. Yellow stinking Dead Nettle.

The yellow Dead Nettle hath square low stalkes not above a cubit high, with long leaves fet thereon by couples, very like unto Nettle leaves, smaller below next the ground then up higher upon the stalkes being hairy, but not flinking, and imelling fomewhat frong like the first : the flowers grow in long spiked heads in the same manner, but are all yellow when they are fully blowne, confifting of two leaves, the uppermost whereof is not so much hooded as the former, but is as it were a cover to the lower. and turneth it felfe up againe, having fome yellow threds in the middle, but while it is in tudde is somewhat reddish : the seede is set in huskes as the other, the roote is threddy and blackish like the former.

4. Galeopfis altera pallida. Pale Galeopfis Or. stinking Dead Nettle.

This hath fundry pale greene broad leaves fet on long hairy footestalkes: the stemme is square and hairy also, with such like but lesser leaves thereon, and fundry small pale yellowish flowers set together at spaces, which turne into small round and pointed heads, with small blackish feedes in them; it fmelleth forong or ftinketh as bad as the

Galeopfis maxima Pannonica. The Dragon flower. This I have described in my former booke whereunto I must referre you, although I give you the figure thereof







Galtee fis legitima Diefteridie

The Place. the full is very frequent in our land, in divers countries, as at Hampfied going from the towne to the Church. ment in the places from Hampfied heath to London: the fecond and third I have not knowne grow wilde. and many other places it out company is the fourth Cassium faith he found growing naturally in his garden at Vienna, and so but only in the garden in Long Acre, not knowing otherwise of any such seeds was sent me, for it grew not is my sown beds, but straiglingly in wast places.

All thefe forts are in flower both in Inne and July; for the most part, and the feede is quickely ripe after the flowers are palt.

The Names. leualled in Grecke as Diefeariats faith yahlotis, yariotis, & yantoffonor, Galiopfis, Galeopfis, & Galeobdolos. lticalled in Greene in a conservation in the parties of the conservation of the parties of the partie then Gallesius and Urrica mortus ferida, & Urrica labeo, of the great lippes in the flowers. The first is from Trays called similarly Urrica Hernales, or by others Herculea Trags: of Lancerss Urrica sylvans, of Clusius Galenge legitima Dieferidie, but by Baubium Lamium maximum /ylvaticum fatidum : the second is the Lamium intopp tumme Longitum and the Galeophi rubra of Lugdanenii, whereof he faith there groweth plenty in the groves above Lyan, as well as the other yellow Galeophi; whereof neither as he faith, is any Laminon, either stinking, or not melling, bor as he saith this red different from the yellow, onely in the colour of the flower, both of them being placed heads like the first: the third is Lugdunensis Galcopsis lutea Dalcchampi, called Galcopsis store luteo fulls shange, and redis causisms of Camerarius in borto, differing from the Lamium Inteum, for he mentioneth it also sating the other Lamia : the fourth Clusius calleth Lamium Pannonicum fecundum five exoticum, and is it into another the screphylaria flore luces of Baubines, as you shall finde it noted in the chapter of Scrophularia afterwards but firely it bith little correspondency with the Lamia.

The flinking Dead Nettles, any of the kinds of them, boyled in wine and drunke, doth, wonderfully helpe all inward wounds and hurts, bruiles, falls or the like, and are fingular good alfo for the fpleene, and the difeafestilened: but especially for the hemorrhoides or piles, when they are painefull being swollen and fallen downer the juyce thereof applyed warme with vinegar, both eafeth the paines and draweth forth the blood: and in the fame manner used believe the wares, and other such like hard grumes or knots, that grow in and about the fundament; as also all other manner of hard swellings, as wennes, warts, and kernels, that grow in the necke or throug, or in any part of the body; it is fingularly commended for all manner of filthy ulcers, gangrenes, and cancers, be they corroding or fiftulous.

CHAP. LXVII.

Scrophularia major. Great Figwort.

Here are two forts of Semplataria or Figge-wort, as they are so called by divers, a greater and lesser, the lesser being called Chelidonium minus, whereof I shall entreate bereafter: but of the greater in this Chapter, whereof there are divers other forts that formerly were not knowne.

this Chapter, whereof there are divers other forts that formerly were not knowne.

1. **Proposition are reported in the continuous pract Figgewort.**
The continuous great Figgewort fendeth forth divers great firong, hard, founter, browno stalkes, three or some foothers, which are larger, and harder than any veries leaves, but not stinging, very like unto the leaves of Warer Betonie, so that they are some mistaken, being somewhat hardly discerned one from the other, but that these are not so round dented show the edge, and are also smalled at the ends; at the toppes of the stalkes, stand many rurgle flowers, set in make, which are some stalling and open, but not so much as any of the former dead Meetiles, but closer and smaller, somewhat in allowing a proposition of the stalkes, and the stalkes, with a small point in the middle, where it is stalked the roote is great white and chicke, with divers knowless or bunches are, growing a first stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene layer in the stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene layer in the stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene

stit, growing a file (smile size size street) of the ground, and abidetit many years, but size in the which the smile size is a file in leaves, but more sometimes standing at a joynt, especially the lower. Scrofulde not, the south is a smile size of south conference of source distributions, which, usually stand strate joynts with the standard leaves; the size of the standard strate south of the standard strate strategy with many weake and strategy and shower two footes.

This the standard strategy is a strategy of the strategy of th herothan no hook a confifteth of a long, downeright bigge roote, with many fmall fibres

Great leafed Figure Work of Camp.

Great leafed Fig









3: Seropholaria criticalatifolia. Great leafed Figure-wort of Candin.



This bage ligge work beauth direct the part of the medical participation of the first the participation of the par

en at yellowish, with pale threds in the middles the seed is small in round huskes being by-forked at the

The yellow Figge-wort bringer to forth diverse figure brown falkes, formewhat havrie and foft, about two foothigh, at the joyate whereoff grown two large broad, round havrie, loft greene leaves, deepely dented about the design funding upon very long foothalkes, choice at the foote of the falkes being largest, which in winter lyestabling it in grown to make a count about the foote of the falkes lefter and lefter up to the notified high with the leaves comment forth, which are round and yethous, formewhat like the ordinary for which are round and yethous, formewhat like the ordinary for which are round and yethous for the middle a at the falkes green and heads about in the former, whole point at the end if long, and a little two belowing within them small blacks foode: the roote is thicke and blackish, with many strings and three which, but for having any knobbes thereon at all.

The stream of the string and these wort.

7. Freshularia fados. Endian Figge-wort.
The ladian Figge-wort, hach divers thicke but weaks branches, lying all about upon the ground, full of joynes.





8. Scrophularia Sambucifolio. Bider-like Figge wort.



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with large and long, darke greene leaves, cut in on the edges, into five long divisions, all of them dented the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves. the edges, and from the same joynts come form and outer sener seasons of the out fide, and lowers ward the toppes of stakes, divers large flowers of a wellowish colour on the out fide, and lowers ward the toppes or traines, diversitings nowers on a year which come larger and harder fleads, this within of a reddifficolour, mixt with the yellow r after which come larger and harder fleads, this was the former by much, pointed at the end as the reft; and within them fmall blackiff feeds: the roots in the second bushie, but perisherh in the winter, if it rise up to flower, elfe abiding.

8. Scrophularia Sambucifelia. Elder-like Figgs-wort.

This Figge-wort rifeth up with divers foure tiollow finlkes, two or three cubits high, with fundy many fer one against mother, upon a middle ribe are fembling an Elder leafe, and (melling strongly thereafter: the branched stalkes beare the like leaves, joynts with them, and at the toppes thand many bollow showers, hanging downe their heads round stalkes, of a brownish sed or purple coloury after which come small reduced backs seed to stalkes, of a brownish sed or purple coloury after which come small reduced backs seed to stalk the second stalkes of the se 8. Scrophularia Sambucifolio. Elder-like Figge-wort. ends with the like small seede in them as in others : the roote is somewhat long, with divers shen men The Rices

The first is very frequent in all places of this Land, both in moyst and studowie woodes, and in the parts of fieldes, and meddowes a the second Level faith, groweth not but in the warme Countries and the second in France, Ravenna, and Rome in Italy. The third and fourth came from Camers the fift was fent out of the among other feedes; the fixt came from Hangary, and other parts of Germany; the feventh and left from the came from Hangary.

The Time They all flower about Iuly, yet some a moneth sooner, and the seede will be ripe within a month for the

in a sury The Names stage of the stage of the This hath no Greeke appellation more then what may be taken from the Latine, for being of later or use at the least, it hath obtained divers Latine names as Scriphelavia major, because it is available at and major to diftinguish it from the lesser, (which most writers call Chelidminis minus, with what in the lesser, which most writers call Chelidminis minus, with what in the lesser, which most writers call Chelidminis minus, with what in the lesser, which was not because the contract of th and major to distinguish it would be sent to wind and Cafraiquila, as well from the forme of the toom, along the many effects, the former ages more then ours did purit too, and did finde it availeable; the other though they want those knobbes in the rootes, yet for the other fluctuation of the fame name imposed a full fluctuation. The following the fame name imposed the fluctuation of Districtions, but Distriction in the last Edition. Fujering Corana, and Douonem on take it to be traceopy to the provider meet, but Douonem in mis last Education has former errour amendeth it faying, that this wanted the strong sont thine Galeophi hath, befider all the Some also tooke it to be Coryfippea of Play, which he saith insecting the Figure help thick knots or kenthalish sides to be strong to the French Grande Scrogaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grand Grande Scrogaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grande Scrogaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grande Scrogaliniaghe Germanics of the Strong Scrogaliniaghe Germanics and Grande G phularia, more to be given unto this plant then unto the Saxifraga alba, calleth it Ocimafrum alterum, alletmer in hortis, calleth it Chymensum mas, and as I sayd before Galeopsis of Fusthins, Cordus, and Dodmen, a his Dutch Herball; the other of the great kind hath not beene mentioned by any before. The second is called his Canima of Lobel, Clussum and others, from them of Mompelier, but hath little or no likeocise to any Rue; and called by many also Scrophularia major absque tuberanis. That hath little or no likeocise to any Rue; and called by many also Scrophularia major absque tuberanis. The state of the canima such fortists to the Siderius and Jonesh section. The such such for individual called his section of the Siderius altera of Dioscorides, and Dodmen's In its Dutch Herball (which the translated into French) Galeopsis extra, Colaspinus calleth it Scrophularia section is such in the section of the secti mer in horste, calleth it Chymenum mas, and as I fayd before Galeopsis of Pullinus, Cordus, and Dodmen, a in natural of the Indies or of Spaine, were cannot tell, for many things are so milconstered; the last case were among other seedes by the same name is in the cite, and by me with many other of our tarest fortion and unto Dr. More while here lived at Todas, and by him imparted to Alpina, who mentioner is a mind

It is very effectuall to dissolve clossed or congealed blood within the body, which happened by any wall or by any braise or fall, both to be taken inwardly by the decocition of the highest, and by applying the little ingest upon the hirr place outwardly; the same also is no less effectuall for the Kinde Kells, for any varieties, kernels, bunches or wennes growing in the stellar wherescover; it is of imputing good into to be applyed in the hemorrhoides or piles, when they grow painefull and fall downe, and for other sitch knobbes of kernels with times grow in and about the Fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under all times grow in and about the Fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under all times grow in and about the fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under the substantial when the string part of the substantial in the substantial into a possible substantial manner with the substantial su The Vertues. led in axing is or oyle and wax, is made the like oyntment, exceeding good to healt all the order of the whole plant rootes and all, is nied for the fame particles, either to take healt ly or to apply outwardly by bathings, and serveth well also for fowle Vicers that are hollow or corroling in

by the malignitie and dry up the fliperfluous virulent moyflure of them; the fame alfo taketh away all redneffe for and freekles in the face, as also the scures, and the Legrale like wife.

P. Petrony were have four confirm X I like in San

tlowers one from any marthet a . . wed 3 . w. 200 July to again ich . Water Berony.

Ecufe this herbe is to like times the former Figwords that than he I fayd are millaten the former Econic time native is to mac unite the research of the properties and state of the properties of the p

In greath. Water Botony rileth up tifually higher than the Figwort, with fquare hard greeniff and interimental forms. For with fuch like broad darke green laves, suche Figwort hath, and defined the with the state of the with the laves of the Wood Betony, but much larger and of the anoth part fer at a joynt what refembles the toppes of the Richard Where, but may be far the toppes of the Richard Where, the same tent the toppes of the Richard Where, the same tent the toppes of the Richard Where, the same tent the toppes of the Richard Where, the same tent the brightness, the same tent the toppes of the Richard Where, the same tent the brightness, the same tent the toppes of the Richard Where the same tent the brightness, the same tent the tent the toppes of the Richard Where the same tent the brightness, the same tent the brightness, the same tent the brightness, the same tent the brightness and the same tent the brightness.

and world into two parts, the upper most being like a bood, and delouelt like alip hanging downe, of a darke red colour, which the sway facts come in their places round heads the same interest, wherein lyeth fmall and brow-

gowing from a treat.

The lefter water Betony.

The lefter water Betony is in all things like the former, but leffer by three parts, for the stalkes are fquare and leavestre round almost, but yet pointed, of the recording, the flowers are of a fad red or purperodes threddy, to that the imalnesse onely el difference.

The Place. The fill printed with us by disch fides, by brookes and the fill printed with us by disch fides, by brookes and the fill printed which the land, and is the fill printed the fill printed which we are fides a the formation we also make the fill printed will well abide in the printed formation, and will well abide in the grounds about Basic as the formation, and will well abide in the grounds as the formation in the graden of Dr. Penny at Lands and Dr. Mintense at Torney.

The Time. Theleflower about Inly, and their feede is tipe in August. The Names . . .

Ititolica Buenica aquatica and aquatilie by Dodoneus, Lo-It to all a Brevite aquatica and aquatile by Dodonem, Lobel Lightsing; Thermontanum, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, as General foods, calling this Crymonania in the Condition of the Conditio

The Vertues. Dehlers of the metally are thick effectuall for all old and fifty Vicer, lating of arisinging of arisinging of arising of arising of arisinging of arising of arising of arising of arising of the leaves is the forest deficed there we have the forest deficed there we have the forest deficed there we have the forest deficient the forest deficient

Betonica Aquatica, Water Berony.



CHAD. LXIX.

Betonica. Wood Betony.



F Betony wee have foure or five fores differing eyther in the leafe or flower, or spikel ledge flowers one from another, as shall be shewed you.

I. Betonies and are in the purpure. Common Wood Betony.

The ordinary or common Betony, which because it is frequent in woods, is therefore a

The ordinary or common Betony, which occause it is recuested in woods, is therefore will be and round as the many leaves rifing from the roote, which are formitted in and round as the made, roundly denited about the edges, franding upon long foresting the among which rife up finall figures fluider, but yet uprights hairy stalkes, with some leaves thereon, at the joynts, smaller then the lower, whose of are severall spiked beads of some roots. Here we will see the roots are the joynts, smaller then the lower, whose of are severall spiked beads of some several Acting Joynts, in all the country of which are blackifh, formewhat long and uneven t the rootes are many white thready firings, like the head of Plantsine : the stalke perished but the tootes with some leaves thereon abide all the winter plant is somewhat small and of a resinous savour.

2. Betonica flore albo, Wood Betony with white flowers.

This Betony differeth in no one thing from the former, fo much as in the colour of the flower and a wholly white without any spots at all in them, onely the leaves may seeme to be a little greener, and the blad

head of flowers formewhat finaller then the other.

3. Betoiles minima Alpina Helveties. Small Mountaine Betony.

This small Berony likewise different not from the former, neither in former or colour, but in the smale that lcaves, falkes and flowers.

Caves, stalkes and stowers.

4. Betonics Danies. Broad leafed Betony.

This great Betony likewise different not from the ordinary, in any other thing then in the largeress of its leaves, being twice, and in some at sometimes three or foure times as large as the common fort, and of a large as the common fort a large as the common fort, and of a large as the common fort a large as the common forecast as the common fort as the common fort a large as the common almost stinking finell; and in the stalke which is stronger growing higher, and the heads of purple flowing the

5. Betonica Alopecuros montana dilla. Foxtaile Betony.

This herbe that I here bring to your confideration, is accounted by Bashium as a kind of Betony, or taking thereunto for the likenesse of the leaves, whom I also herein follow, and place it with them; it has slicks tuberous roote, with some fibres thereat; stom whence rise up divors standard stalkes, about a contain.

1. Betonica valgata flore purpares. Common Wood Betony,

Small Mountaine Betoon





Brenico major Danies. Broad leafed Betom.

5. Betonira Alop curo montana dilla. Fox taile Betony.



hings the bottome of them fome finall long and narrow leaves, like threds or pecces as it were torne off from hings of the lower; pare of should and finare pointed, fome greene and fome thome the reft of the following pare of should be included and finare one from another, have steen pare the fider rounder, and florrer leaves then Betony, the middle ribbe being blackiff, and dentificant is edge; show the two uppermod leaves come forths fofte and fliked florr head minde of a number of white hairs, fomewhar refembling a white Fox talle, whereof it tooks the name.

The Place.

The fift we forther fixed minde the short is more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of the fourth was

and in the woods by Brownley in Kent; the third grow on the Alps: of Helvetia on Swifferland; the fourth was bought from Dramark by Dr. Label, when he went thirtier with the Lord Edward Zanche Ambassadour from the Quent Elizabeth of famous memory, in the yeare 1 992. The last as Landausensis saith groweth in the moyst valles that are shadowed with trees of the high hills.

They flower in laly, and the feede ripeneth quickly after.

The Names.

The Names of the ะว**มกุรณ์:** มา เอ**รู่กระจัง** การ การเรียกรั

grand that the weapground to

mer but in the qualities and vertues, thus faith Egineta. It is called by the Arabians Chaftura, by the Island Betonica, but as Pliny faith (lib. 25.cap. 8. speaking of his times) Servatally by the French Betonic, and Butter. Betonica, but as Pliny latth (ub. 25. cap. 8. 1 peaking or instrumes) Surraining by the Germanes Braun Betonick, by the Dutch and us Betony. There needeth no further declaration or existing of the feunto you, feeing all Authors almost agree in the name. The third and fourth by their title and his tion of theseunto you, seeing all Authors almost agree in the mainter allest Alepseans wentand, which has are expressed whereupon they tooks their names: the last Lugadanensis callest Alepseans wentand, which has Betony like leaves, and therefore Bankinus as is before fail referred it thereunto. One thing more I would all the last and therefore before the last and th Betoriy like leaves, and therefore Banonina as to before least to retrieve at the leaves, although it be fidding vertile you that Vetonica and Betonica are diversly taken in divers Authors for Vetonica, although it be fidding. in some Authors for Betonica, yet more properly and usually it is understood to bet the Car popping, on the flower, and then it is denominated Vetonica abilia.

The Vertues.

Betonie is hot and dry, almost in the second degree : it is faith Pliny auto contine Laudaissima, and to have and is good for those that are bruised by any fall or otherwise: the greene herbe britised, or the juyce appled to any inward hurt, or outward greene wound, in the head or body, will quickely heale it and close it up, sale any veines or supergreeness are cut, and will also draw forth any broken house, or any fill hitting, his there is it is no lefte profitable for old filley faces; and understy year though they be the lousand hollow; but some does advise to put a little salt thereto for this purposes; best though they be the lough Lough they be the lough they be the longer Land, it helps the Plague fore, and other biles, and pulles; the firms of the deapth in while it warm, received by a finnell into the care, case this panes of, these, effects the wormer; and cuteth the lines fores in them; the juyce dropped into them, does the same likewise; they receive of Bestony in Said Wile for much differing quality from the leaves and slowers, as being much displeasing both to the taste and showers, as being much displeasing both to the taste and showers. are comfortable both in meate and medicion.

ERAD. LXX.

Chelidonium. Celandine.

Ormerly there were two forts of Celandine generally knowne, as Diescorides and others make me tion, which differ in outward face, very much one from another, whereof Passend to Shirth this Chapter, but uncertain multackeyee fome other lorus of the greater, which are of his beginning.

common Celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and are common grant of their interest and the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and are common grant of the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and the common grant of the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and the common great being the common celandine with the celandine celandine with the celandine celandine with the celandine celand

therein.

This original and more our in on the original therein in the fallow of the f

Fa 18 8.5. learnesse: this as the other by the shedding of the seede, nich spine before winter; and so abideth flowring the next

mich spine betore wanter.

(print and feeding in formuser.

(print Chelidonium maatimum Canadenfe arauner.

Great Celandine of Canada.

This frange Celandine hath a fleshie roote, full of a yellow juyee, imelling firong like the ordinary, from whence low juyce, mening mong into greene leaves, cut in after the rife only uncertained, without any foote falke under them, manner of with very thort ones, from among which rife a thort redof winvery me, with a white flower on the toppe of it like mothe flower of Sowbread.

A. Chelidonium minus. Small Celandine or Pilewort.

Although there is no affinity in the forme hereof unto the former, a lbefore fayd, yet because is generally beareth the name of the leffer Celandine, and that it is of an healing named the seller Community and that it is or an nearing quality, epecially for the piles, I thought good to joyne it with the other for this worke, which elfe might be severed. winmediation doth ipread many round pale greene leres, fer on weake and trayling branches, which lye upon the ground, and are fat, 4 mooth; and formewhat thining, and in special states the state of leares monlender foote stalkes, very like unto a Crowfoot, whereunto the feede alfo is not unlike, being many faul one feet together upon a head: the roote is made of many faul kernels, like graine of corne, fome twice as long as others of a whitifit colour with fome fibres at the

There is inother fort hereof; which hath as it were double flowers; confilling of two rowes of leaves, in all other things not differing from the former, which Camerarius in berte, onely mentioneth.

Chellenium majus laciniatum.



1. Chelidenium maju: vulgare. Common great Celandine.



fhelidonium minus. Small Celandine or Pilewort.



5 Chelido.

TRIBE 5.

4. Chelidonia rotundifolia major. A greater small Celandine.

4. Chettaenta rotunayotta major. In gazatta attento grow finall cound knobe: the land inchast a fibrous roote, whereunto grow finall cound knobe: the land This greater fortof the imail Celanume, mail a morous spore, with the grand and another the land are round thicke and smoth, growing almost as large as Afaram, or Afarabacca, sometimes a little wared an are round thicke and amount, growing amount as large as offerener, yet lying upon the ground a the waved has the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalke than the former, yet lying upon the ground a the sound the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalke than the former, yet lying upon the ground the waved has the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalker are as a selected with the sound the edges. the edges, each standing upon a longer roote state than the longer, yet young apolition is me sowender stand severally as the others doe, upon longer foote stalkes, are of a pale yellow colour, and larger than they confirm the part of sive or sixe leaves, cut in at the ends, unto the middle of them, and having some reddish threship.

The first groweth in many places by old wall fides, and by the hedges and way fides in untilled places, talk. The first groweth in many places by old wall flues, and by the first be found therein, the second is not loose ing once planted in a garden, especially in some shady place, it will still be found therein, the second is not loose. ing once planted in a garden, especially in some imagy place, it was the finall fort groweth for the most part where it is naturall, but is received into gardens for the varietie: the finall fort groweth for the most part where it is naturall, but is received into gardens for the varieties, yet will abide in dryer groundes, so a they be the moyft corners of fields, and places that are never water sides, yet will abide in dryer groundes, so a they be the moyer corners or news, and places the art of the last growerh in the wet grounds about Manufacture shadowed; the third in Canada as the title sheweth: the last groweth in the wet grounds about Manufacture shadows. The Time

The ewo first forts flower all the Sommer long, and the feede ripeneth in the meane times the other The two first forts nower an time sommer tong, and the flower betimes about March, or April, and is quite gone in May, so at it cannot be found until it tries.

The Names. The first and greater is called in Greeke xtx166100 rd usyd, in Latine Chelidonium majus, and Homen. The first and greater is called in Greeke χελισονίον το μαγά, in Latine Confirm more, and Hirmadisaria miser logmajor t the letter is called years one of the party and tooke the name as Dioscorides faith, because it springeth when said lowes come in; and withereth at their going away (which is true in neither, the greater whereof District lowes come in; and withereth at their going away (which is the life foringing before Swallower one in the lefter fpringing before Swallower one in the lefter foringing before Swallower one in the lefter for the lower one in t and is gone and withered long before their departure,) Dissertides likewise and Piny allo, say is took to and is gone and withered long before their department, and the with bringing this herbe, and puties name from Swallowes that cured their young ones eyes, that were hart, with bringing this herbe, and puties it to them : but Arifotle, and Celjus from him, doe shew that the young ones of Partridges, Dover, Smillow Ec. will recover their fight (being hurt) of themselves in time, without any thing applyed unto them, and therefore Celfus accounteth this saying but a fable. The Chimists in former times, in militaking the Contains. called the greater kinde Celi donnim; and thereupon did highly extoll the Quinteffence drawne from the called ly to expell many diseases, but for many their idle and fantasticke transmutations: the lesser fort besident for mer names, is called Ficaria & Scrophularia minor of Brunfelsius, of Fuschina Malacocissos minor, whom Ma. thiolus taxeth therefore, Guilandinus and Cordus tooke it tobe Amelius Uirgilii, as we shewed you in the Clap-Lugdanensis. Baubinus calleth it Chelidonia vorundisolia: it is thought also to be the Strumes of Play, when he speaketh among the Rannneuli: many doe make doubt whether this herbe be the Chelidonium min fcorides and Galen, because it hath not any acrimonie or sharpenesse therein, as they say is in theirs: but yet all writers doe agree, that howfoever it hath not any acrimony, it is in forme and all other properties the fame, it is as I fayd called Ficaria and Scrophularia minor, a figuatura, from the likeneffe of the rootes unto those Strange called Scrophula, which appeare in ano, & ad tonfillas, and therefore as in many other the like, held powefullo cure them; the greater is called of the Italians Celidonia maggiore, of the Spaniards yervade las geloridida, and Celidrenha : of the French Chelidoine Felongue and Esclaire : of the Germanes Grofs Scholmirez and Goldmin. and Schwalbenkgant: of the Dutch Gonte wortel en groot genme: and we in English great Celendine and of fore Swallow-wort, and Tetterwort. The lefter is called by the Arabians Memicen, by the Italians France and Favoscello : by the French Coullions de prestre, or petite Esclaire : by the Germanes Estimbrant and Klou Fig. wartzen: of the Dutch Cleyne Gouwe or feene cruit: and we in Englift fmall Celandine, Pilewort, and of fore Figge-wort.

The Vertues.

The greater Celandine is hot and dry in the third degree, and of a clenting facultie, It openeth the oblinding of the Liver and Gall, and thereby helpeth the yellow laundies, the herbe or the tootes being boyled in white wine with a few Anne feedes and drunke: Matthiolus faith that if the greene herbe be worne in their finorent have the yellow Iandies, so as their bare feete may tread thereon, it will helpe them of it; the same also then in the same manner, helpeth those that are inclining to the dropsie, or have it confirmed in them by often and it the faire manner, helpeth those that are inclining to the dropsie, or have it confirmed in them by often and it is also for those them fallings, is held to bee of singular good as against the Plagiac or Plagiac or Plagiac or Residuals and single distilled water also with a lattle Sagar, but especially if a little good Treasless bee minuted therewish, and is the upon the taking layed downer of sweets a little with suice dropped into the creations that darken them of sweets a little with suice dropped into the creations and clouds that darken them of specially it is increased with a lattle will well allay it risks to good purpose used in old filthy or corroding and the place of specially and running, and to cause them to heate the more specially the place of the state of the same public of specially and running, and to cause them to heate the more specially the special of the same public of the same pu wine with a few Anne (eedes and drunke: Marthiolus faith that if the greene herbe be worne in their mouths places that are troubled with the itch, but taketh away all the discolorings of the skinne whatfoever, be the sports or markes of bruises, stripes or wounds, the Morphew also, sunburning or any the like; and it thene that it is contained to the skinne what it is sometimes to the skinne what is sometimes to the skinne when it is satisfactories and the skinne when it is satisfactories and the skinne when it is satisfactories are stated to the skinne when it i that in a tender body it cause any itching or inflammation, by bathing the place with a little Vinegar it is some helped: the lesser Celandine, because it hath not that acrimony withing the place with a little Vinegar it is some helped: the lesser Celandine, because it hath not that acrimony withing the little white in Greene, what Disserties lived, cannot have those properties, they ascribe unto their Coelidonium Mainin, which is, the interest of the little with the little

rates from the rootes, and put up into the nofe purgeth the head, and a decoction thereof with a little honey put then monthly do the the fame effectually, and doth purge and clenfe the brelt of flegme or any to it and gargled in the mouth, doth the same effectually, and doth purge and clenie the breft of flegme or any other mugh humors that doe offend: it also helpeth a running itch, and those nailes of the singers and toes that conflictormed, and trailed; thus farre Dioscorides and Galen, but it is certaine by good experience, that the southernorm of the leaves and rooted doth worlder fully helpe the piles or hemorrhoides, as also kernels by the eares and brose, called the Kings Evil, or any other hard wennes or tumors.

CHAP. LXXI.

Demaria. Toothed Violets, or Coralworts.

Here be divers form of these toothed Violets, differing one from another, eyther in roote or leafe or both, as you thal prefendy understand.

Demaria bulbifera. Bulbe bearing toothed Violets.

This toothed Violen shooteth forth one or two winged leaves, upon long brownish footestalkes. which in their rifing up out of the ground, are as it were doubled or foulded downewards, and then open themselves into seaven. Leaves most usually, and sometimes but five, each whereof is somewhat long, denied about the calges, and pointed, of a fad greene colour, and fet on both fides of the middle ribbe one against dented about the englishment of the fame of the fame manner with the leaves, and is bare or naked of leaves and is bare or naked of leaves and fo one or two more up higher, each conkaves upon the unexpenses, and fometimes but of three, having alfo the upper most single, at each whereof com-filing but of five leaves, and fometimes but of three, having alfo the upper most single, at each whereof com-ment for a small round Bulbe, cloven, or as it were divided into some parts or cloves, of a fad purplish greene colour, which being ripe and put into the ground, will grow to be a roote, and beare leaves like as the Billbes of ared bulbed Lillie; about which at the very toppe fland foure or five flowers in long huskes upon floor foote-fulkes, opening into foure leaves, of a purplish colour, very like unto the flowers of Stocke Gilloffowers, or Dames Violets; after which come small long hornes or cods pointed at the ends, wherein lye such like feede, Dames Violets; and which come aman rong nornes or cous pointed at the enday wherein the footed is in table code of Dames Violets, which will as foone as it is ripe, breakethe podde and fall out; the roote is very white fmooth and folining, made of divers fmall round knobbes fer together not growing downewards, but lying along, and encreating under the appear crust of the ground, having very few there shereas: the taste both of lease and roote is formewhat bitter, hot and sharpe like Raddish; as all the rest of their forts are all large and roote is formewhat better at the rest of their forts are all large and roote is formewhat the rest of their forts are all large and roote is former to the roote by the large and roote is for a supplier. The full large foliage for the roote is former to the roote by the large foliage for the roote is the roote in the roote is former to the roote by the roote in the roote is former to the roote in the roote in the roote in the roote in the roote is former to the roote in the roote in

The first fort of Cinquefoile Corrallwort or toothed Violet, hath likewise one or two leaves fishing from the toore, upon long footestalkes, confisting of five parts or leaves, each of them somewhat like the former, and dented about the edges, but they are longer, roughet and harder in feeling, and more closely fet together, rifing for the most part from one joynt, like as the Cinquefoiles doe: upon the stakes also are some such like leaves, fetone above another, at the toppe foure or five such like flowers, but somewhat larger, of a purplish colour, somewhat deeperthen the former which turne into such like pods, with the like seedes in them, and hath no bulbes on the stalke: the roote hereof is greater, made as it were into joynts not so white as the former, and with longer fibres issuing from betweene the joynts.

1. Dentaria pentaphyllos altera. Another Cinquefoile Corallwort.

Thereote of this Corallwore is very like the first, consisting of many round cleare white knobs but more in number, set together by peeces, with divers long fibres growing out of it, which shooteth forth a smaller and lowerstalke thenthe former, being not above a foote high, with some leaves set thereon, as also there is some of those very like the last, but narrower; more smooth and gentle, of a paler greene colour also a the flowers that fluid at the coppelike unto the others, are of a purplish colour, after which come the like pods with seede in them,

4. Dentaria triphyllos. Trefolle Corallwort.

This Cortallwort fendeth for the ewops three leaves confifting of three parts of a darke greene edour; about the middle of the falke that begins from the leaves can fitting of three parts of a darke greene edour; about the middle of the falke that begins in flowers, the lower part being bare or naked of leaves, frank three leaves each of them standingly is felled upon a stalke, consisting of three leaves a peece, nine in all, which are narrower and longer then those below; and longer pointed; the flowers are of a pale greens the object, hanging downe their heads, after which come such languages; in somewhat thicker pods i the roote is computed of somewhat longer peeces, set together some what like anto the lesser Lungewort, which will turne blackally when it is a little day.

Dentaria Heptaphyllos. Setfoile Corallwort. The Setting Canalis derrifeth likewise with two or three leaves from the roote, the upon long societal kes like months for confiding of seven leaves fet all along a middle ribbe in the lange manner, and sometime two five leaves, of a paler greens includes on the upper side, and more grayish vader sain; the stake hap some side of the like leaves leaves from the super side, and more grayish vader sain; the stake hap some side of the sain others purplish; the cods and seedes are like the rest, but large and in some white, the in others purplish; the cods and seedes are like the rest, but large and in some white, the sain others purplish; the cods and seedes are like the rest, but it was some sain of the sain others purplish; the cods and seedes are like the rest, but it was sain others and tuberous.

6. Descript an another of the colour, but note among the flowers which grow many together, of fulfiller, but thicker and of a discourage of the colour, and primed it the ends formewhat like the leaves of Ptarmica from the leaves of the colour, and primed it the ends formewhat like the leaves of Ptarmica from the leaves of the first like feat labbs as are in the first lart, but thicker and of a datter with colour, but none among the flowers which grow many together, of the

2. Dent erie pentaphalles & tripiques. Cinquefoile and trefoile Corallesses.



<. Denteria Heptaphyllos Serfoile Corallwort.







the fame fashion with the other, that is, of foure leaves the tame raintout wasters collect, that is, or route leaves a perce, but they are of a whitish colour, after which come long pods with feede like the other the which come rong pour with neede like the other the rote is white and formewhat short, growing allope as the residence with forms, formewhat closer merchant with some sibres at it.

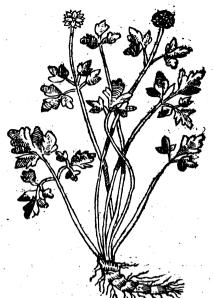
The least Corallwort.

Militagh I know that this plant is referred by most unto the Adjusted or Crow feet. St so have I done here before, the Language and a more perfect figure thereof, and con-liding the imall likenesse it hath with any fort of Crowfore, and the nearer refemblance of it unto these kindes a passet parwing equings to intert it in this place for the min fike, and likewells of the roots, although you make that the circle in the roots and the Crowfeets under the name of Ranuaculus armorofus Majebasella tilm. files hive prefumed to infert it in this place for the The Place.

The fittend the left have beene found in our land; the fift a Magnet in a wood called Highrende, and in market wood there also called Foxholes, both of them belonging to one M. Stephen Perkburft at the weising horses; the rest in the shadowie woods of German sy, Switzerland and Savoy, 2 aples, Italy, and divers other places.

Whey flower about the end of Aprill, and beginning of millient elig, and are withered and gone before Ist for the most part, the rootes abiding safe under ground. Ash Shaw & The Names.

Neither Disfanishmer Rhing, nor any other of the artcient writers as divers have supposed have made any



7. Alabaftrites five Demaria minima.
The least Corallwore.

mention of chefe plants, but being found out by later fearthers are called diverily; fome from the forme and co lutt of the worn, ralling them Denswis, Pentillarie, Coralloides, and Alablaffrites as Lubel, and Densaria Coradioi radio 22 a difference from other Dentarias; and some also thereupon tooke it to be an Acombum, as Dalachamin don' in Lugdanen fix; some both from the roote and the flowers, that are like more Stocke Gillesoners, which were anciently comprehended under the name of Viola, called it Viola Dentaria, as Dodoness. lonowers, which were anciently comprehended under the name of Viola, called it Viola Bentaria, as Dodoness, four househeeffeds and properties as Gordan lib.2. plantarum historia cap. I I I. and Comercial and a suffrigation movies, and faith that about Savor they call it Pulmonaria, but Gelasina belieff it to bee Cordina. Planjand the werh plantilly that this Dentaria, hat hat he the properties that Planjand the werh plantilly that this Dentaria, hat had lit the properties that Planjand he were plantilly that the popular shall be propertied that Planjand the werh plantilly included in the state of the plantilly declared the control of the plantilly declared the properties and plantilly declared the Ashrive. Chicken tree Service and Wallnut, Sc. the whole lease Printilly and not one precessarier another, as in others that are flightly, which is a fine note how to know a winged lease from others, but I showed you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure are the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you have called Declared by the plantilly declared you have called by the minimum the plantilly declared the pla

The Uertues.

Th

CHAP. LXXII.

Lenceinm. Stocke Gilloflowers.

Have in my former booke shewed you many sorts of Stocke Gilloslowers, there yet doe me divers others which are of lesse beauty and durabilitie to be entreased of here, as I there provide And because the word Lencium in Latine, is referred as well to these Stocke Gillosowen, an the Wallflowers with this diffinction of Latesm onely. I will also diffinguish and separate the entreating in the next Chapter of those that beare yellow flowers and greene leaves, which is the distinction betweene a Wallslower and a Gilloslower, yet I will here give you the figure of the single and Stocke Gilloflowers.

1. Leucoium marinum maximum. The greatest Sea Stocke Gillowslower, This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke whitish foft leaves, lying upon the ground eat with This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke whitifi for leaves, lying upon the ground on with another in a round compaffe, and are fliffer then the other Sea kinds, or the garden kinds formerly fit fat, jagged also or cut in on both fides evenly, into deepe dents like the knagges of a Backs horne, which are it feetne the more beautifull: thus it doth abide for the first yeares growing, but the next yeare it beauth the ry white stalke, three foote high or thereabours, branching forth into many parts, somewhat thicks be used fearfe able to stand upright, whereon grow narrower leaves little or nothing jagged about the edges, and any ber of slowers at the toppes one above another, for a great length each of them consisting of fearle bidd parted leaves a peece, but not altogether so sweet as the other Stocke Gillosowers, yet somewhat lains; and a pale blewish purple colour, almost like unto a Dove or Crane colour, after which come fach like lag pole as the rest have, with seedes lying in a double row in the same manner, larger and of a darker coloured is white hard and long, spreading into many branches, which abideth not after it hath yeelded sede, burnel eth as the other Sea kindes doe.

2. Lencoium marinum latifolium. Broad leafed Sea Stocke Gilloflower. This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath many hoary leaves lying about the roote, the terrand broader then neotic Sea kindes, harder also in feeling, and as it were rugged, more hairy and finely determentant the tight for among which rife up divers round hairy stalkes about a fooce high, bearing purplish blow flowers the and small long pods with brownish flat seede in them.

3. Leucoium marinum majus. Great Sea Stocke Gilloflower.
This Greater Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke hoary leaves lying on the ground for the fif yeare; fome of them being cut in on the one edge and fome on both, with but one gath and fome not at alite stalke rifeth up the next yeare about a foote high, or more spread it no divers branches, yet all of them want, all rather bending downewards then standing upright, whereon grow leaves little or nothing parted of their, and divers flowers on the toppes of them, of a pale purple colour, drawing neare to the colour of red with imput

Lencolum allum vel purpareum. Ordinary Stocke Gilleflowers white red or purple.







both this and the tien finel! I weeter after the Sunge is downer, then in the day time: the code that follow are long and conceptable, with reddill first feede in them, the roote is divided into many parts.

A. Lesspinsh may insum minime. The lesses Stock Gillosswer.

This like kinds hash more upright talkes; divided from the bottome into many branches, whereon grow for wordly leaves, finallier, narrower, and before lagged than the former: the flowers that fland at the toppe of the thunder, are implied than the other, but made of fourt leaves like the rest; of a frash red or arimson the branches, are implied than the other, but made of fourt leaves like the rest; of a frash other; in their color, which upon their fading seeme up be of a deeper colour, and of a weaker sent than the other; in their place come long pade wherein are contained the like red seede; the roote is wooddy like the other, and perishents seed in the color of the second of the second of the color of the second of the

The left Ses flock Gilloflower, hath a brownish fquare stakes not above two since high, fer with five or fixe small and smewat long round pointed hoary and havrie leaves, on both sides thereof, hearing at the toppe one or wobles; it has been been considered to be so the state of the state o

The greater Condy Stocke Gilloflower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set.

The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set. The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower.

The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set. The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set in some what there are such in greater, as it were in thirs, consisting of source leaves a very sew, and at their toppes many showers clustering pogether, as it were in thirs, consisting of source leaves a peco, whose ends in a round weaker on the parts of the purple when they are full blower, shally reflect some parts of the parts of the

ends, with long socrefulkes under them: the toppes of the stalkes are parrent of the blue color; and when sustaine sundry small slowers, form what long, made of four leaves a perrent of a faire blue color; after what fultaine fundly mall nowers, tomewnat long, made or route leaves a peech, or many sour, antropied come small blackish seede in long cods like the other: the roote is small and slender perishing yearsly after forty time, yet abideth a winter from the feede; but fowen in the spring groweth quickly to flowing and to mueth in flower most part of the Summer. You have a branch hereof expressed in the table with Legistant teum utriculate femine in the next Chapter.

10. Lencoium faxatle Thymifolio. Small Rocke Stocke Gilloflower.

The Rocke Stocke Gilloflower for the beauty of the flowers is not unfiely placed here among this Trile, while the Rocke Stocke Gilloflower for the beauty of the flowers is not unfiely placed here among this Trile, while the content of the Tolkepie, at the definition on the weaks a finall this plant, having hairy finall leaves like unto those of time; there very thicke on both to of the weaks stalked, which doe lye in such a round-compasse that it seemeth like a small round both of area in thinking sent, but there bining tasts, comming nearer to the degree of a Thest stalked which the stalked which the stalked area of the stalked and the stalked with the stalked and the stalked

The first was brought out of the Isle of Ree by Rockel by Mr. Iohn Tradition when the Dake of was sent with supplies for Mountieur Subje: the second growes by the Santa and Spaine and Spaine seed from the second and Response to the second and Response the second and Response to the second at the brought them out of Candy : the ninch Baubineu faith was brought out of Signor Contarent of Ponce his Cand but Alpinus faith from Candy, the tenth Columna found on the hills Valvenses in Naples. The Time.

They doe all flower in the Summer moneths of Inne and July for a great while, and the feede ripents at untill August.

The Names. The Greeke word Adactor is given to all these wilde plants as well as to the other of the Garden, Forested in my former booke, whether they be those we call Stocke Gilloflowers or Walflowers a for so Disserting Pliny and the rest that follow him, have distinguished the Leucoium (as the Latines also call them) into the contraction of the lours, white, purple and yellow, for of a blew one as some copies of Dioscorides have it there is some doubteness many writers, in that Pling, Oribasius and Scrapio, all following the Text of Dioscorides, and as March sub the Text of Diofcorides also in the Sclavanian Longobardian Characters hath no mention at all of a blew one, be this word revenier Leucoium that is, Viola alba, here is not opposed unto warier Melanium (which fignish Viola nigra, and are our March Violets, white or purple as the composure of the Greeke words import) in the properly is Viola, but is imposed upon these plants, as the proper names to them; for so Dissemble division them into severall places and Chapters from the whitnesse of the leaves rather then of the flower as I thinke and yet the name Leucoium is so varioully transferred to other plants in Diescorides text, that the flowers of may herbes, much differing one from another, are referred by Diescorider to the flowers of Leucoium; and 6 Play faith, that the name of Violets in his time were given to very many flowers, that were put into garlands for the beauties fake and sweete savour of the flower, cultome prevaling above reason, year many other nations in the like manner, have followed them and called them. Violets, as Viola Damascena or Matronalis which are or like manner, have followed them and called them. Violets, as Viola Damafeens or Marrosalis which are or Dames Violets or Winter Gilloflowers, at those in Italy, Viola marine. The first hath the name in the this is the fest in my judgement. The second Lobel calleth Leuteins mariness alterna Lisifelium. Cameraina Lacioum mariness alterna Lisifelium. Cameraina Lacioum mariness alterna Leuceins mariness latificus, and doubteth whether it be not the Leuceins maritimum minus of Lugdemensis, which as he saith some tooke the Helperis. The third and fourth are Clussian his Leuceins mariness major and minus, and so doe Lobel and converse call them, Bankinus calleth them mariness allows and supplied the second converse them. by the same name in the title : the fixt, seventh and eighth Classes calleth, Lencoinm marining Creticus primms cundum & tertium : the ninth Banbinus thinketh to be that Lencoinm Creticum pulcherimum force Lencoinm can chiaum & terium: the inth Bannam thinketh to be that Lencoiam Greticum pulcherimum, force Lencoiam con-laum Diofeoridis, that Pona mantioneth in his description of Mount Baldus, and calleth it finds less Lindian Con-ticum minimum folio subportundo, and after a fort describeth it in his Prodromus, and peradventure may be him for there described likewise, for I finde little difference the one from the other: but Alpinus libre de planitum tick describeth it more perfectly and exactly, and calleth it Lencoiam caraleum marinium. The last Column last forth by the name of Litboreo Lencoiam minimum spinusm, and Banhimm Lencoiam satisfic thymistis in the caraleum purposeum, but might as I sayd be rather accounted a Plaspi.

The Vertues. These wilde or Sea Stocke Gilloflowers are of the same qualitie with those of the garden saving that the These wilde or Sea Stocke Gillossowers are of the same qualitie with those of the garden saving that my are not of so sweete a sent, and are almost esteemed as effectuall as the ordinary yellow Leutenine of Williams, Gillossowers (for under them I camprehend the vertues of these allo as I says) especially the dividence, Gillossowers (for under them I camprehend the vertues of these allo as I says) especially the dividence rather then the fresh and greene boyled in wine and drunke doth rectifie the indisposition of the Liver and mins, provoketh womens courses, as also helpeth the sardnessed and paines of the mother, and expelleth the secondary afterbirth, and the dead child also, yea and the living also saith Galen, if they shall dink of it when it is quita and made for them to sit in doth the same, & the seed or the suice drunk worketh in the same manner also, if the same the decoction of the rootes in vinegar, is held good for the hardnesse growine weake, loose, or says loose, well as inwardly. The distilled water of the flowers is availeable, to all the purposes afforesayd, and single clens the blood, to comfort the inward parts, to ease paines and to procure a metry distinguision: the leaves my sell as lived as a remedy for the Ague, to be tyed to the writtes. The juyce decipied into the symbol clense them from the mists and clouds, that seeme to hinder the significant in the decortion of the sounds.

fasen and fone tony put to it, and a little allome, and is found good for silvers and fores therein, as alfo all the should be with the supplied of case, as also up the same and applyed was not apon the place pained by the Goute, sight accordance of case, as also to the joynes and thomes that have weakenede and paines, or are troubled with but interest withings, or inflammations.

phopolical approach with a little to Chapea LXXIII as early leaders on the real

Keiri five Leucoium luteum. Wallflowers.

dolla le nucle, allali a Have in my tormer booke, shewed you all or most of those Wall flowers that carrying beautifull sources are received as the delights and ornaments of a garden of Pleasure. I there also declared that there were some other, of no such beauty, or sense fit for that place, and therefore to be referred to the said of the s

The Momentage Wallflower rifeth up with divers upright, strong, and wooddy italkes, as high as any man In More with many thort greene pointed leaves, dented about the edges: the flowers are fingle, but forements retire with many forty and of a faire yellow colour, confifting of four leaves, finelling very fweete like them, the long pods that contains reddiff feede, are fomewhat flenderer than the other scheroote is wooddy disperied under the ground into branches, and endureth long especially in the warmer Countries, where the frosts are not so extreame, as they are with us.

2. Keiri fen Lencoium Sylvestre Clusii. Wild Wallflowers of Clusius.

This wild Wallflower, hath formetimes many, and formetimes but one head of long narrow greene leaves. lying on the ground about the roote, tome what like unto the ordinary Wallflower, but a little waved or fparingly dented about the edges, which so abide the first years for the most part; yet some the years of their first fpringing will fend forth a stalke or two, of about a yard high, with many such like leaves fet thereon, as grew below hat findler and with few or no dents on the edges at all: the flowers are many that stand clustring topetion, as tweet in an umbel, (and not in a long fpike, as the ordinary Wallhower doth at the toppes) confi-ling of tour leaves a pecce, not altogether to large as the Wall-flower; nor of fuch a yellow colour of little or million that it after which come long flender pods, with flattifh feede in them like the other; the roote is long and fingle, with divers fibres thereat, and perifheth after feede time.

3. Lencoism luteum Eruce folio. Wallflowers with jagged leaves.

This kind of Wallflower, hath his lower leaves much more and deeplier jagged on the edges, (almost like

Kiri five Leuceium vulgare luteum vel alium. Inc oreinary yellow Wallflower or the wiffic.

3 Keiri feu Leucoium fylve ftre Clufil. Wilde Wallflowers of Ciufius.





thofe

those of Rocker, et of the wilde Poppie) than those upon the falke, yet all of them very long groun sales and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks when it in an umbell, and of the smell of new Waxe: but afterwards doe more separate a sender, when it bearing long pods like unto the other; the whole plant hath a sharpe quicke taste.

4. Lencoium Creticum Intenum utriculate semine. Candy Wallstowers with roundish pods.

From a small Wooddy roote divided into standry branches, rife up divers wooddy stalkes, about a foreities branching forth and fet at feverall places, with many small whitish greene seaves set suggester, sever many of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires: the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires: the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires; the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellow is the come of the come branching forth and fet at feverall places, with many small whitish greene leaves fet together, lessether

The Place.

The first Pone hath set forth, in the description of Mount Baldas, in his Italian Edition, but not in the Latine. found growing there: the second groweth in Germany, in many places, as Gefner, Tragm, Camerarin, and Clufius make mention; and in Spaine alfo, for from thence hath the feedes thereof beene brought to me: the third Columna faith groweth in the vallies of the Campoclare hils in Naples: the fourth in Candy,

The Time.

They flower almost all the Sommer long, and in the meane time ripen their feede.

The Names.

I have shewed you in the Chapter, next before this, the Greeke and Latine names to be Leucoium, and the derivation and transposition thereof, to many other herbes; whereunto I referre you, onely these yel-low kinds, as well as the other fer forth in my former booke, are called Leucoium luteum, or aureum, 48 2 distinction to severthem : the Arabians doe properly call this yellow kind Keiri, or Cheiri, although divers doe transferre the name, to all the other forrs of Leucoium; but because this is

4. Leucolant Creticum Intenmatriculate Com Meriagus Creticus caraleum.

Yellow Seoche Gillostovere with round headto ind the
Leaft Gandy kinde with blue flowers.



more excellent and vertuous, than any of the Stocke Gilloflowers, even by Galen his judgement. I hold to name Keiri, more proper to this kinde than that: fome also call it Viola lates, as Treem, Fuschin, Delma, and Casalpinus, but Tabermentanus Viola petraa lutea: The first here set downe is called by Pona storting, Lacoint literum montanum forrate folio: the second is called Lenceisms sploestre by most writers thereof; by Toga Viola literas sploestre is it is very probable that it is the same also, that Bestram in horse Eisteress, called Lenceism sploestre indorum store flavo pallidore, as also the Lenceism sploestre of Clusson, although Bastians would mit them two severall plants, calling the one Lenceism latesum sploestre Hierarisfelia, and the other Lancium land sploestre angustifolism: the third Columna calleth Lenceism servestre major and Panality. Lenceism land the other Lancium land sploestre angustifolism: folio: the fourth is onely found extent in Alpinus de plantis exorice by the plantis call it Viola Gilla.: the Spaniards Violas amarilas: the French Violas limits of Violatile Colleges: the General Willes, and Winner Violan; the Dutch Speen Violeren: we in English Wall Boward, Wall Gillofower, Winter Gilloflowers, and some Bell flowers, and yellow Stocke Gilloflowers.

The Vertues.

All writers doe atttribute the most especiall vertues, of all the forts of Lencoinm, to the Lencoinm land, which is our common Wallflower : and some of these wilde kindes here expressed, doe come to neere thereum. though wanting that I weete font that they may be used in their stead; for even character for comment him as hot, and conduce (but especially the extinuty or sweete kindes) unto all the proposition are specially the extinuty or sweete kindes) unto all the proposition are specially the extinute of simple medicines, there exists the same of t wortemore powerfully than any of the other kindes, and therefore of more use in Philicke: it clenseth the bood and treeth the laves and relines from obstructions, provoketh womens courses, expelleth the secondary of the contract that the bood and relines from the law to the contract that the bood and relines to the contract that the bood and relines to the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contr die and deal child, helpsech the hardnesse and paines of the mother, and of the spicene also: stayeth inflamdiscuss of wellings; comforceth and freengehner hany weake part, or ont of joynt; helpeth to clenfe the eyes from milline fie and illnes growing oh them; and to clenfe foule and filthy ulcers, in the mouth or any other non manual same and sa fingular remedy for the Goute, and all aches and paines in the joynts and finewes. ัง แล้ว ตรงที่ โดยการณ์ได้กับ เรื่อน และสุดเลื

Entering collegenst paiver CHAP, LXXIIII.

Hester's le Hesperi live Viola Matronalis. Dames Violets.

Have in the former booke let forthrivo forts of Dames Violets, both of them with fingle flowers. but the Prefie had fearfe passed that Chapter, where I mentioned them, but I did understand of two others, with double stowers, the one that was sent me from Paris, and yet was in England Clong before, as I understood afterwards, although I heard not of it; and another likewise nursed up with the other, in the Well parts of our Land, which I meane to declare tinto you here, (and imple material to discother single ones, when that booke shall be reprinted) together wish some other

1. Hifteris five Viola Macronalis flore also pleno, Double white Dames Violets.

The double white Dames Violets groweth not so great in any part thereof, nor so high as the single doth. Incomme white colour, which being very thicke of leaves, of a pure white colour, and many flanding in a cinfer, freem allo than the ordinary, and longer abiding, cauleth it to be had in some effective; it hath somewhat there and the definition of the state of the

3. Hefperis flore pleno purpur sinte. Double purple Dames Violets.

This other double Dames Violets different not much in any thing from the former, but in the colour of the flowers which in this is of a fine pale purplish colour, and not fully so double as the others, nor so many clustering

Berls Melancholica. The Melancholy Gentleman.

Hefperis Syriaca Camerarit. & 5. Sylvefiris latifolia flore albo parvo. Dames Violets of Syria, and the Imall white flowred Dames Violets.





TRIBE.5.

3. Hefferis Pannonica includes, Vultarier, Dennes Violers of Hargary.

This Hefferis is a like unto the ordinary fort, in all otherschings faving the fent; that there can be no determine found betweene them; this onely bath no fent at all, neither morning the reasoning, neither day, nor sign to commend it, which maketh it to be a differing fort from the reast of and found have made another different for every commend it, which is likely to be but a degeneration of the fame.) thus heaventh greenish flowers,

4. Hefperinfylvestratule survey. Wilde Rannes Violers, with waved leaves.

This Dames Violet fendeth forth an hairy, rough, crefted, pale greenes stalke of about a foote high, panel are top into divers branches, with leaves set thereon from the bottome, which are thicke, rough, and hairy, narrow and longer then the others, and waved about the edges, the lowest having footestalkes, and those aboves.

top into divers branches, with leaves let thereon mount the bottoms, which are throughout, and their shortes, and those shortes, and those shortes, but fland close to the stalke: the flowers are as large, and consist of source leaves in the same manner that the but fland close to the Italke: the nowers are as large, and counter tours neares in the lame manner that the rest doe, and smelleth pretty sweeters slot but of a deeper sed colour them, shows the code with seeds in them like the other and perish after seeds time most usually. Yet sometimes abiding a third years of it selfs, brank certainely if it be hindered from bearing too many branches and sowers. By centing them downstant the

goe to flower.

J. Helpein filvestric argustifest flore perve. Anall surgle search Denses Violen.

The leaves of this small Helpein are narrower and longer popping that is the common series. Less and deepelier cut in or dented on the edges: it have a state about sales a year high. beauthed sound the with very small shower of the ordinary; the pods that follow are long but much smaller.

6. Helpein fitvestrialstips flore side parve. Angell white sourced Danses Violen.

The leaves of the flower of the ordinary; the pods that follow are long but much smaller.

6. Helpein fitvestrialstips flore side parve. Angell white sourced Danses Violen.

The leaves of this kinde are large and broad, small at the bottome of the slade where it is a limit pant of torne, but crumpled and depted all about the edges, a little rough but a sub-woodly but is same and the stalke rifeth up the next years after the stift springing about a year high, branching forms at the top into the stalke rifeth up the next years after the stift springing about a year high, branching forms at the two into the stalker in the stalk of very small white sowers no bigger then the last, consisting of some tenness pare, which stalker in the stalk brown and very long stander share both the stalker in the greene leaves, and with the Leavesson in the stalk showers large lasts on no sent in them; is white and wooddy perificing yearely after it hath borne feede : the flowers have little hot and drying take. I have given you onely a least lorgest, and a few flowers with the leaves have a little hot and drying take. I have given you onely a least lorgest, and a few flowers with the leaves have a little hot and drying take. of the Hefperis Syriaca.

Because both the Leucoium Syriacum and Melancholium, that I have set forth already in my other book, as there call them, partake more with this Helperis then with Lencoism, in that their leaves are given, and are white like them; and in that the feede in the pods of the Melancholium are not fat but long and road like the species. I have given you here the figure thereof, and with the Syriacum a leafe and some flowers of the like I might have multiplyed the forth of Helperis unto you as Banbissis doth if I would follow him, who make the Lencoium alterum faxatile obfolete flore of Columna to be of a different fort from the Melancholium, which which the same after the first objoint of the same alterum faxatile obfolete flore of Columna to be of a different fort from the Melancholium, which is the same after the doubtedly is the same, and the Hesperis Syriaca or Leacoium Syriacum, of Cameraring, and Clusium tobethe Leucoium Melancholium also, which certainely also are differing plants, and even Bandings Himlelse would be have acknowledged, if ever he had feene both the plants.

The first was as I sayd before some first out of France, which perishing I had both agains and the score also by the isboral friends Mr. Dr. Archemy Sadler a Physician in Exerce son to the elder Sadler and Apothecary then who both additionable me for corresponding the purple also although post to plantially, before my booke came forth, but from when the driginal of the came is not knowing a the chindre Chapter first growth in the skirts of the plantage of the single state from the came are Transfer in Antiques the Lourth growth as Bankinum from Bankinum relations, and the source of the life places in Procunge that we may state with springs: the fift also neare Manageria. It has been proceed that we may savely be some seed a received from some chapter who.

The Time.

They all documer in the Sommer Monethank June and July chiefly, and the land longell, if ithat not too much in the Sunno.

There is forste doube appoint wasty learned. This title this Uiela Matronalia, as it it fittally called in Laint, should be the Hefper's of This plant in the first Booke de cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before he is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before he is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the continuous for the cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before the is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis plantam and 25. Chao, before the in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis for

÷ 2,6 + .

teres cough or are thort winded s it is also of a curring quality for tough flegme, of a digelting property for my and analigefled himseurs, and of a clenting stature for foule and filthy Cankers, Vicers and fores, eyther inwardly in the mouth of outwardly in any part of the body.

CHAP. LXXV.

Lychnic, Campions.

Have given you a dolen forts of Campions in my former booke which are all delightsome and pleasant plants fit, for that worke, being A Garden of Pleasure; there are many other forts to been carried of which shall be here exhibited, even to the least fort which is like Mosse upon the ground, they want may understand all the varieties shar names has he have all the like Mosse upon the ground, contents of which that ye are extensive, even to the jean for which is like Mosse upon the ground, that so you may understand all the varieties that nature hath shewed us, and because two forts with the lower, are come to our knowledge since the publication of my booke, which else should have been a supplied to the publication of my booke, which else should have been deale howers are come to our superviseing times the publication or my booke, which elle should have beene shring afferted, and may bee at the next Edition. I will begin with them first in this Chapter, and adde unto shring afferted, and my been expressed and of the rest in the other following, yet give you the stem single kinds and declare the properties.

1. Lyclaria Coronaria stere also plens. Double white Rose Campions.

The double white Role Campion bath not altogether fo woolly white leaves, as the other Role Campions here, but are a little greener and finaller, the flowers grow upon the branches of the stalke in the same manner have, but mes authorized in the lame manner but his set mind to high as the double Red, fet in whitish cornered huskes, and consisting of two or three our ne sousses of the fame manner; this is a little more tender to keepe then the double Red, and defireth more 2. Lychnie Chalcedonica flore albo pleno. Double white Nonesuch.

This double Noneluch is to like unto the other double Red, for the forme of the leaves and manner of growinstante is bardly any difference discerned before it come to flower, yet the leaves seeme to bee a little fader green the falke rifeth not fo high, and the flower it felfe is not fo large as the double red and is of a gat which colour.

the which colours.

Lychnic Chalcedonica miner fimplese. The leffer fingle Noneffich or flower of Briftow.

The leffer finde might not to high as the other fore by the halfe, neither is the stake so great having but a few lesses in the toppe like wife are fewer but of the tions colour, the roote is small and fibrous and perisheth every yeare.

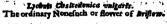
These are onely noursed up in Gardens with us, and their natural places are not knowne.

They both flower at the time of their other kinds.

The Names.

I huseled in Greike Mores (Lychnie, from Nor . Lucerna) and More Elychnium quali lucerna funica?

Lychis Ceyonaria walgarin. Ordinary Role Campion.







Inimand thereof tooke the name, for in the former times they used the lowes of the Cattodom as of may as plants in their lampes initiad of the week to burne. The fingle kind is called this by divers where some, a large, or Ballaria, Genicularia, and Corymbe of Columnia, in his tenth booke, as Kantina thinkuth, where the bath this Verse:

ath this Verie:

Nunc veniat quamvis oculis inimica Corymbe. Vulesse he understand Crambe thereby.

The Greeks also called it & Saral & si.e. immortatis guod disserts vent flates flates flates flates for the first flates for the first flates for the first flates for the first flates flates for the first flates flate The Greeks also called it abando, i.e. immortate, quod auntim venny atem panem resines, and some faminimum Tanna or Tora, which is a vene mous plant as I have shewed before; in Latine most usually they call it lyship is tiva or Coronatia and Sylvestria, Cordan calleth it Verbassianis. Some have taken this too be the ship of Theophrassian in his sixt booke and seventh Chap, but that cannot be, for he reckoneth both Lychnis, and Distributed in his sixt booke and seventh Chap, but that cannot be, for he reckoneth both Lychnis, and Distributed and the same and the same ship is the same ship in the same ship in the same ship is the same ship in the same ship in the same ship is the same ship in the of Theophrafius in his fixt booke and seventh Chap, but that cannot be, for he reckoneth both Lychnis, and Discribes among the Summire flowers : some also to be his was Fluthers, But her significant that also in the place, and cannot be both one herbe. Pliny in his 21. booke and fourth Chip, Birth they alled an herbe a which the Greekes called Lychnis, and in the 11. Chap, of the flowers : be Garden kind their flowers in the Garden kind their flowers in the first the state of the white the state of the winds in these times to be the true Lychnis of Theophrafius in the Dissertation in these times to be the true Lychnis of Theophrafius in the Birth will be stated the Lychnide or clama, and the wilde Lychnide sylventhe for the winds of the Garden kind of the ready of the Wilde that the Birth and the was a so for the wilde : the Garden kinde Christia copies, and the Wilde India and and all and the state of the Campion (as well the single as double kindes) is called Lychnide hydrifius, and we in Engle and so called Campion (as well the single as double kindes) is called Lychnide hydrifius, Containing Challestians of Liber Linguis and flos Confantinophilitation of Liber Linguis and others : wee in English in the life called in the Briftone, and flower of Confantinophilitation of Liber Linguis and others : wee in English in the life called in the Briftone, and flower of Confantinophilitation of Liber like lope, and cheft such coaling that quality (which is also given to Saphnaria, and thereby also in the same washed in the protection of the described of Theophrafius and Pliny (for Dissertion of Child the William of Child the same washed in the same and the coaling because it will make water to lather like lope, and cheft such coaling the coaling in the flowers like the coaling was and Pliny (for Dissertion of the Plantino libria in the same like the coaling in the called Child the best was a same and the coaling the coaling in the fame like the coaling in the fame like the coaling in the formation of Eleverity of the

The Rose Campions are of little use in Physicke now adayes with us, being chiefly used as flowers from the Garden or the house, Galen saith that the seedechereof is hor in the second or third degree, and are in the fame, and Diefeorides faith that the feede of the Rofe Campion drunke in wine doth helpe those that are fame by a Scorpion; which if it be true and to found now a dayes; I fee no realish but the fame night been for the pell, it being as speedy a poyson, apt to kill in a short space : and besides that wee have many thing of feetuall against the Plague, which will expell also the poyson of the Scorpson, or other wenemous best in leaves applyed to any old or foule Vicers in the Legs or other parts, doe clenie and heale them. Of the Nor fuch, there is neither ancient nor moderne writers hath given any property, but is wholly neglected of all.

HAP. LXXVI.

Flyestris. Wilde Campions.

for confidence of the first wilde Campitality desire that you: I think it is y, to diffing the minto feveral chapters, and intreased them for any your reading be not confounded nor they within. I describe the forest that beare rough leaves and folker, and grow his. mmy; and lastly of those that eyther bend or lye downswater hat are fmall, or that are like Mosse upon the gloupe.

that are imall, or that are like Mosse upon the glo is first flore also. White wilde Campions.

The man of the state of t group, and two fuch like leaves thereat up to last the control of confifting of five br

The red wilde Campibes roweth in the fame manner as the other, but his leaves well comewhat thorter, roped to the fame manner as the other, but his leaves well in the fame manner as the other, but his leaves well in the fame manner as the other, but his leaves well in the fame manner as the other, but his leaves well in the fame manner as the other; but his leaves well in the jagged leaves the fame well as the fame well as the fame man weares. the jagged leaves man had been been been than the other: the enem to use the rootes of both these forts doe not perish after feeds time, but abide many yeares.

1.3. Lychais friqueficts fore alla 4.4 rules.

Lychnis jyipejt is capticulis firiatis.











3. Lychnis /ylveftris rubra minor. The leffer red wild Campion.

3. Lychnis/ylvestris rabra minor. The lesser red wild Campion.

The lesser red wild Campion, is very like the former red fort, but smaller, and lower, yet very inches, and with darker greene leaves: the slowers are reddish, but smaller, and not so much denote a conds: the huskes and seede, are like the other, but smaller, and the roote perisheth after seede time.

4. Lychnis splvestris caliculus strains. Wild Campions with strained lankes.

This wild Campion risers up with a round joynted stalke, with two greens leaves a peece at them, some and smaller pointed then those before, and branched, bearing small slowers of a stillen reddish color, pushe the ends, standing in large hard skinnic huskes, striped or strained with white and givene, the seeds in the other: the roote is small, growing downeright, with a few sibres thereas, and publish to years.

5. Lychnie fylvestrie alba minor, sive Ocimoides minit albam. The smaller white wild Campion.

white wild Campion.

The smaller white Campion, is somewhat like unto the first wild Campion, but that his great lend, in as it were no stalkes, and are not so still of veines or ribbes, much less also and marrower than the what hayrie likewise, and pointed at the ends; but those that rise up will the stalke, and stalked and less than opposite to the other, doe as it were compasse the stalke, being lesse, and lesse, and the stalked and lesses with two or three or more white showers upon them, smaller then the former, and were finall branches, with two or three or more white showers upon them, smaller them the stalked and well showers which come small grayish seeds, in somewhat large pointed haskes the roots is somewhat large pointed haskes the roots are recorded to the roots and the somewhat large pointed haskes the roots are roots and roots are roots are roots and roots are roots are roots and roots are roots are roots are roots and roots are roots and yeeldeth new shoots every yeare.
6. Lychnie sylvestrie angustifelia. Narrow leased wild Campions.

This wild Campion hath divers narrow long whitifh greene leaves, lying on the ground, from whitehear yeare after the springing riseth up a stalke, divided into branches from the joynes, whereon grow kind in rower leaves than those below, forestimes three or foure, and forestimes more fet together; at the opposite of grow small flowers, made of five leaves a peece, notche or cut in at the ends, white on the infide, all the what purplish on the outside, twining themselves before they fall, as the last doth : the buskes that makes fmall grayish feede, are very hard small and round a the rootes are small, and perish after feede that

7. Lychnic Notisfora. Morpheus sweete wild Campion.

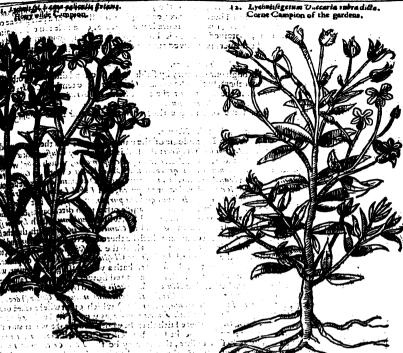
This sweete wild Campion, that smelleth sweetest in the night time chiefely, and little or nothing being and in the hot Sommer onely, and not toward Autumne, is but an annual plant, rising not a yard by will be a smellet be a fmall narrow whitish greene leaves on the stalke, set by couples, whose flowers at the toppe, are of a way with tish blush colour, parted at the ends as the other are, and standing in hard huskes, which will be a linked

8. Lychnis fy'vestrishirta major. The greater hayrie wild Campiou.









athebase of Sommer formetimes, and yet but feldoing : the feede is grayifh and small, and the roote perifbeth,

is the base of Sommer former functiones, and yet bur feldoing; the feede is gray the and small, and the roote perishesh, very year.

8. Epolonic freely the term and the property for the greater having any form of the first period of the greater flavore, which campion, having and hours is the function collection, the property for the first period for the greater flavore, described of the first period of the greater of the g

end while shah beale the itch, feables, and running fores,

ten out of my former booke.

others.

into lundry branches, naving two anig serves are opposite the find in a small point of a pale greene color the stake and branches, almost like unto Thoroughwaxe, ending in a small point of a pale greene color

the toppes of the branches train tumory nowers, made of touche the recipe is long sphine and come fmall round and hard blacke feede, conteined in skinnie huskes: the recipe is long sphine and

All these forts flower in the Sommer, some comming earlier than others, and some shifting

The Namet:

I have shewed you in the former Chapter the Etymologie of the name Locket, at the repeate it there againe. All these are called Lighthiae splves free; the first sixth against Vasional unto Melandrium of Pliny, in his 26 books and 7, chap, then the Paperse someone, which the thereunto, and therefore entituleth it Melandrium Plinii quorundam. Another the the Commissional Commission of the American State of the Melandrium Plinii quorundam. Another the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Melandrium Plinii guorundam. Another the Melandrium Plinii five agnatica particle and the Melandrium of the Melandrium of the American particle and the Melandrium of the Melandr

not well cut, and that he meant the Musicipula that is common, which he there exists the of Classus in his history, very truely set forth. Baubinum likewise makethe the Armerius of Dodonaus, which is the same single Lychnis of Classus show the Armerius of Dodonaus, which is the same single Lychnis of Classus show the Ben rubrum Monspeliensium or single Musicipula hath not, but a red slow that the purpurear Baubinus likewise maketh a doubt whether that Musicipula Lobellia and by the form which single many or single Lychnis sylvestris of Clussus whether that Musicipula Lobellia and by the form of the Lychnis sylvestris of Clussus him to name Constantinopolitamus, but Flos ab Hierosofymis major of minor) which otherwise he called Octable perceprinum; the greater I verily thinke is the Lychnis Chalcedonica simplex as we call it; but the lesser some ly cannot be the Ben rubrum or Musicipula, for Gener there sain that they both sudgue the winter after the ting of seede which this Musicipula doth not; and againe he saith his effect that Raviores shows the Bow rubrum of Ludens shows and that hath many: but thinke as Is say before, that it may be the Flos Coccious of Ludens.

flowers, and that hath many; but Ithinke as If frydbefore, that it may be the Flos Coccinem of Luch

wooddy: this plant for the beauty of the flowers is received among others into our gard

not well cut, and that he meant the Muscipulathat is common, which he there alle

fing the stalke and branches, atmost tike unto a non-negative acceptance, of a pale red colour, after the toppes of the branches stand fundry flowers, made of foure leaves a peece, of a pale red colour, after the toppes of the branches stand fundry flowers, made of foure leaves a peece, of a pale red colour, after the

The Place. The three first forts grow commonly through our Country by fields, hedge fides, and different out beene found some by Cingus, and some by others, both in Spains and Germany 4 the tensh in Country by plentifull in our Corne fields: and the last in the borders of the corne fields in Germany

The Time.

والمدادة

Taini

Samuely Charles and Carrier

CHAP. LXXVII.

Lychnis viscosa five Muscipula. Carchflie.

te next ranke or order of wild Campions, is as I before fayd of those whose stalkes are gintinous and clammy, which it was are to be entreated of in this Chapter: one of the I have already set forth my former booke as led Mustipula Lobely, and therefore neede not described; here againe, I will bely give you the figure thereof here.

1. Lychnis fravestris viscosa latifolia Clustific Muscipula Crisica Americana.

Clusius his Catchilie of Candy.

This was Campion hath many leaves lying upon the ground, which are thatks fit and heavy, white former this way to the very low and upon the ground, which are thatks fit and heavy, white former what the most the eaven of the yellow Assiculating Beares cares or Freyer Courtly is fine on the party years of the shirt which are glutinous of the first years of the springing: the stalket river up the party years of the heavy of the regulation of the party years of the heavy of the party years of the heavy of the party of the party years of the heavy of the party of the party of the party years of the product of the party of the

Therodo of this Catchdie is white, long, and growing small downered of a singles thickness, bearing about transpher of long leaves which are small at the lower end, growing broader to beyond the middle, and enluging points, from among which rise up divers stalkes a foote high with few joying, and two small long leaves as it were in umbells, and out of them some small stalkes as the result of them shoring sundry white flowers at their toppes as it were in umbells, and out of them some simes other sinch like small slowers will fart, all of them like the ordinary Catchdie; the seede vessells that followers will fart, all of them like the ordinary Catchdie; the seede vessells chart followers. low are final and round pointed at the end, with finall blacke feede within them the phole plant is very clammy aufing everything to flicke thereunto that toucheth it. This is not that former Lecture larifolia of Clusius, Aligne (nith, yet they are so like that any that shall judicionsly view the figures without fight of the plants will firely account them both one, and therefore I give you their severall descriptions and figures also.

1. Muscipula aliera flore also. The white flowred Catchflie.

Theother Catchilis shooteth forth divers branched stalkes, with small darke greene leaves fer thereon by

Mefcipula Lebelij five Ben rubrum Manfpelien fiens The Freub Catchflia.

1. Lychnis five fris latifolia Ciufij, five Muftipula Gretica Anticuli urfi facie. Gufin his Catchflie of Candy.





ring of feede which this Majespaladoth not? and againe he faith this little-first finite that the strain of the first for the first first

2. Vifearia manima Cretica Apini, Great Candy Catchilic of Apina.

The lefter Spanify Catchilie



couples, the tops whereof where the flowers fland, and under them also are so clammy that it will fitte the fingers of them that touch them, especially in the heate of the day, and in the hot Summer time : the hour are small and white, made of five leaves notched at the ends, and smelling somewhat sweete, the seeds in and blackifh contained in fmall hard huskes : the roote fpreadeth many long ftrings under the ground, with deth many yeares.

Aluscipula Salamantica major. The greater Spanish Carchile. The greater Spanis Catchflie hath divers grayilly greene leaves lying upon the ground next the roots, middle small and so long at the bottome as if it were a societalk, but broader toward the end and somewhat of agrayish greene colour, from whence rise up divers round greene stalkes a yard high, bearing such life. the joynts by couples up to the tops of them almost, but smaller where the branches beare many some greenish flowers at severall spaces round about them, and where in the heate of Summer there will be a regular or glutinous sappe on the outside, fit to make any small light thing to stick to it: after the slowers are the store of the state of feede theweth it felfe of a grayish colour, conteined in small hard greenish huskes: the roots is with

long, shiding after feedetime, and foringing a fresh every yeare.

5. Muscipula Salaminica miner. The smaller Spanish Catchille;

The smaller Spanish Catchilie differents so much in forme from all the other forts of wilds Camp might seeme to be none of the family: but because as Clussius sith, the learned of Salamanes and call it is as they did the former, which is most fit to be of the number of the wilde Campions; like thought a made less not unfit to joyne them together, and so doe I, until I may know a fitter place to set it. I think the thicke long greene leaves, like unto line or flax upon the slender states. fet thicke thereon one above another, but without any order or proportion; at the toppes whereof gow and fpiked heads of small flowers of a purplish greene colour at the first, which turne into which greene there are with four round heads in the middle, wherein when they are past grow small bleed the seasons. Flue a bo. roote is somewhat great and white, and not perishing: Clusture faith hee found another soft hereof, with flowers and woolly leaves.

6. Lychnis fylvestrie viscosa rubra angustifolia. The red Germane Catchille. The red Germane Catchflie fendeth forth from the roote divers long and narrow darke greene leaves. at the ends, formewhat rough or rugged, and not fully smooth as many other forts are, which ye upon the goal and from among them rife up two or three, and sometimes but one browne falke, a yard high bearing two in leaves at the joynes, which are much separate one from another, and which will bee clammy like the ods, at the hot Summer time: the flowers have no sent and sand almost from the middle of the fallse upward, only branches divers set together, every one by it selfe, upon a small footestalke, of a lively deepered only like the single red Rose Campion, made of sive round leaves, parted in the middle, with a pater red did to be to the controller. Set in overse business sent as the second servers and the second servers are second servers. bottome, fet in greene huskes, fmaller at the bottome and larger at the head, wherein after the fallen, the feede groweth of a brownish colour: the roote is somewhat thicke and blacking ny yeares.

TAIPALS. 7. Lichiis viltofa flore albo Italica, five Muscipula Italica alba. Woolly Italian Carchflie.

7. This white Italian Carchflie sendenth fortha browne joynted stalke two soote high, branched therefrom in This white the claiming towards the toppes the title others, let with two leaves a pecce thereat, which

deraplaces, no leffe clammy towards the toppes their the others, let with two leaves a peece thereat, which is forewhat long, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a folt downe upon the greene and pointed at its forewhat long, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a folt downe upon the greene and pointed at the foreign of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the foreign of the

is the fill the state of the st he had the falkes and branches that ger then the former that he had the falkes and branches that grow up higher and effective the toppes are more reddiffs or browney and as clammy cishy a histoppes are more reddiffs or browne, and as clammy
as my of the other, from whence come forein divers darke
browish striped stalkes bearing many flowers; consisting
of five narrow leaves, cut into the middle of a smalkic perplish
come on becomfole, and white within, with sive tonger threads
in the middle, thicks and purplish as the ends, and since other
in the middle, thicks and purplish as the ends, and since other
thour with white tippes; when the flowers, beginnest ofcas,
they wine themselves as the last doth, the heads and feede are
like more the last, and so is the roote likewise which endureth

Muscipula Italica flore carneo. Blush coloured Catchflie. This bloth Muscipula hath woolly stalkes and scartis for thereon at the joyats by couples as in the reft, where also toward the topes on very fide, at every place and joynt with the leaves commen form a wouly finged twolnes basks, with purplift white or bight coloured sowers, of five leaves a peeces divided at the ends in the middle, with some threde therein also a the roote of this

ends in the middle, with former time the terms at the terms in finall and peritheth the farme years it beareth feede, which is infinilly the fecond or third after the fowing.

10. Majcipula afters Lobely. The other Catchille of Lobel.
The leaves of this Catchille and Comewhat broad round pointed. and of a whitish greene colour, but not woolly or hairy, not much malike the other Musicipala called Ben rubrum fee forth as I faid. in my former booke, and the figure allo here : the stalkes have two

The mixed to promise the control of the control of

alating a complement of gray Train to the second of the second

Fraction of garbant to L. deuf y

The ser of the service of the servic

or three joyne with leaves at them, and are sharinous towards the tops, where the flowers fland in childers many fet together being very small, and of a yellowish greene colour.

The Place. These have their places fignified in their titles, where they grow except the third, which came among other kedes unto me from a friend, the original place being not knowne, and therefore there needeth no more tobe fayd thereof.

They all flower in the Summer moneths, and fome not untill winter, efpecially the last,

The Names.

The Names.

The kinds of wild Campions are called Adofeipule, quia multithe capitale, because they catch flies decimal.

The Vertues. There are no especiall properties allotted to these Plants, but may be referred to those of the other wild Camp

pron, whereunto they are likely in face and outward appearance.



CHAP. LXXVIII.

Lychnides mineres & repentes. Small and creeping wilde Campione.

He laft kind of wilde Campions are those, which eyther lie downs and forest or creeps with the

the last kind of white campions are transposed which eyemen is cowned and pregint ches, whether they be greater or (maller, or affected figure) wildle Campion.

This creeping wildle Campion fendeth forthelivers flender wealed trayling flexible branches, into others, fer full of joynts, and two leaves alwayses at these which are formwhat long like unto Mitth has or as Lobel faith unto knotgraffe, but larger, that is shorter and broader: at the toppes of the branches a

bium coloured flowers in hairy long greene huskes. like the common wilde Campien, but leffer, many five small round pointed scarce, cut or dented in with some threads in the middle, the roote is small and an interest the small result of the state of th

many together in houry long huskes, like the wilde Campions.

3. Lychnic marina reprint affecting all about upon the ground (much distributed for the ground of the ground of the ground of the final rones) and or three foote long, thinks for with final about upon the ground (much distribute of every branch Randeth one fhort, thicks, whirifts ground hisks, parted or denred at the toppe, one with shootesth forth a single library with the ground positions leave, with one blacking three lines of Spating Poppie, and as white shoe five small round positions leave, with one blacking three lands and lone and that the state of the conteined in fuch like huskes as other wilde Campions have, the roote is flender and long, and distant

Lychnis marina repens flore rubelles. Rett flowred Sea Campion. This red Sea Camplon differeth not from the former in any shing but in the colour of the flower, which the

This red Sea Camplon differeth not from the stormer in any shing but in the colour of the flower, which is of a fine delayed red colour as in the other it is white.

5. Lybnin, gruenfir miner. Anglica, The small white field Campion.

The lower leaves of this our small wride Campion are small and heiry, very like unto the small Months, is those that grow upon the slender small stalke, which is sometimes single of it telfe, and sometimes may be the roote, are not above a foote high, two alwayes being the telegesther are formed the state come for the state with white spons; from the bosome whereof, that is, between the state and the state come for the other leaves, much smaller then they, without any manifost take the slowers are small and white like made other wilde Campions. after which come small long heads, white or with seede in them a the roote is small and other wilde Campions, after which come small long heads, with grayish seede in them : the roote is small at white and perisheth every yeare.

White and perinetti every yeare.

6. Lychnis fylvestris lannginosaminor. The fittle Spanis wilde Campion.

This small wilde Campion hath a small stender uprighe stalks, about an hind breadth high, or link mil with divers joynes, and two leaves as every of them which are heavy. Constituted long and narrow the res stand single for the most pare, each comming forth at the joynes with the lease, and some allo at the tops. of the state and branches set in small long hoary hiskes striped, consisting of sive small bright red leave, do ted at the ends in two places somaking three points: the roote is small and dyeth after seeds time.

7. Lychmi stripe in small round brownish states wilde Campion.

This wilde Campion risethup with a small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales as soote high, so where the sales are small round brownish.

joynts (where there are two small narrow and pointed leaves, smaller then the last, otherwise not much wile)

joynts (where there are two small narrow and pointed leaves, smaller then the last, otherwise not muchasis) very small branches somewhat; rough or hairy, on the top of every one wittereof stander one purplishous made of five leaves, so dented in at the end of every lease, that it expresses the forme of an hart; he say contended in the small heads is tike the other; the roote is small and endured for.

8. Lyndmic rubns. The very small and endured for.

This small Plant might rather by accounted a kind of small Plake, if the head with seede did not guissing. For it hath many small grasses like leaves at the source of the stalks, and at the sopret of them, which sad the together, two or more such like leaves but smallen the flowers stand at the sopret of the stilker two or the together, two or more such like leaves but smallen the flowers stand at the sopret of the stilker two or the together in slender long baskes, were like unto those of that Massingle or Catchistic, that is kalled limited Massingle or Catchiste, that it kalled limits and talted hot satisfactors in this stony sign last in the source of the growing of leaves, or possine of that this hath seldome above two saves as a joyne, the slowers chiefely distinguish them, which are small but growing from the upper joynes, and such cases a the scale and seede writes are small and like the sale without any notch or dent at shared of the leaves the scale and seede writes are small and like the sale. roote is like a thred, like unto these two last, I here show you three other small Plants whose description and eye may reade that feeth the figures; 72?

10. Ocimoides mufco su Alphan. Small mountaine wilde Campion. The roote of this small Campion although small, yet is wooddy and of a whitlsh colour, not growing the but spreading much under ground, and shooteth forth a number of heads of small greene leaves very thicked together in tufts, in that manner spreading much ground, and covering it like Mosse; from the middle of the head whereof, rifeth up a small blush coloured flower, out of a small long huske, but standing upon to shall halke above the leaves, they is it sardes to had some the same with the same wit fialke above the leaves, that it is scarse to be discovered, in each part very like unto the first creeping while the species is small and browne, it hath no great sent to commend it, but onely the beauty of the species is small and browne, it hath no great sent to commend it, but onely the beauty of the sent to commend it. and builbanthicke intermixt like a wrought carpet to please the light.

i. Ocimoides repens. Creeping wilde Cambion



. Lydnis fyloeffris Lannginofa miner. The leffer Spentife wilde Campion.



10. Ocimoides mafcofus A'pinmi



î bre= other íma^ll

The Place.

The first groweth on Mount Baldin, and in the shadowie hills and woods of Provence, and in other such in places: the second Columna saith he found in Naples: the third groweth by Harst Castle peate the life of wate and in the sayd Isle also in many places by the Sea side: the fourth is found in force of those places aloned as also about a mile from Southampton, in the ground of one Mt. Gones a Divine: then of them shelp and as also about a mile from Southampton, in the ground of one Mt. Gones a Divine: the hot them shelp and the first groweth in divers ground be call. Ster in Essex, and in a field called the Millfield, behind the house of St. Thomas Lacces neare Column the fixt as Clusius said in the sound no where else then on the hills neare Salamanca in Spains 14th seventh growed the foote of the hill that is by Bontoner neare unto Momplier, and in the boarders of the fields neare Parterine eighth and ninth indiverse places of our owne Land: the last upon mount Baltin, as Possitistin, and by Chymin report upon the Alpes of Austria and Stiria, on the highest places of them.

They all flower in the Summer Moneths of Inne, Inly and August, tome entire or later then others, with feede is ripe quickly after.

The first is called Goimoides repens by Camerarism and Pona, Labor addition follow Saponaria fore. Going hort's calleth it Ocimoides Alpinam. Bankinam taketh it to be the Government of the destribution, but I think croping is therein much mistaken, for that as Classin faith, that Cocordin beartesting under the cases of the think in Languismens; bistoria solo 1364.) somewhat like unto the beart of the think with a Reade distribution of the beart of the think of the control of the co

Two Cafia at que alije interest fuavibus herbis,
Abdia luscola pingit vaccimia caleba.
And in the second of his Georgick.
Viz hamiles apibus cafias roremque ministrat.
And in the fourth of the seme,
Nec circum cafia virides & clouis late
Scrylla, & graviter spirauses copia thymbra
Florest, virigummque bibut violaria sontem.

All which doe plaintely frew that Caylas was commonly accounted with them a fweete herbe, usually plantife Bees to feede on as well as to put into Garlands; and not that Caylas which is a tree dike unto Cindmon, all of the Apothecaries Caffia lignea, for which earle it is very probable that Game in translating Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina the Game in translating Thomphy groweth upon Thymelea, being the fruit lightenth of the both in face and qualitie differ much is finded groweth upon Thymelea, being the fruit lightenth from those of Thomphague, reflect to bee declared, this is and agree with his blacke Cneorum, needether of the other of Thomphague, reflect to bee declared, this is and agree with his blacke Cneorum, needether of the demonstration then is shewed before: burging it cannot neare to his white most doe agree, yet some things therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein, which is the called white, secondly the branches therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein, which is the called white, secondly the branches therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein, which is the consider of the string of the branches there is no shew therein and the string of the string of the branches and the string of the str

selig time Commid sumforfus adlpftim; til Faubinis Lychnis ellina pamila false gramina ifin Malein Alpinas Lydnisefere. Braryona hach his English name in vicle fixed distinguish them.

All or most of these here are of learn knowledge. So that there is but little fayed of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of the forest of blood and moyst vices or fores the Sea kinds take somewhat the forest that they are of the case and sale there, or stewed and so earen.

ten lei Guan LXXIX.

Saponaria. Sopewort or Bruilewort.

S a supplement to the wilde Campions, I have some other forts of herbes to bring to your consideration, which both for face or forme, and for use and properties are so like unto the former, that they might well be taken as species of the same construction.

1. Saponaria vulgaria. Common Sopewort or Bruisewort.

1. Saponaria vulgaria. Common Sopewort or Bruisewort.

Having thewed you in my former booke the double Saponaria and under it in a fore described the fact of each of the same in the described here agains to fet it forch, which indeede I would not have does the this being there as well in the description is in the vertues in that place. I thought good here to enlarge safety additionary to infert the description thereof as well as another fort thereof vult it. The roote cree-sate additional fairt and nears, with many joyns therein, of a browne colour on the outside, and yellow-the wide libitioning forth in divers place many weake round stalkes, full of joynts, set with two leaves a peece at every act of them of the contrary side, which are ribbed somewhat like unto Plantane and sashioned like the commented white Campion leaves, seldome having any branches from the side of the stalkes, but set with diversions in the toppe standing in song junkes like the wilde Campion, made of sive leaves a peece, round at the many a since desired in the middle, of a pale Rose Colour almost white, sometimes paler, and sometimes of a setter colour of a reasonable good sent.

2. Saponaria Anglica convolute folio. Hollow leafed Sopewort.

This had of Sopewort, which is peculiar to our owne land, in the forme and manner of the running of the roose west filtering the former, but much smaller sending forth divers weake round stakes, with sewer joynts then in the former, and at every one of them one lease and seldome more, which eyether compasses the thalks at the bottomes many of them doe, or being shollow the whole leafe like a pipe or trunke compasses it before it open it sales on the outside, or sometimes doth not open it selse at all, and are ribled like the former, somewhat

7. Septimie volgeri. Common Sopervort. 2. Sapenaria Anglica convoluto felio. Hollow leafed Sopewort.



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Ther ar used Il on

TRIBLE broader and rounder at the ends : thefe stalkes have no branches at all, bor from fome of the upper jone, mig the toppes frand three or foure flowers, upon flender footefisikes in long huskes, made of two bases in the the toppes stand three or foure mowers, upon memor requestions in long three or times breaking the most part formers and many times breaking the long. most part tomewhat broader at the choice the transport of a pale white colour end ining to a binfly especially on the wherein they stand, on the one side or other, of a pale white colour end ining to a binfly especially on the life. wherein they fland, on the one fide or other, or a pane winner colour circumage to a pane any on mean of little or no fent at all 1 wee never yet observed the fende or feede veficile, being increased sufficiently

The Place

The first groweth wilde in many low and wet grounds of this lands, by the brookes, and sides of running ters, and is brought for the flowers sake into many country gardens also, to serve to decke up their books, to other was first found and set forth by Mr. Gerard in his Herball, and hath not become found to grow any what the country which is nearly unto Lichbarrow in Northamstenships. else then in that little Grove called the Spinny which is neare unto Lichberren in Northampton Bire. The Time.

They both flower in July, and usually not before, and so cotinue all Alegast and part of September, beforeign will be quite spent.

This Herbe is usually called Saponaria because it serveth in stead of Sope to wash any thing within the Fuschism first of all other writers as I take it, set it forth for the critical Structions of Diosecritics, Galon, Market and Plan, which commeth from the Greeke word specific which fignificant Canae purgare, or consider June, in and Plin, which comment from the Greeks while resident which say well as many others may be solided the relation of their feouring and elenting quality, yet none of them have the right description of Strategic the Latines is called Radicula, and Lanaria herba, and by some others also transferred to this Sapanja lanaria herba, and by some others also transferred to this Sapanja lanaria herba. neonfly) and overpassed by Dioscorides as too well knowne in his dayer, and therefore needed no describe abut remembred onely by Theophrassu in his fixt Booke and third Chap, of his history of Plants, among the later whose leaves are prickley. Pliny in his 19. Booke and third Chap, describeth Structuum at large in one words I thinke fit to fet downe, and afterwards interpret them, that all may know what little care and ju divers have shewed in referring the more obscure Plants of the ancients, in not duly comparing and their Authors words and declarations. At que vocatur Radicula (faith Pliny) lavandis demans land formation and provided their plants of the ancient of the ancient of the ancient of the pliny) lavandis demans land formation and the plants of the ancient of the plants mirum quantum conferens candori molliticque. Aque nascitur sativa noique, sed sponte pracipue in Afalpino, saxosis & asperin locie, trans Euphratem tamen laudatissima, caule ferulaceo, tenni, & ipso ciou indigenarum espin, o Jarojis G ajorn com, o mas Lapor activisment come, o live tingent quicquid fit com quo decoquatur, felio Olea, Struthum Graci vocant: floret affate grato afottu voma modore, spinosa es caule lanuginoso semen ei nullum, radix magna qua concidium ad quem dictim est usam: which be thus Englished, But that herbe which is called Radicula, hath a juice or sappe therein sit to wash clothesis wonderfull to fee what whitenesse and smoothnesse shereby it giveth unto them. The manured fort growth whitenesse and smoothnesse shereby it giveth unto them. wonderfull to fee what whiteness and importanente mareby regivers unto them. The maintenfort growth many in divers places, but of it owns accord in Aga and Syria, in rocky and rugged places; but the chieff of most praise worthy groweth beyond Euphrates, having a small ferulous stalke, which the inhabitants done with their meats, and is apt to colour or dye any thing that shall be boyled with it, and hath the leafe of most tree: the Greekes call it Strubbium. It showeth in Summer, and is pleasant to behold but without any sea, by ing prickly, and the stalke woolly : it beareth no seede, the roote is great and being cut in peeces serven for the uses aforesayd. Thus farre Pliny. Now if you will compare the Saponaria with this description, you shall at that the Saponaria, hath no Olive like lease, but rather like a Plantane, it hath no femalous nor woolly stalk is that the Saponaria, hath no Olive like leafe, but rather like a Plantane, it hath no ferplous nor woolly fialk, is smooth and joynted, it hath no prickly leaves but smooth nor no great roate but small and creeping; it was neyther fent nor feede, as Pliny saith Strathing doth: so that it is wonderfull that any should make them one, for one qualities sake onely of sowring of clenting, when so many delimeations are absolutely different therefore doth Matibiolus contrary Fuchium blainely as also those that took the Lurea, or Lurea but hat the Lurea, or Lurea but have them which he therefore called Pseudo Stranbium. Divers also in taking it to be Stranbium, called it also said the Arabians, which is thought to be the Stranbium of the Greekes, and have applyed and used it for almost purposes whereunto they have appropriated their Condist unto: but Bellumens; giveth the description of Culis in these words: It is the roote of a plant (that hath prickly leaves like a Thisse) of the thickness of an account of the substrated but the s thumbe formewhat yellowish on the inside and blacke without, sharpe both in sent and raste (Sergio and Discovides faith) the roote is long and round, and of a quicke sharpe raste, which words are wanting as Lympia faith in the printed Latine copies) with the decoction thereof they use to clenke both wooll and close; with fweete oyntment makers in Damafoo, doe put stanto their confections that are made of honey, and boylet was fweete oyntment makers in Damafos, doe putit into their confections that are made of honey, and borledwis, which giveth them such a whiteness that they seeme as if they were made of Sugar, and Starch: withdroom cut into peeces, the Sprians use to wash the fifth out of their garments or thirts instead of Sope or Lye. Ibm beene somewhat redions in declaring these things, that others might understand what Struthium and Consist, and that neither Saponaria nor Luteola can be in, for there is no heate or superpenses in eyther of them, both their differing forme: the first is generally called Saponaria by all writers except Tragm who calleth it Fuluaria, and Fuschium, who as is sayd called it Struthium: the other Gerard called Gentiana concava, and pand it next unto them, thinking it a species thereof, built is plainely seene and knowne to agree with the Sapona, both in rootes leaves, and slowers, and not spirit separate but in the birtetnesse. It is usually called in Light Sopewort, and of some Bruisewort: the country people in Kent and Sussex call it Gill run by the livet.

The Country people in divers places do use to bruise the leaves of Sopewort, and lay it to their sugarhand.

The Country people in divers places doe use to bruise the leaves of Sopewore, and lay it to their figure or legees, when they are cut to heale them up againe. Some make great boalt thereof, that it is distribute provoke arine, and thereby to expell gravell, and the stone in the reiner the kidnies: and account tallouing lar good to avoyd Hydropicall waters, thereby to cure the disease, but their practicks is not I think thereby autentike, upon their theory or speculation, to inforce beleefe that it will clense the inward parts, aby comence it is found to doe the outward of womens treene and pewter vessels: they no lesse extell it topring an absolute cure in Luc Venerea, then eithet Sursapanilla, Guajannegor China can doe; which howeve it is to there judge, that have judgement upon true knowledge of the truth; for my felfe, I cannot be industriant. the one halfe, untill more evident proofes doe convince me.

CHAP. LXXX.

Trackelism five Cervicaria. Throatewort.

three lider the name of Trackettam (which is a kinde of Campanula or Belliflower), may all the reft of the fell-flowers be comprehended, whereof fome I have already for forth in my former books, but beinferince are so many. I chinke fitted to distribute them into severall Chapters, that so they may be
the bener expressed, by me, and apprehended and retained by ton, and distinguished to all. In
this Caper I will onely mention the rest of them that have rough or havry servers, and in the next those that have imooth.

have in colling in Tragletism major Belgarum. Great Throatewort

This great Throatewort hath very tall and great hayrie stalkes and leaves of the fashion of the other fortism have set forth in my other booke, there called the greater Canterbury Bells, hat greater than it, both in salle and leafe, the slower is of a purplish blue colour, almost as large as those of the Caventry bels, in all other things it agreeth with the other.

2. Trachelium petraniu majus globosum. The great globe rocke Throatewort. The greater of the two rock Throate worts, rifethup with brownish or reddish straked hayrie stalks, about two foot high, bearing thereon divers rough or hayrie darke greene leaves on the upper fide, and paler underneath. foot might pearing the cold in the detect of the cold in the cold the topics of the ttalkes expecially, grow many nowers, culturing together in a round fathion, and forme at the most joynt also with the leaves, but not so many, and some also under them at the lower joynts, but shill sewer at the property being all of them, of the forme of the former Throatewort, but of a white colour, and smaller than the first or ordinary fort, and ending in five, size, or sometimes in seven points, having in the middle many yellowing the size of the gent thin any of the reft.

3. Trachelium petraum minus globofum. The lefter globe like rocke Throatewort.
The lefter of thefe Throateworts, hath the first leaves somewhat long and not dented on the edges but pointed, and after them rife diverse others that are round, and cut in on the edges, standing on long footestalkes, an hand breach long at the least, formewhat like unto those of Cimbalaria Italica bederacea, the Ivie like lease, or Italias Gould but not so thicke, fuller of ribbes and veines, deeplier cut in on the edges, and of a darke greene co-lour, from which rise divers naked of bare stender stakes, about halfe a foote high, which usually have one or

1. Trachelium majus Belgastim. Great Throatwort.

The greater globe rocke Throatwort.

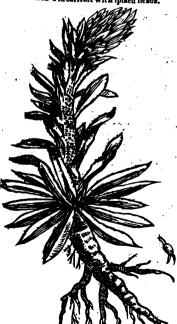




i. Trache jum majus pett eum globofum.



7. Trachellum fpicatum tennifolium Thinne leafed Throatwort with spiked heads.





Trasbelium minus The fmall Throatwort or Camerbury Bells,



reo kires shout the middle of them, with little orno stalke at all to them, formewhat deepelyer dented about two kives mount to present the feller stand foure or five long and narrow greene leaves, like unto those that the edges, are the copyed to the fraikes, but leffer, narrower and more jagged compassing them at the heads, and are more manuscoring mannes, but letter, manuver and more jagged compassing them at the heads, and from the middle of them start forth divers small flowers, fer in a tust together, of a darke blewish purple colow, with very short fortestalkes under them, and are fashioned form what like a bigge believed bottle, with a hor, with very short foorestalkes under them, and are fashioned somewhat like a bigge beliyed bottle, with a fast long necke, opening at the brimmes into five points, somewhat deepely cut downe, with divers threds in the middle, one being bigger and longer then all the rest, issuing a good way beyond the necke which in the intended one being bigger and longer them all the rest, issuing a good way beyond the necke which in the intended before the second of the necke which in the intended before the second of the sec

iomental like those of Alkanet, see at the portone of the liender round reddish stalke, which is about a foote or morehigh, with very few leaves thereon, at the toppes whereof grow a few long flowers, fomewhat like more ordinary fort, of a rate purplish colour, with a long Pestell in the middle.

5. Trachelium montaunum Tragongi felty. Narrow leafed Throatwort.

This Throatwort hath sundry narrow long leaves lying next the ground, somewhat refembling those of Goates beard, the flowers at the toppes of the stalke are Belltashion and somewhat small, of a blush colour the seede that follower is finall like the reft.

6. Trachelium saxatile spicatum. The rocke spiked Throatwort. This foiked Throatwort fendeth forth from a white great roote full of bunches or knots on the outlide, as it dongrowed, and spreading under ground many branches with fibres thereat, sundry round and crooked heary

songrower, and pressuring under ground many branches with whitefalks, of an unequal height, fome being a foote and fonelsk high, with broad leaves fer thereon without order, most assally but one at a joynt, but fometimes two unevenly denrelabout the edges, fomewhat like the leaves of Doronicome, or of that herbe is called by fome Pulmonaria Gallorum, by others Philifia major, and Chondrilla aurea, and we in Engif as I have thewed you in my former book Grim the collier, but heavy, especially underneath : from the middle of the Ralkes nowards, come forth fome flowers at the joynts with the leaves, but especially at the toppes many together spike fashion one above another, which are small and of a blewish purple colour, but like in forme unto the ordinary Rampions. or Throatwort : after which come fuch like feede veffells and browne feed in them as is in the smaller Throatwort: this as the religiveth milke both stalkes and roopes, which is no lesse pleafant and edible then the reft, and endureth many yeares, although the stalkes dye downe every yeare.
7. Trackelium spicatum tennifolium. Thinne leafed

TRIBE.5.

Throatwort with spiked heads. This thinne leafed Throatwort hath many long and narrow hairy greene leaves, somewhat like unto those of wilde Bassill, but much smaller, betweene which riseth up a strong round greene falke, about a foote high or more, fomewhat straked, and of the bigneffe of a finger, fer with narrower leaves and longer, from the bottome to the middle of the stalke and from thenceup to the toppe, come forth small whitish coloured flowers,like the others, standing at the joynts with the leaves, ending in a long spike of flowers and leaves, fer thicke together very orderly : after the flowers are past commeth small heads, containing very small brownish seede: the roote is thicke and white, as bigge as ones finger, and rugged on the outlide, with fome bigger fibres fer thereat.

8. Trachelium umbelliferum caruleum. Vmbelliferous

blew Throatwort. This Throatwort groweth with a number of small fibres fet at the roote, from whence rifeth up a stalke about two foote high, having a few hard rough greene, and somewhat long

leaves fet one above another, very like unto the ordinary fort, and dented about the edges in the same manner: hom the middle of the stalke upward at the joynts, it sendeth forth branches, set with such like leaves as grow below, bat leffer and leffer, every branch being bare or naked of leaves for a little space next mader the toppe, where there fland two fmall narrow leaves, and from thence rife many fmall perfit blew flowers, fet upon little thor footefalkes in manner of an umbell or cuft, all of them in a manner flanding to an equal height, formewhat like to mountaine Spikenard, the heads and feede are like the reft : all the whole plant giveth milke, and is of an aftringent and sharpe taste, but is very impatient of cold and therefore must have some extraordinary care be-Rowel on it in these colder countries, to preserve it in the winter.

O. Trechelium pumilum Alpiumm. Small Mountaine Throatewort.

This small Throatewort hath many leaves rising from the roote, like the common small fort (whose figure I here the defeription being extent in my former booke) every one flanding upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke) every one standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke) every one standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke is a standing to the standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong upon a long standing upon a long stand



every one flandeth a reasonable large flower in fashion like the ordinary, ending in five points, bir of a me every one standers a reasonable large nower in manufacture in colors; after the flower blewish almost ashcolour in some, but of a deeper blewish purple color in others; after the flower blewish almost ashcolour in some and the same desired when they are rise. blewish almost ashcolour in some, our or a uceper new in purpose the stay are ripe, and are dreefn the heads wherein the small whirish seede lyeth, turne downewards when they are ripe, and are dreefn the heads wherein the imal wantin needs byen, units would write any the roote is white and great, for the proportion of the plant, having divers heads at the toppe thereo, who the roote is white and great, for the proposition of the proposition of the leaves shoote forth: the whole plant hath a soft down somewhat whitish upon it, and giveth somewhat whitish upon it.

10. Trachelium foliu Echii. Wild Buglosse leafed Throatewort.

The lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of the lower leaves leaves leaves of the lower leaves The lower leaves of this i progression of pental ower, are unappeared by the progression of the progression fronte high, round and rough also, set with few leaves but smaller, at the toppe whereof fland five or fuel flowers Bell-fathion, upon thort footestalkes hanging downe their heads, whose brimmes as also de him wherein the flowers stand, have some hayrie douninesse upon them. There is a lesser of this sort as lesser of the sort as lesser of the sort as lesser or the sort as less o faith. which hath hayrie shorter leaves and lesser flowers, found on the hils among the Switsers.

11. Trachelium ferotinum, five Viola Calathiana forte Gerardi. The late flowring Throatewort. This late flowring Throatewort hath the lower leaves very like for forme unto the Campanula Pyramila This late flowring Throatewort hatn the lower leaves very like for loring anto the Companies ryantis a fleeple Bell-flower but fofter in handling, the stalkes rise a yard high being soft or almost woolly like the language divided into some branches at the tops, bearing many Bell fashioned flowers like the ordinary greater form stalkes and of a pale ble wish or purplish ash colour, which by reason of their late flowring gave meno feet and butters. veare, the roote is thicke and bushie.

12. Rapunculus Scabiosa capitule caruleo. Rampions with Scabious like heads. I was long in suspense with my selfe and unresolved, whether I should fer this plant in this place on the self of I was long in superice with my teste and unecontain which is a long in superior that followeth his parties and Columna onely and Banbinss that followeth his back from them and make it a Repuntium, first, because it giveth milke which no Scabious dorh, and then the because ing altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge of a plant most materially, I could not upon these meaning altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge of a plant most materially, I could not upon these meaning ing altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge or a plant most materially, I could not upon these ratios is joyne it with the rest of the Scabious, but place it here according to the title with this description. It has many crested stalkes, brownish at the bottome, rising up to be a foote high, from a long white living rouse milke with many small narrow, and somewhat long leaves, whose edges are somewhat dented, or rate and writhed, than cut in standing thick thereon, without order on all sides, and covered with a small some and writhed, than cut in standing thick thereon, without order on all sides, and covered with a small some same standing the standard or a standard or and standard or a standard or hayrinesse, unto the toppes almost, yet leaving a good space bare: the flowers stand in a round head, make the narrow short blue leaves, the middle part formed into white starres and standing in greene huskes cut in the middle, which flowers are long at the first, and rice by degree to the control of the contro falling away when others are beginning to open themselves; all of them when they are past, and fallen benefit greene huske standing like a starre, in the middle whereof groweth a small head, conteining such like browne seede as the others have.

13. Campanula Drabe minoris folijs. Bellflowers with small dented leave The leaves of this Belliflower are rough or hairy, greene and fmall, about an inch long, and haife an inching inipt about the edges, and pointed at the ends, standing on each fide of the hairy stakes that are fettles in high, without footestakes: the flowers are but few, of a meane file, formed like Belliflowers, but ending as. corners or points, of a blewish colour set upon long footestalkes: the roote is white and long like the Ruboing 14. Viola Mariana peregrina. The Syrian Coventry Bells.

Vnto these kind of Plants may very well fort the Coventry Bells, as being nearest unto them, and these Vito thete kind of Plants may very wenter the Covenity point, as the first man after Rannelfus had if thought it not amiffe to joyne this unto them, in this Chapter, fet forth by divers, after Rannelfus had if declared it as he found it at the foote of Mount Libanus in Spring, in the shadowy woods. It hat said he may be a support of the said he may long and narrow leaves, r fing from the roote which is somewhat great and long, very like those of the Ribbewort Plantaine, but more cut in uneven ly on the edges, and hairy also, but upon the stalker thefology. are smaller, and not cut in at all, bearing the flowers at the joynes with them up to the toppes, which me in and more open then the ordinary sort, and parted into seaven or eight corners of a pale purplish colour them. he could not observe, being not the time of ripening:

15. Trachelium subrotundis folijs. Round leafed Throatwort.

From a small creeping roote, a stalke of halfe a foote high being a little hairy risethup, with a few somewhat round leaves fet thereon, hairy or rough alfo, of about two inches broad, and as long, and little dented store to edges, at the toppe whereof stand a few small blew pendulous slowers like unto the others.

The Place. These grow naturally in divers places, as some in Candy, some upon Mount Baldus, and others of the April Germany, in Italy also and in Naples, as Clusius and Columna hath set it downe, onely the last save one in Spins is aforefayd, and the last was fent Banhimus from Helmstade.

They all flower in the Summer Moneths of Iune and Iuly, but yet some of them flower not untill all these are past, and scarse perfect their seede, but are encreased by their roote.

The Names. It is called Tedynator, Trachelium both in Greeke and Latin, or Cervicaria, for that it helpeth the fores of the test and throate, either inward or outward; it is also called Yvalaria, because it helpeth the Yvala the peter dise mouth (which hath the diminitive from Uva) for the likenesse unto a grape, when it is swollen and fallen down others call them Campaunle of the likenesse of the flowers unto Bells, and therefore called Bellflower; which generall name not onely these but the others in the next Chapter, and many other plants are also Some also call them, Rapi spivestrie genne, but unproperly, and Rapenenles or Rapenenium, Rampions, but they are like unto Rampions, and many of them edible as they are. Cefalpinno onely as I take it, thought great ordinty fort to be Archangelica: the French call them Gauselesses and Gaus de nostre Dame, the Gramman and Daniel Hale having and many of them of the Gramman and Canada and the Comment of the Com Dutch Halekmis, and we in English Conterbury Bells. and Throatwort, of some Haskewort: the fathers in forth is that sort that Lobel calleth Trachelium major Belgarum, and Bankium to vary the name Companious ma folis latissimis: the second and third is set forth by Fona, in the description of Mount Balker; the pour where of Backers and State of Plants.

The Total Companies of pints | pherecopholos and the lefter Responsible Alphane corniculatus, which in the Popopuses, and state of the and pare to both the defeription and figure more plainely: the first called Trachelisms of Landauments, which Bankinsus callett Campanula | figure more plainely: the first called Trachelisms of Landauments, which Bankinsus callett Campanula | figure more plainely: the first called the state of the property of the first called the state of the first called the state of the first called the state of the first called called t timbefore spoken of, that it cannot be any fort of Scabious but a Rapuntium, and calleth it Rapuntium montanum contains leprophilm, and Banhinus as it is in the title : the thirteenth Banhing, onely intuitioneth in his Physics and Propose by the faste subsection of the little of the contract of the subsection courses with bead or buth of howers, feening like borne

similarly still guides of hattly of these be two seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed a histograph points for the still work of the seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed a histograph plants of the seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed the seeing seeing seeing seeing the seeing seeing

or Y. W. Well and a set one in the many set of the many of the set of the set

211 - 30mm

Repuneuli feue Campanille glabre. Rampions ot wild Beliffowers.

I had foliner Chapter I frewed you the foliests of Bell-flowers, that had houry, rough, of hayric The control of the second of t

The manufacture of the state of the point of the point of the point of the state of the point of ting broken, as all the rest of the plant doth; thooting two or three branches almost of an equal bignesse, which



is sweet intalte, and there we much ufed to be caten. I did not all and a process with the same of the land to

- Com ante de 2. Rapunculus spicatus Alepectroides Long Portraile Rampione. withe lowler leaves of this Rampins are somewhat broad and counts, was ending it a point, demand that adjust of a darke greene colour, in some places spotted with bulket space, and shading upon small but for stalkes, but those that grow upon the stalkes are somewhat longer and narrower, yet but sparingly saling there, leaving the toppe bare, where sandeth a small spikes head or bush of slowers, seeming likes to the saling the saling saling stalkes. where of the copy of the first of a darke greenish solors, fell or nowers, teening many many many of the form of a darke greenish solors, fell or to me the heater of the form Specially when it is boyled, and after flewed with butter sec.

this big base of Rampion differeth little in thew, from the rooke Throstoworth, deferibed in the Chille fore, but that the roote hereof is more full of milke, tenderer and familier, not for lard or woody, this leaves at the bottome are pointed and smooth, not baytie or hoary: the stake a foote high or more, to the stake a foote high or more than the stake a foote high crefted having narrower and longer leaves on them than the lower, and fixe or feven flanding together, at the toppe, under the spiked but round head of flowers, which are long and crooked, like unto those of the total Throateworts, with five pointed ends, of a deepe purple colour in fome; and white in others, and fomeyelds threds in the middle, the heads and feede are like the other Rampions.

threds in the middle, the heads and feede are like the other Rampions.

4. Rapurculus filvefiris unbellatus trium fieterum. Buth headed Rampions of three form.

The three differences in these Rampions are that the one having somewhat hoods and long sayand the string dented about the edges, and standing one above another, upon the stender low stalker, have small open showers, like unto the garden Rampions, buttors, buter colons, many set, together in the small open showers, but hath narrower-leaves and hore depress, and sowers at the toppers standing, and the truck standing the small open showers are the root all, having low narrower leaves thereon than any, being almost like graffe; the slowers likewise be listle crooked the standard of a rate blassish. ted at the end, and of a pale blewish colour.

The first leaves that spring up from the speede of these Rampions, are round like anto Violet leaves nothing dented about the edges, which so abide the first years, but their life after ward within much different from them, being much cut in and deeper upo several parts, set on both sides of the manual of the edges, which so abide the first years, but their first after ward within the edges, which so abide the first years, but their sides of the manual of the edges, and make the edges of the ed Service of of the state doth, the sing wo as branches of the

4. Reputedat fy wifit is middletus trium feegerum.
Butheaded Rampions of three forts.

S. Estromarula Cretica five Raputetu lus Greticus. Candy Rampions.



sedimes below, but mailer from the middle of them to the toppes, flored abundantly with many reddiffs.

cathen as below, but finaller from the middle of them to the toppes, flored abundantly with many reddiff, faal puple flowers, and fomerimes white, one above another in a long spike, which are very like unto Rampious in somewhat longer, more divided in at the corners, and each part turning at selfe a firtle backe againe: sint which come very middle brown in the selfer in heads, both of them like us to the other Rampious a the roote is general white, parced into many branches, giving milke as the leaves and talkes also doe, and abideth many years, adjudge the fulles and leaves perifficery years, firely springing up before winter, againe: this is somewhat made years adjudge the fulles and leaves perifficery years, firely springing up before winter, againe: this is somewhat made years and talkes also doe, and abideth many years, and required to be aliettle defended and preferryed is the winter with us.

6. Rapanculus five Campaintla Pyramidals minor. The feller steeple fiell-flower.

This small Rampion or Bell-flower, call it which you will, hath from a small long, white almost transparent note, like ambothat of the shiftlier garden Rampions, and long abiding, many, long and long what broade leaves a single-steed bloom the deeper fet on each side of the single round stalkes rising about a yeard high or more, broad basing with bloom gittle or pointed, frowing our of the middle of each like flowers of the middle of the stale with the stale of the stale with the other peach leaves and the middle of the middle

The wood Rampion hath the lowest leaves somewhat long and dented about the edges, yet not so long as the that come after them, which are very long and depted also, standing upon thors italkes with some similar long, but not so tender as the other Rampions, of a pale watcher colour, the roote lates which and long, but not so render as the other.

The lower leaves of this Wood Rampions with great flowers.

The lower leaves of this Wood Rampion are finall, formewhat long and round at the ends the other that follow adapted and the purplish colour, with purple veines in them, many standing together like unto the ordinary stands and the further fashion with purple veines in them, many standing together like unto the ordinary stands and of the same fashion with two points, of a deeper colour then the stayer: the roote is somewhat the day of a whitch colour endining to redifful of milke, being sweets and as sit, to be easen, and more designation in threal then any other.

The same of a whitish colour enclining to reason to running the same of the sa

6. 17. Campanula Pyranidalu minor & Rapinculus petraus. Rocke Rampions, and the leffer Steeple Bell-Royner.

Reposentus semerofes Wood Rempiens





deth but one flower of a meane fife, that is neither fo great as many others of the following Bellflowen many yet fo small as the littlenesse of the plant might seeme to promise of a fullen darke purplish colour: the small roote are answerable to the Peach leafed Bellflower, which as I sayd is extant in my former booke, and the firm thereof here exhibited.

thereof here exhibited.

10. Campanula revivalifelia minima. The least broad leased Bellshower.

This little plant hath divers leaves rising from a small, long, white, threddy roote, which are somewhathal and round, a little dented and hard. Eich set on a small scottalke, among which rise up two or three same small reddish stalkes, not an handbreadth high, for the most part without any leaves upon them, at the man whereof grow usually but one small blewish slower, sashioned like the other blew Bellshowers, ending in set or fix corners with a pointell in the middle the leade is small like the rest.

11. Campanula miner size from remaissoils. Wilde field Bellshowers.

The lower leaves of this kind of Bellshowers, that lye upon the ground are alwayes round and small like unto a Violet lease, but rounder, snipped or dented, from whence rise divers weake stender stalker, about the foote high, set from the bottomes to the toppes, with many very small long and narrow leaves, where the some

foote high, set from the bottomes to the toppes, with many very small long and narrow leaves, where the small found upon severall small long stalkes, very like in fashion and bignesse, unto the small Garden Rampion, but of a perfect blew colour, and sometimes white, as hath been coherved in some places, yet very sedoments

of a perfect brew colour, and comernmes wrate, as natioeene observed in come places, yet very analytical finall feede followeth in finall heads like those of the Rampions; the roots is small and thready.

12. Campainla minima specific so. Small wilde Bellflowers.

This Bellflower different little from the fift; but in the flender fieldes, which having very few leavestment. or none at all, are not flored with more flowers on them usually then one, but of as perfect a blew or white

lour as the former, and almost as large.

Y3. Companied Halfolia carnies. Flax leafed Bellifower.

All the leaves of this Bellifower, as well the lowest as those upon the flender weake stakes, seafes for his bellifower, are small; marrow and long like unto Line or Flax; the flowers are of a pakticular or able to sustain the medical and roots. purple colour, like in forme unto the other of the small Beliflowers, and so are both feeds and roots.

purple colour, like in forme unto the other of the Imail Bellitowers, and to are both seeds and room.

14. Companile layed limifelies, Small yellow Belliflowers.

This is also in most things like the last, siving that the lower leaves are a little larger, yet long, and some them a little dented about the edges; in the forme of the slowers or manner of growing this different sounds the colour, which is of a pale yellow.

This small Belliflower hath many slender weeks brownish branches, rising from a small thready root, that companies the growing branches, rising from a small thready root, that companies the growing branches and should be branches, very like any

This imail is citiower fach many liender weake brownish branches, rising from a small thready roots, we creepe and shoote forth rootes as they lye upon the ground, divided into other smaller branches, very like my Wilde Time, or Mother of Time, having many [mail] leaves of a pale greene solote underwhith for round, fet by couples one against another, along the single ribbs, long-for them being greater. The distribution ple Money word, and others like the wilde Time bord character is an other sike the wilde Time bord character is an other sike the wilde Time bord character is an other sike the wilde Time bord character is an other six of the interest from the joynes with the leaves, standing upon stender thort foote stalkes, sometimes two togets, here?

Campanula Perfici faila. Perch leafed Bell flower



14. Campanula intestinifolia; Smallycllove Bell flower,



ar. Campanula minor fylveffris rotundifolia. Wilde field Bell flower.



25. Campanula Serpilifella Tyme leafed Bell flower,



TRIBLS hanging downe their head, like in forme and bigneffe unto these last Bell-flowers, but of a reddish purple color; the whole Plant doth foresemble wild Time, that but the flowers onely can or doe distinguish them.

the whole Plant doth foretemble wild 1 ime, that out the nowers onely earlier to the nower.

16. Campanula Cymbalaria folisis. I vie leafed Bell-flower.

The stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be the stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be the stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be stalked by the stalked bell-flower. The stalkes of this Bell-Hower rise up to be scarse name a roote ingu, yet the without order, with round and on next it, and brancheth forth from the bottome almost, fet very sparingly and without order, with round and on. next it, and brancheth forth from the bottome aimon, let very aparingly and the Cymbalaria, which let is nered leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground Ivie, or the Cymbalaria, which let is need leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground Ivie, or the fightes, and fometiments. nered leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground avec, or the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes and sometimes is former. fomewhat like it, every one upon a man rong rootstant a at the other Bell-flowers, upon long long the fides of them, stand fomewhat long blue flowers, like unto the other Bell-flowers, upon long long

17. Rapunculus petrasu. Rocke Rampions.

The roote of this Rampion is long white and of a fingers thickenesses growing so fast into the Rockes the The roote of this Kampion is long white and of a impers thicken by the roote of this Kampion is long white and of a fweetish and sharpe taste, often taken as a faller; hath divers thicke, and somewhat broade leaves, ending in a point, from whence rife two or three sender hath fearfe a foote high, having narrower and longer leaves on them fet opposite, at the toppes whereof standrom heads, of many blewish sowers set together without smell, after which follow very small yellowish seeds, bigge as Poppie seede. There is another with thinner leaves and smaller flowers. The Place.

Many of these are strangers to us not growing wilde in our Land that I can heare of, but some incaothers in Italy, and some in Germany, &c. yet some of them in divers places of this Land, as the first, second, seven eleventh, and twelfth.

The Time. They flower all the Sommer long, some abiding long, and lasting untill the Autumne cold dewer documents away, others fooner fpent.

Some call these Rapunculi, and Rapuncia, Gesner, Dodonaus and others call them Rapa streeting line The Names. likenesse at all with Rapum, the Turnep, but in the ediblenesse of the roote, although the name be a diministration thereof. Others call them Campanula of the forme of the flowers, being like little Bells. Columna taken he Rapunculus minor, to be Erinus of Nicander and Dissertides, and the other Rapunculi to be kinds then ! Matthioliss taketh the Campanula perfici folia, to be Phyteuma of Dioscorides; and Gasalpinus calleth the Lune. culm spicatus five Alopecuroides, Phyteuma folis Rapunculi, chiefely because the heads with seede have bosin them, as Dioscorides faith the seede of his Phyteuma hath. The first is called Rapunculus and Rapunculus und by Matthiolus, Camerarius, Dodoneus, and others; Tragus calleth it Rapunculum vulgare, and Lobel Rapunculum parvum five Pes locuste Avicenne. The second is called Rapunculum Sylvestre by Tragus, and by Dodonen lan Solvestre majus, and Repunculum Alopecuron, by Lobel Rapuntium majus Alopecuroides compso flore, by Chia Rapunculus Alopecuroides longa spica, by Thalius Rapunculus sylvestria spicatus, and by Tabermontanus Rapunius nemorosus primus: the third is called by Clusius Rapunculus Alopecuroides orbiculari pene spica, by Columna Rapunculus tium corniculatum montanum : the first of the fourth kinde Thalius calleth Rapunentus (yevestvis carulem umbian minor, and is the second Rapunculus umbellatus in Camerarius his figures, at the end of his hortus medicus, with Bauhinns calleth Rapunculus umbellatus latifolius: the second of the fourth kinde, is the fitst umbellatud those three figures of Camerarius, and is the Rapunculus sylvestrie caruleus umbellatus major of Thalin, which Bauhinus calleth umbellatus angustifolius; and the third of the fayd fourth kinde, is the seventh umbellatus with Baubinus calleth unpetiatus angunziolius; and the third of the layd fourth kinde, is the leventh unpetialus and Thalius, and the third of Camerarius his figures, which Columna calleth Rapusium alterum angulijolium ship num, and Baubinus Rapusculus unpellatus folio gramineo; the fift is Petromarula, seu Latiuca petica seiuc, sob by Honorius Bellus, in his first Epistle to [lusius] and by Pona in his Mont Baldus, and by Perrantes, spinguas his generall History, which thereupon Babinus calleth Rapunculus Creticus, seu Pyramidalis altera: the sine called by Baubinus Rapunculus Alpinus feu Pyramidalis minor, and thinketh it to be the Campanula solis spinguis. rulea of Besterns in horto Eystetens. The seventh is called by Thalins Rapunculm Campanulatus Nery soliu min, and by Tabermontanus Rapunculus memorofus. The eighth is called by Columna Rapunculus five Erims man for, and by Baubinus Rapunculus memorofus magno flore minor. The ninth and terith are so called by Bains as they are in their titles: Anguillara taketh the eleventh to be Cantabrica Pling, and Cafalpinus Phymas. unico flore, in summis cauliculus, and is also the Campanula minor retundifolia of Lobel, or Alpinaretundents bus imis folish of Clufius, which Banhinus would diftinguish, and thereupon hath given as he faith, atmerfque of that Alpina rotundifolia minor, but affuredly they cannot differ, otherwise than the place may give it, forther I have feene and gathered both these forts, with the differences specified, in one and the fame ground almost The twelfth is called by Tabermontanus Rapunculus sylvestris flore ex purpones candicante, and by Gerad Camp and among allow of purposes for that they grow usually on the barren dry Heath of Hampfred, and other ground under the bushes. The thisreenth is called by Baubinus Campanula Alpina linifalia cerules: the fourteenth by Tebermontanus Rapunculus nemorofus terrium, and by Baubinus Rapunculus nemorofus angulifolius parvo flore, and in it is the same with Gerards Campanula Intea linifalia. The fifteenth and Extremit are so named as their under the same with Gerards Campanula lutea linifalia. monstrate them by Bankinas, who onely remembreth them : the last is remembred by Alpinase in lib, de canin-The Vertues.

The rootes of all the forts of Rampions, and folikewife fome of the Bell-flowers, especially if they have any greater rootes, than the ordinary ftringie ones, are used for fallets either cold with vinegar order and poper, or beyled and ftewed with butter or oyle, and some blacke or long pepper caff on them; either way or any wyells they are familiar to the flomacke, ftirring up the appetite, and by freaton of their temperate quality, quiets good digetion, and engendreth flore of milke in nurses breaters; the rootes beaten small, and mixed with long meale of Lupines, clenieth the skinne from foots markes, opporter discolourings. The distilled was our whole plants, rootes and all, performed the same, and maketh are face very plendent and clears.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Digitalia. Foxglove.

Lthough I have set forth in my former booke many sorts of Foxgloves, being all of them pretty ornament to a Garden that is kept for delight, yet there is one remaining to bee fpoken of, being commonly knowne to grow wilde in our land, in every countries almost, so that it is not thought worthy a place in our Gardens (although in other countries beyond the Seas, where it is not so familiar, it is as greatly desired as any other withus, that is common with them) but I thinke not amisse to expresse the names of them I have formerly set forth, that so you may see all

the form one place Digitalis maxima ferruginea, Dun coloured Foxgloves, Digitalis major flore carneo, Blush cheionn one piace de la company de la colonie foregloves. Digitalis major alba, The greater white Forglove. Digitalis major lutes flore amplo, en white Forglove. Digitalis major lutes flore amplo, The grater yellow Foxglove, whose figure I give you here with the common: and Digitalia minor lutea, five mile, The small pale yellow Foxglove.

Digitalia purpurea vulgaris. Common purple Foxglove.

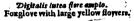
This common Foxglove hath many long and broad leaves lying upon the ground, dented about the edges. a link fortor woolly, and of a kind of hoary greene colour, among which rife up fundry stalkes fometimes, and but one very often, bearing fuch leaves thereon, from the bottome to the middle; from whence to the top it is fored with large and long hollow reddish pulple flowers, a little more long and eminent at the lower edge. with some white spots within them one above another with small greene leaves at every one, but all of them mining their heads one way, and hanging downewards, having some threds also in the middle, from whence rife round heads, pointed tharpe at the ends, wherin small browne seede lyeth ; the rootes are many small huskie fore, and some greater strings among them; the flower hath no fent, but the leaves have a bitter hot taste. The Place.

Iteroweth in dry findy grounds for the most part, and as well on the higher as lower places under hedge sides. in every country almost of this Land.

Ithowich feldome before Inly, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

It was not knowne unto any of the ancient Greek or Latin writers, for it hath fearfe attained a Latin name other then Divisalis from the hollow forme of the flowers, which are like finger stalles : Some have taken it to bee a kinde of Verisherm. Cesalpinus calleth it Virga regia major fore purpures, Alisma also and Damasonium, and Fifulapassius. Tragu calleth it Campanula sylvestris flore purpures, and store lutes: Columna taketh it to bee the Epiemerum of Dioscorides, and Dalechampius upon Pliny taketh it to bee Calathiana Viola Plinij, as I sayd be-

Digitalis purpured vulgaris.
Common purple Foxglove.







fore ?

TRABEIS!

TRIBLE fore: the Italians call it Aralda as Camerarius faith, the French call it Gent'de nostre Dame, and Distin, the Garmanes call it Fingerhuet and Fingerkraut, the Dutch Vingercruidt, and we in English Foxgloves. The Vertues

The Italians have an usuall proverbe with them concerning this herbe, called by them Aralda which is Aralda The Italians have an usual proveror with them concerning this increase any fresh or greene wounder that the piaghe salda: Aralda salveth all fores: for they use it familiarly to heale any fresh or greene wounder the invite in old fores in old forest made in tutte piaghe falia: Arala taiveth all tores: for they use it ramiliarly to hear any field of greene wounder or the leaves being but bruifed and bound too, and fometimes also they use the juyce in old force to clear the the leaves being but bruned and pound too, and tometimes and they are such by the bitter quality there when dry up their moyflure, and heale them the more speedily, which is performent by the bitter quality there when by it is found to be heating and drying, and clenting withall; fo that whenfoever there is neede of a rank extenuating of thirke tough flegme and viscous humours troubling the cheft or ftomacke; the decoding hereof made up with fome Sugar or honey is availeable, as also to clense and purge the body both unwanted downewards comercines, of tough flegme, and clammy humours, and to open the oblinitions of the Linux downewards tometames, or rough negme, and clauming manners, and to bee in it, there are but few Physician is our times that put it to these uses, but is in a manner wholly neglected: It hath beene found by last experient to be available for the Kings Evil, the herbe bruised and applyed to the place, or the juice made up into a second control of the control of the second ment and used thereon : And it hath beene of later experience found also to be effectuall against the Fallings nesse, that divers have beene cured thereby; for after the taking of the decoction of two handfulls theres, four counces of Pollipody, of the cake bruifed made in Ale, they that have beene troubled with that dies 26. yeares, and have fallen once in a weeke or two or three times in a moneth, have not fallen once in 4 or, moneths, that is untill the writing hereof, which I thinke may be fayd to be an absolute oure, not to be present that after so long stay it should returne againe.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Helenium sive Enula Campana. Elecampane.



Lehough Dioscorides, Theophrastus and Pliny that followeth them, did in ancient times account of vers herbes to be called Helenium, which were much differing one from another, and which we are fo well knowne as guest at by us in these times, what they are, as that Helenium Agyptimus Dia. fcorides in his Chapter of Helenium, and that Helenium Comogenum, With Whole rootes Comme

wont to be adulterated, as he faith in his Chapter of Coffee, if they be not both one; and that He. lenium of Theophraftsu in his fixt Booke and fixt Chapter numbred among the fweete herbes put into Calade which may also be the same with that Egyptium of Diescorides; and although Baubium in these times working ferre the fler Solie, and the varieties thereof unto it (of some whereof I have spoken in my former book) will

meane not to speake of any of them in this Chapter, but of the most ordinary fort, even the first of Dioscorides, which is most usually called Enula campana, Elecampane: (and of that which is thought to be Dioscorides his Heleniu Agyptium in the next:) the description of which you shall have in this manner. It shooteth forth many large leaves lying neare the ground which are long and broad, small at both ends, somewhat soft in handling, of a whitish greene on the upper fide, and gray underneath, each fet upon a fhort footestalke; from among which rise up di-vers great and strong hairy stalkes, three or source foote high, with some leaves thereon compassing them about at the lower ends, and are branched towards the toppes, bearing divers great and large flowers, like unto those of the Corne Marigold, both the border of leaves, and the middle thrumbe being yellow, which turne into downe, with some long small brownish seede among it, and is carryed away with the winde : the roote is great and thicke, branched forth divers wayes, blackish on the outfide, and white within, of a very bitter tafte, but good fent, especially when they are dryed, no part else of the plant having any imeil.

The Place.

It groweth in the moylt grounds and shadowy places oftner then in the dry, and open borders of fields and lanes, and in other waste places almost in every countrey of the Land.

The Time.

It flowreth in the end of Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe in August, the rootes are gathered for use, as well in the Spring before the leaves come forth, as in Autumne or Winter.

The Names. It is called in Greeke istrer, Helenium alfo in Latine, and of fome Innla, and Ennla, and Ennla Campana: fome thinke it tooke the name from the teares of Helen, from whence it sprung which is a fable; others that shee had

Helenium fice Enula Campana. Elecampane.



ber bunds full of with fict be, when Pay's carried her away : others fay it was fo called, became Hellen first found it be hade the organic the brings and thingings of venemous beatts; and others thinke that it tooks the name from sentence against the was found to grow: the Arabians call it Iafin, and Rafen, the Italians L'ella, the Band Helena, where the best was found to grow: the Arabians call it Iafin, and Rafen, the Italians L'ella, the Hand Ittiens, White Spaniards Raiz de alla, the French Aunce and berbe Alaine, the Germans Alant, and Alantand Linux and Linux, the Dutch Alanwartel, and Galantwartel, and we in English Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of the tangolome Season ort and Horseheale Anguilara and Cordon tooke it to be Panax Chironium Theophraste. The Vertues

The fifth rootes of Flecampane preferved with Sugar, or made into a fyrupe or conferve, are very effectuall to warms took & windy fromack, and the pricking and fritches therein, or in the fides caused by the Spleene, and to warman with the first of breath and wheeling in the Lungst the dryed rootes made into powder mixed with helpeth outs, ferve to the fame purposes, and is also profitable for those that have their urine or their men-Suggrand inten, terre to the targe purposes, and is also promised for those that have their prime or their men-fineshoped, those that are troubled with the mother, or are pained with the stone in their reines, kidneys or blade, it estites hoy son, and frayeth the spreading of the venome of Serpents, &c. as also of putrid and pe-licial revers, and the Plague it selfe; for which purpose it is put into Treakles, and other medecines for that their strength as Pliny writers in his 19. Booke and it Chap, let no day passe without eating some of the moused flant condited, which it may be sheeded to helpe digestion, to expell melancholy and forrow, and to confeminate or move the belly downewards, for all which they are also effectuall: the rootes and herbe beacome unique to me Alcor beare instead of wine, as they use in Germany, sealy and other places, and daily drunke of the that have weake and dim fights, cleareth, threngthneth and quickneth the fight of the eyes wonderfully, of uncommended of the rootes in wine, or the juice taken therein, killeth and driveth forth all manner of wormes in the help floracke, or mawe, and gargled in the mouth, or the roote chewed falmeth loofe teeth, and helpeth to keepe them from patteraction; the same also drunke is good for those that spit blood, helpeth to remoove Crimpesor Convultions, and the paines of the Goute, and the huckle bone, or hip-goute called the Sciatica the Company containing of the control of bruife: the rootes boyled well in vinegar, beaten afterwards, and made into an oyntment, with Hogs Suet or ove of notters, & alittle falt and vinegar in powder added thereto, is an excellent remedy for any scabs or itch. in young or old; the places also bathed or washed with the decoction doth the same; the same also helpeth all forms of old putrid, or filthy fores or Cankers wherefoever. In the rootes of this herbe lyeth the chiefe effect for all the temedies aforefayd, yet the leaves are sometimes also used to good purpose: And the distilled water of them and the rootes together is used also in the like manner, and besides is very profitable to clense the skinne of the face or other parts from any morphiew, spots, or blemishes therein, and causeth it to be cleare,

CHAP. LXXXIIIL

Helenium alterum Dioscoridis, sive Helianthemum. Dwarfe Cistus or small Sunflower.

Coording as many good Authors doe, I account this herbe for the second Helenium of Dioscorides, als though it hath received other names by divers writers, and therefore joyne it next thereunto, and because it much resembleth some other forts of Cistus, I thinke it fit to entreate of them in the succesding Chapters, and not mingle them together, for of these kinds there are many sorts, some whereof Ihaveset sorting in my former booke, which are the Camecistus Frificus, the Dwarfe Holly Rose of Freezeland, and Cillus ananus, the Holly Rose of ayeare, which I shall not neede to describe againe in this place, but referre you thither where you (hall finde them yet I will here give you their figures.

1. Helianthemum vulgare, sive Chamecistiu store suite & Flos solis quorundam.
The ordinary yellow Dwarfe Cistus or small Sunflower.

This low or Dwarfe Ciffus fendeth forth from a hard wooddy brownish root, growing in time to be fornewhat gest, but not very long, and divided into small branches at the lower end, sundry small and weake, yet hard and almost wooddy branches, lying for the most part round about the head of the roote, upon the ground, whereon are let by couples many finall and somewhat long leaves, a little soft or hairy, with other small leaves also growing betweene them: at the toppes whereof stand three or foure small pale yellow and sometimes gold yellow flowers, confishing of five rounds pointed leaves a peece, with fome yellow threds in the middle, of a pretty fent in some places, but lesse or none in others; after which follow small round heads, containing therein small yellow feede: this dyeth not but abideth many yeares, increasing in branches, which yeeld a viscous or muciliginous juice, like unto Comfrey and is of an auftere and aftringent tafte.

This citus different little from the former, but that it rifets formewhat higher, the leaves being a little whiter and longer, and not fer forthicke typether; the flower also is formewhat higher, the leaves being a little whiter and longer, and not fer forthicke typether; the flower also is formewhat longer and white, in fome places being a little wette, and inothers little or nothing at all, but an aftringent tatle like the other.

3. Helland home Manager and Market and Substitutes. The Savoy small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus.

This is likewise one of the fame kind, differing very little from them, having flexible but tough reddish branches having somewhat more upsigns and divided into other lesser, with source small narrow leaves usually set at a joyntomrary to all the reft, yet the slowers are like the others, being in some yellow, in others white; the steel and soot care nor malice. feede and roote are not unlike.

4. Helianthemum angustifolium. Narrow leafed fmall Sunflower or Dwarfe Ciftus. This finall low or Dwarfe Ciffig in like wife a small plant, having most of the branches lying on the ground, with leaves let thereon but in a different manner from all the reft, that is confusedly, for they are very many, mall and narrow, and in a manner houry or white; at the tops of the stalkes rise up small whitish or pale yellow flowers, like in forme unto the other, with small threds in the middle: the heads that follow are small and three iquare, like unto those of Line or Flax, with reddish feede in them; the roote is wooddy and sibrous.

5. Chame-

1. Helianthemum vulgare.
The ordinary divarfe Ciftus or fmall Sunflower.

3. Helianthemam Sabandiann. The Savoy Bwarfe Ciffur.





Chamaciffen Frifens. The Dwarfe Ciffus of Frengeland

5. Chamacistus latifolius. Broad leafed small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus.

The small branches of this low or Dwarfe Cistus doe lye on the ground, but the leaves are somewhat broader then in any of the former, nearest in forme unto small Mirele leaves, and pointed at the ends: above the leaves on a small stalke stand source or sive small yellow slowers like the rest; the heads for seede are three square, and the seede withing them somewhat rough and reddish; the roote is like the rest abiding long.

6. Chamacistus birsutus. Dwarfe Cistus with rough leaves.

The stalkes of this low Cistus grow more upright then the former, more blacke also and more wordy, about halse a stoote in length, having so many small, rough and hairy darke greene leaves for thereon, somewhat like the last, and so thicke that they seeme to have source at a joynt: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches for they are divided into smaller ones, standusually but one somewhat large flower, and sometimes two, consisting but of one lease, yet cut in so deepe that it seemeth to be sive round pointed leaves, of a pale purple or light blush colour, with a long purplish stille, or pointell in the middle, compassed about with ten small chives, tipt with blackish chives, after which come sive square round heads, conteining small yellow seede: the root is wooddy and spreading.

7. Chamecistus Erica folys. Heath leafed.

This Dwarfe Ciftus.

This Dwarfe Ciftus is likewife a small plant, having most of the branches lying on the ground, and some bearing themfelves upright, which are of two forts, the one with very short leaves, which is the lower, and in the other which riseth higher much longer, set both so small that they are most like unto the leaves of Heath, or Tamariske, with small



relow flowers at the toppes of them, like unto the former, after which come small heads that swell out in the middle are straked and yellowish, & containe within them small round seede like Millet, but greater: the roote is somewhat long, bard and wooddy, blackish on the outside with divers long sibres thereat.

is forcewhat long; unto the Serpills folio flore Inteo. Yellow Dwarfe Ciftus with wilde Time leaves.

This Dwarfe Ciftus creepeth upon the ground, like unto wild Time, with fuch like fmall leaves fet upon the reddibbranches very thicke, or as it were in a double row; of a darke greene colour, and a little hairy withall, totalittle longer and whiter next unto the flowers, which stand three or foure together, every one on a pretty long bairy footestalke; conflisting of five small yellow leaves like unto the other and somewhat sweete: the toots very shows or much spread under ground.

The great Durante Cistualistic Service of the standard control of

rooten very notices and control of the folloging for carneo. The great Dwarfe Ciffus with wilde Time leaves.

This other wilde Time leafed Ciffus hath creeeping blackish branches, farther extended upon the ground than the other being about a foote in length, and taking roote as they creepe, having such like but small leaves fertheron by couples, of a sad greene colour on the upper side, and grayish underneath: at the ends of the branches shadthere or four side were together, made of sive leaves a pecce, of a kind of blush colour: the heads that there he seed are sive square, and open themselves at the toppes shewing very small seede; the roote is small and wooddy: all these forts of Dwarfe Ciffus or Sunflowers are durable, not perishing in the Winter.

The Place.

The first and second grow in divers places of this land, but especially in Kent, in every tract thereof throughs on, which in some places is greater then in others, yet that with the white flower is more rare to finde then the other; the third according to the title in Savoy; the fourth Clusius saith he found on the hills about the Bathes of Islaw; the fifthe likewise saith groweth plentifully on the Alpes of Anstria and Hungary; the first also upon the same will so the Alpes; the seaventh on the open sunny sandy hills in divers places of France, Spaine, and Islay: the eighth Clissum saith hee never sound but upon the highest Alpes of Austria and Stiria; and as some thinke is that son is most usuall with us here in England; the last also on the snowy hills of the Alpes.

The Time.

All these sorts of Dwarfe Ciftus doe flower in the Summer, some earlier and later then other by a moneth, yet most of them are so some fading, that their flowers endure but a day or two, and perfect their seede some after.

The Names.

I am verily perswaded that Dioscorides hath made mention of this herbe in two fundry places of his works, the one in the Chapter of Helenium which he laith Cratevas called B'Abstor Algoritor Helenium Egyptium, and great one includes which Pling also in his 29. Booke and 10. Chap. confenteth, saying Heleniam is sayd to grow of Hellens teares, and the best to grow in the Island Helena; it is a small shrubbe lying on the ground, with layes like unto Serpylum or mother of Time, and in the 22. Chap, of the same Booke hee remembreth it agains and given the vertues thereof, which are differing from the other Heleniam or Elecampane; for he there faith, ther the inject thereof is sweete, and being drunke in wine is a furtherer of mirth, and may be held to be the No. pentle, whereof Homer fpeaketh, that putteth away all forrowes : but fome thinke that this different from the Helmismof Theophrafius, because he numbreth it still among sweete herbes that were used in Garlands, as Serplum, Silfumbrium, and Abrotanum, and therefore judge it to be Marum, or herbe Masticke : the other place in Discontinuity in his Chapter of Panax, and called Theraux releases Panax, and Panaces Chironium, which hee there faith bath leaves like unto Amaracus or Marjerome and yellow flowers, and a small roote; all know the leaves of Marierome doe not much differ from Serpyllum in the forme, but in the largenesse and hoary whitenesse: and therefore divers Authors doe call it diverfly; fome, as Lugdunenter calleth it Helenium minus Dioscorides, and others Helenium alterum, five Egyptium, and some Panax, and Panaces Chironium as Matthiolus and others that follow him, or Chirenia an Cefalpinin: some also take it to be Helianthe of Pliny, which Cordus calleth Hekenbemm, or flos Solis, and so doe Lobel, Thalins, Tabermontanus and divers others: Gefner is hortis Germanie callethit Gratia Dei, or Hyllepoides, for the likenesse of the leaves, which deceived both him and Tragus, who called it Hyfform campefire, and Lonicerus who called it Hyfform montana, five fylvefire, who all follow the common appellations of their countries. Cords faith it was called by divers in his time. Confolida aurea & so saith Clafin also, yet he would nather referre all these sorts to the family of the female Cistus, and make them of his third order of Cistus, calling them Chamacistus, because they are like unto them, both in face and propertie. Lobel in his Adversarie would rather referre it to the Centaurium luteum, whereunto as he saith it is both in face and verme not unlike . the first which is as usuall with us as in Germany is called of the Germans Heyden Tfop, that is, Heathen Hystope we may call it in English, and so the rest, eyther small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus : the third is remembred by Tabermoutanue under the fame title, it is expressed here : the fourth is the fixt Chamecifens of Cluin the fift is his third Chamaciffur in his History of Plants, but are the first and second in his Pannonicke observati-00s, and there called Angustifolism and Latifolism, as Baubinus doth also: the fixt is Classus his eighth Chameciin, another called Angustiplism and Latifesish, as Banhinus doth also the lixt is Cissium his eighth Chamacia, and the did by Tubermontamus Cissus humilia Austriaca, by Banhinus Chamacis the hir fata: the seventh is called by Latinus Rivers to maribinus. and by Banhinus (hamacistus Ericafolio spieus, who judgeth it to bee the Corio Dissortius of Cissiandisms: the eighth is the second Chamacistus Company, which the permonentant calleth Cissus humilia Serpillifolia, and I thinke may bee the Heliamus prints in the Advertant of Persand Lobel, which Lobel after wards in his Icones calleth Cissus majorus policy and Banhinus maketh to be a Cissus famina, numbring it among hem: the last Clusus in his Panamick observations, was not will resolved by what name to call it, as partaking both with Cricorum Matchioli, & Chamacis and shark and the state of the Mariana without name the case of the water of the common state of the common supports Chameiffur, and therefore left fethere as an Anonima, without name big confidering afterwards better upon it, he furthir forth in his history of Plants for his seventh Chameiffur, Plants at Chameiffur, Serpylli file feribar carreis, and taketh it to be the Rosa Alpina altera foliss minimis of Gesner in bort, and the Alpina al-

The Vertues.

All the clotts are drying and binding or aftringent, with some bitternesse joyned thereto, especially in some than in others, and not without some small sent also; the decoction of this herbe and roote, is singular good.

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for them that fpit blood, and to stay all bleedings, eyther inward or outward, as also all sluxes or lasker, and the aboundance of womens courses: the same also is very effectuall to wash fore mouthes, and the Vicers that have pen in the privy parts of man or woman: it is no lesse profitable in other Vicers of the body or legges, which are long kept from healing, by a defluxion of moilt and sharpe humours falling upon them, which it contained and dryeth up, thereby causing the fores to heale the more speedily: it slikes use to detect and clotch up the lippe of greene wounds, for it is very powerfull in consolidating, binding, and strengthning any part, and is a single all as any Comfrey for burstings, the strengthning of weake joynts, or any other binding propertie, whenever any Comfrey may be applied: being bruised and applyed to the biting or sting of any venemous creatur, it has eith the venome from further spreading, and healeth the party quickly; especially if they take also of the size, or the decoction thereof in wine: the distilled water of the herbe is held to beautifie the skinne of the fac, or any other part of the body.

CHAP, LXXXV.

Cistus mas. The male Holly, or Sage Rose.

Ecause I entreated in the last Chapter of the small or Dwarfe Cistus, which upon good ground at take it I referred to the Helenium alternum of Dioscorides; I thinke it not amisse here to prosent the take it I referred to the Helenium alternum of Dioscorides; I thinke it not amisse here to prosent the other kinds of Cistus, whereof there are two principall, one that beareth the sweete Gum Ladom and another that doth not, according as some doe distinguish them; or as others doe into make the male; yet some make three kinds, and the Cistus Ledon to be the third, but it may bee comprehended under the female kind, in that it beareth white flowers as the female doth, the male alwayes bearing red flowen babecanse there is so much varietie in every of them, I will distribute them into their severall Chapters, at impeding to speake of those here, I have spoke of in my former booke, which is one of eyther of the twossistion, and two or three of the last, yet if I give you their figures, it shall be to shew you their differences.

and two or three of the last, yet if I give you their figures, it shall be to shew you their differences.

I. Cife mas angultifelium. Narrow leased male Cissus.

This small Cissus groweth like a small shrubbe or bush, with divers wooddy branches thereon, set withlenes on each side two together, which are longer and narrower, softer also, and not altogether so hoary or woolly as that fort which I have already set forth, else not differing from it, for the slowers are like use this of the wild Eglantine or Brier Rose, of a fine delayed reddish colour, like unto the other, as the heads and scales also; this roote is wooddy and groweth not deepe: this is somewhat more tender tokeepe, and will less the injuries of our Winter frosts them the somer.

2. Ciftus man folio subrotundo. Round leafed Male Ciftus.

This other Ciftus is somewhat more woolly then the former, and his leaves are larger, rounder, and matual

Ciffus mas valgaris The more ordinary male Ciffus.

1. Cifes was enguftifoliss. Narrow leated male Cifus





thenit: the flowers also are somewhat larger and of a deeper color, and the heads of seede bigger, hard and hairy as the other, with reddiff seede in them, and herein consistent the chiefest differences from them.

ferences noun them.

3. Cifius mas folio breviore. Small leafed male Ciftus.

3. Cifius for io I may call it, as well in respect of the This small Ciftus for io I may call it, as well in respect of the growtheing lower, and the branches stenderer; then in any of the other as in that the leaves hereof are smaller and shorter them in the fifther e fer forth, and are also greener, and rougher and more clammy and sweeper also then any male Cistus: the flowers more clammy and sweeper also then any male Cistus: the flowers areof appler colour like in forme unto the other, but somewhat areof appler of this fort, and larger and sweet, which is not found in any other of this fort, and abide larger in their huskes before they fall; in other things it

This Ciffus mas hamille. The low male Ciftus.

This Ciffus groweth lower, bending downe his many branches from the roote almost to the ground, not much above halfe a yard tong, the leavest that are not fet by couples, as in the other fortiof Ciffus are finall and crumpled, unevenly waved as it were onthe edges white and hoary: the flowers that stand at the end of the branches are many fet to gether of an equall height, in form of an umbell, or tust, or no segay, but smaller, yet of a brighter eddish purple, then are in the second forthere fet forth: the brads which containe blackish feede, are smaller then in the other, and are almost hidde in the small huskes that hold them.

The Place.

All these forts grow in Spaine and Portugall, and some of them in France and Italy.

They all doe flower in Any in their natural places, but about Midfornt with us, and sometimes earlier.

It is called in Grecke vigrand wir 39: Ciffu and Cifthus which the Lidnessilo doe hold, not having any other name whereby to expresse it found sit wis eye and wis eye, Cithuron and Ciffurn spectadventure derived from wis Ciffus Hedera, which

causen Pliny his croit; for in writing of Hedera in his 16. Booke and 34. Chap. hee saith it is of two sorts, male and semile, &c., which in his 24. Booke and 10. Chap. hee saith the Cistus hath; but it may bee Pliny was herein deceived by a saide copy of Theophrassem, which hee followed which had reare instead of ries for Gaza intrassing of Theophrassem, doth sail into the same errour with Pliny, making Hedera to bee male and semale, with sowers like Rose but a sure furedly unlesse the copies were saisely Written, which bred that errour, we cannot judge that Theophrassem, who had written so exactly in another place of the severall forts of Ivie, should be so much sorgetten in this, to say Ivie hath flowers like Rose, &c. Some call it Rosa Sylvatica: the Arabians call it Ramits solitants, respectively that since the spaniards Corynacos and Estopa: the Portugalis Rosella: the Frends and Dutch ciffe, and we in English made Cistus likewise or the Sage Rose, because the leaves of the one sort arranged and hoary like Sage leaves; and the slowers like single Roses, but why Gerard should call it the Holly Rose seems and the solitant proposit. Will will set it to passe. All chartes forts of Male Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the test forts him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his H

The Vertues.

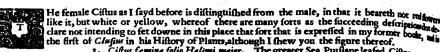
The Male Ciffus is drying and aftringent, and not without forme little heate, yet fome thinks it to be cold, and ivery profitable to tay bleedings at the mouth or note, vormitings, and weakenelle of the fromacke, and first of blood or humours in man or woman, as the Laske, the Bloodhydix, and all other extraordinary knowing gloodeness of the besty, and womens inordinate couries: the flowers faith Discover and Colored are the mot distingly for the purposes, to be drunke in red wine, yet the leases and young throots or buildes may been used by the profit of the purposes, to be drunke in red wine, yet the leases and young throots or buildes may be used by the profit of the purpose the profit of the purpose of the best will be the mortility; they all cornifers and layd to any greene wound, closeth the lippes thereof and restaurable to the leases and the layer and they oung shoots boyled in wine, and filthy or old Vicers at the wills the decorbion thereofical although they be sankrous, earing or spreading Vicers, will wonderfully and they the free layer than the diffilled water of the leaves and sowers is of the like and the profit of the difficulty and the profit of the diffilled water of the leaves and sowers is of the like and the profit of the

ciftus mas breviore folio. Small leafed male Ciftus,



CHAP. LXXXVI.

Ciftus femina. The female Cistus.



like it, but white or yellow, whereof there are many torts as the increasing description of the clare not intending to fet downe in this place that for that is expressed in my former book, which the first of Clusus in his History of Plants, also the first of Clusus in his History of Plants, also the first of Clusus from the figure thereof.

1. Ciffus famina folio Halimi major. The greater Sea Pursane leased Ciffus,
This kinde of Cistus groweth up with slender hoary brittle branches, two or three soote high usually remains plentifully stored with thicke hoary leaves, very like unto Sea Pursane; somewhat round pointed to the forts of Cistus the tops of the top alwaves fet at a joynt, one opposite to another as is usuall in most of the forts of Cistus, the tops of the branch are furnished with many yellowish sowers lesser then those of the first semale Cistus, with some yellow in the middle of them, after which come somewhat long and three square heads conteining within them

brownish feede.

a. Ciftus femina folio Halimi minor. The lesser Sea Purslane leased female Cistus.

This other Gistus riseth up more high and upright then the former, but no lesse boary, and fee with some narrower and longer leaves then the former, and more pointed at the ends, the middle ribbe at the back of the hoary leaves, being greater then in the other, yet both of an austere, sharpe, and binding tasts; the flower han to beene observed by Clusius who first set it forth, and from whom all others have expressed it.

3. Cistus semina folio Sampsuchi. Marjerome leased Cistus.

The stender weake branched stakes of this Cistus are thicke fer with many small hoary leaves, vary lightly the stakes of the lease of every lease, two prostressing.

Marjerome, but fomewhat leffer, and with a thicker ribbe on the backe of every leafe, two together sink all in the reft : the flowers are small and white, composed of five round pointed leaves, with a dark page spot at the bottome of every leafe, with divers yellow threds in the middle; the seede hereof is graph, the followeth in small three square heads.

A. Ciftus from the last is in the leaves, being small and long like unto Lavende, yo so like that as Clustus faith, he verily thought them plants to be Lavender that he first saw, and so neglected than untill feeing the flowers upon them which were wholly white, without any spot in them, he plaintly that fay that it was a kind of Ciffus.

5. Ciffus femina folio Thymi. Time leafed Ciffue. The stalkes of this Cistus are brownish and wooddy, rising a foote high for the most part without any low

> Ciftus famina volgaris. The ordinary female Ciffus.

1. Ci fin famine Halimi felio mejo. The geater Sea Purllane leafed female Cifu.









to the second se The second of th

Gifine annuns flore guitate. Spotted annual Ciffus.



upon them but toward the toppes: there stand many small greene leaves at a joynt, very like unto those of The slowers are smaller then in the other, and wholly white like unto the rest.

6. Cifto similis frutex exotics. The Cistus like strange shrubbe I must needes joyne this shrubbe unto the rest, seeing Lobel who first fee it out did so account it, and a con-

that have mentioned it fince him doe referre it thereto, although it have small likenesse but in the leaves unto any of them (for as I have fayd before, and the rule is most certaine, the flowers and feede of any plant doe best demonstrate under what genus any species is to be referred, which in this is farwhat groups any proces to be referred, which in this is rar-theft remote, having round woolly head) and I thinke none of us ever faw the plant, but as Lobel faith it hath wooddy branches like unto a Ciftus, with rugged long leaves thereon, like unto those of Sage or Mints, and round woolly heads at the toppes like unto Plane tree heads.

7. Ciffus annus folio salicis. Willow leafed annuall Ciftus.

The Willow leafed Ciftus of a yeare (for I have given another of this fort in my former booke whose figure I here give you) hath divers small hairy leaves lying upon the ground, somewhat like in some to Ollive or Willow leaves, but much smaller, among which rise up hairy stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, fer with two leaves at a joynt, much fmaller then those below, at the toppes whereof grow many small pale yellow flowers, and sometime more white one above another without any spots on the leaves, as in that other is fer another without any spots on the leaves, as in that other is let forth already, which do scarse abide a day but suddenly fall, the seede vessells that are skinny and three square, containing small seede appears quickly after.

8. Ciffus annique folio Ledi. Ledum leased

annuall Ciffus.

This other Ciftus rifeth higher with greater stemmes but not leffe hairy then the other, having two or three leaves fet at the severall joynes, longer and narrower then the last, and fmaller pointed, formewhat rough, and of a deeper greene colour; the flowers fade as quickly, and grow fingly towards the toppes, with the leaves as large as the last, and of a faire pale yellow colour: with heads and feede fucceeding in the like manner and yearely perishing also, yet it hath some-times abidden a Winter in my Garden when it hath not flowred with me in the Summer before.

The Place. Some of these grow in Spaine, and some upon the cold Alpes and Mountaines in Germany.

They flower some in Aprill and May, or sooner in their natural places, but not untill Ism with a or in Iuly.

The Names are sufficiently expressed in their titles, as they are used to be called of those that have wims of them; onely I would give you to know thus much, that the Spanier of the called of those that have wims of doe say, doe call the annual Cistus, as well that which hath spotsus that which sate hath none on the slower, but name of Twaners, from Turmus which signifies Tabers, those Spanish or which shall note on the slower, but to be eaten; because where that shrub groweth they usually finde those trained to breight, and therefore Legisland in Tubersaria, and both Clustus and he doe thinke it may be the high shophyshe of Pamphylus in the name, because it showed where those puries doe grow.

The Vertues. The female Ciftus are no leffe drying and aftringent then the male, and the used with as good success, it all the purpoles before recited, whereunto the male kinds are applied, and therefore it shall not needed to

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Ciftus Ledon. The sweete Gum Ciftus.

Here are more varieties of this sweete or Gum Cistus then of both the other force before, chieff difring in growth & leaves, yet all of them smelling somewhat sweet of that viscous or classing dwist that is upon them. Vato them also are to be referred some other plants for the likessesse and nextendance. fome whereof I have expressed in my former booke, and therefore neede not here againe describe them.

The broad leafed sweete Ciftus riseth up with divers wooddy branches five or fix foote high, spending and other fmaller branches, whereon are fet two leaves at a joyat one against another, fomewhat broads the the



8. Cifius annum folio Ledi.

TRIBE 5.

inny former booke, comming neare to the forme of Bay leaves, of a darke shining greene colour on the upper indy former tooks, commany indicate to the common in feeling as the young shoots and stalkes are also, and of a fide, and grayini distributions of a serial places, much more from five feet a great way off, especially in the hot Summer time, & in the naturall places, much more from five feet at the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the copyed of a serial branch copyed of a s thong tweet contries : at the toppes of every branch come forth fingle white flowers, made of five broad round them there contries without any force in the same of the broad round then in their conditions without any spots in them, as is also to bee seene in that other with narrow pointed traves, totaled, and fometimes having a darke purple (pot at the bottome of every leafe pointed upleres formers y a sea regreater in others lesser, with divers yellow threds in the middle: after the flowers are wads, water mit tome at a great former what round great hard heads, conteining within them small brownish seede; pathere come in their paradeth many branches but not very deep. Lobel maketh mention of a fort hereof which Myrtifell-theroxis wooddy, and ipreadeth many branches but not very deep. Lobel maketh mention of a fort hereof which Myrtifellthe roots woo day, and the first of the state of the stat differing from the former. 1. Ciffin Ledon Populaca fronds major. The greater sweete Cistus with Poplar like leaves.

This greater (weeter Ciffus rifeth not fo high as the former, but about three foote, the brittle branches have lare fer on them, in the same manner that they are in the former, that is two at a joynt one against another, but letter the larger then in any fort of Ciffus, being like unto the leaves of Ivie, or the blacke Poplar tree, broadest at the are target used long at the end, greene on the upper fide and grayish underneath, somewhat thicke and track, mapping the state of the when they are growne old: the flowers are wholly white, and smaller then in eyther of the former, yeelding five fquire pointed heads, with small blackish feede in them.

3. Ciffus Ledon Populues fronde minor. The smaller sweet Cistus with Poplar leaves.

This other Cillusis in all things like the last, but that it groweth much lower, and the leaves although of the

fanc forme, yet much smaller. 4. Ciftus Ladanifera Cypria. The sweete Sum bearing Cistus of Cyprus.

This Candy kinde of sweete Gum Ciffus groweth with his blackish spreading branches not much above two footchigh, whose blackish greene leaves are not so large as the first here set forth, nor so narrow as that kind which is expressed in my former booke but betweene them both, plentifully stored (no doubt) in the namind is expressed that I weete claiming dew or gum that is in the others of this kind, although nothing fo much in these colder Transalpine countries: the flowers are white like unto the second forthere expressed, and so are both heads and feede. 5. Cifiu Ledon hirsutum sive quartum Clusii. The sweete Gum Cistus with hairy leaves.

The leaves of this Ciftus are fofter then in others, and fomewhat hairy, being long and narrow, burround poinred iet on the flender weake branches that are icarie rwo foote high, but as full of that clammy gumminesse. requestioning as well when they are young as old: the flowers are small and white like unto those of the temale Cifius; the feede that followeth them in great skinny heads is black but larger then in any of the reft.

cifus Ledon angustifolium.

Ciffus Ledon Myrtifolium Lobelf. Lobel his broad leafed freete Gum Ciftus.





2. CiffusLedon Figuinea fronde major. The greater fweete Ciffin with Poplar like leaves. 2. Cuffus Ledon Populnes frank min.
The finaller ivecete Ciffus with Poplarlem.





5. Ciftu: Ledum hir futum five quartum Clufit. The sweete Gum Cistus with hoary leaves.

6. Ciftus Ledon Olac foligs. The sweete Cistus with Olive like leaves.

This Ciftus hath stronger wooddy blackish branches then the rest, whose flat and clammy leaves are long and narrower then those of the Olive tree; the flowers hereof are white, but the smallest of any of this kind, the seede is small and browne.

7. Cistus Ledon angustis foliys. Narrow leafed sweete Cistus.

This sweete Cistus is very like the first, but that the leaves are narrower then they and the white flowers larger; the branches and leaves have such sweete Gum on them, as is on the others of this kinde.

8. Ciftus Ledon septimum Clufi, sive Rosmarinu hispidus folijs.

Sweete Cistus with hoary rough leaves.

The many branches of this sweete Cistus are of an ash colour, plentifully flored with long and narrow leaves like Rofemary, all hoary, and rough withall, yet clammy with that fweet Gumupon them as is in the former: the flowers are many small and white like

9. Cistus Ledon octavum, sive Rosemarinis folius subtus incanis.

Hoary Rosemary leased sweete Cistus.

The branches of this C iftus are not much greater but more spread The branches of this C issues are not much greater but more spread abroad then the last: the leaves are thinner but long and narrow, greene above and whitish underneath, like as the ordinary Rosemary hath, as clammy with that sweete Gum as others; the slowers are many, small and yellow that stand all along on the stalkes, and the toppes of the branches: the seed is of a blackish gray colour.

10. Ciftu Ledon Rosemaring folip; abrue non incanie.

Rosemary leased sweete Cistus not hoary.

As the small narrow leaves of the last were greene above and gray.

As the small narrow leaves of the last were greene above and gray ander fide, but are somewhat larger then it, and more thinnely or



TRIBE. 5. L. Cifte Liden avgufth felijs. Nattor leafed (weece Caltas,



12. Mytocifius Pennei. Dr. Pennyhis Mirule like Ciffus.



10, Cifim Ledon Rofmarinis folije fabrus non incante. Great Rofemary lenfed freete Ciftus.



1:3. Cifius Ladanifera Cretica vera & Pfeudo eifit Leda duo; The true sweet gum Ciftus of Candy, and 2. Bastard (onti also.



LII 3

sparfedly for on the dry saplesse branches, which are lower then it and more Gunnay, whereon the flower flow 11. Ciffm Ledam folis Thims. Time leafed fweete Ciffus.

This Ciftus beareth small leaves not much unlike Time leaves on the clammy blackish small branches, of the burshe heads of this ways. This Cittus beareth imain teaves nor miner minine a mine neaves on the last, but the heads of this were many to ding together upon long footestalkes, without any feede in them.

12. Myrto Ciffus Pennei. Dr. Penny his Mirtle like Ciffus.

The Mirtle like Ciffus of Dr. Pemp his finding, is a firmbbe of four or five foote high, whole this and branches are covered with a rugged barke, fet as it were with knobbes or bunches; which quickly all my branches are covered with a tugged darke, let as it were with knowles of punches, which quickly all my from the elder branches; the leaves are very like Mirtle leaves, and are an itelle rugged then the barke, he mount in time, and are fet one against another at every joynt, bedewed, with that I weeke classify modifie as in others, the flowers are small and yellow, consisting of five long leaves, with many wellow threats in the midd, after the flowers are past, come somewhat long five square heads with small seed; therein. 3. Ciftus Ladanifera Cretica vera. The true fweete Gum Ciffus of Canda

Although I fayd in the beginning of the Chapter of male Ciffus that the the male kind thely bounded from the female white, including the Ledum under them, which as I faydalwayers bore white flowers, yethin nerall rule admitteth some exception, as in this plant I here doe show your, which growers in Companion dantly; and from whence also onely the Gandiors gather Ladanum as Bellatine being there cally positive, dantly; and from whence also onely the wanners gather are by the relation of others, who has the first of the form of Ledon; and Alpinus faith the fame by the relations of others, who has the first first first fame by not from the other forts of Ledon, and Alpinus faith the fame by the retarbor of others, who have the stories it groweth to a cubits height or more, with fundry long wooddy branches, with two and former mate feet thereon together at feverall spaces one against another, being greater then those of the male Clin, for what like unto Sage leaves, and bedewed very much with that sweete elaminy humous or Gotte clin, for hum especially in the Summer time, the flowers that grow at the toppes of the branches are like the said Clin, and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which come small long and round, hard, distributed that the said Clin, and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which come small long and round, hard, distributed the said of the said Clin o and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which convenient long and bound, and beautiful containing small feede within them. Alpinus joyneth hereunto two order forte of behave Ciffus Labor, tree whereof is not as he conceiveth fit to bee called Ciffus, having little of no resemblance on any, having state states and branches with a few small long leaves like unto Privet, fet as certainte long diffuses one from mother, with white flowers at their toppes, much lesser then those of Ciffus, withfour any sent, and maline inblacke pods afterwards. The other baltard fort hath many foft stalkes with foft woolly leaves them, in forme like Mirtle leaves or lesser; two or foure standing at a place by distances, the flowers are white sales in the seede vessels be of the bignesse of Ciche pease, and the small seede yellow within. The Place.

All these forts of Ciffus grow onely in the warmer countries of France, Spains, Hortugal, Italy, Canquide other Easterne parts, and not in any of these colder countries that ever I could learne; the twelfth Mirks Cistus Dr. Penny a famous Physition of London in his time, found in the Island Majorca, and shewed to Chimbe dryed plant, which he kept by him, and gave him the description of it, which he published with the other in pun the last and the two bastard forts grow in Candy, from whence we had the knowledge of them. The Time.

All these sorts of sweete Cissus doe slower earlier by much in their natural countries then they doe inon. for they never are in flower in our countries untill Iuly or August, and seldome doe give any ripe seede. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Andor Ledon, and Adnor Ladon, quia (for (an) folia non levia aut nitida funt, sed potin lando or pannofa, the Latins keepe the Greeke name, and call it Ledum, because they all have that clammy from humour on them more or leffe, and Ladum, from whence commeth the name of Ladanum, which is that force gumme is gathered from the leaves and branches of but one fort as Massinolan and Gefalpinan feeme to around and Bellonius averreth in his first booke of observations and seventh Chap, but others fay from many of them, as is most used now adayes in perfumes to finell unto, and to burne, yet sometimes Physically also: the minut of gathering whereof in these dayes is somewhat like one of those wayes was used in Diescarides and Plinie time, which was that they used to falten long Ropes, but wee now long Thongs of raw or untanned Leatherwillog poale or sticke made like a Rake, without teeth, which by drawing them over the bushes, gather that drwot gum that is upon them, and in the heate of the day, and Sun, they scrape it from those Thongs, and make up into balls or lumpes : the other was to combe of that sweete gum from the beards and haunches of the Gum, that browfed and rubbed themselves on those bushes that grew in the Hie of Cyprus: the Arabians call theme Chasin, and the gumme Leden and Laden, the Spaniards call the first fort Kara, Karguna, and Kaganesa, mison Kara estepa, as Clusius saith : but the south kind of Clusius which is the fift here, he saith they call Administration of the saith they call they call the saith they call they call the saith they call the saith they call th other Christian nations I thinke follow the Greeke and Latine name, with such diversitie as their Disket affedeth; wee as I sayd may call it Ledum as others doe, or the sweete Cistus, or sweete Gum Cistus whether you will tit needeth not to make any long repetition of references of every one of these seeing the most of these are Clusius his relations, and may easily bee found by any which is which.

The Vertues Because all or most of these sweete Cittus are more hot then the former forts, yet not lesse drying and had then any of them, they are used to warme and dry up all cold defluxions of the braine, and Gales fath that the gum Ladanum is hot in the end of the first degree, almost entring into the second, and bath some astrictionals in it a furthermore it is of a thinne fubliance, whereby it is mollifying and moderately digelling, and thereby very effectuall in the hardnesse and other diseases of the mother, to ease the paines thereof, and to have the very enectual in the naraneme and other diseases of the mother, to ease the paines thereof, and to must use valeers that happen therein; by the taking of the fune thereof underneath, of applying it in the fubliancibing made up with Storax and honey, in a Loboth or Electuary, it is very profitable for the Cough, if it be old or in the Longs: being taken inwardly it provoketh Vrine, and flayeth the laske or flux of the belly, and eaten the ging paines thereof proceeding from chollerick sharpe humours, & is very good for all sower belchings or rifings being used in an oyntment with Mirrhe, oyle of Mirtles and Wine, it stayeth the falling of the haire, and had nesses the receipt of the long of the haire, and had nesses the receipt of the long of the last the receipt dissorted with started and with started and the started and with started and long of the last the receipt dissorted with started and with started and the nesse thereupon : it helpeth also the paines in the cares, being used with some oyle of Roses: being dissording wine, and the places washed therewith that have any scarre or deformitie thereon, it doth wonderfully after the

commercial distributions, and maioria shem to be well-coloured againe : cyther the gumme or the leaves and which is bright in recently conducted the head-washed therewith doth cleans it from feables, fourfic, on dendrafte growing bands bright in the local drugging and watersing force and "the colour state of the colour state hands soyed may no dendrating and watering fores and Where in the Legges on other parts of the body a mount of workers to the like effects. the ople made thereof worketh to the like effects.

CHAR LXXXVIII.

Hipocifien The Vidergrowth or Excrescence of the Ciffus.

Thinke it intent to entreate of this Excrettence proper onely to the forts of Ciffus by it felfer and not termix it with the history and descriptions of them, or among the other Rapes or excrettences of other Plants sit is of divers colours according to the kinds of Ciffus, under which and from whose rooms is growerhand springerth as the Brooms Rape. and other excellence and other excellences. Thinke it fittell to entreate of this Excrefeence proper onely to the forts of Ciffus by it felfe, and not notes visuous it is on a server colours according to the hinds of Citius, under which and from whose rooms is growerhand springenth as the Broome Rape, and other excressences doe from the about ance of superfluities of spoillure, canting purrefaction; but this is of a peculiar fashion: It rifeth up and the male Citius as female; as also from many forts of the Ledum or sweete Citius) as the balker control with small leaves thicks the few thereon souther name. (as well-ton the more than a superior with finall leaves thicke fet thereon (eyther neare or under the stemme of the with discontributes and the series when a man serves trucke let thereon (eyther neare or under the stemme of the colling of some battletters off in diverse places as the rootes doe spread) scarle a soote high, having many flow-conground at the supposs full of juices, the whole plant rising from the male Cissus at the first springing up, being of an orientarighter introduction exhourable much paler afterwards, and the flowers whitish at the last, which stand many together at the toppes of the states, are every one fashioned some what like unto the buds and flowers of the many the woodden possess of the states and flowers of the states when the woodden possess of the states are suppossed to the states and flowers of the states are suppossed to the states and flowers of the states are suppossed to the stat many together at the topped to the ways the woodden noticell of a Candlesticke, which passe away, leaving seede as fails that heads or seede welfells, which are un-

trofatileto producethe like plant, as the berries of the Milletoe are, being as it is but an excretcence, growing as I fayd from incremine of moissee and pattrefaction. That which rifeth from the rootes of the female Cibus, especially there with Sea Parlane leaves, is of a yellow colour. And that which spring-en from the Ledon or sweete gum. Ciftus, is of divers colours, being intermixt with purplish and greene stalkes or veines, in the pale coloured halter of leaves and flowers, as Clusius hath ob-lerved and lexis downe, but such as Dissection, relateth to bee some white or greene, especially greene hee observed not in any.

The Place.

It alwayes growith from the rootes of the Cillus in the natunil places, and not in any Gardens whereunto they are tran-

It abideth fresh many Winters which it is riften, but is in its chicfelt beauty at the Spring, and in his fall Arength in the beginning of Summer, when is the fittelt time to gather the juice.

The Name It is usually called in Greeke unuss Hypeciff is, but Dioscorides saith that some called it in his time Rhabothrum and Cycimu, Clufor calleth that kind which groweth on the Ledum aivos weer, five Common use kind which growers are the Ladius kepe the Greeke name, and call both the plant and the juice drawne from it Hyperiffer but to Matthiolm faith the Arbiens were the cause of the circuit of the Apothecaries and others in former tisses; who cathing Cittus by the name of Gonesbeard industry them to believe that Hypocific was made of the juice of the rootes of Tragipogen called Rarba Hirei, or Gonesbeard, to that furthe counterfeit Hypocific was usually fold fortige mail they came to understand the true Hypocistic, and to gather the juice from it, which is performed two manner of. wayes. The best way is to expresse the juice from the fresh herbe when it is in full firengeli: the other is to steepe the dryed stalks

and hope them, which after they are prefled is to be condenfate (eyther faice or decoftion) by evaporation in the Sometime by the fire, in the same fort that Lycium was wont to be made, as Dioscorides saith. Fuelism tooke the Hymy to be a Fague or Mafrome, but Marthielm taxeth him for it, and sheweth how it springeth.

The Vertues. Thehardned juice called Hypocifis is much more binding then any other part of any Cifus: it is a most certine, fare, and fafe medecine to ftay all fluxes of blood or humours, that is to fay the spitting of blood, womens currendinary courses, the laske and blooddy flux: it is mixed with those things that are applyed to the stomacke to flay vomitings, and to strengthen it when it is growen weake, as also with those things that strengthen the Liver, whe used eyther inwardly or outwardly : it is also availeable for clammy moult humours that fall upon the joyns or finewes, thereby caufing a weakenesse of nerves, and a solution of them; to use this therefore in illuinwardly doth wonderfully helpe to dry, and binde, and corroborate the parts; it is put into great Antidemograinst poylon, and the pestilence, not for any speciall propertie it hath to resist the venome, but to con-

Hypocifies. The undergrowth or Excressence of the Ciffus.



7. Iacobea marina five Ceneraria vulgaris.

The comman Sea Ragwort.

temperate and strengthen the body: it is held to be a very good substitute for Acacia; which all Christian contries doe much want through their owne negligence, for if they would not so much affect substitute they make the true but it is binding and drying more then it.

CHAP, LXXXIX.

Facobea. Ragwort.

Ee have two forts of Ragwort growing wilde with us in many places: but Clufiu hath found one fome other plants which he referreth thereunto, and there are also fome of this fort growing by he Sea fide, which I thinke fit to adjoyne to the reft.

Sea inde, which i thinke nt to autorine to the ren.

1. Iacobea unique is imajor. The greater common Ragwort:

The greater common Ragwort bath many large and long darke greene leaves lying on degree of the greater common rent and torne on the fides into many peeces, from among which rifeth up fometimes by four fometimes two or three fourse or crefted, blackish or brownish fitalkes three or foure foote high, forming branched, bearing divers such like leaves upon them at severall distances unto the topper, where it branched forth into many fallers, bearing a vellow flowers, conflicting of diverse leaves fet as a nale orthoder.

forth into many stalkes, bearing yellow flowers, consisting of divers leaves stalkes, where it branch forth into many stalkes, bearing yellow flowers, consisting of divers leaves stalkes as a pale or tiorder, with stalk yellow thrum in the middle, which doe abide a great while, but in the middle the roote is made of many stalkers, and with the small blackish gray seeds carryed away with the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers, but in the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers, and with the small blackish gray seeds carryed away with the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers. The lesser common stalkers many yeares.

2. Iacobea vulgaris minior. The leffer common Regwort.

This Ragwort is very like the precedent, so that many that are not skilfull or curious in the observation plants do overpasse it, as judging it but the same with the formers the chiefest differences are the ejit uniquent not so high, the leaves are not so finely jagged, nor of so sad a greene colour, but rather somewhat which, so and woolly, and the slowers are usually paler, yet in many alike.

not so high, the leaves are not so finely jagged, nor of 10 is a greene colour, but rather somewhat which, is and woolly, and the flowers are usually paler, yet in many alike.

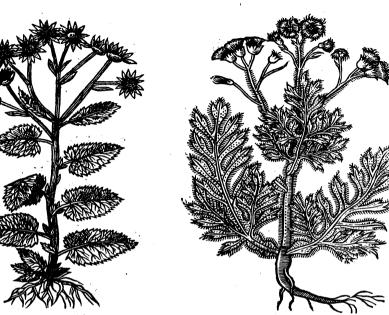
3. Iacobea latifolia Pamonica prima. The first Hangarian broad leafed Ragwort.

The first leaves of this Ragwort that lye next the roote upon the ground are round almost, and large the those that grow upon the stalke, which have many small peeces or jagges at the bottomes of them, which are longer and not for round, and still more jagged as they grow up higher, and the highest most jagged, mylke unto the highest leaves of the Ragwort, yet all of them notched or dented about the edgea, at the top of the talk which is about two soote high, breake forth many branches of slowers greater then in the former, but yellow is the same manner, and give such seede that is carried away with the downe: the roote is great and whin, we many sibtes, abiding as well as the first.

1. Iacobea volgaris. Common Ragwors.



5. 3. Iscobas augustifolia e latifolia Pannonia. Hungarian Ragwort of two forts.



The lefter Sea Ragyvort.

6. lesebea votundifolia incana

Round leafed hoary Ragwort.



9. Iacobaamaritima five Cineraria latifolia.

Broad leafed Sea Rapwort.



TRIBE 5.

4. Iacobaa latifolia Pannonica altera. The other broad leated Hungarian Ragwort. 4. Incobas latifolia & annonum antern. The other blome of having larger leaves and more point.

This Ragwort is formewhat like the other as Cluftur faith, but greater, having larger leaves and more point. This Ragwort is tomewhat like the other as only and leaves or cares at the bottome of them, and more for whitish or hoary underneath and with fewer peeces of leaves or cares at the bottome of them, and more for dented about the edges : the flowers are large and yellow like the other.

ented about the edges: the Howers are large and yearow like the other.

5. Lacobea anguffifelia Tamonica non laciniata. Smooth leafed Ragwort.

This unjagged Ragwort hath iomewhat broad and long leaves, lying next the roote, not jagged or divided and the smooth withall a breakful and the smooth withall a breakful and a lively with a lively wi This unjugged Ragwort hath tomewhat broad and tong teaves, syang the teach the special of drilled all, but flightly dented on the edges, of a pale greene colour, foft and a little woolly withall : but the february and language compating it arrive foote of them: the highest woolly with the high all, but flightly dented on the edges, or a pase greene corous, sort and a state wood, on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known of the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: on the crefted cubit high traite are narrower and longer companing it as the were in a tuft or umbell, the terms and narrowers, where the flowers standing above them are fet as it were in a tuft or umbell, the terms of a darke reddish colour. The basis of the terms of a darke reddish colour. The basis of the terms o finallest and narrowest, where the flowers transing above them are let as it were in a cuit or unoell, force five together, which while they are buds, and not blowne open, are of a darke reddish colour, but being blow open the pale or border of leaves are of a yellowish red or orreng colour on the upperside, and reddish and neath, parted or dented at the ends, the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which the meath, parted or dented at the ends, the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the final transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the final transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the final transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the final transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, but the final transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which transition of the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour. downe and cogether with the feede is carried away with the winde : the roote is like the other and come

6. Iacobaa rotundifolia incana. Round leafed hoary Ragwort.

The roote of this Ragwort is brownish, and composed of long strings as the other sorts are, from who The roote of this regwort is browning and component of tong the very hairy, and hour when rife divers thicke and fomewhat round leaves, greene on the upperfide, but very hairy, and bony when derneath of two inches long a peece, and an inch and halfe broad, with a fhort footestalke underneath derineath of two inches long a peece, and an inch and high, hath but few leaves thereon, and hole my narrow and long; at the toppes whereof fland large yellow flowers, like unto the Scorfoners or Vipeness the feede hath not beene observed.

7. Iacobea marina sine Cineraria vulgaria. The common Sea Ragwort. The Ragwort that groweth in our land neare the Sea fide, hath hard crefted stalkes about two foot bit all hoary or white, whereon grow hoary white leaves, much jagged or cut into divers parts, yet each par, of the broader then any of our wild Ragworts, and somewhat stiffe, but yet soft in handling : the toppes of the hilling furnished with divers flowers, whose cups or huskes are hoary as the rest of the plant is, but the flower it skilled a pale yellow colour, with a brownish thrum in the middle, which turne into downe, and with the tode is carryed away with the wind a the root is long and more wooddy then the other, with divers fulfire

8. Iacobea marina altera sen minor. The lesser Sea Ragwort.

The other sea Ragwort groweth lesser and lower then the former yet the leaves are longer and much wind or cut into many jagged leaves, each jagge being rounder pointed then the other, of a grayish or ashcolorene above, and very white underneath, the flowers are many that grow at the toppes of the hard wooddy hours stalkes, which are three or foure foote high sometimes, and branched, but smaller and of a dun or darkereles then the other, and the middle thrum browner also, which abide in flower two whole months at the leaf, being they fall away turning at the last into downe as the other: the roote is somewhat great and wooddy like the do

9. Iacobea maritima sive Cineraria latifolia. Broad leased Sca Ragwort. This Sea Ragwort sende h from the roote divers round stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, very house woolly, divided into divers branches, the lower leaves whereof are somewhat round and jagged as a Colema. each part being as it were waved about the edges, and each leafe being a bout foure inches broad, and a for by together with the footstalk, of a darke greene colour on the upper fide, and hoary white undereath & foftinh ling, the flowers grow at the tops of the branches upon longer and flenderer footestalks, whose cups or bushes hoary, and the flowers themselves greater and paler then in the former forts, the middle thrumbingds gold yellow colour, which after they are ripe are turned into downe, and with the seede blowne away with

The Place.

The two first sorts grow wilde in pasture and untilled grounds in many places, and both together nowfield oftentimes; the three next grow in Hungary and Austria, the fixt grew in some parts of France, buttimeter pressed where, the seventh groweth on our owne coasts, not farre from the Sea, in the Isles of SheppinadInnet, and along the Kentife shore in many places: the eighth groweth on the Mediterranean Sea shore of lungal other places, but Dodonesse faith by the Sea side in Zeland, the last is not mentioned by Baubipu white i

These flower in Iune and Iuly and the seede is ripe in August. The Names.

Being an herbe of later knowledge, it is not mentioned by any ancient Greeke or Latine Author, mich m would as some due, referre it to the helpen, Erigerum of Dioscardes, which the Latines call Sentin, and the fore Lobel calleth it Iacobea Senetio. Tragm, Matthiolm and others call it Flos Santii Iacobi, and Horis latin. Iacebi. Dodoneus Iacebea, Camerarius and others Senetio major, Cosmer in horsis calleth the fourth Russial cobea of Clusius Conyza Alpina genus, and Conyza montana in another place. Some have taken the sain by Arthemisia marina, or a species of it, because the division of the leaves is somewhat like the Arthenista others call it Cineraria and Argentea from the whitenesse of the leaves which shew like silver, or a topping were covered with aftes, and is usually with us called Iacobaa marina, and maritima: the first is common well in other countries as in this: the second is not remembred by any author that I know, unless the the Iacobea Pannonica of Clufius the third is (Infine this Iacobea Pannonica fertia, five Latifelia prime, sith thinh his Iacobea Pannonica quarta, and latifolia ferunda: the fift is his Iacobea Pannonica founda: the limit his Iacobea Iatifolia incana: the feventh is the Cineraria of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and others and the feventh is the Cineraria of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marin nenfis and others, and the Achaovanabiat or Arthemifia marina, of Alpinus lib. de plantis Egypti, and Ernatimus of Lugdanensis as Banhinus thinketh, but surely then the figure is farre awry: The eighth is the Cinvarial bel, and is called by most Herbarists Cinvaria altera, and Iacobea altera marina of Dodonam and Lugdaness. the last is called by Banhinus Iacobea maritima five Cineraria latifolia. It is called by the Italians Sentin mater

Cortunelle, and Speliceiefa maggiore: by the Spaniards Bomaron major : by the French L'herbe S. Lagnes: by the Comments, and Speniers, and St. Jacobs crant: by the Dutch S. Iacobs crant; and Afchercraidt, and we in English Greens St. Labers blames named St. Jacobs crant: S. lanefwort and Ragwort.

The Vertues.

Regwort is hot and dry in the second degree as some thinke, with some bitternesse joyned therewith, and Rapwort is not allowed, and discussed it the decection of the best is much commended to wash the mouth berfore denieth, agencie, and discusses and forestherein and for swellings hardnesse or impostunations for it throughly clen-or those that have Vicers and fores therein and for swellings hardnesse or impostunations for it throughly clen-seth and healest them, as also the fequinite and the Kings Evill: it doth helpe to stay catairnes, thinner heumes and designous from the head into the expension of or lungs: the juice is found by continual experience to bee sin-gular good, both to heale greene wounds, and to clente and heale all old and faithy Vicers, as well in the privities with other parts of the body, and inward wounds and Vicers also, and savethable maligning of four gain goos, parts of the body, and inward wounds and Vicers also, and stayeth the malignitie of fretting or runand is other pares of the poly, and missaud wearings and vicers and, and trayern the manignitie of fretting or running Casters and hollow Fifth last, so to fifthering them to fpread further: it is much commended also to helpe
adough paines either in the schop farts, or in the nerves and finewes, as also the Sciatica or paine of the hippes
arbuildeous, to bathe the places with the depoction of the herbe-or to annoint them with an ointment made of
the highest death boated in Assistance old Hogs Suer, with some Mallithe and Old Manighest and Old M or motions, and boyled in Assertion of de Hogs Suet, with some Masticke and Olibanam in powder added mentalization is ilrayand forth and not before as Gerardsaith, for so it were to no purpose to put them in : it is held also to be a certaine remedile to helpe the Staggers in Horses.

CHAP. LXXXX.

Senecio. Groundsell.

og Isforides Gales and Pliny and the other ancients have made mention, but of one fort of Senecio or Groundell, but this later age hath found our divers other forts a shall be prefently declared; but in that I fee it here which might elfe have been e placed among the Intubates or Cichoreaces, whereof it is a feeies, it was to joyne it with the Iscobes going before, whereunto it is likelt in name face and property.

1. Senecio unigaris. Common Groundell.

Our common Groundell hath a round greene and fomewhat brownish falke, foread toward the toppe into

fomebranche, fet with long and fomewhat narrow greene leaves cut in on the edges fomewhat like unto Rocket. tone continues, the state of the lefter and round at the ends, at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand many, small great knapes or heads, out of which grow small yellow threds or thrums which are the slowers, which continue many dayes blowne in that manner before it passe away into downe, and with the seede is carryed away in the winde the roote is small and threddy and soone perisheth, but from the seede that is shed it soone

rifethup againe, to that it may bee feene many moneths in the yeare, both greene and in flower and feede. for it will from and feede twice in a yeare at the least if it be inffered in a Gerden.

Senetio mentanno. Mountaine Groundfell. Of this kind there is another fort that groweth not amogenerio high, whose leaves are greater and more on in on the edges, in all things else like the ordina-

> 3. Senetio folio non laciniato Myconi. Myconiu Spanil Goundfell.

The leaves that grow upon the hard stalkes of this Groundfellare whole and not divided or cut in on the edges wherest are, but onely dented like unto Germander leaves, and grow fingly one above another thereon the flowers are larger but yellow, and as food ing and surning into downe as the other, the roote is faid to be more hard and wooddy.

4. Senetio incanus sive Erigerum tomentosum.

Cottony Groundfell. This Cottony Groundfell hath much larger leaves; and more divided or torne on the edges then the other mountaine fort, of a grayish or ashcolour soft and hiryor tather hoary all over : the stalkes are higher and peacer, but with fuch like yellow flowers upon them nd as foome fading and turning into downe almost at the other; thereore is finall and full of fibres.

Sincio fatidus. Stinking Coundfell.

This linking Coundfell hath many futre large and lang leaves lying next the ground very much cut in on the adae into many divisions, somewhat like unto the of Magwort, whereupon fome have called it himse fails but foft, and in handling very harry, beod with a factio clash minefley fo that the leaves will hide to the fagers of them that cough them, and one kale aligno another, hardly to be pulled affunder, fatel ing faculate frong and of an ill fent, (nor impleasintly 1. Sinetie vulgaris. Common Groundfelk.



3. Senetio folio non laciniato Myconi.
Miconas Spanilo Groundfell.

TRIBLE 5. Seitette fetide. Stinking Groundfell





faith Clufiu, but as others fay like Scropbularia or Ebulu; from among which rife up hairy crefted falks, took a foote and a halfe high, divided into fundry branches, bearing at the toppes fewer flowers, leffer and of apic yellow colour then the common fort, and upon longer footestalkes, which quickly fade and turne into downlike the other : the roote is very fibrous yet lafteth not after feede time, but perifheth as the first doe, and springen againe of the flied or fallen feede."

6. Senetio odoratm. Sweet fmelling Groundfell. This Groundfell is somewhat like the last fort in the fost and woolly leaves, but not so much torne on the older as it, whole imell is somewhat sweete like unto Ambrofia, or Oake of Cappadocia, or the middle Cenius of Flabane, the flowers are like the reft, and as foone growing old and hoary as downe. be Place.

The first is found every where almost, as well on the coppes of walls as at the foote among ribbish, adjustilled grounds but especially in Gardens; the second is found upon hills and mountaines; the third washindby Myconus in Spains and fent to Lyon: the fourth groweth by wood fides, the borders of fields, and upands walls in many places: the fift groweth in lopped woods of Hangaria and Auftria, as Clufius faith; and in bares and untilled places : the last was fent to Camerarine out of Italy;

The Time The time of the first to be in flower is aiready set downe in the description, which is almost every Moseh the fecond and fourth doe both come fomewhat neare unto the other, but are not fo quicke in their decaying their and fixt doe flower onely in Summer.

The Names It is called in Greeke hely seme Erigeram main where femelous; the Latine call it Senetie, quia cite femela, Trage tooke it to be the Aphaca of Theophrafie, in his feventh booke and feventh and eighth Chapters, espainly the cottony kind, which is more bitter and called Petrella by Afantardus Ferrariensis, as he saith, mumbring among the Intubacea of Cichorences, the Successy like herbes, which it doth in some fort well referrable for the name. flowring and perifhing a but I finde in the feventh and eighth Chapters of his faid feventh booke, Smort and as well as Aphaca, which plainely convinceth Tragm, that Senecio cannot be Aphaca, for there they are steered for two herbes : and besides Dalechampine in Lugdmensis hath given its an Aphaca among the other Chaman, even the Hedipnois few Cichorium flore lateo Dodone: Simon Lawrense tooks it to be Cardons benedictor; and Institute to be Verbena, but Trague resureth the one and Majahinjus the other; the Indianacial it Cardons being come and Saclicial militain. cione, and Speliccio a minore : Come also for the often flowring of it Fior di squattes of the Spaniar de call it services Cardo monto, and Benvarin : the ground Seneffon : the Germany Crest separate : the Dateb Graicerajt; and well Englifo Groundfell and Grunfell: The first is called by all Anthors Sengriciand Senecio and minor with same to cause as I said they call the Isrobad Senecio major) & Eriggy stone also after the lealing same Cardonalis with I verily believe, should be that herbe was appointed to be put into the composition of the University with its TRIBE.5. us, induot Carden Beneditius, as it is appointed in the Pharmacopala Londinensis 3 the second is the Sonacia 2. m, indust Come and the first Erigerum in the old Gerard very well expressing it : the third is fee minutum of I avernous under Miconsu name : the fourth is the second Senecio with Fragm; Lobel his figure of bound of Lugdanensis under Miconsu name : the fourth of Dodonous as not the contraction of the Ericerum tertium of Dodonous as not the

resustant of Tabermontains and the first Erigerum in the old Gerard very well expressing it: the third is see resustant of Tabermontains and the first before in the fourth is the second Senecio with Tragmy; Lobel his signife of some lands under Miccons name a the fourth is the second Senecio with Tragmy; Lobel his signife of source lands and so the true signifes of this plane, as Dodoname first marries and some of this plane, as Dodoname first marries and the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse as the same plane as the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in the same prima as Bankinus with the Same in the same is the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, who saith he received that the same is the same is the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, or forence his Herbatist.

Granel the coldars are same in same in the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, or forence his Herbatist.

Granel to coldars are same in the same is the deception of the herbe same is the same in the same in the same is the same in the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same boyed and made into a Populcis, and applyed to the breafts of women that are swollen with paine and heate, as horses and man of woman, the Seate or Fundament, or the Arteries, Toynts and Sinewes, when allowing many parts of the holy the injection of the history of the mineral and the holy of the holy the injection of the history of the holy the injection of the history they se inflamed and twomen user magent care them; and med, with some last nepters to disjoir the knots or kends that happen in any part of the body; the juice of the herbe or as Diofeorides faith, the leaves and flow as with the foreign Frankintence in powder, used in wounds, whether of the body or of the nerves and finewess to with the performent the down of the heads saith hee used with Vinegar doth the like, but if dothing the performent will checke any the diffilled water of the herbe, performed with the performed with the contract of the herbe, but if the performed with the contract of the herbe. the fine downe be taken in drinke it, will choake any the distilled water of the herbe performeth well all the after and properties, but especially for the inflammations of the eyes, and watering of them, by reason of the asociasia properties of the properties of the state of th plent without any Iron toole, and then to touch the aking tooth five times therewith, and to fair three times after every fach touch, and after wards to fet the herbe againe in the fame place, fo that it may grow will eafe the paines: another as fabulous and ridiculous as that, is this, which some have set downe, that glasse being boried in the juice of Groundsell, and the blood of a Ramme or Goate, will become as foft as wax, fit to bee made into any forme, which being put into cold water will come to be hard againe.

CHAP. XCI.

Tripolium. Sea Startewort.

Libough Dioseorides and Galen knew but of one Tripolium, yet because Lobel hath set forth another that is lesse, and Camerarius accounteth another herbe also to be a little fort thereof, I thinke it not amisse to make mention of them also in this place, and some others of later knowledge. 1. Tripolium majus five vulgare. The greater Sea Starrewort.

Our ordinary Sea Starrewort hath many long and fomewhat broad leaves, rifing from the roote mentheground, smooth, fat and thicke, and of a blewish greene colour, somewhat like unto the leaves of Derias Woundwort, but much leffer, from among which rifeth up a fmooth herby or flefthy greene ftalke, two or three foreign, branched towards the toppes into divers fmaller branches, with fuch like leaves on them as grow blow but leffer; the flowers that ftand at the toppes of them are somewhat larger and greater then of the other lulia Starrewort, here before fet forth among the Afters and almost of the same colour, having a blewish purple boder of leaves standing about a yellow middle thrum, which after it hath done flowring, turneth into downe, and the small seede there with is blowne away at the will of the winde : the roote hath divers greater strings, and samy smaller fibres thereat, which grow deepe and sticke fast in the mudde of the marshie ditches where it

2. Tripolium minue. The lesser Sea Starrewort? The small Sea Starre is in all things like the greater, but lesser and lower, both in roote, lease stalke and flower, tal in the naturall places observed not to exceede the greatnesse of the small Conges or Fleabane.

This also is very like unto the last, but lesse then it, having a shorter stalke and narrower leaves, the sower allo is small and of a more purplish colour.

Limitath mention that Montonin had in his Garden one hereof with yellow flowers, but I rather thinks was another kinde of herbe, and therefore I make no further mention of it here,

4 5. Tripolium Lychnidis Coronaria folio & alterum Perula folio. Starrewort with Rose

The seede of both these forts of Starreworts I received from Signor Boel from Listone, but they sprang not with me but it may be that with Pennell like leaves was the Ageratam formlaceum of Lugdunenfis.

The Place, The full groweth as I fayd before in the dirches of the falt Marthes, nearethe Sea coafts in many places of this Land, fother you shall hardly mille it in any falt Marth in some place or other if you looke well for it it the fer-Mmm

cond groweth as Lobel laith neare the mouth of the River Poo: the third faith Cordon groweth in the falt Marshes that are nigh unto the Lake of brackish water, which is by Staffurt in Germany, and to doe the other two as hee faith alfo.

The Time. They flower in Inne and Inly for the most part. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Tel This Tripolium, which name the Latines keepe and change not, and as Diofeorides relateth was so called, because the flowers did change their colours three times a day, which was but a false information or a negligent confideration. Serapio called it Turbith, but Lobel and Rena disprove it, as I sayd before in the Chapter of Tiligmales or Spurges: for the roote of this purgeth not say they, either the juice or decoction: Pliny in miltaking Tripolium maketh Polium to have the same facultie that Theophrastus in his ninth Booke and 21. Chap. giveth to Tripolium : and Gaza following Pliny his errours translateth it Polium also; the first is called Tripolium of all that have written thereof, except Cordus, who in Obfervationum Glva calleth it Anthyllis major, as he doth the fecond Anthyllis minor, and the last Anthyllis brevior, and Columna who calleth the first Amelli species paluftria, as Lobel before him gave him the occasion, who saith it doth more fignificantly expresse the Amellas of Virgil, then that After Italorum, or montanue purpureus which we doe account to be it : yet I may fay by Lobels leave, that the After before faid doth more properly grow prope fumina as Virgil faith his Amelius doth, then in aquis vel scrob bu as Tripolism doth.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith that the roote is sweete in smell, and hot in taste, that two drammes thereof given in wine to drinke purgeth the belly, (which as is before fayd Pens and Lobel doe deny) from watery humeurs, and by Vrine. Galen faith the roote is sharpe in talle and hot in the third

degree. Dioscorides surther addeth that it is put into Antidotes against venome and poyson. It is foundly be ter experience to be fingular good to heale all fresh wounds, the leaves onely bruised and bound to the place, a the juice dropped into them; as also for other hurts or inward bruises, and as effectuall also as any other word herbe almost whatsoever, for any old Vicers or fores.



Verbena, Vervaine.

His herbe hath bred much doubt among many of our moderne writers, what it should be that Difeorides, Galen and Pliny make mention of, fome supposing one herbe, some another, as you shall have by and by; but unto those two forts that Dioseorides speaketh of, and Pliny calleth mat and small than the state of the state and others relia and supina, wee are to adde one or two more knowne in these later times, mist

1. Verbenamas seu redia & vulgaris. Common or uptight Vervaine. The common Vervaine that is familiar to our Countrey hath divers somewhat long and broad leaves sentise ground, deepely gasht at the bottome of them, the other part being deepely dented about the edges, and some onely deepely dented, or cut all alike, of a blackish greene colour on the upperside, and somewhat grayunder meath: the stalke is square and branched into divers parts, rising to bee about two foote high, especially if ye put thereto the long spike of flowers at the toppes, which are set on all sides thereof one above anothe, and sometimes two or three together, being small and gaping, of a purplish blew colour, and white intermit, the

which come small round seede, in small and somewhat long heads: the roote is small and long and of note.

2. Uerbena supina store families. Bending or female Vervaine.

This other Vervaine hath divers smaller and weaker square stalkes, leaning or bending downe to the ground. and almost lying thereon, not standing upright like the other, parted into many more and smaller branchs, and having such like leaves growing on them at the severall joynts, but much smaller, and more divided or on it, as king them seems to be many leaves, set on both sides the middle ribbes, of a grayish greene above and more symmetricated the second services of t thing them leaves to be many leaves, let on both fides the middle ribbes, of a grayish greene above and more young the flowers grow in the same manner that the other doth, in small long spikes, being of a depart blew colour then the other, otherwise in forme not unlike: the seeds that follow is like it also and so is the room, both perishing after seeds time, and raising it selfe of its owne sowing.

3. **Terbens** Permans.** Yetvaine of **Perm**.

This Vervaine is like unto the last Vervaine, but growing greater, and abiding greene in Winter as wells Summer, as chany of those Accidentall plants dee, which will not in these European parts, yea it hath been done.

TELES. 5. stredust those plants, that naturally abide not greene winer in these parts, being carried thither have 1. Tripolium vulgari. Sea Starrewort. Winter a title party, seeing carried thitner have out seeing greene all the Winter, contrary to their

confebre. A Union repeats modifiers. Round headed Vervaine, Througheaded Veryaine bath from a fmall fibrous The round neaded of every line in the round a small fibrous rote small loave, almost sound, yet pointed there gow mall leaves almost sound, yet pointed streams, and dended from the middle of them for streams, and pended from the leaves come forth wast, seach joynt also with the leaves come forth obrimilitanches, and a bare small stalke, bearing other insubrances; and a pare inneal traine, bearing a thempt's I fealy round head, from whence flare forther like imall flowers aware in the other forts, and fad like feede also following them.

and sublike iceae and routowing them.

The Place.

The find growerh generally throughout the Land in diemplace, by the hedges and way fides, and other wate grounds; the fecond is not found in our Land. white grounds: the recond is not round in our Land, shough Grand faith for, for it will not indure a Windright before it, feede with us; the third is of the Well likes and the last a naturall of Naples. The Time.

The fifth flowreth about Inty, and the feede is ripe toneshin, and to do the last to the rimes; but the form in and the feede is ripe to the winn, and therefore cannot bring his feede to perfection, for in the natural places it flowreth not until

fection, for in the naturally laces it flowreth not until the end of long, and in Angasts.

It is called in Greeks ligh formen. Hiera botane, id eft, long for a, and observed ferriffere on giod Columba in a limiter vertanter, and for a ferba teft Plinio, ' quod coalim and Romani dental pair fanbantur; familia tuffrabantur, Ioon musifa def facrificiain of epulas verrebasur, of facilis is farn lightimibus illa coronabatur, vel put productions in a consultation in the invitation of the facilians of illinians. Dioscorides inquit, qued in expiationibus fus pensa, & illi-

> 2. Uerbenk fupina fen femina. Bending or temale Vervaine.



Vertena vu ga tt. Common Vervaine.





TRIBE.5.

gatur mire uside fit. It was also called Sagminale berba, bot off gramen vel berba she ares, cam fast irreal she evulsum, quod in pacis bellique risibus babbatur, et Sagmina in publich remedit force adiabited. It is called it she Verbena quafe Herbena, or berba, bona, Marricalis, Verbenaca, and Colambatia, of Colambatia, of Colambatia, and Herculania, as also Ferraria from the Germane word Eisencrants, or Eisenbert, at take The Italians call it Berbena and Verminacola, the Spaniarde Vergebons the French Verveine, the Datch Hours, others Mercuries moit blood, and Inno's ceares. These two fift forts of Verviline bive beene much computed as I sayd before by the later Herbridts, and writers, some doubting whether they though the as also in that they thinke that any graffe or berbe the was call on the Alter, was called Verbeina, and for it they also for Menander hath Myrtles, one of whom this was translated) and understanded in the best as by the for Menander hath Myrtles, one of whom this was translated) and understanded in the best as by the not Vervaine onely. Some also a supposite did frague make Erssimm subjects five Fire to be Vervaine; Colon at Trague saith called one kind of Princella, Verpana; and Trague Inmestige that the Cannabina aquatica fells respective. Deduction formerly made the two forts of wilde Germander when the Hiera bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina hereal and the samina and the samin the Canadina aquaina josse resperies. L'organisme tolte the Sideritis prima Matthieli, or Marribium aquaina to be the Hiera botane mas, and famina, and Cafalpinus tooke the Sideritis prima Matthieli, or Marribium aquaina to be Verbena alterum genus, whio also called it Verbena famina, which all others call most and relia, for mistale is called famina by them all.

Vervaine is hot and dry, bitter and binding, and is an opener of obliructions, clenfeth and health it was peth the yellow I aundies, the Dropfie and the Goure, as all of the defects of the Reines' and Lings, and peth the inward paines and torments of the body: the leaves being boyled and thinke, the fairness held to go againft the bittings of Serpents and venemous beafts, and the Plague or Petilience; againft both territions are taken. Agues, killeth and expelleth the Womes, in the belly, and cameria a good coloris in the fact that firength the difference of the Liver and Spiceric, is very effectually in all the dies of the Stomacke and Lungs, as Coughes, morthefle of breath and wheelings, and is fingular good against in hose, to be drunke with some Piony sectes, bruised and put thereto, and is no lefte prevalent for the fire the Reines and Bladder, to clenfe them of that viscous and filmy humour which ingendratistic flow, adheres health being confirmed, and or denell the gravell: it confolidates and healeth after the firest territics. The Vertnes. the Reines and Bladder, to cleme them of that viscous and sumy numour which ingengrem the 100%, and helpeth to breake it being confirmed, and to expell the gravell: it confolidates and heafeth alfo all word, both inward or outward, and flayeth bleedings; and used with some honey, healeth alf old Vices, and Finder in the Legs or other parts of the body, as also those Vices that happen in the mouth, or used with old long grate, helpeth the swellings and paines of the secret parts of man or woman, as also for the pites or hemotodes, up plyed with some oyle of Roses and Vinegas unto the forehead and temples, it helpeth to ease the inventee paines and ache of the head, and is good also for those that are fallen into a frency the leaves britise or head of the head, and is good also for those that are fallen into a frency the leaves britise or head of these paines and the beautiful to the leaves britise or head of the second of the s pathers and acree of the head, and is good and for those that a latent man a nemy. The serves inquised me juice of them mixed with some Vinegar, doth wonderfully clense the skinne, and disketh away all monter, freekles, pultulaes, or other such like inflammations, and deformities of the skinne in any part of the body. The distilled water of the herbe when it is in his full strength, dropped into the eyes, clenseth them from time, clouds or mist that darken the sight, and wonderfully comforteth the opticke veines. The said water is my powerfull in all the diseases aforesayd, eyther inward or outward, whether they bee old corroding sore, or greene wounds. The female Vervaine is held to be the more powerfull for all the purposes before spoken of but that of Peru goeth farre byond them both, for Monardus reporteth divers very admirable cures which the herbe hath performed in the West Indies; as of a certaine noble woman, who having used the helpe of diva Physitians in vaine, an Indian Physitian very skilfull in herbes, gave her the juice of that Vervaine to drinke with fome Sugar mixed therewith, for to allay fomewhat of the bitternesse thereof, by whose atte shee avoided in a low dayes a thicke long worme (which shee called a snake) being hairy, of a foot in length, and double stiked a the taile, after which shee grew well; the same noble woman commended the same medicine to another note woman in Pers, who had not beene well of a long time, who having taken it in the fame manner for emiss dayes, avoided many small and long wormes, and among the rest, one very long, like unso a long white rest, after which time shee became well againe. Which medecine was by advice given so many other should be after which time sheet leaves to the should be a state of the sheet leaves to the sheet leaves the sheet leaves to the sheet leaves to the sheet leaves to the sheet leaves to the sheet leaves the sheet lea plained of Wormes, and they were allifoone holpen by avoyding wormes, either more or leffe, and faire the roules or balls of haire, and other things: it is held allo to been befire effectuall againft all poyton, and the nome of dangerous beafts and ferpents, as also againft be witched drinkes or the like. Many other complete cures Monardus festeth downe which are too long here to recite, feeing these are sufficient to thew low prevalent that herbe is for many distastes.

" CHAP. XCIIL

Hedera terrefiris. Ground Ivie or Alchoofe.

Nto the common Gestind Ivie, which is not found to vary with us, yet observed by letting, mythic formed differences, I must adde another fort set forth by Lasel, which agreeth very well distinguish

face and outward forme, what foet it is too in the inward qualities.

I help a surrefire vulgarie. Common Ground Ivic or Alcheoft.

This common and well known herbelyeth, freedeth, and creepeth upon the ground lastes, showing forth rootes at the joynes of the commend render shallers, for all along with two round leads a crey joynt, somewhat hairy and crumpled as it were, and unevenly dented about the edges, with round dented the joynts likewise with the leaves toward the ends of the branches come forth hollow long shower, gaping the code of a blancist and country with small subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines that I shall be lines to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines the last lines to t the ends, of a blewish purple colour, with small white spots upon the Label or lipper that hang downe, state in the mouth or jawes : the roote is small with fibres.

2. Hederaterrestrie miner. The lesser Alchoofe. The leffer Alchoofe is altogether like the former fore, but that the trayling branches creepe not fo fare about beighorer, and growing fomewhat more upright: the beiginatus, and the flowers of a paler

3. Hadra tewestris montana. Mountaine Alchoofe. Ashe and Alchoofe was smaller then the ordinary fort is, Ante in Alemone was infanted then the ordinary fort is, forth larger in all the parts thereoff as branches, leaves and in the leaves also being more rough and hairy, and deflorer of a deeper purple colour.

4. Hedera terrestris saxatilis Lobelij. Stone Alchoofe.

The Some Alchoofe creepeth also and spreadeth with his The some richards all about upon the ground, with fring want training fet at the joynts by couples, as in the former, but larger, and more unevenly dented or rather ward at the edges : the flowers that stand at the joynts white leves, are larger and longer, and of a paler purplift colour then the former. The Place.

The common kind is found under the hedges, and fides of he common and under house sides, and in shadowed lanes, mother wife grounds in every part of the Land almost : he found at the feere of old crees in some connmed Grand; the third is found to grow on hills and tomprines: the last in Narbone, and Province in France, and inferentiaces of Summerfethire, as Lobel quoted it among his piperi which came to my hands,

The Time.
They hower formevalutearly, and abide for a great while, the leaves keeping their verdure unto the Winter, and some-time abiding if it be not too vehement and sharpe.

The Names .: It is thought to be the x enactions Chamecissos of Diescorioficion of sletter, and the refemblance, both which are eafly reconsided, and this plant by the opinion of the most ju-dicions is accounted the true and right Chamaciffor of Diofeorides, moother being found that can come so neare it in face

and propertie, besides the nearenesse of the name, for the Latines Hedera humilis is the same with Chamecissos, and Hidne terrefirie is not farre from it. Some call it Gorona terre, because it spreadeth and is like a Garland upon the ground. All writers generally call it Hedera terrestrie, yet Corden in his history of Plants calleth it Chame the gound. All writers generally call it the latter terrefirm, yet Colum, and Brunfelfum militaking it, made it his fourth Elatine. Lugdmenth; out of the Geoponickes calleth it Malendin, idef, makis before, which most properly agreeth unto this; and formealso call it Hedera plamiatica, but for whit cause I know not. Lobel calleth the last Marina aut Hedera in faxilia, and Marina strilia Savena, and Naturasiani. The Arabian Scrapio putteth it under Cussus the Ivie, and calleth it Casos. The Italians Hedera terrifre, the French Lierre corrective, the Germans Gundelreb, or Grundereb, that is turni repent, the Dutch Quiderbest and we in English according to the several countries appellations. Gill creepe by the ground, Catastore, Hymnig and Alchoofe most generally, or Tunneboofe, because the country proper use it much in their Ale, and grown livie as frequently although Lobel judgeth the Hedera helix, barren livie, more properly to deserve that manufactor that heare by and by.

The Verines: Grand Lyes quicke, tharpe, and better in tafte, and thereby is found to be not and dry, it openeth also, clen-febrular field. It is a fingular good wound herbe for all inward wounds, as also for explorated Lings or amainschetz. This fingular good wound herbe for all inward wounds; as able for emilierated Lings or otherun, either by if lelfe or with other the like herbes boyled together, and befides being drunke by them the lave any griping paines of windie or chollericke humours in the fromacker pleens or beilty. dark ease them has hor face: it likewife helpeth the yellow laundies by opening the obligation of the Gall. Liver and please it true lelt we one or poilon, and the Plague alfo: it provoketh Vring and women a dark of the mitted at the control of the herbe in wine being dark for forme time together by them has been been been by them have been been allowed to garget any fore those by the peccanic humours, and/to procure ease: the fame decortion is excellent good to garget any fore those by months, pouring thereto some Honey and a little burnt. Allome as the so with the forest and View of the little burnt with the little burnt of the little burnt with the little burnt of the li for those or mount, posting thereto some Honey and a little burnt. Allome as alle to with the forest and Victorion and the price bound thereto and victorion and the forest and the juice bound thereto and vardigresses and victorion and the forest and victorion and vardigresses and victorion in the skippe in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia, will be and other eruptions of the forest fine in the skippe in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia and victorion and victorion and there in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia and victorion and the paints, and webbe skinnes or filmes growing over the fight, or what so well as men; the juice of the growing over the film, what so well as men; the juice of the growing over the film, what so well as men; the juice dropped rice the grint, or what so well as men; the juice dropped rice the grint doth wonderfully helpe the noye and singing of them, and helpe the their hearing that is decayed. The country people doe much it is an atturned that it drinke not onely for the effect all good vertues therein, the for that it will helpe allowed the price drinke; and some doe affirme that an handfull put into drinke that is thicke, will cleare it in a night, yea in a few houres say they and make it more fit to be drunke. a in a night, yea in a few houres fay they, and make it more fit to be drunke.

1. 3. Hederaterreffris & montans.



TRIBES.

CHAP. XCIIII.

Hedera. Ivie.

He Ancient Greeke and Latine writers of herbes, as Diofcorides, Theophrafine and Phus here for downe many varieties of Ivie, (besides the Hedera spinofa which is Smiles aftera described being in this worke) which were observed in their times, partly in the leaves and flowers, but disking the berries, yet make but three principall kinds alba, nigra and belix, and yet more easily no forts, nna que in altuma attelliture, and alia que humi repit, which division as most proper, they find

divided each of them againe into their species or forts, whereof we know but few, for that onely which direct upon trees, walls, &c. and beareth black berries, and the other barren kind that creepeth upon the ground yet will the classing branches will take hold of whatsoever is next unto it, are best knowne to us, the other with who or yellow berries are seldome seene in these Christian parts, yet I will shew you in this Chapter those diversion

that Theophrassus speaketh of which they had in former times, joyning thereto some later found out kinds.

1. Hedra arboras sive scandens & Corymbola nigra. The ordinary Climing Ivie.

The climing Ivie groweth up with a thicke wooddy trunke or body, sometimes as bigge as one arms, the first some and some by it felte into a preny balance. tree, as Lobel faith he faw fuch in this countrey, but usually climeth up by trees, and as the branches rife for the country of the country o forth divers small rootes into the body, or branches of the tree whereby it climethup, or into the divers joynts of from walls, whereon it runneth so strongly, fastning them therein, that it draweth the positions out of the tree and thereby killeth it by consuming the life and mossium thereby, and by cheaking k wants abundance of shadow and moysture of his branches, and evergreene leaves (which may seeme to be anomare thereto when it is leafelesse, but is in the end the bane and utter ruin of it) which branches also having the bane ned their rootes into the tree or wall will live thereby upwards, if any hall cut away the trunke or body below, as well as if it were not taken away at all but by faitning the roots into the wall, and there growing and, by often fo cracke it that it will in time all farming it the tree is young the leaves of most wall come, and pointed at the end, the young leaves that firing forth from the fides, and onely round or formewhat longs, and pointed at the end, the young leaves that firing forth from the branches, keeping often times the fame order, and are of a darke shrining greene colour above, and somewhat of a yellowish greene underneath; striped with when and former with read force, but leaves we will tree and Survey to the fame or the fame of the sound of the fometimes with red (pots; abiding fresh and greene Winter and Summer : from the joynts of the falkes and toppes of the branches grow forth upon short stalkes small mossile yellow slowers, standing in an undell or doe round tuft; after which come small round berries, greene untill they grow ripe, and then turning black, wik a small point at the end of every one, in which is contained usually source seedes three square in a many, by

> 1. Hedera arbore 1 meftras. Our ordinary Ivic.

3. Hedera Dionyfias five Chryfkarper. Yellow berried Ivic.





remains the one fide. It yeeldeth in the hot countries a sind of reddiff. Gum of a strange fent which is danatmounted in Phylicke inwardly, being caufticke grounders an raysease inwardly, being cauticke of busing bur is used for outward remedies chiefly.

Hidracorymbol dibu. White berried Ivie.

This less growth in the fame manner that the other

the fregrowen in the tame manner that the other obdoth, without any great diversitie that hath been obferrein outline, and is cheefly diffinguished in that
the leaves with himser and finer, and of a lighter greene
color, safete beries of a whirish of grayish colour, and not blacke when they are ripe.

Hedera Dionysias free Chrysocarpos.

Yellow berried Ivie. Telever of this Ivie are feldome cornered on the responsible and onely pointed at the ends, of a fether green colour, or not to blacke as the first, thicker fether grene colour, or not to blacke as the first, thicker alload faller of veines, and more thinly or grarfedly growing on the branches' the berries are greater then in other, and of a gold yellow colour, declining to bee most below when they are ripe.

The barrier live fendeth forth divers stender the barrier live fendeth forth divers stender.

weke wooddy branches, trayling upon the ground, and wesk woods orances, traying upon the ground, and for the most part lying thereon; but sometimes it is sound without it selfe, and clime up the bushes and beginner which it groweth, with the small tendral tendral the sound of the state of the selfer in th trans it income forms at the reversal joynts of the brades, where the leaves come forth, being formewith tells then the former, and of a darken thining steer (flow), affially formed into three corners, yet formed the brades at the joynt with the leafe underneath thrust furth alfo finall white fibres or rootes, whereby it taketh hold as it creepeth : this beareth neither flowers nor frede.

5. Hedratriphia Virginents. Trefoile Ivie of Virginea.
The roote of this plant doe shoote underground, and

5. 6. Helere Vogincofis trifetie & quinquefolia. Vogincas luis of three and five leaves.



4. Hedera Helik. Barren Ivie.



Mederateu folijs planta Lobels!

Lobels Ivie leafed plant.



TRIBLE fend forth young wooddy stalkes whereof some will stand upright, others lye downe and take room they spread, as also in any wall they stand night unto, like unto our barren Ivie: the leaves are broad stalke; at the lowers with the leaves come forth the nale and any they spread as also in any wall they stand night unto, like unto our parter and the leaves come forth the pale shows a loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as a loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster. a loofe tuft or chilter, which turns into pale yellow berries, with imali, para, round an coloured feeds in the wrinkled skinne or huske, without any moifings at all in them, this plant yeeldeth a white milke without we trafte, being broken in any part thereof, which after it hath abidden a while will change to bee a blacker lake,

I have described this in my former booke under the title of Virial for parise Hedera Virginents, to were needlessed labour to doe it here againe, I must therefore referre you thereunto for it; I onely them you there were not a branch thereof with the other.

figure of a branch thereof with the other.
7. Hederaceis folist planta Lobely. Lobels Ivie leafed plant,
Not finding a fitter place then this, let me with Bambinus fer it with the Ivies for the leaves take, whough Lad
calleth it Cyclamines bederaceis folis. This plant (faith he) hath stakes about a cubic long or better which are he
and stender having Ivie like leaves upon thems the slowers are long and hoodded of a pale purple colour. This

The first is well knowne to every child almost, to grow in woods upon the trees, and upon the flore walled The Place. The first is well knowne to every child almost, to grow in woods upon the trees, and upon the flore wand Churches, houses, etc. or sometimes to grow alone of it selfe, as is before sayd, yet very teldome the found sayd to grow in France and some places of Torky, and some say in Naples also the third Pona and Lords found in Campania and Apalia, and yet sowen in gardens of Italy and also of Germany a the south growth in most and still state of the strength of the strength colonies are planted, the last as is before mad.

The Time

Our Ivie flowreth not untill Iuly, and the berries are not ripe usually untill about Christman, that they have fit the winter frosts: of the otherstwo wee can fay no more, then that wee have little acquaintance within the Gefrer in hortes faith, that he faw that with yellow berries in Germany, the American forth are very lecurities.

Icia called in Greeke woods and wilds Ciffin and Cirtus, quem a Ciffo dictum fabulantur Graci patra Cini que Libert patrie sultantie in Hederam ab illo versog Atbenienses enim Cittum B account pseus vecant saleste cominante Liberi patrie sultantis in Hederam ab illo versos Aibenieuses enim Citum Bacchum ipsum vocantis despu comitante nobatir, quia us ille semper juvente ita hac perpetuo viret : but Pena and Lobel say they chinke it h mine desand from us, id esse sulla sur ille sum bordeninque terebrat etenim importuna amasar radicatio propagational amplosus enecas, es exedit un vermit triticum, or from usques pumes sive persosu lapit, quia us illa amai, id in liguam textura persosa, es friendia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia in hederaceum es, and Costesus from these it is likely saith, that a cup made of Ivie wood will not hold, my wine therein, in Latine Hastra. Hederam vero Pempeius distans censas quod hareat, vel portus salua petat, iul que il cui adhaserit edit e enecat the Arabians call it Cosso, the Italians Hedera, the Spaniards Edera, the Frantism, the Germans Bahen, the Dutch Vers. and we in Enolish luie: The see his called of call vuolem eight. Hederat, the Frantism, the Germans Schen, the Dutch Veyl, and we in English Ivie: The first is called of all writers either Hadrasunty, or Hedera arboras, (especially that which groweth alone by it selfe, which therefore the ancient called one cifor) Hedera retta, of fome Corimbofa, (and of Pliny Hedera rigens and feanders by fome to distinguish it from the other fort of Ivies) or nigra, to shew the difference from the second called alba, white or gray: such such Like in his Adverfarta were shewed me at Pifa, which Theophrass us speaking of the diversities in his time observed. and Pliny from him fay differ, some having white leaves as well as berries, which made Virgil to say Castine cygnis bedera forms for alba, then Swarne more lovely, or then the white leaves also having rounder addition Cygnis scarra forms for all the called Corymbi, or Hedera Corymbia, and some having greater berries addition bunches of Berries which he called Corymbi, or Hedera Corymbia, and some having greater berries addition branches called Salenitium: the third is called as Pliny saith Nissa and Bachica, of the Abenians Achania, and of the Grecians Cloyfocarpos, which Diefcorides and Dalechampina as Lugdamenfir faith call Dienfia, where with the Poets were wont to be crowned, and yet the blacke berried Ivie, whereof it is a species; win one kethoricalled Diony sia allotthe fourth is called Hedera Helix and sterilis by all our moderne writers and lad provided Hedera Helix and sterilis by all our moderne writers and lad provided Hedera Helix and the reft. which her make

Galen sheweth that Ivie is of divers qualities, formers, it is the more carefully to bee applyed sadefor ally in causing barrennesse in man or woman, if they shall take too often third of, and procured a walkers.

and mobile in site braines, and fendes a A Pugill of the flowers (that is as much as one may take up with their and rouble in site braines, and senses a A. Pagill of the flowers (that is as much as one may take up with their site suggests together) which may be about a dramme, faith Diosevides, drunke twice a day in red wine, helicity of the laske and bloomly slize. It is an enemy to the nerves and snewes being taken much inwardly, but is very the laske and bloomly slize. It is an enemy to the nerves and snewes being taken much inwardly, but is very helpful unto the red being applied outwardly; Pliny faith share the yellow betries are good against the Running of the state of the state of the state of the red being of the state of t belt designation beate feddings of water, and burnings by fire, and the exalectrations that happen thereby, or alloue mention in the first state of fair stegrife, and not humours in other parts of the body: the juice of the leaves or berins being finded up into the noise purgeth the head and braine of thinne theume, which maketh defluxions into the eye and note, and current the Vicers and stench therein; the same dropped into the cases, doth helpe the me special maning force of them : five of the yellow berries bruifed and heated with oyle of Rofes in a Pomgraner mide and dropped into the care of fuch as have the toothache on the contrary fide of the paine eafeth them thereof the berries or the leaves used causeth the haire to grow blacke. The fresh leaves are commonly used to bee or incorries of the law forth the armes legges, &c. to keeps them open, and to draw forth the humours that fall thither the Gam of the Ivie, which in the hos countries is gathered from the body and branches, is exmanufactures and both burning and explicerating the sistence went is used being deflowed to take away superfrom paire in any place, and to destroy Nits and Lice wheresoever the same dissolved in Vinegar and put into below shing tech doth ease the same, and being often used will eause them to fall out: Some doe use it as a being with other things to kill fish: the wood materinto a cup, and shose that are troubled with the Spleane shall find ease, sadde much holpen thereof, if they continually drinke out of it, so as the drinke may stand some small time therein before it be drunke. Cato writeth an experiment how to finde out the deceit of Vintners and others that put water to their wine, which is this, that if you suspect your wine, you shall put some thereof into field conflict is made of Ivie wood, and that if there be any water therein it will remaine in the cup, and the wis will foke through; for the nature of Ivie wood faith he and Varro, is not to hold any wine, to great an antipahythreis between them : the fume of Ivie branches being burned driveth away Gnattes and Battes, and all other hartfull and noyfome creatures.

CHAP. XCV.

Cymbalaria Italica Hederacea, The Italian Gondelo or Ivie like leafe.

His small herbe creepeth on the ground with slender threddy branches all about, taking hold on walls or anything it meeteth, by finall fibrous rootes, which it shooteth out at the joynts as it ronneth : at the severall joynts grow small broad, and almost round leaves, cut in on the edges into corners, fomewhat like unto a cornered Prie leafe, each standing upon a very small and threddy stalke: at the joyns likewife fland feverall fmall flowers upon flender footestakes, fashioned like unto a Snap-diggor Fluellen flower, with a taile or spurre behind it, mixed of yellow whitish and purple colouts, and the forme wit were washed over with a purplish also; in whose places after they are fallen come small round head, conteining imall blackiffs feede.

The Place. It growth naturally in divers places of our Land, although formerly it hath not beene knowne to bee but in surface, both in their Gardens and other places that are shadie upon the gound, forthere it will alwayes best like to grow, as also upon the thatched houses in the North parts, as I am given wounderstand, and most abundantly in Lancashire, and in my Garden where it runneth up from the ground on the wall a pretty height.

The Time. It downth foldonie until the end of Inly, and in August, but continueth with mee in flower untill the great from definoy it, and the feede is ripe foone after the flowers doe fhed. The Names ..

The new as I thinke met with a Greeke Author to give it a name, although the name Cymbalaria by the Lathe indiffed from the Greeke word xingle Cymba, a boat; or from the herbe xing Saxor Gymbalion, which Diofinides from the Greeke word winds. Cymba, a Doat; or from the nearly well-and would make this to be cycle it or a frecier of it; and thereupon gave it the name of Cymbalaria, or Cymbalaria: the Apothecaries of Vinice, Palas, and divers other places in Luly, where it familiarly groweth upon their muddle walles, &ce. take it (either by ignorance not knowing the right; or by penury not having the right) for Gotyledon or Umbilities Vinice, and therefore Lonicerus callettis arm, and to the initial difference in Unquente Populara, as Matthetin faith, and therefore Lonicerus callettis transitions. Umbilieus Veneris officinarum. Lobel calleth it Cymbalaria Italica hederaceo folio, and Columna Linaria hedera folio: for he in this as in all other herbes faith. the flowers and feede doe most truly demonstrate the species of every gewww. which I hold to be the best judicium an Herbarist can use and therefore I would make it a species of the Elatine that is veronica famina, rather then Linaria, every part berein, and not one as in Linaria being answerable thereunto t wee may call it in English eyther lviewort or the Ivic like leafe as it is in the title, or from Cymbalion, the Italian Gondelo, untill a more fit name may bee gi-

The Vertnes.

It is held to be cold and moist (and therefore the Italians thought it a fit substitute for Umbilieus Veneris (which I hold is farre better then that kind of Ranunculus, called Cotyledon aquatica, which our Apothecaries use in stead thereof, because it is not sharpe and exulcerating, which are quite contrary to the qualities of that herbe they use it for, although the forme of the leafe being round, caused the name of Cospledon to be given it) yet hath it some a strictionalso, whereby as Matthiologicality is is very profitable for women that have the whites, to stay them, being eaten often in Sallats, as the manner of the Italians and other Nations is, more then of ours, and therefore a Conferve made of the leaves, or Syrupe made of the juide, we may use instead of their Sallats: It is held as Marthiolas faith with divers, to have some properties that the true Umbilious Veneris hath, which you shall finderelated in the due place: this is with many held, and some found by good experience to cure wounds, and to stay the bleeding of

Combalarit Hederaces. The Ivie like leafe.

TRIBES

them, the juice thereof being dropped into them, or tents dipped therein and put into them; the best brailed and applyed outwardly ripeneth Impostumes : The distilled water of the herbe serveth well for all the ale

Leontopetalon. Lyon leafed Turnep or blacke Turnep.

He roote of this herbe is tuberous, somewhat like a Turnep or Sowbread, or great Earth Chesnut roote, being of a blackish gray colour, with divers small bunches or knobbes on the sides, from whence spring up divers large and long leaves, much dividedor cut into divers parts (Dioscorides faith like unto Coleworts or Poppies, Pena and Lobel say more like unto Peony leaves, but wee finde that they are more jagged or cut inj of a darke yellowish greene colour (with us, but it may be of a darker yellow colour in the naturall places, neare unto the colour of a Lyons haire, and thereof rose the name of Lyon lease, as I take it :) from whence rifeth up a straked stalke, spotted with pale purplish lines and strakes, divided into many branches, fet at the joynts with smaller leaves and lesser cut in; on the toppes whereof stand divers small flowers, made of five leaves a peece, of a darke or brownish yellow colour (red like an Anemone, and therefore called of fome despise faith Diescorides, and those that follow his Text onely) on the outside, and yellow on the infide : after which come small poddes, thicker and shorter then those of Radix Cava, or Fumaria bulbofa, Hollow roote, else somewhat like as the whole plant doth in some fort resemble it, with small round seede therein.

The Place. It groweth in the fields about Aleppo in Syria, in Grecia also, Candy and Naples : the roote and seede have beene sent fometimes to us, but we could feldome have it to live above a Summer, or the greater roote once to winter with us.

The Time. It flowreth in the Winter time in Candy as Bellonine faith; but very late if at all with us.

The Greekes call it Asornatizator, and the Latines Leontopet alon



TRIBE 5. alle for the caufe shewed in the description as I thinke : divers other Greeke names it hath needelesse to be reallo, for the caute internal allo, as Rapeium, Papaverculum, Semen Leoninum, Brumaria, and Pes Leoninum, and Pasimin; out yet the about Aleppo call it Aslab. Apuleiss calleth it Leontopodium, and so doth Leiss also, in Reministration, that the property of the Leonsopodium, that Dioforides and Galen doe, unto the Leonsopetalon : Oribafine alcibing the tame quanties to this Leontopountm, that Disjoiners and Gaten doe, unto the Leontopetalon: Oribafius allo laying that Leontopetalon was called Leontopedisting in his time. We may call it in English either as it is in the other according to the forme, Blacke Syrian Codded, or Syrian blacke bulbed Furniterry, for both Anguilara other according to the share and the state of the stat cient according to the bother, amende of min conducts, on of the both Anguillera and Caffring doe make the Redix Cava or Fumaria bulbofa, to be Leontopetali m alterum, and Leontopetali general caffring the bother care because the table of the contract of and campan, band plane inepte, to distinguish it from the next that is like it also. The Vertnes.

Gargainitis hot and dry in the third degree, and that it hath a digesting quality therein also; Dioscorides Generalities the most powerfull remedy speedily to helpe those that are bitten by any Serpent, if the roote bee promition and the fame also is very effectuall to helpe the Sciatica, not onely to be put into glifters that are made the purpose, but also to be applied outwardly, and by the digesting faculty is effectuall to clense and heale forms purpose, on Rauwolfiss in his Hoedoporico, or Iournall of the East Countries, reporteth that the inhabims about and in Aleppo doe nie the powder of the old and greater roots of this herbe, to take out spots out of their garments by rubbing them therewith.

CHAP, XCVII.

Chrysogonum. Oaken leafed blacke Turner.

His Plant so like unto the last hath caused me to joyne it next unto it, whose description according to the best authors that have seene it and set it forth, and mine owne observation of their figures, you shall have in this manner. It hath a tuberous roote like unto Leontopetalon, or the Earth Chesnut, called Balanceastanon, or Bulb coastanum, of a browne colour on the outside and very red within, sending forth three or foure long winged leaves, lying on the ground, Raumolfius faith he never ob-

ferred fofew as three, standing upon a very small and stender falke or ribbe, and are made of many leaves, standing oppofite one unto another, at spaces or joynts, and some at the ends, every one whereof is small at the bottome, and broad at the point, where it is cut into some divisions, making them seeme like unto Oaken leaves, but much leffer (Ranwolfus figure thereof feemeth to expresse but two leaves at a space, Alpines figure five or fix yet smaller) of a very darke greene, from among which leaves rifeth up a stalke a cubit high, without anylest upon it, divided at the toppe into many small sprigs or bandes, bearing every one a yellow flower, made of five leaves speece, larger then those of the last: after which come small short pods, finall at the further end, with a little round knobe, wherein lye the feede (like the other as I thinke.)

The Place. It growth in the fields among the corne in Syria, as Raw welfin faith, who there found it.

The Time The time of the flowering is not expressed, but it is likely it being folike the former, should flower about the same time.

The Names. Discorides onely of the ancient Greeke Authors maketh mention of it, and calleth it x guoizovov Chryfogonum, which the Latinerallo follow, and if wee descant upon the name or Etimologie, it is a yellow knee or joynt, which it is likely althoughithe not expressed in the description the stalkes have. Larreifen onely and Pona in his Italian Balden of the late Wriunhave fet forth the figure of it, for Durantes hath nothing but the text of Disservices; Lugdenensis in his Appendix hath the Text of Rannolsius and Bauhinus hath it from them, and Post who had it from Padre Malocchio, President of the Garden mPia: I have in this as in the former given it an English name according to the forme that in my minde it beareth, eythe of which may stand untill a more proper may be given it.

Chr; fogonum. Oaken leafed blacke Turnip.

The Vertues. This athe former is appropriated by Dioscorides (for I canact finds that Galen hath made mention of it) to heale the bitings of venemous healts, and especially the Shrew or poysonful Mottle: and thereby may bee conjectured to bee of the same facultie in the other things with

CHAP.

CHAP. XCVIII.

Leontopodium. Lyons foote, or Mountaine Cottonweede.

Ecause the Leontopotalon was called Leontopodium also by divers, I thinke it fittell to bring it mit hon fideration, and because it is a kind of Cottenweede or Cudwort, I will in the next Chapter feeled the other forts of Cudworts, Golden Tusts, and Monseare, as being nearest in forme and winning. unto another.

1. Leontopodium majus. The greater Lyons foote or Mountaine Cottenweede. This greater (for fo I call it in regard of the next which is smaller then it) Lyons foote or Mountaine Com-Weede, hath divers small and somewhat narrow leaves lying upon the ground, hoary or woolly all over weede, hath divers small and somewhat narrow leaves lying upon the ground, hoary or woolly all over weede, weede, hath divers imail and iomewnat narrow neaves sying upon the foote or more high, fet with some more hairy white underneath then above the stalkes rise up about haire a foote or more high, fet with some more hairy white underneath then above : the statkes the up about many leaves thereon unto the toppes, where standeth one great browne head speece, compassed about with many leaves thereon unto the toppes, where standeth one great browne head appeare, compassed about with many was thereon unto the toppes, where transcell one gives of a Lyon, Hare or Dove, or fuch like best, when it tooke the name; out of which head come forth many (hort threds, which make the flowers feeme to here the therein, wherein lyeth afterwards small brownish seede, wrapped in so much downe, that it is hardly the found or feene: the roote is small and long and somewhat wooddy, with divers strings and fibres theres.

2. Leontopodium minus. The lesser Lyons fooce.

The leffer Lyons foote rifeth up with one small stalke for the most part, with divers leaves thereon, form longer but not broader then the former, at the toppes whereof stand divers woolly leaves, and in the midded tonger, but not proader then the former, at the topper of the other small Cudworts consisting of through of the other small Cudworts consisting of through of the yellow colour, with some blacke haires among them : the seede is like the other, and so is the roote also The Place.

The first is found on the Alpes of Germany, and Baldus of Italy : the second on divers mountaines in General and Italy also.

They flower in Inly and fometimes in August.

The Mames. It is called in Grecke Asountofour Leontopodium, and fo in Latine alfo, which is as much as Per Lunion Lyons foote, for the causes declared in the descriptions, and saus Cemes, as it is among the other mans were given it as Dioscorides faith; yet some affirme that the title of Leontopodium is not found in some copie of Diforides, but Cemos or Camos, fo that Cemos and Leonsopedium be one thing, and therefore Pliny in his 27 Books and 8. Chap. fpeaking of Catanance, which was onely used about love matters, saith, that for the same cane Cana

1. Leontopodium majus. The greater Lyons foote or mountaine Cottonweede.

The leffer Lyons foots.





Trebs K. being forfact in would fire whething of it. There is much controver ficulto among writers about Leonsopodium which hould be the lightly build accounting one plant and fome another, and some accounting none that are extant when mount Martholm and Lobel fet forth theirs, which is the first here expressed, which Classes refuset account townshind of Guaphalium, or Cudweede, calling it Gnaphalium Alpinum (as though Leontopodium were ing non-saint from Gnaphalium, that there were little or no likenesse betweene them:) Louiser in hath his tomornium, which is the Echium Scorpioides palustre of Bauhinus, or Myofoth Scorpioides of Lobel. Apartine fin, and Oribesem say as I shewed before in the Chapter of Leontoperaton, that it was called Leontopedium. Jesse, and Orman my an arms and the Alekymida, which the shops beyond Sea called Para Leanis, to bee Leanopodism; which the shops beyond Sea called Para Leanis, to bee Leanopodism; which the shops are continued to the shops as Classic state in his History of Plants, sent him (Maintain notes and state of the state of th the time of the last of the faith Cortus for fent him, for Catanance. Honorine Bellin as Cluster faith there also sent him wind plants, and the figure also drawne of the same or the like herbe, which hee calleth Leentopodium Creticum ionspans, and the other he judgeth but a frecier of the Ribwort Plantaine all which fores of Chiffin are here bifer expelled in the ewelf. Chap, of this Classic. Banbinus setteth downe no herbe peculiar for the true Leon. medium of Disserides, but together with Lugdunenfis thinketh that Pliny his Leenzopodium doth much differ from the of Dieferride; and maketh the Leontopodium of Marthiolus, Lobel and others, to be but frecien of Gues distribution of Disserting that the first may as properly belong unto Leontopodium of Disserting as man research to the feeth downe by it felle, sum enique publication of Diostorides, as man capalism. I have anyou fee sexit downe by it felle, sum enique judicium esto: the second in the Leonto-publication of Lobeland others, which Dodonem calleth Pilosella minor altera, and is Grard his Gnaphalium

The mile bereof being altringent and drying with some bitternste in it also, doth tellifie it is very available for all forms of blood or humors, as also effectuall for all fores, eyther greene wounds or old ulcers, and conducible for whatfever cares, the other Cudweeds may performe that because I have no author that expresses the preforties, nor any experience of my owne or others, to what disease or greefe it is a remedy, I forbeare to play the Phylicion, and appoint the practice any further:pauca (apienti.

CHAP. XCIX.

Gnaphalium. Cudweede or Cottonweede.

Here be divers forts of these Cudweedes or Cottonworts, some of much beauty (whereof I have given you the knowledge of in my former booke, as the Gnaphalium Americanum, Live long, or Life everlating. Gnaphalimm montanum flore albo & purpureo, White and Purple Catsfoote : Gnaphalimm Role mm, the Cotton Rose, which I joyned to other plants of like beauty, forme and quality, whereof I shall not neede to make further mention) others that are of Gnaphalium minus feu berbe Imple.
The leffer Cudwort or herbe Implous. more verme then beauty I meane to entreate in this Chapter,

onely the figures of some of them I shall here insert.

1. Guaphalium Anglicum unigare majus.
Our greate Common Cudweede. The common Cudweede that groweth every where almost in this Land, effectally in dry fandy grounds, rifeth up but with one falke fantimes, and fometimes two or three, thicke fet on all fides with finall long and narrow white fit or woolly leaves, from the middle of the fialke almost up to the toppe; with evetykatelandah a small flower, of a dun or brownish yellow olor, or not fo yellow as others; in which heads after the lower are fallen, come small feede wrapped up with the downetherein, and is carried away with the winde : the roote is final and threddy.

> Gusphalism majer Germa ater Germane Cade





Filage miner. The lafter Cadmente.



2. Gnaphalium majus Germaniems. The greater Germane Cudwickle. This is in all things like the former, but that it groweth larger in stalker, leaves, sowers and rooms and the is another fore also of the same fife that beareth the flowers not all along the stalker, as the sometion, but six toppes onely, not differing else in any thing, except the leaves may seeme to be somewhat shorter and slink me white and hoary then they.

white and hoary then they.

3. Gnaphalium minute few berba Impia. The lefter Cudweede or bette Impious.

The lefter Cudweede growing up with a horter ftalke, and fer with horter leaves also, but imperations white or hrory, and a little broader; at the toppes whereas thander a larger and more open flower than the former, and of a paler yellow colour, from the fides of this stalke spring forth divers their branches, stwin such fige but smaller leaves then those that grow below, with such a like yellow flower as the other, which branches with the first owners doe always vice higher them the middle stalke, and the flower upon it is former also them have not been also released to the branches will have other small branches strains from them. Bearing leaves on them, and source as branches with interestowers doe alwayer site inguer then the mindie traine, and the nower does also the branches will have other small branches spring from them, bearing leaves on them, and source as toppe of each, and these also rising above the branches with their flowers in the said manner, that the salar ches did man the maine stalks : the seeds that followers these flowers is carryed away with the mines as

This small Ond weede shootesh forth a small hoary stalke, full of branches from the weny ground almos, with divers smaller, limiter and merrower leaves thereon, of a more duskie hoary colour then the former form, for standing smally, and some more and space, or joynt, the flowers hereof stand at the toppes of the salks and the ches one to and notal along as forme of the former forts, or one branch above another as in the laft, but alloftes rifing almost to an even height, and are of an overworne yellow colour a the seede and roote are like theater.

Somewhat like unto the lait is, this small Cudweede, whose stalke brancheth forth upwards, with me leaves thereon to ward the borrome without order, and on the joynts of the branches two or three, which at all fomewhat broad fort and labely. compassing the stalke at the bottome, and at the joynts with them stands from a true translation of the branches two or three, which at the toppes of the branches wherein is contained small steede, which falling away, foringeth up again. every yeare, for the roote perisheth after seede time.

This small learning Endwards for in the forth with divers round hoary stakes normach above an handred a high, some where of standards the standards as they lye; whereon grow divers hoary, soft, and long leaves one above another with divers one above another with the standards as they lye; whereon grow divers hoary, soft, and long leaves one above another with an ormal standard to the standards as they lye; whereon grow divers hoary, soft, and long leaves one above another with many small but a Ralkes at the bottome, and small pointed at the ends : the toppes of the stalkes are from with many small but heads, flanding in tufts together, with a yellow thrumme in the middle.

THIBE. 5.

Ghaphalium minimum repens, Small creeping Cudweede. This little Cudweede (Which is fometimes found not above two or thee inches high) hath a finall hoary stalke This limit converses, about halfe a foote high or lesse, whereon grow smaller leaves then in any of the former, even similar small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer and small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, and the small as Southernwood leaves are small as Southernwood leaves, and the small as Southernwood leaves are small as the small as Southernwood leaves are small as Southernwood leaves as the small as the small as Southernwood leaves are small as the s

her half.

8. Garden from five Cotonaria. Sea Cudwarder of Cotton words.

The second water is better a wind divers finall and very hoary white failure, mour halfe's searce high, fet with it is a mount in the country of the country ribeth notygearchy as divers of the other forts doc. The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Artherity and fourth doe grow in barron dry fandy and gravelly grounds, in most places generally of the last the found in the like places beyond the Seas, onely the last is found upon the well Sea coasts of last indivers places; as well as in others, although smaller, which maketh it seeme another fort. The Time.

They doe all flower about Infy, forthe carlier and fome later, and their feede is tipe in Anguilt. The Names.

Itisalled in Greeke pandator Gnaphalium, and so likewise in Latine qued illi armyraphag pro tomento utuntur? ad nam ilie eft vellere compereve lanas. It hath also divers other Latine names, an Centunculus and Centunculow Tomentaria, Tomentam and Tomentitia, Cottonaria five Bombax humilin, especially the Sea kind, Filago and Hofaimpia, Hethe Impious, especially the third fort here set forth, for that as Ring faith, the branches and flow-Hostaimpia, Helve Impious, especially the third fore here set forth, for that as Rivi, sich, the branches and flower the meton rise above the middle stalke, or essea as he saith, because no beast or conter exemine tastes thereof: he also said to called Chameze long as the copies have it or rather Chameze long, the low Bombast or Cottoplast, and Abbain from the whitenesse. The first is called by Assistance Leonispassian alterium vulgare, and specially support the said of the said to the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said the said the said that the said the said that th time in General Canada and the Composition of Full Colon, and Markinska (althoring) and others, of Anguillara Carafillago. The fourth in the Guaphalium vulgare with us, which Dodoneus and Lobel call Plago minor, and Tabernant am Guaphaliam mediam; the great Germane kind, which is the second here described, is a frecies hereof. butgrowing somewhat larger with them : the fift is the third Gnaphalium of Cluftur, or the second of Platean, which Bushimm calleth Gnaphalium minus latioribus folis: the Cingtu his second Gnaphalium, or first of Platas, called by Bushimus Gnaphalium majus lato oblongo folio: the seventh is called by Lobel Gnaphalium miniwim, by Tabermentaria Gnaphalium minus, and by Banhinus Gnaphalium minus repens : the last is generally calld Gupalism marinum, and maritimum, and Legitimum of Clufiu: by Lugdunenfi Gnaphalium marinum tomenrism, because hee hath another Guaphalium maritimum Dalechampi, which Banhimu taketh to be the Stechas cirius altra insdars of Lobel, and he himselfe calleth it Elicbry sum sylvestre sure oblongo, as I shewed you before among the Stechases: the Italians call the Gnaphalium, Gnaphalio, Filago, and Curtasiilago: the French Petit cotton: the Germans Rharkfunt, and Hijafeldy aut, the Dutc's Rurkruit and Roomeliscencrujt.

The Vertues.

The Plants are all aftringent, or binding and drying, and therefore are profitable for defluxions of rheume, from the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood wherefoever, eyther at the nofe or mouth, or by the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood wherefoever, eyther at the nofe or mouth, or by the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood where the had into red with a flower of the provided then the provided the normal state of the provided the provided then the provided the prov The Vertues the hand lamious taken in withe and milke, is a foveraigne remedy against the Manapes and Squinsie, and further faith, that is is mer various what is reported of it, that who loever thall take it thall never bee troubled with the designate, and therefore they give it their fwine for the fame purpose, and that which soever of them will not take it, will affiredly die thereof.

CHAP, C.

Chrysocome. Golden Tufts.

Econfeirable last Chapter there was mention made of Stachas Carrina and Eschiciryform called Chryfocome by the in the first Classics of this worke and 23. Chapter where I related the doubt what herbe thould be the true Chryscome of Doscorides, and the controversie betweene Labeland Molineus thereabouts; limited in this Chapter to shew you the true Chryscome of Doscorides, in my judgement and
come other famous Fletbarists, or at the least the truest yet published by any before them and me.

Chryscome verior size Coma aurea Germanica. The grant them are Goldlockes of Dissorides.

This plant which in my judgement feetingth to be the nearest unto the Chrysocome of Dioscorides, Shooteth forth

Chrylocomeve for five Coma aurea Germanica & Neapolitana. The truer Goldilockes of Diefcorides



9. Chry/ocome peregrina sceunda Clusit five Cretica altera. Spanish or candy wilde golden Cassidony or Tuits.



8. Cherforouse five Staches Cierina C alies.



. Staches Citrine Shefter. Wilde yellow Callidony.



findy bard, round stalkes halfe a yard high, somewhat thicke set unorderly with narrow, long greene leaves aparts topies, where they branch forth into divers small sprigs, with smaller and shorter; leaves thereon them below, and bearing round heads of showers composed of gold yellowthreads rising from the middle of a few below, and bearing round heads of showers composed of gold yellowthreads rising from the middle of a few peerse which are as a buske to each of them, and abiding a long time in flower, and in their beauty, but this has a moment till at the end they turne into downe. Which with the small wellow some and the stall wellow some and the stall wellow. conserves which are as a masse to each or them, and anothing a long time in nower, and in their beauty, but fish not a month till in the end they turne into downe, which with the finall yellow feede, grayish did the sway in the state of the roote is hard and wooddy at the head shooting therehence many, and new ones rife agains in the Spring.

The first time for groundly at stalkes die downe yearely, and new ones rife agains in the Spring.

The first time for the chire of the state of the state

The first books, and therefore I thought it fitter to give you them here, and reterre each or them by the in this books, and therefore I thought it fitter to give you them here, and reterre each or them by the in this books, and the first of the general five Stachas Citrina Cretica. Candy golden Cassidary or Goldilocks.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina Cretica alterna. Candy golden Cassidary or Goldilocks.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina in the said 23. Chapter of Stachas Citrina is the fit of this Books.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Candy Cassidary or Tufts.

18. Chapter of Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Candy Cassidary or Tufts.

18. Chapter of Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Cassida

I 2 Fastis Citrins Sloeffrior. Wilde yellow Cassidonie.

The Place and Time.

Third counts in diviers places of Germany, in the moilt fandy borders of unmanured fields as Tragm faith, which are the state of the st The Names.

The Names.

The Names is the state of America and suppose the to be the Helicorysos of Dioscorides, calling it in his case is a supposed by Chinese and Suppose the total to be the Helicorysos of Dioscorides, calling it in his case is a supposed by Chinese is of the America and International Columns and Columns take it to be Chrysosome of Dioscorides and Pliny, as you see I do here, for comparing all the parts, is caused finde any criter authors plant to come so neare to the right as this, & two so famous & worthy join that the being my guides, make me the more considers in my opinion. Let who will compare Dioscoride his legistic the delineauments thereof, with Columna his Animadversaria and amend it if he can a Guillation of the Columns is the case of the Hyspopos Dioscorides, and therefore called it Hyspopos unbellifers, but errothously, for he institute less of Origanums is like unto Hyssope, but Origanums leaves are small and round like Marjerome, and administration as the and notiong and marrow as this. The Vertues.

This faith Libel is sharpe in taste, gluttinous or clammy, and somewhat bitter like unto Sena and neare unto Thunke, Trages writeth thus of it i the berbe with the flowers boiled in wine and drunke expelleth loves encharacters and all other poisons, and helpeth Crampes and Ruptures, as also to discusse congealed blood in the body: k procureth womens courses and expelleth the afterbirth: two drams of the dryed flowers in ponder taken in wise fasting stayeth the cold Catarrhes or Distillations from the head: a bathe made of the flowers to (weatherwish, or to fit over the warme fumes, giveth much ease to those that are troubled with the stone in the Kilacis, with paines of the mother, or the Sciatica : it is also layd in Chells and Wardrobes to preserve Vestments,&c, from Moaths.

CHAP. CL.

Pilosella five Auricula Muris. Mouscare.

Have also in my former booke given you the knowledge of some of the Monseares, as they may be most properly called, under the name of Gnaphalium montanum album and purpureum, white & purple Cathoone; and Gnaphalium Research, the Cotton Rose, both which shall not againe bee described here although I will shew you the figures of them.

1. Pilofella minor unlgarie repens. The common imali creeping Mouleare. The common Mouleure that is more hairy then the other, is a low herbe creeping upon the ground by imail this file the Strawberry plant, whereby it shooteth forth small rootes, whereat grow upon the ground ma-ny fault and somewhat short leaves set in a round forme together, hollowish in the middle, where they are broaany man and somewhat shore leaves set in a round forme together, hollowith in the minute, where they are proa-off, of a hary colour all over as well above as below, and very hairy, which being broken doe give a white after from among these leaves spring up two or three small hoary stalkes about a spanne high, with a few smaller leaves thereon i at the toppes whereof standerh usually but one flower, consisting of many pair yellow laves, houd at the points, and a little dented in, set in three or four rowes, the greater outermost, and the smaller leaves like a Dandelion shower, and a little reddish underneath about the edges, especially if it grow had you show not ground, which after they have stood long in flower, doe turne into downe, which with the stake tearted assure which a feer they have stood long in flower, doe turne into downe, which with the feet's carried away with the winde.

2. Pilosella Indica odorata Sweete Indian Monseare. The Montage hath a fleshy roote creeping under ground, not growing deepe, with many fibres thereto, from when more discrete former to me the state of a dapter former from them, growing be halfe a foote high, at the toppe whereof fland 7. or & faite flowers like the ordinary Montage, but of a dapter yellow or Orenge colour, smelling very sweete like Muske.

This the Montage of the Piles lamed in vulgarie evelts. Common upright Montage.

The other Montgare is very like the former, the difference betweene them confident in this, that the leaves the manual greener on the upperfide, and fomewhat hoary underneath, force in handling, and not fo much 1. Profellaminor vulg mirrenens.
The common fmail creeping Monfcare.



4. Pilofella altera eretta. Vpright Mouleare.



Common upright tontare and or





Tann.T5.



7. Myofoin Searpioides birfuta. Blew Monleare.



6. Ripiele marima Syriges.



Small creeping bleve Mouleare.



hairy, the stalkes of flowers standing more upright and higher, this doth give milke if a leafe of ken as the former doth. 4. Pilosella minima. The smallest Monseare.

This also is in all things like the last, but that it creepeth not by strings as the first doth, and is smaller by halfe both in leafe and flowers

Pilosella altera eretta. Another upright Mousears. This upright Moufeare hath a few hoary and harry broad and long feaver. Iving upon the which rifethup a flender hairy stalke, bearing longer and narrows level thereon, and at the top small pale yellow flowers, like in fashion unto the former, which prime has downers they do the same and the same as they do the same as the sa

fmall tough and fibrous.

finall tough and fibrous.

6. Pilefila mentana parve flore. Mountaine Mouleare with many thalf flowers upon at the roote of this Mouleare groweth not downewards but yeth and to the upper could of the growth forth divers long white fibres therein, whereby it is faithed a struct motheleaves therein are then those that come up after greene on the upperfide, but wish war good white faither therein feeme rough and underneath white, but lesse hairy, from among which furest him a long fround falke three foote high, smooth at the bortome and hairy at the toppe, saving two of three field for the reconstant the toppes whereof stand many small slowers as to waste an umbell, but every the long footestalke being yellow, and like in forme unto the former Mouleare, as the feede is also which are ed away with the downe: this giveth milke likewise in the same standing that the lither doc.

7. Pilefile maxima Syriaca. Assyriaca Mouleare.

I have so little acquaintance with this Monseare, that I can tell you no more of the same in the same with this Monseare.

I have so little acquaintance with this Monseare, that I can tell you no more of the third whom I must follow line by line. And he faith it hath greater leaves then the former, many ser roote, being thicke and hoary white, feeling like Velvet; it sendeth forth three or source square some about a foote high, the flowers were not seene; the roote is hard and wooddy with fibres thereat. 8. Myofori Scorpioides hirfuta. Blew Mouseare with a turning coppe

8. Wyoforia Scerpioides intrinta. Blew Mouseare with a turning coppe.

Let me joyne unto these Mouseares three other small wilde plants, because they are generally called the although as you shall heare by and by, divers authors have diverily entitled them. This rifeth up with usually, and seldome with any more which is round hairy, and about half a yard high, or better, as whereof grow somewhat long and broad hairy leaves, very like both for coughnesse, hape and to wilde Borrage leaves: the stalke is sometimes also branched and sometimes not, with divers such lesses and lesses the stalke is fometimes also branched and sometimes not, with divers such lesses and lesses are lesses and l are of a pale blew colour, very much refembling the flowers of Bugloffe or wilde Borrere, with a yellow or eye in the middle, and stand all on one side of the stalke and branches a after they are past there come into places small rough flat heads, wherein the seede is conteined the roote is small and threddy.

9. Myofotis Scorpioides repens. Small creeping blew Mouseare.

This other is very like the last Mouseare, but that it is smaller, most usually having lesser leaves and flowing the branches, which doe not fland to upright, but trayle or creepe on the ground : the flowers also fland aton one fide, but on both and open by degrees : the turning top (which is like the other) doth grow up and dist felfe, and are of a blew colour, and some more purple, with a yellow eye in the middle.

10. Myofotic Scorpioides minor flosentic luteir. Small Scorpion Mouseare with yellow flower,

The stalkes of this Mouseare are very small and hairy, not above an hand breadth high, with little log land thereon upon long footestalkes: the toppes with flowers doe twine themselves like the two last, each of the consisting of five leaves a peece, and are of a gold yellow colour wholly. The numbers in the figures matter and from the first according to these of the descriptions.

The first and third grow promiseuously on ditch bankes and sometimes neare or in the ditches, if they have The first and third grow promucuomy on until same and in fandy grounds : the fecond in America : the fourth upon dry barren heathes, especially upon Berger heath in that plenty that one can hardly fet a foot but upon the heads of it; the fift is more rare and but upon then to bee met with in our Land, but more easily in Germany : the fixt Pation Columna found uponte la Equicoli in the kingdome of Naples: the seventh was brought out of Spris unto Lebel as her thin in and ninth grow in dry and barren grounds in many places of this kingdome: the former of the two sould the backe close of Sr. Iohn Tanfial his house a little beyond Creydon. The last Bankism faith growth by Mompelier on the moist Vallies of Horsen Dei.

They doe all flower about Iune and Iuly, and abide greene all the Winter.

The Names.

Mussiru in Geeke is Auricula maris in Latine, from whence these herbes are generally called Asystem through two of the last, which are thought to be somewhat answerable to Disserting his Mysses have bleve flowers. I also called them Asserting Mariette American and Mariette Committee of the Control of the two of the last, which are thought to be somewhat answerable to Dioscovides his Myoseis, because him our have blew flowers: Lobel calleth them Algue Myoseis, Amricala marin, and Myoseis Scorpioides; retains the to the kinds of Chickweeds. Doidness calleth the former of the Scorpioides, Myoseis Scorpioides; and anothe his third kind, Banbinsy confoundeth the two sorts of Myoseis Scorpioides together, aking the landkind what those of the water, whereof Goser his Scorpioides anguaixam, and Thallim his Echij palastra alternation of the water, whereof Goser his Scorpioides and the other palastra. Caselpinum doth call it Edicorpinum and alternation, because the head twining with flowers is so like thereunto, and Goser Helistrophum artifait. Chant calleth it Echium minimum, vel Buglossum, which caused Banbinus to call them Echium Scorpiddic calleth it Echium control that kindred, then unto any other Tragw maketh the source of the three last his think the marie, Pilofella sylv. also, and Euphrasia quarra as he doch the other also. Emphrasia carriers, because the min's, Pilofelia (plv. alfo, and Empirafia quarta as he doth the other alfo; Empirafia carules, because fome in his time would perfusade him they did belong to that family. The moderne waters do form Pilofelia from the hairinesse of the leaves and stalkes, and Amicula majo, both from the first se third Pilofelia major, because their Pilofelia minor is the Gaputanesse.

TRIBES. are fere also and purporaferate, some also call them Pilofella minor, in regard of the greater kinde that is called a fere of the sound in the called the first Pilofelium, Cornstant the second as it is in the title, and saith that the first Pilofelium, Cornstant the second as it is in the title, and saith that with the strain that.

Lawrence content the interesting the interesting content the fector of as it is in the title, and faith that fore the differential indicates; and Commercial in borto calleth the third Latinetha Indicates; and Columnathe first and last: the Italians callet Pelofella and Pelofella, the French manus mationeth the fit and Columnathe Fitz and Interesting the Italians callet Pelofella and Pelofella to Pelofella the Italians callet Pelofella and Pelofella to Pelofella the Italians and Menfor, the Durch Naghet-The Maylores, and we in English Mouleare. The Vertues.

The starty Mouleare is not and dry, although fome write that it is told, but the bitter talks therein fleweth The others. Monfeare is not and dry, although some write that it is cold, but the bitter talks sherein shewith the interest of the decoction is an additional production of the decoction is an additional to the period of the laundies, although of long continuance, to drinke thereof morning and evening the state of the long of the decoction and state of the long of the state of the long against the stone and departments that arise thereofy as also other tortures or griping paines of the bowells, the decoction and before the state of the most of the control of the state of the milt and spleenes: it stayeth the shares of blood, syther at the mouth or hole, and the state of the milt and spleenes: it stayeth the shares of blood, syther at the mouth or hole, and the state of the shares of the sha here named and present of the dryed herbe is most fingular to stay the malignitie of spreading or freeting Canboo viers whereforver, as well those in the mouth as secret parts of menor women athe distilled water of the vortex water or deplay is availeable in all the diseases aforesaid, and for wounds and fores that are ontward to wash them the same of threwin, and to apply tents of cloths were therein. It is rayd to be to powerfull to narden fronto treele, that if any deal or pointed toole shall be often quenched in the juice thereof, it will cut all other iron, sheele or stone very easy, without mixing edge or point. The old All-go-missie, should say Alchimiss did much commend the juice of this beth shall be would congested that the would congested to the stone of and driven away I thinke. Many skil full Shepheards in the country doe avoyd as much as they can to fuffer their horelong wiede in any such passures and places where Mouseare groweth in any plenty, least they being bound increasing the first least they being the first least the first least they being the first least the first least they being the first least they being the first least they being the first least the first least they being the first least borfe is will caffe that he shall not be hurt by the Smith that shooeth him.

CHAP. CIL.

Straintes Millefolium & Achillea Sideritie. Yarrow and Achilles Woundwort.

Might I confesse have fitly set these herbes next unto the Sideritides or Ironworts for their neare assinitie in name and nature, but accept them in this place feeing they are not placed there. 1. Millefelium vulgare. Common Yarrow or Millfoile.

The ordinary Yarrow, hath many leaves spread upon the ground which are long, and finely cut into many small parts that it excellent the fine leaves of Tansey, among which rise two or three round greene stalkes with such like winged leaves as grow below, but smaller and siner up to the toppes, where stand many small white sometimes that or V mbell cole together, each slower consisting of sive small round pointed leaves with a little standard many small white standard many small white standard many small cole together, each slower consisting of sive small round pointed leaves with a little standard many small small standard many small small standard many small sma ellowsh throughne in the middle, and smell somewhat strong, yet not unpleasant being rubbed in the hand: the being made of many long white strings spreading deepe and far. There is some varietie observed in the flowers to louis being more white then others, as also thicker set together, and greater or smaller then others, one Mowin around or tuberous roote, as bigge as an Halle nat, wherein hath beene found a worme to small that the fight was scarse able to discerne it.

2. Millefolium majur album. Great white Yarrow or Millfoile. The great white Yarrow differeth not much in the forme of leaves of flowers from the former wilde Yarrow, but inthe largeneffe of the stalkes and leaves, the greene leaves being as large almost as those of Tansey, and in the sowmbring greaterstanding in a larger nmbell, the smell whereof is a little more strong then in the ordinary.

3. Millefolium rubrum vulgare. Common red flowred Yarrow.

The Yarrow different not in leaves from the first or common fort, nor in the manner of growing but in the colow of the flowers, being of a deeper or palerred, or almost blush colour, yet with a yellow spot or thrumme in

4. Millefolium flore rubro maximum. Great ted Millfoile. This greater red Yatrow hath as large and great winged greene leaves as the great white Yarrow, but more by or in on the fides : the fields are as great and high branching forth at the toppe, and fored with large umbellie flowers like unto them, but of a faire bright reddiffi colour, and in some paler, with pale yellow thrums in the middle which are of a fine finall fent.

The yellow Woundwort rifeth up formewhat high and creepeth not, the leaves whereof are long and very factly or into many pecces, formewhat like unto Sothernwood but more fappy, and hoary also the flowers stand in untilize the other, but of a faire gold yellow colour : the feede is small and long like unto Tanfey, and berein the difference betweene this and the two next yellow forts.

6. Millefolium Intenm five Achillea Inten. Yellow Millfoile.
This yellow Millfoile or Yarrow hath hoary and thort stalkes scarse a foote high sometimes, creeping along by

GHAP.102.

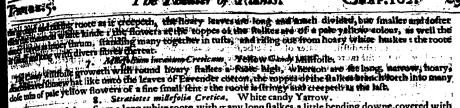


Millifolium luteum Yellow Millfoile.





Stratiotes millefolia Cretka White Carry Yarrow.



This Millfoile rifeth up from a long white roote, with many long flalkes, a little bending downe, covered with This heatone trietin up are winged leaves fee at (paces, each) whereof confift of small long leaves set thicke an hosy downe having divers winged leaves fee at (paces, each) whereof confift of small long leaves set thicke

an hosy downe, having divers winged leaves let at paces, each whereor conflict or mail long leaves let thicke together about fides of the ribbes, which are hoary also, but not so much as the stakes, at the toppes whereof that find unbells of white slowers somewhat like to those of Tamey, that is all unbells of Machilles Sideritis sive nobilis odorata. Achilles sweete Woundwort.

Achilles Sideritis sive nobilis odorata. Achilles sweete Woundwort.

The way of the state of the middle ribbe, and each pare-divided life, which maketh it to district on material and the pare-divided life, which maketh it to district on material and the provided when we figure more and taller stakes with divers finer leaves for the room and at the rooms drawn. sortiers are occupant in union the initiative mode, and each paredistided allo; which maketh it to district common for and taller stalkes with divers finer leaves set thereon, and at the topper than y the property of a white how the property of t

10. Milefolium Alpinum incanum, Small mountaine Milfoile. The fait Millfolle bath many finall winged leaves, as finely cut in on the edges as the laft, and formewhere Instingui munique users that forced on the ground, and there take roote againe, among which rife up there being all from the light, with fome finer leaves on them to the toppe, where they beare many turks of bits introduced a loote high, with fome finer leaves on them to the toppe, where they beare many turks of faul howers thicke thrult together, of a pate reddiff or finning bloth colour; the roote creepeth like the comewyd The Place, he was signed y gamen and advidu

The full with the varieties except that with a tuberous roote is very frequent in pastures medowes &cc. The third allow much more rare: the second Martholm faith groweth in Italy and so doe many of the other : Penk winthe fifth found onely upon the high hills in Narbone, and Clufine faith he found the last on the hills in Stiria. The Time.

They doe all flower in the end of Summer and in August. The Names.

Yarowiscalled in Greeke segnatus & zasbount Stratiotes Chiliophyllos, that is Stratiotes or Militaria millefo-In mothe eighth is called in Greeke A'MARO odneins Achillea Sideritie : Stratiotes of Militaris becanie it was of much use in the Campes of Souldiers to heale their wounds, and Pliny faith in the third Chap, of his 25. Booke that Athilles tooke the name from Achilles the scholler or follower of Chiron who healed her with the wounds of Telphu ; it is called Millefolium in Latine a foliorum multitudine, Supercilium Venerie alfo, Acrum and Acrum Telebus in is called Millefolium in Latine a foliorum multitudine, Supercilium Venera allo, Acrum and Acrum spiracion. The Arabians call the Achillea Egilos, the Italians Achillea and the Millefolium Millefolium. Millefolium Millefolium, the Spaniad Millegis yerva, the French Millefuestle and L' berbe Millefuestle and Collies and the Ecrumans Garb, Garbeen, Garwen and Schfipp, the Dutch Garwe, and we in English Millfolle, Yarrow, and of Same. Noteblesche From making the notebleeded it is be put into it, but affuredly it will flay the bleeding of it. Divers doc trinkelpha Achillea and Millefolium is but one hope because divers authors have promifecuously called them to. The first a called Millefolium allowed which by forme, and Strasiotes terrefiris, Strasiotes Millefolius, debillea and Millefolium allowed which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius under the pains of form, that and different from the found which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius the third is that of the first and different form the found which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius the third is the first of the season of of the s filonia. The Arabians call the Achillea Egilos, the Italians Achillea and the Millefolium Maillefoglio, the Spa-

The Vertues. Ande fice and forme of these two Millefolium and Achillea and all their prieties are very mare in resemblanc one into another, so their vertues even by Dioscovides and Galen are sendowns, to be borgalike, and no doubts either of them that was next at hand, was applied for the same them to the other should: for Dioscovides in that his Assault and the same that the other should for the same that the same the same that the same the same that the same that the same that the same the same the same that the same the same the same the same that the same that the same the same the same that the same the same that the sam the michiereof put into the ever raketh away the blood and rednesse therein, the oyle made thereof stayeth the

Baccie ru. bris et pur-

the dding of the haire s the decoction shared made in wine and drunke is good for them that cannot remark in their floranch vir is accounted a good remark for a quarante Ague to drinke a draight of the florance warms before the fit and fo for two or three fits segether a the juice of the herbe and flowers taken the good for the remark or in the diffilled water of the herbe, theyeth the running of the remarks in men and the which is men but it will be the more effectuall if a little powder of Corall Amber and Ivory be put thereto. men, but it will be the more energian was more posturer of the stand flowers against the pilling of blood, down onner of the herbe a dram of fine Bolamonacke bee pur, and taken three days together felling in a draw of fine Bolamonacke bee pur, and taken three days together felling in a draw of the beautiful for the b milke : the roote or the greene leaves the wed in the month is faid to eafe the paines in the reeth

CHAP. CIII.

Polygonatum five Sigilium Salomonis. Salamons Scale.

Here are divers forts of Salamons Scale, some anciently knowne and fet forth, others of later land ledge and invention, both from Virginia and Braffilas shall be specified in this Chapter follows 1. Polygonatum unigare. Common Salemens Scale.

The common Salomon Scale rifeth up with a round stalke, about halfe a yard high, bowing and ding downe the topge, let with fingle leaves one above another, which are forcewhat large, and like his leaves of the Lilly Convally, or May Lilly, and of the fame colour, that is, with an eye of blewithers in greene, with some ribbes therein, and more yellowish underneath; at the foote of every leafe almost bottome up to the toppe of the stalke, come forth small long white and hollow pendulous flowers, forthe slower of the May Lilly, but ending in sive longer points, for the most part two together, and was long footestalke, and fometimes but one, and sometimes also two stalkes with flowers at the footest like mall round berries greene at the fift, and blackish greene tending to blewnesse when they are past come in the same small round berries greene at the fift, and blackish greene tending to blewnesse when they are rips when lie small white hard and stony seede : Camerarise in his Epitome citing Masshialus as his Author fain the his formetimes found with red berries and with purple: the roote is of the thicknesse of ones finger or thinks, white and knobbed in some places with a flar round circle, representing a Seale whereof it tooke the man, who under the upper face of the ground and not growing downeward but with many sibres undernead.

2. Polygonatum majou. Great Salomons Scale.

This other Salomons Scale is in all things like the former, but in the bignesse of the leaves and bright of the

stalkes, having larger flowers upon shorter footestalkes, and more fore set together at a leafe, and larger reco. 3. Polygonatum majus flore majore. The great flowred Salomons Scale.

This great flowred Salomons Scale hath thorter stalkes, not above a foote high, and standing more uprish and

1. 3. Polygonarum majus unigare & majus fiore majore.
The greater ordinary Salomons Scale, and that with greater flowers.

6. Polygonatum Mitfelium Tamofem five quartum Cuff. Broad kafed branched Salamour Scale





forcether than the former, the leaves are thorter and rounder then it, but fland thicke together, the flowinternational the former, and fweeter, fmelling like Hawthorne flowers, more also standing at each matured meaning that follow are large like the last, and so is the roote also, especially if it grow in good ground, or elfe imilier.

4. Polygonatum maximo folio. The greatest leafed Salomons Seale. The Sulment Scale groweth in the fame manner that the former forts doe, with a stalke rather greater and librate heldt, but not fo upright, the leaves hereof are larger by halfe then it, almost as great as the leaves where menus. of Eastern white, funding upon long stalkes like the first, but usually more together, and without fent like them the berries that follow are like the first, and so are the rootes. 5. Polygonatum latifolium minus. Small Salomons Scale.

This small Salomoni Scale hath a lower stalke, scarse a foote high, not bending downe so much as the first, but heighth like leaves thereon, and in the fame manner, yet formewhat harder or (lifter a the flowers come forth nation of the leaves in the fame fashion, but are larger, standing upon short footestalkes, and but one upon a

6. Polygonatum latifolium ramofum five quartum Clufis. Broad leafed branched Salomons Seale.
This branched Salomons Seale rifeth up usually with a crooked or bending stalke, about a foote or more long. tring on or two or three branches fomerimes iffining out from the fides thereof, at the joynts whereof fland feweallens as in the former forts; and fomewhat like them also, being somewhat large and long, but tenderer will selve and not hoary underneath, compassing the stalke at the lower end where it is broadest, like the leaves of Throughwax underneath every leafe & at the sides of them also at the joynts comment forth one white flower, eding in fix corners, spotted with blackish spots on the inside, standing on a crooked long and pendulous sootthe which finelieth pretty and sweete : after the flowers are past there come in their places three square berries generate in the first, which when they grow ripe are somewhat longer then before, and equall a small berry of the formed of the Cornell Cherry in bignesse almost, and of a reddish colour, having many whitish kernells withinhim : the roote is not tuberous like the former forts, but flender and knorty, and of a paler colour. shoome farthing many nodes or knotts, with divers long fibres and ftrings faltned thereto, the stalkes dying yeareh and new rifing up in the Spring. 7. Polygonatum Virginianum. Salomons Scale of Virginia.

This Saloment Scale, different from the former in three principall parts, that is first in the rootes, which are in the lender long, and creeping like as most of our *Virginian* plants are, and shooting up stalkes round about, and not mberous som the former; then in the flowers, which in this are not fet at the foote of the leaves as in the other (yet the leaves are of the fame fashion, and stand one above another, upon a fingle upright stalke, and

7. Polygonatum Pirgini annun. us Scale of Pirginia.



\$. Polygonatum racemofunt Americanum. Clufter like Salemens Scale of America.



branchêdî

TRIBE.5.

TRIBLE branched about a foote or halfe a yard high, but not of fo fad a greene colour not disconloured understable branched about a foote or halte a yard mgn, the mot or at less a grown and finaller, and nothing to have set the very toppe of the stalke many being set together, which are whiter and smaller, and nothing to have set the very toppe of the stalke many being set and lastly in the beries which in this are smaller then in the last of the stalke many being set to the see the very toppe of the traise many seeing are angularly wants swhich in this are fmaller then in any of the pendulous, ending in fine fmall pointed leaves : and laftly in the beries which in this are fmaller then in any of the former, and of a most orient red or fearlet colour, (which made them at the first to bee taken for Chemos Scarlet berries where they are naturall, and thought fit to due withall, but found improfitable) which Scarlet berries where they are naturally and thought in the type-window, but rounds approximate junion whitehy are white, and before they become ripe have fix blacke. Attakes on every of them equally diltan, but one work out the control of the co Service, when as they are both but one fort; however happening one may be more apt to beare berie them. ther, for that which I have in my Garden that never bore berries, role from the feede of those berries the work brought us from New-England.

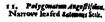
8. Polygonatum racemofum Americanum. Clufter like Solomons Scale of America. This plant shooterhup a round brownish fingle stalke, and sometimes parced or branched, about two or the Forethis plant information of the board leaves, fome ribbes being of a raddish others of a sad great one harder then others, and compassed about the edges with a rougher and darker list: at the topper of the banks. harder then others, and companies about the delike time the Vine Bloffomes, which paffing awy the trand in open current many meant pair contains an enter the value are produced. When the bignesse of a leader less, the face of the bignesse of a leader less, the lowest before they be ripe, and finely sported with blood red speckles, which after they have long to the are wome out by the sipening of them, and change red like a Cherry, whose pulpe or suice is fivene, and on tains within them small white rounidish seede: the roote is thicke, white, tuberous, long and joy med as it wash diffunces, with fundry fibres thereon.

9. Polygonatum perfoliatum Brasilianum. Salomons Scale of Brasil. The Salomons Scale of Brasfil hath an upright straked stalke, about a cubit high, whereon are set leaves have another, very large, about foure inches long and two inches broad, of a pale greene colour, full of ribbs, under and not hard, which compasse the stalke at the lower end, where it is broadest tike unto Thoroughwa, thath stake feemeth to goe thorough them : the flowersialfo (which stand in the fame manner that the ordinary for doe) are much larger then any of the former, confishing of five narrow white leaves two inches long spece, finding at the ends of very small and long footestalkes : the berries and rootes are not set forth by mint maker.

10. Polygonatum ramosum perfoliarum flare luteo majur & minus Americanum; The greater and leffer thorough leafed yellow Salomons Seale of America.

This Salomons Scale hath a flender imooth stalke or ewo, halfe a foore high, parted about the middle into two branches, and each of them agains into others, the greater fore having faire, broad and long very pale greater hed leaves, compassing the stalke wholly at the bottome, the smaller fort much narrower and smaller in entire

Polygonatura ramofum perfoliatum flore luteo mejus et minus Americanum: The greater and leffe thorow leafed yellow Salomons Scale of America.







the joynt with the leaves, and at the toppes also stand the slowers singly in each fort, composed of six long and the joynt with the leaves, and at the toppes also stand the middle whereof is a crooked head or horne, compassed with into yellow move during up the flower is pall, the footestake thereof rifeth up, bearing that crooked of further thicke skinny cod on the end, having whirish feede within it; the roote is nothing fo housed three Idaare tunede skilling have been the ground thicker white as the cight, but fatned by many strings in the ground.

111 Polygonatum angustifolium. Narrow leafed Salomons Seale.

The sarrow leafed Salomons Scale shooteth forth divers upright stalkes, about a foote high, bending downe-The sarrow realises without any branches at all upon them, whereon frand at feverall joynts and spaces, four with the topics of the long and narrower greene leaves then they of the former, being smooth and ribbed of gave me was the faid joynts with the leaves come forth two or three short stalkes, with whitish greene flowinteresses at the malike unto the first, after which come round berries red when they are ripe, more pulpiè or juice the last, conteining hard white kernells within them like the rest the roote is tuberous like the foror juicemen me un, concerning forth at the fides like them.
mer ordinary forts, branching forth at the fides like them.

12. Polygonatum angustifolium ramossum. Branched small Salomons Scale.

This (mill Salemons Seale is in most things like the last, as in rootes, leaves, flowers and berries, the chiefest france confilteth in this, that it brancheth for that every joynt on the maine stalke on both sides thereof, and hen the lawes somewhat smaller and narrower, yet set in the same manner, and the sowers somewhat smaller alfoliarding on thort footestalkes. The Place

Theffilis frequent in divers places of our Land, as beside those that Gerard hath named, it growethin a woodtwo miles from Canterbury by Fishpoole hill, as also in a bushie Close belonging to the Personage of Al-Charineste Clarindon, two miles from Salifbury, the next Close thereunto is called Speltes, and in Cheffon Wood. on blimbill, betweene Newington and Sittingburne in Kent: the other fix following it, and the two last grow in Grang, Auftria, and the parts thereabout: the seventh was brought both out of Virginia and New-England, by fore Mariners that had thought they had beene the Scarlet or Kermes berries as I layd before, from whose seede forms with mefirst, as I thinke in this kingdome; and brought such plants as I have expressed in the description meeth and tenth were brought from Can .da by the French; the ninth groweth in Braffill, and from thence brought and communicated to Banhinus by Dr. Burferus.

They hower about May, and the Virginia, Broffill and American forts not until laine and Iuly, the berries of the Survey (arraite ripe in September, and continue on the stalkes untill the tross rot the stalkes, and they fall downe, and perish with all above ground, the roote abiding fafe, and shooting a new every yeare: the Uirginian fort both furthread berries as are expressed in the description, but it never bore berries in our Land that I know of a but the other Americans beare berries about September.

The Names. h is called in Greeke many orang Polygonatum, and fo in Latine alfo, A radicio genicalorum frequentibus nodis, of the many nodes and knots in the roote : it is usually called Sigillum Salamonis, for the causes set downe in the description of the first, and of some Scala coeli. leannes Monardus tooke it to bee Secacal of the Arabians, but without all thew of reifon almost : the Italians in some places call it Polygometo, and Ginothietto in others, and in Himmiage Floring Fraffinella; but for what respect I know not, not having any likenesse or affinitie with Fraxim, from whence the name (hould be derived, the French Genicoliere of form), and Sean, or Signet de Salomon of others the German Weissmertz, id off, radix alba, of the Dutch Salomons Soghel, and wee in English Salomons Seale moltufuelly, but in some countries the people call it Ladder to Heaven, according to the Latine name Scalaceli, which was anciently knowne in the Apothecaries shoppes, from the forme of the stalke of leaves. one being itt above another. The first is called Polygonatum generally by all writers almost, some calling it Latifilium, some majus and some vulgare, and some Sigillum Salomonis. Anguilura, Cafalpinus and Castor Durantes following their owne country name, call it Frassinella, confounding it with the Deltammin albu, which is calbl Famille : the fecond is the first Polygonatum latifolium of Clusim, which Cambrarite in horto-calleth Polygonatum latione folia; which Cordin in his Full cryof plants calleth Polygonatum angulo amethe fourth is the third Polygonatum Latione folio of Clusim, which Banking calleth Polygonatum angulo amethe fourth is the third Polygonatum Latione folio of Clusim, which Banking calleth Polygonatum English Below all the folio in the fift Banking in his Pinastand Rendermus calleth Polygonatum latifolio in the calleth Polygonat Comming cappening angulo anothe fourth is the third Polygonaum Latione John C. Comming Cappening Lifeting Blebor a life folly subming in his Pisaaxand Regionaum called Polygonaum Latifelia man for mojers. The fixt is diverly called; Matthiolus setteth it forth for Lapras Alexaderina, whom Camerina cappening reproved in that it answereth not thereunto, as you shall beare more amply, in the next Chapt, both by the clear tiping and explication. Inhannes Molissam that the forth the great Herball of Dalecting generally called, Landanaunfis, taketh it to be Hippoglossum of Dioscovides; whom Classum also taxeth for it beautiful that the sum of the

000 2

TRIBE 5.

The Vertues.

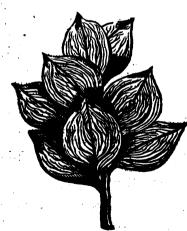
The roote of Salomons Seale is of chiefest use, and hath a mixt property as Galon saith, having partly a big-ding, and partly a sharpe or biting quality, as also a kinde of loathsome bitternesses therein, hardly to be expecding, and partiy a therpe or otting quarty, as and a name of abstract and loathformened we hardly perting fed, whereby it is of little use in inward medecines; which sharpenesse and loathformenesse we hardly perting in those that grow with us: yet some authors doe affirme that the powder of the herbe or of the feede pured in those that grow with us: yet ione authors doe and the that the power in fiegme and viscous humors very forcibly, both upward and downeward; it is faid also that the roote demod in the mouth draweth downe much rheume out of the head, and put up into the nostrills causeth siness; that it serveth as he and Dioscorides both say, and all experience doth confirme, for wounds, hurts and outward fact, to heale and close up the lippes of those that are greene and fresh made, and to helpe to dry up the mointered selfraine the flux of humors of those that are old : it is singular good to stay vomitings and also bleedings when foever as also all fluxes in man or woman, whether it be the whits or reds, or the running of the reines in manals to knit any joynt that doth grow by weakenesse, to be often out of place, or by some cause stayeth but finall time therein when it is fet; as also to knit and joyne broken bones in any place of the body; the roots being bruiled and applyed to the place, yea it hath by late experience beene found that the decoction of the roote in wine, or the applyed to the place, year it nath by late experience regime round that the decention of the roote in wine, or the bruifed roote put in wine or other drinke, and after a nights infusion firstyned hard forth and drunke, but hother hother hard whose bones have beene broken by any occasion, which is the most affured region below to the people in divers countries of this Land, that they can have: it is no leffe effectuall to helpe mines and burflings, to be both inwardly taken, the decoction in wine, or the powder in broth or drinke, and any land that they can have the property of the pr wardly applyed to the place : the same also is availeable for inward or outward bruises, falls or beatings, bohn diffuell the congealed blood, and to take away both the paines and the blacke and blew markes that shife the the hurt : the same also or the distilled water of the whole plant used to the face or other part of the skines de feth it from morphew, freckles, spots or markes what soever, leaving the place fresh, faire and lovely, which Italian dames as it is faid doe much ufe.

CHAP. CIIIL

Laurus Alexandrina. The Laurel of Alexandria.

P. Here hath beene fo great varietie of opinions among our moderne writers concerning the Lucil of Alexandria, what plant should be the right of Dioscorides, some shewing ope and some another fearse one the true, that I much doubt whether this that I shall here shew you in this Chapter, will be taken and judged to be the genuine plant by many, who peradventure contemning my chine may thinke me fooner to erre and be deceived, then fo many learned men before me, that he had contrary opinions, but notwithstanding the diversity of conceits in many, I will endeavour to enrich the many of the Phylicall Commonwealth, with my small two poors mites, (cupiat qui capere peteft) reading and knowless

> Laurus A'exandi ina cennina. The true Laureli of Alexandria



1. Chamadaphne vere Dieferidis.
The crue Dwarfe Laurell of Bieferides.



whedily conversation among plants, the chiefest I can get to enable my judgement. I must likewise in this described you another plant being like unto it, which Matchiolus fetteth forth for another fort of Laurus fetteth, but I entitle Chamedaphne vera Dioscoridis, being much controverted also, for such seasons as you thall heare by and by.

hall barrby and oy.

1. Lauren Alexandrina gennina. The true Laurell of Alexandria.

The me Laurell of Alexandria is very like the Hippoglossum of Dioseorides, Horse tongue or double tongue. Theme Lander of growing, rifing up from an hard firingy roote, knotted at the head, with many greene stalkes fette manner of good both fides thereof, the lower being larger then the upper, which are somewhat broad and oftennianum on the end with many ribbes therein, and of a paler greene colour then the Horse tongue, but road a pointed at the wife the middle rib of the leafe about the midft of it on the upper fide, there shooteth descharation in the apper lace, there in octethe formation which being past a fmall round berrie fuceedeth in the place, which will be very red when it is ripe, soot, which being past a small round berrie succeedeth in the place, which will be very red when it is ripe,

when it contained a white hard feede like unto those of the Butchers Broome. 2. Chamedaphne vera Dioscoridis. The true Dwarte Laurell of Dioscorides.

This dwarfe Laurell groweth up with divers stalkes and leaves set thereon one above another in the same manarchaethe former doth, but the leaves hereof are not fo broad and short as they, but longer and narrower, and and the depergreene colour on the upper fide, and paler underneath, full of ribbes or veines also, without any walling to regue fachas the Horfe tongue hath, elfe formewhat like to it; this hath flowers and red berries in the midde of the leafe, and upon as short a stalke as the former, but on the under side of the leafe for the most part, which my well make it feeme another fort of the Laurms Alexandrina; and for that cause I thinke Dioscorider jonath the Rusem, and Camedaphne so neare unto the Laurus Alexandrina, the one before it the other after, for the likenefie the one unto the other. The Place.

Both the grow naturally on certaine hills in Italy, and for their raritie and use brought into their gardens therefrom whence we have received themsthe first I hadby the meanes of De. Flud, one of the Phisitions of Our Laun Colledge, who among many other rare plants he gathered in the garden of the great Duke of Florence at File and effewhere had this also : the other I had by the meanes of my good friend Malter Iohn Tradescant with whom it groweth, having longer and not so broad round leaves as the former. The Time.

They forfebeare flower much leffe fruit in our Land, but in the warmer countries, they flower in Iune, and thebenies are ripe in the end of September.

The Names. Disseride calleth the first in Greeke Adom A'n Edv Jena 2) i Saia, Daphne, Alexandria and Idea, and the Latines therefrom Lauras Alexandrina and Idea, because it is likely it grew upon the mount Ida, which is nigh unto the Alexandra of Trem, Marcellan thought it tooke that name from Alexander the great, who at his victories wore it on his head; but that is but his bare opinion without ground or reason; the Idea radix is another differing brite fit before this many Chapters, which I have shewed you in the last Chapter, most fitly to agree with the Popular latifolium quartum Clusti. Divers have thought that the Laurus Alexandrina and Hippoelossium of Dissendes were both one plant, among whom Cordus on Disserides is one, but Mattholus and Cornarise desbothconfute that opinion, first for that it were a needelesse thing in Dioscorides to write two Chapters of one hope, then that Diescorides maketh no mention of tongues in the Lauren Alexandrina, which hee speaketh ofinthe Hippolofism, yet Matthioles falleth into as foule an errour himselfe, in taking that plant to be Laurus Alexandrina, which Clusius calleth Polygonatum latifolium quartum, as is shewed in the Chapter before, but Class the weith that whether he meane his Polygonatum or any other plant by the figure which he exhibiteth for , it conto be Laurin Alexandrina which by Diefcorides his Text is a plant whose berries grow in meles in the middle of the leaves (and Marthiolus quoteth his owne Copie in the Margent to bee fo) which that plant hath m, but Theophrassins lib, 1. cap. 16. and lib. 3. cap. 17. expresses it more fully by the Greeke word amountagement the figure of this Lauren Alexandrina is extant in no other author that I know of, but in Lobel his Appendix to the Monfaria, who as he there acknowledgeth had it from me (as he had many other plants also) which he there ktforth, and I am verily perswaded is the true Laurus Alexandrina of Dioscorides, who maketh the lease thereof while those of Russes, whereunto the leaves of this is more like then of the next : the second which I here betowne for the Chamadaphne vera of Dioscorides, is the Laurus Alexandrina altera of Matthiolus and Laurus Alexandring of Columna, whom Lugdunen fis, Tabermontanus and Clugus follow, and Baubinus calling it fo alfo, thinken that of Lobel and this to be both one, which his eyes might bee judges, the one having a rounder the other longer leafe are divers. The Matthiolus of Banhinus sheweth for Chamadaphne that plant which he calleth min finax Lifimachia Chamanerion dicta latifolia or Delphinum baccinum of Lobel, but quoteth it there to bee pile let. Camerarius his Epitome of Matthiolus setteth forth another figure for his Chamedaphne which is much impelled by divers to be counterfet, a fiction of Matthiolus owne braine (many such tricks he useth in his workes) which plant being knowne. Celalpinus calleth it Rusco affinis altera. Guilandinus and Columna tooke Chamadopus of Bioscorides and his Laurus Alexandrinus to be both one, when as his descriptions doe evidently vary, curfing two severall herbs; the leafe hereof he compareth to a Bay leefe, whereunto it hath more resemblance then the former, for this is not fo broad and short as it, but longer and narrower as the bay leafe is: further Dioformer faith, it beareth fruction annexum folis, which cannot be better understood to bee joyned to the leaves, then gowing upon them. I doe confesse that in my former booke I did somewhat adhere to Lobels opinion, that Charles or Mesereon might be the Chamedaphne of Dioscorides, yet I there shewed some let therein why it hould not, but now upon better confideration and examination of the particulars, both forme and vertues, I canartinde any plant to agree better with Dioscorides his Chamedaphne then this: Let the criticke carper examine this animal version, but let the judicious convince me and I will yeeld.

Tee Vertues. Galerine fampl, medic, faith that Laurus Alexandrina is of a hot temperature sharpe and somewhat bitter in rast, which being drunke provoketh Vrine and womens couries, Diofeorides faith it haltneth the hard and fore travailes

TRIBLE of women in childbearing : a decoction made of the herbe and rootes in wine, is very good for women of women in childbearing; a according made of the falling downer of the mother of the hot fumes, as also to have it injected, or the places bathed for the falling downer of the mother, to find over the hot tumes, as also to nave it injected, or the places batters for the berbe and rootes are accounted fingular not dry up the moiflure of old Vicers of long and hard curation, to clenfe them and the more speedily to perform to dry up the monute or one vicers or rong and natural natural and the to those of the former, and Disfants their healing; the raculties of the other me by onem junganism to the torments of the belly, being draft with

CHAP. CV.

Hippoglossum five Bislingua. Horse tongue or double tongue.

He Horse tongue or double tongue is very like unto the former two plants, fet forth in the lall Chape ter, for the manner of growing, for this shootesh forth divers hard stakes with leaves on the new states. above another as they doe, and much about the fame length: the leaves like wife for the forms whe little differing, being somewhat harder in handling, narrower & longer, and sharper pointed, with running through them : but this hath a smaller lease or tongue,

growing upon the greater from the middle ribbe, and about the middle of the leafe on the upperfide, which maketh it to differ from all other plants that grow upon the ground that I know, and from thence tooke the name of double tongue: under the fmaller leafe at the bottome where it joyneth to the greater, commeth forth one small whitish greene flower, and sometimes two, standing upon short footstakes, where afterward stand the berries, which when they are ripe are very red, very like unto the berries of the Yew tree, wherein is a white hard feede like the other: the roote confilteth of many long hard whitifh firings growing from a head. Fabius Columna maketh mention Majori- of another fort with larger tongues upon the leaves then the bus liguis. former, which is as he faith much more rare to finde.

The Place.

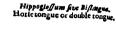
It groweth upon hills and in woods in divers places both of Italy and Germany, but is onely cherished in gardens with us. The Time.

It flowreth in lune, and the berries are ripe in the end of Sepsember, in the naturall places as in the warmer countries, but I could never learne that any hath seene it beare his fruit in our

The Names.

It is called in Greeke in my hours Hippoglossum, in m' sepissime magnu plantis datur, vel quid equin a linguam imitatur vel grande, but others think it should be moretruly called wooy Award Hypogloffum, because of the finall leaves like small tongues, growing upon the greater : the Latines keepe the name and call it Hippoglossum or Hypoglossum, and some to expresse the Greeke name more fully in Latine Bislingua, two tongues or double tongue, forme Lingua Pagana, and of Apulcius Victoriola: it is called also Bonifacia by Anguilara, and Uvuliria by Brunfelsius, Lonicerus, Tabermontanus and others. Fuschius calleth it Daphne Alexandrina, and Laurus Alexandrina, as Tragus and divers others doe, and Clusius himselfe confesseth he knew no other Laurus

Alexandrina, untill Simon de Tovar, a Spanish Phisition did send him a branch, with the berries of the right rus Alexandrina to see, which had no tongues or small leaves at all, and was as I take it the Chamadaphus llave shewed you before, and therefore he called this Laurus Alexandrina Theophrastis secunda. Casalpinus called the Ruleo assimily principle of the control of the called the secundary of the called the called the secundary of the called th Rusco affinis prima, Columna makethit to bee Idea radix Dioscoridis, and Dalechampins to bee Lann Taxo of Plina, which to be the same Taxo Pliny, which to be so, he contendeth very seriously, as it is set downe by Lugdenensis, that Pliny in his 18. Booke and 30. Chap numbreth up the severall forts of true Bayes, and then mentioneth those that are so called sphere of the Greeke or Latines from some likenesse of the leaves, as Laurus Tinns, Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Tinns, Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Tinns, Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Laurus Tinns, Laurus Taxa, Chamedaphu, Dapanoides, and Chamedaphu, and Chamedap noides, and Laurus Alexandrina, but Monardus thinketh that in stead of Laurus Taxa, Laurus Francia of the standard of the stan nus Laurea should be read, against which he contesteth, and sheweth that no author ever made mention of my fuch Bay, and that Pliny in the place before cited, giveth a special note of Laurus Taxa, that is to be fit for trailes or borders in Gardens, and that it hath a small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing the middle of the other leafe, and that it hath a small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe, and small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe, and small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe. the middle of the other leafe; and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called Bay from the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith the fitting that the appellation of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith the appellation of the leafe and further that the appellation of the leafe and the Bay from the forme of the leafe, and Taxa from the red berries like unto those of the Yew tree called Taxa, libs
I have related to them. Lie in the field for the red berries like unto those of the Yew tree called Taxa, libs
then field for I have related to thew his judgement and reafons, that others may allow or disallow thereof, as they fall for cause, but for mine owne part, I thinke that Pliny in this as in divers other plants giveth two names and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and t feriptions of one and the same herbe, following the severall authors hee read, as Dioscorides, Theoperasium others, and often confounded the same herbe, following the severall authors hee read, as Dioscorides, Theoperasium others, and often confounded the conjuing of others, and often confoundeth them, and often also addeth or detracteth of his owne minde, or the opinion of others in his time whee he at the opinion of others in his time whee he at the opinion of th others in his time what he thought good, for in his 27. Booke and II. Chapter hee maketh mention of Hipportal and the state of the stat





of which he faith hath leaves like unto the wild Mirtle having a small lease like a tongue issuing from them, which this Hippoglossium as plainely as may be, and as I said before there is not knowne any herbe but which with fuch final leaves or peeces of leaves growing upon the greater; Lugdsnews sheweth that Daleminds an mention in the Chamadaphne of Diofeorides, upon this ground peradventure that Diofeorides maketh design more it to be the second of the secon nontification of rappositions, out it the mad to meant, the could not have torgotten these small leaves or tongues and Banifacia, the Spaniards Lengua de cavallo, the French Bislingua and General Zapsinkrant, the Darch Tonghenbladt, and wee in English Horse tongue and double as the Graman Zapsinkrant,

The Vertues.

Horkungue is thought to be hot and dry in the second degree. It is held to be the most powerfull herbe that Horeungers and others difeases of the mother, to take the powder of the dryed leaves or roots in is, more than the drinke, for it will speedily give ease: three or foure drammes of the said powder taken in wise procureth a speedy delivery, and driveth forth the afterbirth, provoketh the courses and Vrine what despeed, and expelleth the stone in the reines and kidneys: if a dramme or two of the said powder what despeed is a dramme or two of the said powder what despeed is a dramme or two of the said powder when the said powde was my mine or broth for some certaine dayes together, it will helpe those that have a rupture or mindo, and for this purpose it is accounted by divers that there is no helpe better, but although it may bring Ame prima at the first takings, yet by continuance it will knit and heale the part, yet they must use their trusse for god while after, as well as during the cure : it is al'o good for those that have some imperfection in their from buit benot naturall: it helpeth also the fores in the mouth and throat, and to settle the palate of the mention place, that is subject often to fall downe by reason of two much moisture : it is likewise of singular godate in old and filthy alcers, in any part of the body, to dry up the moisture, and to bring them on the more indity to be healed, either the powder of the leaves of rootes to bee used alone, or with other things put unto

CHAP. CVI.

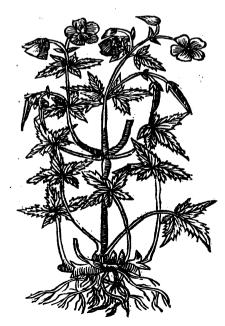
Geranium. Cranes bill or Storkes bill.

blandar letteth forth but two forts of Cranes bills. Pliny addeth a third, Matthiolyse hath fix, others bremotafed the number fill more and more; but our age hath found out many more, whereof I here hewed you in my former booke divers forts, fuch as are of most delight and beauty, fit to furnish fish agarden as you there finde them; of none of these doe I intend to speake againe, having given you their descriptions, &c. in that place, I will onely give you some of their figures which shall suffice. There are any other fit to be knowne, which shall follow in this place, and because I would observe the same method I

1. Geranium bulhofum Dolloria Pennai. Dollor Penny his bulbous Cranes bill.







have formerly done, I will distribute them into three ranges or orders, and leaves like unto Mallowe, and leaves, like the Aconites or Crowfoot: the next shall be of such as have round leaves like unto Mallowe, and the last of those that have their leaves much cut in and jagged.

Crowfoote Cranes bill. Gerania Batrachia.

1. Geranium bulbosum Pennei five grumosa radice. Doctor Penny his bulbous Cranes bill 1. Geranium bulbosum Fennes sive grumes a ranses.

This Cranes bill hath for the roote many small long bulbes or kernells issuing from a long whitish root, and This Cranes bill nath for the roote many infant long butters of the ftalke is about a cubit high, with joynts or backing divers small fibres fee both above them and at their ends : the stalke is about a cubit high, with joynts or backing divers small fibres fet both above them and at their ends: the Italke is about a cubit ingu, with joynts of kaesin feverall places, at each whereof come forth small short and pointed leaves, as also two great leaves upon kne footestalkes, divided into five parts, each of them cut in somewhat on the edges; at the toppes of the sulfar and branches, and from the upper joynts likewise come forth divers showers together, each itanding on how footflalkes, confilting of five leaves a peece, of a reddish purple or role colour, not so large as those of the Comfoote Cranes bill.

2. Geranium nodosum. Knotted Cranes bill.

The knotted Cranes bill fendeth forth certaine leaves upon long foothalkes from the roote, which is leaved and jointed, with divers long fibres growing therefrom, agong which rife up two or three flender falkes a lone high, with great joynts like knees standing forth, and reddiff; toward the bottome there infinily had we leaves upon long footestakes at a joynt cut into three parts, yet shewing to bee five, for that the two lowestar cut in a little : from the uppermost jeynt of leaves come forth two flowers for the most part and no more, fire ding upon longer footestales made of five leaves a peece, dented in the middle like a Mallow, of a purith to lour, with veines of a deeper purple running there through, having a reddish umbone in the middle, wind five parts at the toppe, which being past there come in their places long beake heads, somewhat great which tome, whereon the feeds are fet, as in the other fort of Cranes bills.

3. Geranism pullo flore. Darke red Cranes bill.

The darke red Cranes bill hath divers broad spread, soft, and somewhat hairy leaves rising immediatly from the roote, upon long footstalkes cut into five or fix or seven deepe gashes or divisions, with a blackish for the bottome of every one of them, and dented also about their edges : the stalke riseth up about two foote high forted with many blooddy spots, and is strong somewhat hairy, and parted into three or soure branches win had like leaves on them but lester, and at their ends two or three flowers a peece, each of them confishing of fire large cut in on the edges (which is a fashion different from all other Cranes bills) of a deepe red colour almost blooks. and in the middle a long stile with many writhed threds about itsthe seede that followeth is browne, & like we

the other forts: the roote hath great reddish heads above, and many long strings and sibres descending from it.

4. Geranium Batracheides minus, Small Crowfoote Cranes bill.

This Crowfoote Cranes bill is somewhat like the other described in my former booke, having large roughed. hairy leaves upon long footstalkes, cut in more deepely on the edges, and dented also round about, the sultras

3. Geranium pullo flore. Red Cranes bill.

Geranium fufoum Spotted Cranes bill.





TRIBE. 5. 5. 10 an am Mojeovancum Parpurenm. Paple Cranes bill of Museovy.



6. Geranium Batractieides alterum longias radicatum Lebelis. Long recoted Crowdoos Cranes bill.



fore and a halfe high, branched into divers parts, with leffer divided leaves at the joints up to the toppes, where the flowers Mand very like unto the other, but leffer, and of a reddiff purple colour : the feede that followehis like the other, but standeth upright and turneth not downewards a the roote is somewhat thicke and

lowehis like the other, but standeth upright and turneth not downewards a the roote is somewhat thicke and reddin the lead with divers strings and fibres thereat.

5. Goranium Moscovicicum purpureum. Purple Crancabillos Massewy.

This purple Crancabill hath broad leaves divided into five parts of divisions for the most part, and dented like wis about the edges, somewhat resembling Geranium susceptibles spots also like them at the bottome of the division of the lease, the stalke riseth about two foote high, with sundry with of large purplish blew flowers reading to red, the seede that followeth is almost as small as that of the Rooman striped kinds a the roote shoot-thiorholders heads whereby it is increased, but looseth all like leaves in winter which the others doe not.

6. Geranium Barrachoides alterum longius redicaium Barrachoides, clievery like, among with risk and of the control of the control of the second of the control of the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the seco

when it fainty falker bearing faire and beautifull red flowers of a more excellencred colour then those of the babel Craise bill, smelling very sweet like Muske, and seeds increasing the other arke roote is very long and great, with small fibres therear.

7. Geranium farvum Salmanticense, Strait Spanis Cranesbill.

This mail Cranes bill hath leaves like the ordinary Crowfoot, and the live flowers, with great heads like the Can't Cranes bill, and a finall fibrous roote.

The Place. Theficias Claffer faith grew in Desmarke in the countrey of Haffine; the manurall place of the second is not toutful the third as Claffer faith groweth in some parts of Planguety; the featth in other places of Germany; the fitte of Mount Balding and the last on the stony Indiance hills of Salamanca in Spaine.

The Greekes call it Took to Geranium, and fo doe the Latiner although to express if the more plainely Grainalia. Its treeks call it Technon Geranium, and so doe the Latines also that to express it the more plannes urminates along who is summing the Restruction of the Common of the Student Man Stocket or Cranet bill a the Italian call a Grania. and Ristro di grae, the Spaniards Pica di Man of the Freich bet de Granian. Sinciplement, the Duch Objenaria beth, and we in English Stocket with or Granes will. The first is Clussian his south Granian, which he calleth Geranium bulbosum Pennai, and Bankinan Garanium printes radice: the second last his Granium nodosum, and tuberiferum Plateau also, Britan beth but one plant, as he showed his Geranium south also supposed to the second thinks and I thinks is very like, if not the same with the Geranium south stars which it is likely Gester in Appendice telimin my former booke : the third Cluftus calleth Geranium pulle flore, which it is likely Gefier in Appendice

maketh mention of : the fourth Camerariss and Clufius call Geranium Batrachoides minim, and alternm: the si maketh mention of : the fourth Camerarian and Cinjum vall Organization in our Gardens : the fit hath not beene published by any that I know, although we have had it long time in our Gardens : the fit is also hath not beene published by any that I know, although we have had been geranium Batrachoides longist radicatum, which Camerarius calleth Geranium Macrothin, and the Statice Pling by some as he saith, of Dodonesu Batrachoides alterum: the last is called by Clusius Geranium ella vum vel Salmanticonse rostratum, but Banhinus Geranium parvum folis Ranunculi. The Vertues.

All these Cranes bills are drying, binding, and a little hot withall, and are found to be effectuall both in interand outward wounds, to flay bleedings, vomitings and fluxes, eyther the decoction of the herbe, or the porder of the leaves and roots used as the cause requireth.

CHAP. CVII.

Gerania Malvacea. Round or Mallow leafed Cranes bills.

He second kind of Cranes bills to be entreated of, is of those that beare round or Mallow live leaves, which shall follow. I. Geranium tuberolum mingu Camerarij. Small tuberous Cranes bill. This small Cranes bill hath divers round leaves very like the ordinary Doves foce, be made

lesse : the flowers likewise are very small and reddish like thereunto, and so are the best less with feede alfo : the roote is round, of the bignesse of an Hallennt; without any three gowing from it, drawing the nourishment out of the earth by certaine little it outles, which are like small below parts

from it, drawing the nourishment out of the earth by certaine little it outness, which are use usual many part therein, not abiding to be taken out of the naturall place of its growing, which is in myd walls to be uniqued into gardens, for as Camerarian faith having often tryed it, it will decay by little and little.

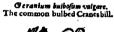
2. Geranium Columbinum vulgare. The common Doves foote or Cranes bill.

The common Doves foote or Cranes bill hath divers small round pale greene leaves. cut in short heeless. much like unto Mallowes, standing upon long reddish hairy stalkes, lying in a round compasse upon the good among which rise up two or three or more reddish joynted, slender, weake and hairy stalkes, with some shifts leaves thereon but smaller, and more cut in up to the tops, where grow many very small bright red flows office leaves a peece, after which follow small heads, with small short beakes pointing forth, as all other found their kinds of herbes doe, whereby they are knowne to be of this family, how variable foever their face or lane of

leaves, &c. be. 3. Geranium Malacoides laciniatum sive Columbinum alterum. The other Doves socie. Of this kind there is another fort, whole leaves are greener, not so round, and somewhat more cuting the

2. Ger n'um 'olumbinum vuleare. The common Doves foote or Cranes bill.









ties, making the leafe feeme of divers parts more then the former, or like the Vervaine Mallow but somewhat his otherwistike it in flowers, weake leaning stalkes, &cc.

4. Geranium Malacoides seu Columbinum minimum. The least Doves soote. This mother also very finall, not rising above two or three inches with his stalkes; the leaves also flowers, and

Redestofa file equall to the reft, that is very small.

. Germinm Malvoides five Columbinum tennisus laciniatum. Doves foote with thin cut leaves. This allow but a small plant not above an handbreadth high, whose leaves are round of the bignesse of ones taple, on in at the edges into foure divisions, and each of them somewhat cut in also, standing upon long sootehike; the flowers are small, two for the most part and no more standing together, small and reddish like the other, and so is the seede and roote.

6. Geranium Althaodes majus. The greatest Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill. The fift leaves of this Cranes bill are more round then the other that follow, which are somewhat long, with the mandnesse like unto the Marsh Mallowes, somewhat roundly but a little deepely cut in on the edgs, soft allowdof a whiter greene colour almost woolly, the stalkes are more upright and hairy, with such leaves theren, but smaller longer and a little more cut in on the edges, on the toppes whereof stand small purplish hower, and after them small beake heads like unto others : the roote is somewhat long and wooddy dying eve-

Types, and thing againe of it owne fowing.

7. Geranium Althodes minus. The lefter Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill.

7. Geranium Althodes minus. The lefter Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill. This other Cranes bill is like the other in all things but smaller and lower, the leaves being a little whiter, the

forms small and so likewise the seede, that oftentimes wee scarse finde it.

8. Geranium Alceavessearie folijs. Venice Mallow leafed Cranes bill. This sail Craics bill spreadeth it selfe very farre with long stender branches, whereon are set at certaine dihave many leaves like unto the Venice Mallow but more divided, the flowers are small and purplish, after which bloweth the feede contained in small vessells; theroote perisheth every yeare. This and the third ahongs number of other feeds were brought me by Guillaume Boel which he gathered in Spaine upon my charge; hower M. Goodier seeing the feeds from MF2Coys, caufed it and divers other things to bee published in his time: notwithstanding I told him the charge was mine that procured it and many other.

O. Geranium Sacatile. Rockie Cranes bill.

The tockie Cranes bill is a leffer plane then the ordinary Doves foot, having many small deaves, somewhat cut in the diges, very greene & thining to like once a finall Sanicle leafe, that it may deceive one, let on reddish stalks; the count all the Autumns to incention and Spring untill the Summer, that the Ralkes rife up about a four some ground all the Autumns; Winter and redder to make the country of the countr then the Doves foote, which gives very iman recue, out or the innuison of the without any addehing Thaliss description that the seede is yellow like Chamaline English Wortmeseede, but without any answering and Thalism and whether the seed of the seeder is and the seeder in the seeder in the seeder in the seeder in the seeder is the seeder in the seeder in the seeder in the seeder in the seeder is the seeder in the seed

Thaliss description that the seede is yessew size the seeds it bears and Thaliss call it; and moreover the seeds it bears it is the roots if the roots it. fairely ne is much mittaken, for now come it of bills or beake heads it beareth; the roote is small and yellow.

ish, yet abideth and perisheth not, but encreaseth plentifully enough of the seede in my Garden The Place. The first groweth as Camerarine saith out of mud walls in divers places of Germany, the second commonly in pasture grounds, and by the path sides every where, and will be in many gardens also the third is found in the pattures also, but not frequent: the fourth in the fields about Rhotemagame or Ram in Nationals the first in woods pastures also, but not frequent: the touren in the neura about Mompelier; the fix on Mount Baldin, about Mompelier; the fix on Mount Baldin, about Mompelier also, & in other places: the seventh in Speciation whence I had seedes brought me: the last in stony grounds in Hareynia five, as Cameronia and Thelin [8]; and whence I had feeges prought me rate and intony go when countrey by Mr. John Gordier, a great love and about Naples as Columna faith, but found also in our owne countrey by Mr. John Gordier, a great love and a rious fearcher of plants, who belides this hath found in our countrey many other plants, not imagined to grow in our Land. I wish there were many more of his minde, that not hindering their affaires at spare times, would be

The Time. They all flower in the Summer moneths of Inne, Inly and Angust, some more early then other, and then had in ripe quickly after. The Names.

industrious to search out and know what the ground bringeth forth, where their occasions are to be.

The first is called by Camerarius Geranium tuberosum minimum : the next two forta are called generally Price. lumbinue, and Geranium Columbinum, and some Rostrum Gruis and Gruinum, and Rostrum Ciconia, Stationalis vet forne as Camerarius and others note it, call it Geranium Malvaceum, and Balfinginum, and Mounte from yet tome as Camerarius faith, especially the greater fort as Mathielus saith, from the Ballanine of healing popu-ties as it is likely above the other forts, although Lobel taxeth him for so saying, where himselse is more wethy of reproofe, in millaking the second fort for the first here expressed. The common Doves foote agreement held to be the second Geranium of Dioscorides, although Brasavolas as Matthiolus notethis was millutes ten in the Latians call it Roftro de cicongna, and Geranio the Spaniards Pico di ciguenda the French Beck im, and bec de cicogne the Germans Storkenschabel and Skarterkrant the Dutch Dayvenvoet, and wee in English Docts foote, Cranes bill, and Storkes bill: the fouth and fift are of Banhimm addition by the fame title they beatlers the fixt is called Geranium Malacoides of Lobel, and Altheodes of Camerarius, wherein as I faid before he winis Staken in taxing Matthiolus: of Tabermontanus Geranium Monspeliacum, and of Banbinus Geranium felip Altha and faith that it may most fitly agree with the second Geranium of Pliny (who followeth Diescorides) which had as he faith more white or woolly leaves then a Mallow: the seventh and eighth are of mine owne nursing up from the Spanif feede, and being of neare affinitie receive also their name a correspondent : the last is called by Care. rius Gerainum Saxatile, and not knowne as he faith before his time. Thaliss mentionethit in Hareynia files by the name of Geranium vegoundar and Columna Geranium alterum montanum (axatile rotundifolium, and Buttun Geranium Incidum faxatile. The Vertues.

The ordinary Doves foote is found by good experience, and Lobel and others note it also to bee singular god for the winde Collicke and paines thereof in the lower belly, as also to expell the stone and gravell in the Kidneies, the decoction thereof to be drunke, or to fit as in a bath therein, or to be fomented therewith the coction thereof in wine is an exceeding good wound drinke for any to take that have either inward wounds have or bruises, both to stay the bleeding, to dissolve and expell the congealed blood, and to heale the parts, as also as ward fores ulcers or fifulaes perfectly to clenfe and heale them, and for greene wounds, many doe but brille the herbe and apply it to the place wherefoever it bee, and it will quickly heale them: the same decoction in wise formented to any place pained with the Goute giveth much eafe : it doth the same also to all joynt aches or paine of the finewes. Gerardhis experience to be fingular in ruptures or burftings (but not as, of his owne inventor) is knowne to be most certaine, whether you take the powder or the decoction of the herbe, for sometime together, and helpeth as well young as old folkes, if they continue it the longer.

CHAP. CVIII.

Gerania laciniata. Cranes bills with jagged leaves.

He third and last kind of Cranes bills, is as I ordered it at the first, of such sorts that have their kave more jagged then the former, as shall be shewed.

1. Geranium moschatum. Muske Cranes bill. The Muske or fweet smelling Cranes bill hath divers long, winged darke greene leaves lying from the ground, yet somewhat whitish by the haires that are thereon cut into many parts or leaves, and each of them. cut in on the edges, among which rife up weake tender stalkes, scarse able to stand upright, usually not a some high, with some such like leaves upon them as grow below, but smaller and siner cut in at the topper, and unon the upper leaves sometimes also grow divers very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers.

and long beakes or bills with feede at the bottome, as all the rest of the Granes bills have, which twitten it feld as most of them doe: the roote is somewhat long with divers sibres thereat; the whole plant and every put thereof above the ground, hath a pleasant sine weake sent, which some resemble to Muske, whereof came is name, but the fent of true and good Muske is much differing from it,

There is little difference to be difference to be difference in this that it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference to be difference to be also one hath beene found to bear white flowers, differing in this that it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference to be difference in this chart it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference should be a souther than the difference to be difference.

TRIBL.5.

4. Geranium fatidum Strong fented Cranes bill.



Geranium Apulum odorum, Italian Muske Granes bill. The Italian Muske Cranes bill hath divers long leaves, and fomewhat hairy lying on the ground, cut in on the edges fomewhat like the divitions of the lower leaves of the Candy Cranes bill, standing upon reddish footestalkes, the two lowest jagges being greater then the rest, but those that rise up with the stalke are more cut in, somewhat like unto the lower leaves of Coriander, or Fetherfew, but with rounder dents, of a sweete sent, as the first, whereof it is thought to bee a species of: the stalke is jointed and kneed, with two such like leaves at them, but more finely jagged, and at the toppe divers small flowers, of a pale blewish purple colour, each Randing in a greene hairy huske, wherein afterwards frand the heads of feeds very like unto the Candy kinde, great

blow and small above: the roote is small and yellow, lifting the head a little above the ground.

4. Geranium fatidum. Strong sented Cranes bill.

The Canes bill hath divers hoary greene leaves, finely cut in on the edges into many parts from among which nierwoorthate flender hairy stalkes fet at the joynts with a few small leaves, and three or foure somewhat large middle flowers above, like unto the other forts, smelling somewhat sweete in our Gardens by the transposition, bushing in the naturall warmer places, after which come the seede somewhat long, strong and stiffe : the roote cowethdowne deepe, of a reddish colour on the outside and white within, which smelleth much stronger then

karen flowers, and shootest forth sundry heads of leaves at the toppe.

The roots of this Cranes bill are tuberous or Asphodill like, from whence rise foure or sive long and large sad gene leaves, diverfly entinto many parts, each part jagged on both fides fomewhat resembling the leaves of Final but fofter, the middle ribbe being reddish and the rest sad greene the stalke is jointed or kneede with the like layer rifing with it, and at the toppe a tuft of many flowers, like for forme unto those of other Cranes billion of a boxiske yellow colour, each leafe having two purple fpots on them, which being fallen there come fish like long beakes as are in the former with reddiff feede on them, the flowers fmell very fweete like Muske in the night onely, and not at all in the day time, as refuling the Sunnes influence, but delighteth in the Moones ap-Parace: it talleth fomewhat fower, and both rootes and leaves are Lettice for the Indiani lippes.

6. Geranium Monspeliacum laciniatum. French jagged Cranes bill. The Franch jagged Cranes bill rifeth up with fundry rough hairy stalkes, three or foure foote high, joynted and maked in divers places, with divers leaves thereon cut on both fides, very like unto those of the Muske Cranes in the flowers that fland at the toppes of the stalkes and branches are small, of a pale pur le colour, after whichome the feede, out of the fame huske wherein the flowers frood before, as is common to all the kinds the deep, but the beake heads hereof are very long and hairy, even five inches long, which twine themselves that they grow ripe, and fo fall upon the ground.

7. Geranium Alpinum longius radicatum Pona. Mountaine Cranes bill with long roots. The Mountaine Cranes bill hath a very long downeright roote, parted upwards into two or three branched protects, fending forth many leaves, divided into five or fix parts, each whereof is dented with three deepe bouthernd, fortalfo and woolly, standing on very long footestalkes, covered with silver like downe, the the at the toppes of naked stalkes, two or three together somewhat large and round, yet a little round whends, of a pale purplish colour with divers reddish lines therein, and divers threds in the middle : the seede a mall and standing on short beake heads.

8, Geranium Robertianum vulgare. The common herbe Robert-There Robert that is most common with us, rifeth up with a reddish stake, usually two foot high, having design the ends into three or five divisions, and the ends into the ends and of them cut in on the edges, fome with deeper cuts then others, and all dented likewife about the edges

TRIBE.5.

5. Geranium erifle frue Indicum nollu elens. Sweete Indian Cranes bill.



Geranium Alpinum longius radicatum Pona. Mountaine Cranes bill with long rooter.





Geranium Robertianum vulgert. The common Herbe Robert.



With offenimes turne reddiffer at the toppes of the stalke come forth divers flowers, made of five leaves, much which of the marker than the state of the st chen) and or a more required corour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor trong god, the roote is small and thready, and smelleth as the whole plant else doth, very strong almost small. ing the more reddiff colour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor other) and of a more reddiff colour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor other) and of the colour is small and thready. and smallest as the whole plant also dock

O. Geranium Robertianum majur. The greater herbe Robert.

This herbe Robert rifeth up with diverse stender hairy reddish stalkes three stoote high, at the joynts whereof This here roote right with the popular and surpling and sixthere of the state of th fundaverupon motors yet and turning red likewise: the flowers are purplish red, and of the same bignesse or rubr more than the former, and turning red likewise: the flowers are purplish red, and of the same bignesse or rubr more than the former. or rathr more them to and beake heads, the roote is wholly red both within and without, not smelling so strong

Therwofielt grow wilde in many places of this Land, as well in medowes as wast grounds, the first is cherished The recomit grow which is found formetimes upon Heaths, and dry gravelly places, but for the first feat in Gardens, more then the other, which is found formetimes upon Heaths, and dry gravelly places, but forbient in Onto the property of the third was found by Columna in Naples upon the hills there: the machinance uses fide of Moss Inpus by Mompelier : the fift in the Indies : the fixt by Mompelier also : the fetomature popular : the eighth is frequent every where by way fides, upon ditch banks and waste grounds whereforer one goeth, but the last is not so frequent as the other, yet often seene and found. The Time.

The flower in Inne and Inly chiefely, and their feede is foone ripe after. The Names.

This called Geranium Moschatum, Acus moschata, and Acus pastoris of some, although the Scandix or Petten Ve. min Galled alfo, of some also Rostrum Ciconie, and taken to be the Myrrbida Pliny : Matthiolus maketh it his mind Granium in his last Edicion, but the first in his former Ly the name of Cicuta folio. Dodonens Geraniu supinum, and Batham Geranium Gicuta folio Moschatum: the second is called Geranium gruinum by Dodonaus, and minus by Ingui and Tabermenianu, and by others vulgatum inodorum, and Moschatum inodorum : the third is called by py in the fourth is called by those of Mompelier as it is in the the the filt Countin Calleth Geranium triste : the fixt is called by Banhinm, Geranium Cicuta folio acn longissimaz the incuming alled by Pona Geranium Alpinum, longius radicatum: the eighth is generally called Geranium Robertium and Rupertiani, and herba Roberti or Ruperti, Anguillara calleth it Panax Heracleum: it is certainely taken of many the best of our moderne writers to be the Sideritia tertia Dioscovidis, which Cratevas he faith called He. rales, whole leaves are like those of Coriander, yet Columna taketh the Diapensia Sanicle to be it: the last is called by Label Green Robertians altera species, by Dodoneus Geranium gruinale, and is the Geranium Violaceum of Grard and Tabermontanus whom he followeth, the Germanes call this Bludwurtz, ideft, Sanguinaria radix. The Vertues

The kinds of Cranes bills are neare the temprature of the former, and may performe all the properties found inhem, but the two first forts here expressed are held more availeable for the mother to settle it in the place whair shillen downe. Herbe Robert is not onely commended against the stone, but to stay blood, where or howfever flowing, and so is the last also, as also speedily to heale all greene wounds, and is effectuall also in oldukers, in the fecret as well as in the other parts.

CHAP. CIX.

Tabacco Anglicum. English Tabacco.

Have in myformer book given you the knowledge of divers forts of Tabacco, such as for their flow? ers fake might be fit to be nourfed up in gardens: there remaineth one, fort more, which is planted more for theuse of Phisicke and Chirurgery then for any other respect whereof I meane to speake in this Chapter. It rifeth up with a thicke round stalke, about two foote high, whereon doe grow thicke, for any stalk stalks, respect to the production of the producti thicke, fat and flefly greene leaves, nothing so large as the other Indian kinds, neither for breadth wings, somewhat round pointed also and nothing dented about the edges: the stalke brancheth forth, and breshat the toppes divers flowers, let in greene huskes like the other, but they are nothing so large, scarfe standards to the standards and the standards are nothing so large, scarfe standards and the standards are nothing so large, scarfe standards are nothing so large. ing shore the brims of the huskes, round pointed also, and of a greenish yellow colour: the seede that followeth but ships but larger then it, conteined in the like, and as great heads: the rootes are neither so great or woody, and perish every yeare, with the deepe frosts in winter, but riseth generally of the seede that is suffred

This cape as it is thought from some part of Brassles and is more familiar to our countrey then the other Indian imparty giving ripe seeds when as the others seldome doe.

It towneth from Inne sometimes unto the end of August or later, and the seede ripeneth in the meane

The Names. The name Fetters whereby it is called, is properly from Braffill, as I am given to understand, and yet some have are and that this bette is not the right herbe, the Indians there to called, wee received it by that name which is decimal. It is thought also by some that Islam Nicot the French man, being agent in Portugal for the French ing feat this fort of Tabacco and not any other to the French Queene, and is called thereup on herba Regina, and from baselfe Nicetiana, which is probable because the Pertugal's and not the Spaniards were malters of Brassle

TRIBLE at that time : the Indian names of Picielt and Perebecenne are more proper as I take it to the other Indian kind; at that time: the Indian names of Piculi and Percucume are more proper as England but because it is more were doe usually call it in England English Tobacco (not that it is naturall of England but because it is more conwee doe usually call it in England England England to Dacco (not that it is naturally and others to more one monly growing in every countrey garden almost, and better endureth then the others Lobel and others are almost a latent and dubing monly growing in every countrey garden almost, and better endured the state and dubin, and thereparker, and called it Hyoseyamm laters, and dubins, and thereparker.

This kind of Tabacco although it be not thought fo strong, or sweete for such as take it by the pipe, (mayer This kind of Tabacco attnough it be not thought to through I wester for make choise of this fort to make and have knowne St. Walter Raleigh, when he was prifoner in the Tower, make choise of this fort to make and

Tobacco of, which he knew fo rightly to cure as they call it, that it was held almost as good as that which came from the Indies, and fully as good as any other made in England.) nor yet to effectuall for inward diseases, because it is not so much used as the other, yet it is availeacaute it is not to much used as the other, yet it is availeable by good experience for to expecterate tough flegme out of the ftomacke, cheft and lungs, that doth offend them: the juice thereof being made into a Syrupe, or the diffilled water of the herbe drunke with some Sugar, or without as one will, or elfe the smoake taken by a pipe as is usuall, but fasting. The same also helpeth to expell wormes in the stomacke and belly, as also to apply a leafe to the belly, and to ease the paines of the head, or the Megrime, and the griping paines in the bowells, although to some it may seeme, to bring or cause more trouble in the stomacke and bowells for a time: it is also profitable for those that are troubled with the stone in the kidneyes, both to ease paines, and by provoking urine to expell gravell and the stone engendred therein, of that viscous matter, and to heale the parts; and hath beene found very effectuall to suppresse the malignitie and expell the windy and other offensive matters, which cause the strangling of the mother: the seede hereof is much more effectuall to ease the paines of the toothach, then any Henbane seede, and the ashes of the burnt herbe to clense the gummes and teeth and make them white: it hath beene thought not to have beene fafe for weake bodies and constitutions, nor for old men, but of both forts I have seene the experience that it hath bin profitable being taken in a due manner, that is fasting, and to bed ward and before meate. Thevet faith that the Women in America forbeare the taking of Tobacco, because that they have beene taught that it will hinder conception and bodily lust: the herbe bruised and applyed to the place of the Kings Evill, helpeth it in nine or ten dayes effectually : it is faid also to bee effectuall to cure the dropsie, by taking foure or five ounces of the juice falling, which will strong-ly purge the body both upwards and downewards. Mo-



Tabacco Anguicum, Englife Tabacca

mardes (aith it is an Alexipharmacum or Counterpolion, for the biting of any venemous creature, and maply the herbe also outwardly to the hurt place. The distilled water is often given with some Sugar before the kind an Ague, both to lessen the fits and to alter them and take them quite away in three or foure times using; which water above many other will talte of the sharpenesse of the herbe it selfe, but will yeeld no oyle or under water above many other will take of the sharpenesse of the herbe it selfe, but will yeeld no oyle or undious substance, as most other herbes will doe, although divers have boasted to make an oyle thereof; if the distilled for of the herbe having beene bruised before the distillation, and not distilled dry bee set in since calide, to digit for 14. dayes, and asterwards hung up in a bagge in a wine Sellar, that liquot that distilles therefrom is ingular good to use for Cramps, Aches, the Gour and Sciarica, and to heale inches, scabbes and running Vlcers, Cantan, and foule fores what sover: the juice also is good for all the said greefes, and likewise to kill like in childres the greene herbe bruised and applyed to any greene wound is commonly knowne to country soller, to cure any fresh wound or cut what soever: and the juice put into old fores both clenses have the which purpose many doe make a singular good salve hereof in this manner. Take of the greene herbether of source handfulls, bruise it and put it into a quart of good over of Olives. boile them on a gentle fire small the foure handfulls, bruife it and put it into a quart of good oyle of Olives, boile them on a gentle fire will be herbe grow dry and the oyle will bubble no longer, then streine it forth hard and set it on the fire agains, soling thereto Wax, Rosen and Sheepes Tallow, or Deares Suet which you will, of each a quarter of a pond, of Turpentine two ounces, which being melted put it up for your use: Some will adde hereunto of the powder of Aristolechia rounda, round Birthwort, and of Oilbaniam that is, white Frankinsence of each halfe an ounc, or fix drams, which are to be our in when it is inchested. fix drams, which are to bee put in when it is nigh cold, and well flirted together: this falve likewite will belie impossion to the falve likewite will helpe impostumes, hard tumors, and other swellings by blowes or falls.

CHAP. CX.

Pedicularia five Fistularia. Rattle graffe.

F the Rattle graffe there are two especiall kinds, the one with red flowers, the other with yellow, and of each severall forts as shall be shewed.

1. Pedicularis prateufis rubra vulgaris. Common red Rattle.

This hathfundry reddish hollow stalkes and sometimes greene rising from the roote, lying for the moft part on the ground, yet fome growing more upright with many small reddish or greenish leaves freshinder of a middle rib, finely dented about the edges : the flowers fland at the toppes of the stalkes and brode of a fine purplish red colour, like small gaping hoods after which come flat blackish seede in small huske binomics and property will Rattle with shaking the roote consisteth of two or three small whitish strings. with fome fibres thereat.

B. Pedicularia major Alpina. The greater mountaine Rattle graffe. Thirtieth up neare halfe a yard high with a thicke crefted stalke fer somewhat thicke, with long stalkes of wiged laves made after the manner of Ferne, notched about the edges one above another, the flowers are like wagen that of a whitish colour growing in a long spike, after which doth follow broader huskes conteining In the therein like unto Madwort : the root is long, thicke and blacke.

This finallier fort groweth much lower then the lafter and with fewer leaves on the stalkes, which are stended about hollow like unto them: the flowers likewise are smaller and set on a shorter spike, but of a brave shiinered colour : the buskes that follow are greater then the first, with long beakes at their ends, having cornered feele within them : the roote is long and white of the bignesse of ones singer, with some great sibres thereat. 4. Redicularis five Crifta galli Intea. Yellow Rattle, or Coxcombe.

A. Peacetters per Cripta gate titles. Tenow Ratter of extensions about halfe a reduction region Rattle hath feldome above one round greene stalkerising from the roote about halfe a reductive foote high and with but few branches thereon, having two long and somewhat broad leaves at set a long denely dented or cut in on the edges, resembling therein the crests or combe of a Cocke, broadest next to its like and finaller to the end: the slowers grow at the toppes of the stakes with some shorter leaves with fambring boodded after the fame manner that the others are but of a faire yellow colour in most, or else in some talk and in foremore white; the feede is conteined in large huskes, and being ripe will rattle or make a novice with lying look in them : the roote is small and stender perishing every yeare.

5. Redicularis Alpina latea. Mountaine Yellow Rattle.
The stalks hereof groweth halfe a yard high, set with long winged leaves, composed of many small finely.

1. Pedicularia weten fis vubra vulgaria. Common red Rattle.

4. Pedicularis five Crifta Galli intea. Yellow Rattle or Coxcombe.





dented leaves up to the toppes of them, where they are bare of leaves and beare long fpikes of gaping and book dented leaves up to the toppes or then, which yeeld afterwards small long huskes like those of Snapdragon with small feets in

them: the roote is made of divers long blackish fibrous strings.

nem: the roote is made of divers long Diackiin fibrous wangs,

6. Crift a fall luces simbellates. Yellow Rattle with flowers in tufts.

This hath but few and narrrow leaves of an inch long a peece, rifing from a flender fmall roote and a falle fing This hath but few and narrrow leaves or an incuriong a peece, imag a soul a manufacture at a state from among them little more then an handbreadth high, having many yellow flowers fer together at the tope as it among them little more then an nanoreauth night, having many years at the topes it were in an umbell or tuft, fashioned like the other, but three times longer then those of the common fort, not with

7. Crista Galli angustifolia montana. Mountaine narrow leafed yellow Rattle.

7. Crifts of all any any printer monators and final and a final table.

This yellow Rattle hath two long and narrow pointed greene leaves dented about the edges, fet one spirit another upon the stalke, which is a cubit high, from betweene which rife other smaller leaves and a small stalk. another upon the stake, which is a cubit night, those server of mall bale yellow flowers like the ordingy with very small leaves thereon, and small pale yellow flowers like the ordingy fort but smaller, with flat seede in small huskes following them. The Place and Time.

Some of both these kinds grow in our medowes and woods generally through the land, where they are no Some of both their kinds grow in our inconversally who again, where mey are nother a plague or annoyance to it, then of any good use for the cartle, but the reft in Germany except them which is of Spaine; and are in flower from Midsomer untill August be past sometimes. The Names.

The later writers (for none of the ancients have remembred any of them as farre as can bee underflood) all them Pedicularia and Pedicularia, because that sheepe feeding thereon will breede lice, it is called also Fifularia of the hollownesse of the stalkes and Crista Galli or Gallinasea, because the flowers as some thinks and like a of the hollownesse of the staikes and Crisical Control of Control whose description commeth nearest unto this, above any other herbe that is knowner force also refere it to the Mimmilus herba of Pliny, fib. 18, cap. 28. which as he faith is the worth herbe in a field, but fome thinks the word of Pliny should rather be Nummulus for Nummularia. The first is called by all tries names by the sindy authors that have written thereof, and Lugdunenfis besides calleth it Criffa galli altera five Phinirion; the second is called by Lugduners as I doe in the title Pedicular is major Alpina, and Bankings Pedicular is Alpina Filis file major as he doth the third Filicis folio minor, and is the Aletterolophus minor of Clussias with fourth is called Pedicular is the Aletterolophus minor of Clussias with fourth is called Pedicular in the fourth in the fourth in the fourth is called Pedicular in the fourth in t major as ne continue times out miner; and competitive by Tragm or Crista galli or Gallinese by Dodoneus, Lobel, Clusius, &c. the fift is called by Lugdunensis Filipendula Alpina, and Pedicularis Alpinaluis by Bas. hinus: the fixt and last are mentioned onely by Bauhinus with the same names are in their titles. The Frent call it Crefte decoe, the Germans Brawn rodel and goel nodel, and some Leusskraut, the Dutch Ratelen, and we in Endish red or yellow Rattle, and Rattle graffe, Cockes combe and Loufewort.

The red Rattle is accounted profitable to heale up Fiftulaes and hollow Vicers, and to flay the flux of humoni to them, and also the abundance of womens courses, or any other flux of blood, to be boiled in harsh or red wire and drunke. The yellow Rattle or Cocks Combe is likewise held to bee good for those that are troubled with cough or with dimnesse of fight, if the herbe being boiled with beanes and some honey put thereto beedruken dropped into the eyes: the whole feede being put into the eyes doth draw forth any skinne, filme or dimpth from the fight without trouble or paine, Some hold it to be of a cold and drying propertie.

CHAP. CXL

Balfamina mas. The Male Balfame Apple.

Have in my former booke given you the knowledge of the female. Ballame, it refleth in this to hew you the male, which for the excellent healing properties of this well as the other, defervely have received the name of a Balfame, and therefore I thinke it not attriffe to give you the figure is of the growing, or for a kind of Cowetimber as some authors doe, for the former of the dimers for the minier of the growing, or for a kind of Cowetimber as some authors doe, for the former of the dimers and finite. It fringeth up with divers flender reddish falkes and branches, shooting forth many classing time delike a free whereby it taketh hold of any poale or other thing that standeth neare it (yet had neede of some hinding that beather winds blow it downe) having leaves thereon cut in on the edges into similar divisions. The white Bryony, but much smaller; tenderer and more divided: the slowers are allowed in the sum those of Coweumber, cumming forth in the same manner, at the joints with the leaves, this which one the fruite which is somewhat long and round, pointed at both ends, and bunched for the first the outlide in ower, the skin it selfer being smooth and very red, almost blacke when it is rings: having a statistic which the skin it felfe being smooth and very red, almost blacke when it is ripe, having a state of pulse which lye divers rough and hard flat reddish seeds, but of a grayish blacke action, being the state of circuit seeds for the forme and bignesse: the rootes are small and strings perishing with the inst cold nights seed to be whole herby with the inst cold nights. feeleth, and the whole herbe withereth prefently,

The Place. Wee have alwayes had the feede hereof from Italy, where also they nurse it up the the gardens, the month place of the growing being unknowne to them.

The Time. It flowreth late with us and feldome or never giveth ripe fruit, our cold nights being over early, for it write before it feele them.

The Names This never found any Greeke appellation that I can heare of, but is called in Latine Ballamina mas, to different found and the state of the control of the c guish it from the other that is called famina, and tooke the name from the Balfamine or healing properties at a TRIBE. 5. Belance mas. The Male Ballame Apple.

Balfamine famine. The female Balfame Apple.





injeus thought by some to be the plant that Pliny in his 20. booke and 3. Chap, saith the Grecians called Cucura bia Support. Some calleth it Visicella, from the shew of a small vine it beareth; Cordus in his history of Plants cillehit Cucamu punicens, Gesner Balsamina pomifera, Lobel Balsamina Cucumerina punicea, the Italians call it Belania, and Caranta (from whence came the name Carantia) and Momordica (yet differeth as Matthiolus nonthir from the greater kind of Geranium, with Mallow like leaves fo called alfo, whereof is spoken before) and some Pome di Hierofolima, Pomum Hierofolymitanum, the French Merveille & Pome de Merveilles, Pomum Mirabilithe Germans Ballamopfel, and Ballamerant, the Dutch Ballame appel, and we in English the Male Ballame Apple and of some Apples of Hiernfalem.

The Vertues. The Ballame Apple is dry in the second degree, and temperately cold, a decoction of the leaves in wine, or the powder being drunke is fayd to ease the griping paines of the bowells, and the collicke passion, as also of the mother if it be injected with a Syringe for the purpote: the powder of the leaves taken in the distilled water of Horizultor Plantane, is a fingular remedy for the Rupture or burfting in children : the chiefelt manner of using the left, is to make an oyle of the fruit thereof, when it is ripe by intufing the Apples, the feede being first ta-knowled yet forms make an oyle out of the inner kernell of the feede, by expression, in the same manner that The forested from Almonds) in oyle Ollive and fer in the Sunne for certaine dayes, or digested in Balneo, or The powder of the powder of the state is a feedball) but for all other outward wounds, be they fresh and greene, to soder the lips of them and before or old and invertence Vicers to dry up the superfluous moissure, and defluxion of humous himmarker healing, and to heale them quickly: the fame oyle also is very profitable for all prickes or hurts in the fame healing, and to heale them quickly: the fame oyle also is very profitable for all prickes or hurts in the fame healing, and to heale the Vicers of fame also for crampes and convultions, if the places bee therewith announced, and to heale the Vicers of fame has been also for crampes and convultions, if the places bee therewith announced, and to heale the Vicers of the feethers in man or woman, or womens breafts that are fore or wollen; it helpeth alf o to eafe the paines of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres that remaine of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres that remaine of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres and Waters it failed the hard being healed, it dothalso take alway the paines of the stingings of Bees and Waspes: it is said the robe very profitable for women that are barren by correcting the superfluous humidity of the mother, which migh be the cause thereof, and thereby to make them fit to conceive.

CHAP. CXII.

-Trifolium oderatum. Sweet Trefoile.

name of the dame mentioned in the last Chapter, causeth me to joyne this herbe next thereunto, meete to joyne two or three other Trefoiles thereunto, this being of knowne properties, the other # ****

L. Trifolium odoratum five Lotus Urbana. Sweet Trefoile or Balfame

The sweete Trefoile riseth up with one strong round whirish stalke, three or foure stote high, spreading form The sweete Tresoile riseth up with one strong round without training to the same of the same always for many branches on all sides, whereabout are set many leaves upon long sootestalkes, three always for together many branches on all sides, whereabout are set many leaves upon long sootestalkes, three always for together the same of the same many branches on all fides, whereabout are ter many traves upon tong too at wayes let toucher, of a whitish greene colour, very soft, and somewhat dented about the edges, of the sent of Fennyreck Which is the property of the branches stand many standard with the colours of the branches stand many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard with the colours of the branches standard many standard man of a whitish greene colour, very sort, and somewhat dented about the edges, or the branches stand many flowers dolly in thought to after seven times a day, and is but a fancy, at the toppes of the branches stand many flowers dolly in the largest and of a bleake, or male, watches the thought to alter seven times a day, and is but a rancy, at the toppes of the brailers main many nowers closy se together, each of them like unto those of *Mallilos* but larger, and of a bleake, or pale, watchet, blew color after which come round white heads contening darke yellowish coloured seeds the roote is small white and thready, perishing every yeare, and raising it selfs from the seeds that sheddeth, or being sown in the

2. Trifolium Asphaltites five bituminosum. Strong smelling Claver.

This kinde of Trefoile or Claver hath his first leaves somewhat larger and rounder then those that grow upon the stalkes, three alwayes standing together upon a long footestalke, of a darke greene colour almost thining see with some hair inessee thereon: the stalke is strong round and hairy also, rising to the height of two foote or become hair inessee the stalke is strong round and hairy also, rising to the height of two foote or become and pointed there is the horses and pointed there is the lower than the horses and pointed the strong round and hairy also. with some hairinesse thereon; the stake is trong round and mairy and, aming to the begue of two tone or be ter, whereon grow the leaves, more long and pointed then the lower, branching from the bottome months. ter, whereon grow the leaves, more long and pointed their the lower, branching from the coctome motinfully to the toppe, where grow many large flowers in a bulb or trift, thicke fer rogether, of a blewish purple color and fomewhat hairy or hoary withall especially the huskes conteining the flowers, which afterwards unreinto hairy brownish broad code conteining every one but one seede, which is somewhat broad, rough and possed the one end the roote perisheth with us every yeare, but abideth in the hotter countries where it is married The smell of the leaves and whole plant is somewhat strong almost like Rue, or Herbegrace, especially while they are young, but much stronger when they are growne old, even of Bitumen whereof it tooke the name; but although it retaineth his sent in his naturall and hot places; yet with us I have observed the strong sent was-eth weaker every yeare then other, and after the second yeares sowing to be almost without any sent at all; so much can doe (in this as in many other plants) the temperature and moilture of our countrey.

. Trifolium Bituminosum Americanum. Strong smelling Claver of America, This other bituminous Claver hath a flender, darke red, cubit high stalke, branching from the bottome wite toppe, fet with long leaves which are hairy and clammy, three alwayes together on a long footsfalke, not frigures, let with long leaves which are nairy and claiming, three alwayes together on a long roomaite, not finelling fo frong being bruifed as gently touched, the young shoots smelling like Rue or Herbegrace, the ider like a Goate or Bitumen: the ends of the branches have purplish flowers on them like Scriphalaria, the great Figwort, with three leaves standing out, and one turned inward, but white within: the greene poof that follows: have the like hairy clamminesse with the leaves, being of a singers length, and a small purplish uper a threads, wherein lye Kidney like seede: the roote is long and fibrous, whose taste is almost as shape as the American being annual as Cornatus said it is to be yearely sowen (but if it be Galega Americana fore purplish is betther faith some called it, and whereby Robinso of Paris sent mee a plant long since, it dyeth not but abideth many

> 1. Trifolium edoratum. Sweete Trefaile

2 Trifolium biruminofum. Strong (melling Claver,





Taiss. 5. 3. Infolium bienminofum Americanus. Surong imelling Claver of America.

4. Trijaium Americanum. Trefoile of America.





yunnya did never come to flowring fince I had it) In his booke likewise he laboureth sprightly to prove that the plant commeth nearer to the description of Diosewides his Trisolium Alspaltite, then that other last description hed which is accounted the truest with all writers, his greatest reason being grounded from the colour of the hower, which in this received is not purple like the Hiacinth which is Galens note.

4. Triplium Americanum. Claver of America.
This stranger of the ground, spreading forth into many brandry, whereon are let indivers places three leaves upon long footestalkes, each whereof is somewhat round like the Birmingson but larger, of a darke greene colour, more dented about the edges, but of a strong sent, much like therento; at the toppes of the titakes and branches stand long spikie cares of which showers, being sample then those of that recited strong smelling Claver, after which come in their places small small standard fartish seeds the roote is small and stringy, spreading divers wayes.

The Place.

The first groweth not wilde in Italy, France or Germany, but with them all is onely sowen in their Gardens, and batiswinus; and even Dioscorides saith it grew in Gardens in his time, as not growing wilde in Greece of the places that he had heard of. The second groweth about Mompelier and Marfeilles as Pena and Lobel say, and its franger at Venice and other places of Italy, as well as in Germany and withus, and onely to be found in the Gardens of those that are curious conservers of rare plants. The two last come from the West Indies called duries as it is thought.

The Time. The fift flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and doth alwayes perfect his feede, but the others because they flower latracement miffe to give good feede, whereby we are often to feeke for them againe.

The Names. The Greeke Asmis feemeth to be taken a voluptate, for fo Homer faith it ferveth Decrum voluptati. The first is distal of the bett writers taken to be the Auros inus & of Diescorides in Latine Latin Sativa or Urbana, yet Maswhich it to be his Auris ayel. Lette flue frie, and so doe Anguillara and Cafter Durantes, but Fusching Code Lafter, Comerarius and Dodonesse call it Lotus fativa, Lacuna, and Turner Lotus urbana; Tragus calleth Discovidu for fo Discovides faith his Lorus fativa was called. Dodonaus calleth it Trifolium odorabecause he named the Melilos in the next Chapter to be Trifolium odorasum : Lobel calleth it Lotus manufact, onely Tabermoneanse calleth it Melilotse vera, Banbinus calleth it Lotus hortenfis odora, and is the Mellinin fingularis Alpini by Poma, in the description of Mons Baldus. Most now a dayes call it Trifolium and the Germanes of old time called it Siben geneit (as Trague and others fet it downe) that is feaven the sense; of old time called it show green (as 7 ragm and other to the but a fancy as I faid the sense; imposing it lost his sent and gained it agains so many times in a day, which is but a fancy as I faid the but the sense is don't keepe his sent a listle, but will smell stronger against the matter, whereby many desire to lay it in their chambers, to be as it were their Almanacke to show them Te188.5.

benote it tough whitish and flender, perishing usually after it hath given feede but rayseth it selfe agains of the note is tough with the next years after the foringing usually or after the seeding.

3. Melilotus Italica. Italian Melilot.

The littles Melilot hath seldome more then one stalke rising from a roote which quickly groweth whitish The linear mention wouldy, fet here and there with three leaves at a joynt which are much larger then the former, addominat wooddy, account a martine with three neaves at a joynt which are much larger then the former, and the larger then the other two, fomewhat unevenly waved or cut in on the edges, of a fent almost middensear raiges the first, yet somewhat more pleasant : at the toppes of the stalkes stand many flowers spike fashion, short and apprehence yellow colour, and fomewhat larger also then the first which turne into round whitish heads but a more user by your or a work of the field feede but much be sourced as final long and wooddy, perifying rety research feldome rifeth of the fhed feede, but must be new fowen every spring.

A. Melilors Syriacs. Affirian Melilot.

1. Melilors Syriacs. Affirian Melilot.

1. Melilor rifeth up with divers stalkes about two foote high, set with joynts, at every one of them The Alignam Memor Friedling with divers strakes about two roote nigh, fet with joynts, at every one of them the three forms what larger then the first, but not so large as the last, and a little dented about the edges: the falls branch forth toward, the toppes, whereon stand many pale yellow showers fet in order one above such as in the former, which turns into small long and somewhat slat cods, a little crooked or benage the end like an Hawkes bill, wherein the feede is conteined: the roote is wooddy and perifheth every and at the state of the whole plant as well flowers as leaves and feede did finell very fweete at their remains the proper store whose plant as well nowers as leaves and feede did fmell very fweete at their influence into Europe, but by degrees grew every yeare weaker, to that as it feemeth it hath not now neare influence in the store in the

5. Melilotu Egyptiaca. Egyptian Melilot. This is all low Melilot rifeth up with many flender weake (talkes, rather lying or leaning downe to the good, then flanding upright; whereon grow at the feverall joynts thereof, two fmall greene leaves, and south joynt likewise a fmall long stalke, bearing three small greene leaves at the end; the stakes branch forth from the joynt unew mental forms that the coppes of them spike fashion like the rest, and of a deepe yel-formly laving many small flowers standing at the toppes of them spike fashion like the rest, and of a deepe yel-low color; after which come small codes a little crooked at the ends, wherein is conteined small round browmin feeds (melling somewhat like unto Melilot, and of a Stipticke and somewhat bitter taste : the roote is small with force for the reat.

6. Melilotus Hispanica folys maculatis. Spanish Melilot. This Speifs Melilot hath divers small branches little more then a foote high, at the joynts whereof stand two small greene leaves, and likewise in the bosome thereof a small long sootestalke, bearing three small dute green laws at the end somewhat round pointed, and having many white lines like veines running througherery oncof them: the flowers are small, of a pale yellow colour, standing at the toppes of the branches, like the other bat small enter the roote is small and stringy; this bath a small sweete sent somewhat like unto a Mefile, which both canfed it to be referred to that tribe or family.

2. Milletin valgaris vel flore abo.





faire and foule weather. It is called of many women now a dayes Balfame for the fingular healing proper faire and foule weather. It is called or many women now a unyes an annual reasons it hath: The other is called by all Authors Trifolium Afphaltanm, or Afpalsites or Bitminofoun, General in his time and the Manual of the call it in his time and the same of the called by all Authors Trifolium Afphaltanm, or Afpalsites or Bitminofoun, General by it hath: The other is called by all Authors Trijouum Appausaum, or signature of Actional Section of Germania calleth it Oxyrriphyllum, as Dioseorides faith iome used to call it in his time and Meniamber: The his name in his vide. Germania calleth it Oxytriphyllum, as Diojeoriaes ratti tome title to call the his name in his title, as much as is mentioned by Iacobus Cornutsus in his booke of Canada plants. The last hath his name in his title, as much as is mentioned by Iacobia Cornatas in his booke of Canada piants. The last that the same time on the as much as convenient to know it by : yet Baubinus taketh it to be the Loti fylvestris genus latifolium ex Armenia the feld.

The juice of the sweete Trefoile as Dioscorides faith is used with hony to be dropped into the eyesto beptette The Vertues. The juice of the sweete Tretoile as Diojeorines sattle is used with though the event brightness that happen therein, and taketh away all manner of spots, as pin or haw, as also all skimes that you Vicers that happen therein, and taketh away all manner of spots, as pin or haw, as also all skimes that you Vicers that happen therein, and taketh away all manner or 190ts, as pill or new, as allo all skilmes that grow over them to hinder the fight. Galen faith it is of a temperate quality, and that it is of a meane vigour in defining, so it is of a meane propertie betweene heate and drynesse. The oyle made of the leaves and flower hereof, in the same manner as I sayd of the flowers of white Melilor, is so foreraigne a save (many woman the same manner as I sayd of the flowers of white Melilor, is no foreraigne a save manner. hereof in the fame manner as I tayd of the nowers or white method, in any part of the body, as also me. calling it a Baulme) for todiffolve all hard twenings, punches or wennes in any part of the body, as allo me prefix moderately all inflammations, and helpeth to digeft all corrupt and rotten fores full of comption has been depicted; as also to heare wher recommends presse moderately all inflammations, and helpeth to digett all corrupt and rocten forces full or corruption, bring them to maturitie, and healing them perfectly that it is to be admired: as also to heare what propensitely say it hath, and how wonderfully they extoll it, for all sorts of greene wounds as well as old vicers, associate the paines of the Goute: It is said to be good for bruises and burstings of young children, for silfenessed lamenesse of joynts and sinewes, crampes, stitches, Aches, and generally all other the like outward diese, whether they proceede of heate or cold. The distilled water is good to wash childrens heads that are broken on whether they proceede of heate or cold. In equation water 19 good to with feur fe or feables. They use to lay it in Chests and Presses to keepe Mothes from garmens. The strong with feur fe or feables. They use to lay it in Chests and Presses of made in wine and discharge the strong water to be a large to to be finelling Claver is of a stronger and hotter temperature, the decoction thereof made in wine and drunke, cases the paines of the fides comming by obstruction, and provoketh Vrine as Hippocrates faith, it helpeth women who after their delivery are not well purged or cleared of the afterbirth, it provoketh their courses allo, and heigh to expell the birth, Diofcorides faith it is very effectuall against all venemous creatures, as Serpents or other, and as it is reported faith hee, the decoction of the whole plant taketh away all the paines thereof, if the place be wathed therewith, but if any that hath a fore shall wash it with that decoction, which hath helped them that have bin bitten or stung, it causes the same paines in that party, which he had that was stung or bitten, and was cared thereby. Galen reporteth this matter a little otherwise, for hee saith that the decoction of the herbe Trefoile that is like unto an Hyacinth, taken in the Spring time when it is fresh, and boiled in water careth those than are bitten and stung by Serpents and other venemous creatures, if the places be washed therewith; but it was the are found and not bitten shall bee washed with any of that decoction, (and doth not say as Diestriks those the have a fore or that are washed with the same part of the decoction that the other that was butten was washed with) they shall seele the same paines that he that was bitten felt; and further faith, the effect bereof is worth of admiration that the same herbe should cure them that are bitten or stung, and cause a sound body or placen be alike evill affected, as if it were flung or bitten. Pliny alfo in his 21. booke and 21. Chapter faith, that he is led to beleeve, that it is venemous to a found party to be washed therewith, because Sophecles the Poetsimble and that Simus an excellent Philition affirmeth that the juice or decoction thereof applyed to one not binto or flung, procureth the same paines that he that is bitten or flung doth feele, and therefore perswadeth it not to be used but to those are bitten orstung by Serpents, &c. the flowers, leaves or seede eyther all together or radie verally by it selfe being boiled in venegar, and a little hony added thereto being drunke is a special remedy for them that are stung or bitten by any vinemous creature: the seede is of most force with Galen who appoints it to be put into Treakles that he caused to be made for divers persons : the seede also boiled in honied water ad drunke is fingular good for the Plurifie, provoketh Vrine and allayeth the heate thereof, and is good for the Strangury: it helpeth those that have the falling sicknesse, and is singular good for women that have the Dropsie, and taken before the sit of either tertian or quartaine Ague, it lesses the sit both of have and cold and have for a situation to the situation of the situa and cold, and by often using it doth quite take them away : three drammes of the feede, or foure of the leve powthered and given in drinke provoketh womens monethly courses effectually. The second Claver of America by reason both of the forme of the leaves, and smell so neare thereunto may seeme to be of the same property, be

CHAP. CXIII.

Melilotu. Melilot, or Kings Claver.

I have not knowne any that have made triall of the effects,

He Lotus Urbana mentioned in the last Chapter canfeth mee to joyne the Mellilots next therein both for the forme name and nature, being no leftle effectuall in healing then the other, sadamothe more common and knowne fores to adde fome more unknowne to close up this Classic.

1. Melilotus vulgaru. Common Melilot. This Mellilot which is most knowne and growing wilde in many places of this kingdom, has many greene stalkes two or three foote high, rising from a tough long white roote which dyeth accessing the round about the stalkes two or three foote high, rising from a tough long white roote which dyeth accessing to the round about the stalkes two or three foote high. fet round about at the joynts with small and somewhat long, strong, well smelling leaves, three always in the gether unevenly dented about the edges : the flowers are yellow and well finelling alfo, made like other Infulles but small standing in long spikes one above another, for an hand breadth long or better, which showed turne into long crooked cods wherein is contained flat seeds somewhat browne.

This Mellilot is very like the former, but hath more wooddy thatker rifing up higher, greater, and with fault greene leaves, smelling neare unto the former, but hath more wooddy thatker rifing up higher, greater, and with fault greene leaves, smelling neare unto the former, but weaker the flowers likewise grow in longer faults and not mumber, of a white colour and lefter also, which turns into fault round heads and not crooked like the day.

7. Melilotus India Orientalia. East Indian Melilot.

The East Indian Melilot is a small low plant, scarfe rising above halfe a soote high, with small slender brownish stalkes befer in severall places with very small greene leaves; three alwayes growing together like the rest, little or nothing dented about the edges: the toppes of the stalkes being not branched at all, are surnished with many very small flowers, of a deepe yellow colour; after which come small round heads, somewhat like unto the Italian Melilot, before spoken of, wherein is conteined small brownish blacke seeds, which hath a strong smell of Melilot, which the other forts of Melilot have not, the herbe and slowers hereof having but a very small or no sent thereof; the roote is small and perisheth every yeare, and must be new sowen in the Spring every yeare that you will see it.

The Place. The first as I said is found in many places of this Land plentifully, as in the edge of Suffolke, and in Esex in divers places, as also in Huntington shire and in other places more sparingly, but most usually either in corne fields, or in corners of Medowes, and in worse places sometimes. The second groweth not in any place of this Land naturally but is very frequent in Germany, and is onely nuried up in Gardens with us : The third came to us from Italy, and by that Italian name wee hold it still: The fourth is faid by Pena and Lobel to come first from Aleppo in Syria to Venice; where being fowen it was found to be of an excellent smell, as I said before, but degenerated fuccessively by degrees : The fift Profer Alpinus faith is peculiar onely to Egypt, where they use no other fort of Melilot, as not having any others growing with them : The fixt Banhins faith

was found on the Mountaines of Cafile in great plenty. The last hath been fent us from Italy, among divers other stange seedes by that name, and therefore wee must imagine until it can bee disproved that they can from the Easterne parts of Asia major, which usually wee call the East Indies.

They doe all flower in the Sommer Moneths of Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke unling quast Mellita lorm, a Lorm that smelleth sweete like Honey. In Latine and inly it was called Sertula Campana, because the flowers growing in the fields of Campania were used to bee par into Garlands, and Corona regia, because the yellow flowers doe crowne the toppes of the stalkes. Some also have called it Trifolium odoratum, but we have another garden Trefoile, more properly called by that name, a you heard in the former Chapter. Some also call it Trifolium equinum, or Caballinum, because it is good palme for horses, wherein they delight and thrive well with it; in English wee call it generally Kings Claver as the chiefest of all other three leased grasses, generally called Clavers or Claver grasses, and Melilot after the Later name to be the more easily understood, yet in some places they call, it Harts Claver, because if it grow where Stagges and Deere refort, they will greedily feede thereon. And in some places of Esex they call it Harroon, because as they thinke the feede thereof happening into their bread caused paines in the stoomack and delt which they usually call the Heart burne or paines of the heart. The first is called by most Authors Mellium shu the Greeke name; the old Latine name of Serta or Sertula Campana, being quite left; Tragm callethi Mellium major vulgaris Camerarius, Dodoneus and Lobel call it Melilotus Germanica, and Thalisu & Dodoneus Trifolis iderati, Matthiolus, Durantes and Lugdunenfis call it Loim urbana and fativa, Fuschim and Lonicerm Sanifrasa Luis and altera. The fecond is fearfe mentioned but under the other, and is called by Tragm Melilam mon called and of Dalechampius Lotus (ylvestrie flore albo. The third Camerarius called by Tragm Metitam major and of Dalechampius Lotus (ylvestrie flore albo. The third Camerarius called h Italica, and Baubium Mehinm likely to be Serapio his Melilot: Fuschius, Gesser, Dodonams and Matthiolius, make it to be Melilotus lusics, but we have another more trastillad 34.11.10.100 donams and Matthiolius, make it to be Melilotus lusics, but we have another more true state of the service state of the servic we have another more true frecies, called Melilorus Italica here fet downe the next before this and Lielis you heard before called it Melilorus Syriaca odora, and that because it came from Aleppo as hee saith it was much inseed in Italy for the rough Alelian and the course it came from Aleppo as hee saith it was much order. used in Italy for the true Melilot, and therefore called Melilots Italica. Baubinas calleth it cornicis refers major. The fift Prosper Alpinus saith is called in Egypt Alchimelech, and is the onely Melilot they use. Banking calleth it Corniculis restences minor. The fixt Bankings onely give the name, being brought to him out of Spain. The last hat his name in his title as it hath beene fent to us; which as I faid doth full continue. There has beene fent to us; which as I faid doth full continue. There has been former to us; which as I faid doth full continue. fome controversic among our later writers, what herbe should be the true Melilons of Diescordes, four this a kind of Cityfus to be it, others a Medica or Lapopus and others a kind of wild Lorse without fent, and loss also doubting of his Malit are a Medica or Lapopus and others a kind of wild Lorse without fent, and loss also doubting of his Malit are a second of his Malit are a sec also doubting of his Melilot, holding it rather to be Dieferides his Lotus urbana : for as Dedouis faith, all the Apothecaries in Germany were wont touse no other Melilot then the Trifolism oderarum, but time by degree hath worne out all these opinions, and setled a more constant of this, and is so now generally accepted; for a

. Melilotus Syriaca edira. Syrecte Affirian Melilot.



Ta 18 5.

from times almost every country had a severall Tresoile with yellow slowers to be their Mellilot. The Afrom times almost every country had a severall Tresoile with yellow slowers to be their Mellilot. The Amining all it. Alchilelmelich, and the Italians, Spaniards, and Freech Mellilote, the Germanes Edlersteinklee, the
mining all it. Alchilelmelich, and Ghomaine Mellilot, and in English as I have faid before.

The Theorem.

District faith, it hath an altringent or binding qualities. It modifieth all hard tumours and inflam mations, the imposing the eyes or other parts of the body; as the feate or find dament, and the privie parts of man or wo-big boyled in wine and laide to the place, and fometimes the youlke of a roalited egge, or the powder may be good intended, or fine flowers on Popping feeds, or Endingle added to the place of the powder of the pow making boyled in wine and raide to the place, and ionictines the youke of a routed egge, or the powder of Francisco Linfeede, or fine flowers on Popping feede, or Endings is added unto it. It, health those imposing field, being applied with urra feellage and when and the practing ulcers also in the head, being included the paines of the flouracies, applied either fresh, or boyled with any while with the paines of the flouracies, applied either fresh, or boyled with any while the proposed things. It believes also the paines of the carea being deeped late. which the head content of the panes of the teams, applied either tresh, or boyled with any che of the forenamed things. It helpeth also the paines of the cares being dropped into them, and steeped in vings or Rosewater it mitigates the headach: Thus faith Discovider. Galen faith in his fixth Booke of simple whomes, that Melilot is of a mixt qualitie, for it hath a little altringent facultie in it, and yet it doth digest: he Mesune, to hot qualitie is more abundant therein then the cold. The Arabian Phyfitians doe appoint the for the summing or the quantities and make no mention of flowers. The Greeks contrariwife doe will be flower only to be used, and never make use of seeds or codds; and therefore as Matibiolus seth, it is no worder dut the compound plaister of Mellilot, which the Apothecaries make, not having any of the meale of the feet of the tree Mellilot therein, dork not worke that effect that the Physicians doe expect, for this comthe resentation and the compounted to be used, to diffolve hardnesse, windinesse, tumours and swellings, both of the locate liver and belly, as also mightily to ease the paine of them all, and to heale the Hypochondria, or fore profile belly, about the short ribbes, when it is stretched or cracke by the swelling thereof; but there is anceper fulled Mellilot, which is much used to draw and heale all fores and wounds that neede cleaning, and inside of the greene young Mellilot, boyled with Rossen, Waxe, Sheepe tallow, and some Turpentine, which the well made, will be almost an greene as the herbe it selfe, and smell very strong thereof, although it be two or three yeares old. The flowers of Mellilot and Camomill are much used to be put together into gollenthat are given to expell winde, & to ease paines, as also into pultoses that are made for the same purpose, and to allwage fwellings or tumors that happen either in the spleene or other parts, by the mollifying or difculing qualities that are in its It helpeth also inflammations whether in the eyes or face, or other parts of the boly. The jayce dropped into the eyes is a fingular good medicine to take away any filme or skinne from them, that growth as a cloud to dimme the eyefight. It is effectuall to be applied to those that have sodainely lost their fenfes by any parestifme, as also to strengthen the memorie, to comfort the head and braines, and to preserve them frompsines, and the feare of the Apoplexie, if the head be often washed, with the distilled water of the herbe and flowers, or sign made therewith. The water also diskilled serveth as a persume, to wash course gloves or other things. The flowers and herbe of the white flowred Mellilot, steeped in oyle Olive, and fer into the Sunne undigest for some time, and after being boyled in a Balneo of hot water, and strained forth, and other fresh flowers and herbes being put thereto, and Sunned, as before and strained, and so nsed at the second or third time, is accounted a most foveraine Balmé, both for greene wounds and old fores, for swellings, inflammations, impressions for swellings, inflammations, in a set of the swellings, inflammations, in a swelling swellings, inflammations, in swellings, inflammations, inflammations, inflammations, in swellings, nd to be of more efficacie and vertue. The Egyptian Melilot, as Alpinus faith, the feede thereof onely is uladly them, being boyled, and the places greeved, fomented and bathed with the warme decoction against pincofthe fides, the Plenrifie and Perippenmenia, as also the paines of the collicke and winde in the belly, the windisesse strangling of the mother, or any griefes thereof to sie in the decoction thereof; and if Fenegreeke and Linetede, and Camomill flowers be added thereto, it helpeth all tumors or hard swellings thereof, and doubtie to provoke the monethly courses, and to open the obstructions of the veines, and afterwarwards to Areginathe parts. The Indian Mellilot, if wee would use the seede, which as I said before smelleth stronger that the relt of the plant, hath no doubt the same qualitie that the former have, the smell and taste perswading

Directorer herbes there are that might be referred to this Classis, some whereof are set forth in my former Books, and some you shall finde specified as well in the precedent as subsequent Chapters of this Works, which you may observe in the Vertues as you reade them.

99 PLANTE

PLANTÆ REFRIGERANTES

ET INTVBACEÆ. COOLING AND SVCCOR LIKE HERBES.

> CLASSIS SEXTA. THE SIXT TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Portulaca, Purflane



NTO the cooling Herbes let me, I pray adjoyne the Insubace of Cicharacia whereunto they may more fitly in my minde be added, then to any other, not with-Randing the bitrernesse in some that argues some heate.

I have fet forth the Garden Purslane in my former Worke, there remaine some other to be spoken of here, and first of the wilde Purslane,

1. Pertulea Sylvestrie. Wilde Purslane.

The Wilde Purslane spreadeth upon the ground sappie reddish stakes set with thicke fat shining greene leaves like in all things unto the garden kinde but study. at the joynts, with the leaves toward the end of the branches, come forthvery fmil starre-like yellowith greene flowers scarte to be discerned, and as quickly falling a

way as the Garden kinde, and bath fach like hard buskes wherein the likeblate feede is contained: the rootes are threedes, and perifh with the first cold nights that come this is somewhere. more allringent in talte (as for the most part all wilde berbes are) then the Garden kinde.

2. Portulaca exigna Camerary. Camerarius his imali Purslane. This small Pursane also is like the other, but much smaller then it, having alwayes two leaves set together, of a paler yellowish greene colour on the thicke round stalkes and branches which stand a little more uprest and bend downe to the ground againe: the flowers are like the former, and so is the blacke seede, but the baker open themselves before the seede is ripe, and stand upon smaller and longer sootestalkes, this hath linkerso talte but waterish or herby.

3. Portulaca Cretica: Candy Pursiane. The Candy Purslane (which in my judgement might rather be referred to the kindred of the small Housekeker, as Camerarius, Columna and Banhinus doe, but that, I would keepe the name whereby it was fent, for his fake that fent it) is a very small low berbe not past two or three i nches high, having many small heads of leaves slanding round together, somewhat like the head of a small Houseleeke, but each lease set further in sunder and room of the small houseleeke. fing which are very small at the bottome, and sodainely grow broad and round at the point, yet so small eafe is bigger than the naile of ones little singer, and of a pale greene colour, which so abide for the most part. the first Winter after the springing up, if the extremitie thereof doe not utterly rot it: in the Sommer following it shooteth forth into branches with somewhat longer leaves on them, and at the upper joynts and toppes fland divers imall whitish flowers, and after them appeare long pods a little crooked or bending powers together in forme of a starre, wherein is very small blackish seede contained; the roote is small and stros, and perisheth after seede time.

The first groweth in Vineyards, Orchards, Gardens, and other rockie and stony places also where it is so # to abide from it owne fowing, that it will hardly be rid out againe : the second Camerarius faith in horn the dies, that he first before any other found it about Lipswicks: the last was sent me from Hieronymm Wants, a Canon of Tournay in Flanders, who it is likely, either received it himselfe or some other friend that give a him from Candy.

The two first doe abide all the Summer, from the Spring that they rise, which yet is late, untill the coldnight doe nippe them, and cause them to perish: the third, as I said before; abide the first W inter of it benet too rise. lent, and seedeth the next Summer after the springing.





The Names.

It is alled by Dioferrides in Greeke droeden Andrachne, and by Theophraffus de pagen Adrachne, and fo each ofitable all the Arbusse or Strawberry tree, which some call Portulace arbor in Latine, as they also call this his brukes both, of the Arabians Bakle anche, and Bachele alhanica, the Italians Porcellane and Porchaechia, the Special Verdelague and Baldroegue; the Prench Ponspier Porchailles and Porchains, the Germanes Burgel, the Special Verdelague and Baldroegue; the Dusch Porcelejne, and Wein English Pont Special Pont is generally called Pont and George and Camera in call it Portulas minor: Calarinus and Bandinus Portulas a angue follows: on communacytus is a Cofner and Commercian call it Portulaca minor: Cafatrinus and Bankinus Portulaca angua figilis; and Cordus upon Dioferrides funds that Copne is no other than the wide Purfame to the fector is called by Commin Portulaca action of the last was four meby the name of Formal Commin Portulaca action of the last was four meby the name of Formal can receive a find I am not willing to after, although I know that Commin Dioferrides, refuting that of the Commin arregiment, and Columna, by the name of Semperorium Services Dioferrides, refuting that of the control of the Columna doth thereupon call it Corpleton fellate.

The Vertues.

Guden Purlane is cold in the third degree, and moift in the fecond as Galen faith, & is therefore good to coole up how in the liver, bloud, reiner and from ack, and in hot agues not hing betrevile fraieth alto hot and, collericke than the liver, bloud, reiner and from ack, and in hot agues not hing betrevile fraieth alto hot and, collericke fundite belly, as allo of womene courses, the whites & gonorhos, the difflations from the head & the paints themproceeding of heate, want of sleepe, or the frenzie; the scede is more effectuall then the herbe, and is disguis good use to coole the heate and sharpenesse of nrine, and the outragious last of the body, veneroous wingsing good rife to coole the heave and tharpeneffe of prine, and the outragions Init of the body, venerous drams and the like, in so sanch that the over frequent rife thereof acting affects the heate and vertue of natural manufactures and the feede being brailed and boiled in wine, and given to children that have the wormes expelled then; some does more continend the feede of wilde Purslane for the wormes then the other; the jnice of the her is held as effectually for all the purposes aforefaid, as also to flay vomitings and taken with some Sugar than held and dries cough. Moranesse of breath and the thicke, and to stay an immederate thirst of land help the same of the herbe is used by many as the more pleasing to the patantian with a little Sugar and worketh to the same effect. The juyce also is singular good in the inflammation and therefore the feeter parts in reasons as recommended. with a little Sugger and worketh to the fame effect. It is juyer and its intermediate when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the bowells and bener-holder when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the sound bener-holder when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the sound fallets; in the heate of the years, to
my contribution in them. The feeret is shifting fickmic whether the brailed and applied to the forehead and temples, allaieth excessive heate there is canning want of
the middlesse; and applied to the eyestaketh away the codensis and inflammations in them, and those other
than when runbes in the sound is a little braile forth. Chestally if a little Vineon where pulhes, wheales, pimples, Saint Anthonies, fire, and the like, breake forth, especially if a little Vinestrength being laid to the necke with as much of Galles & Linfeede together eaketh away the paines tia, and the cricke in the neckes the juyce also is used with oyle of Roses for the faid causes, or for blastings by lightening, or planets, and for burnings by Gunpowder, or other wife, as also for womens fore breaths, upon

the like hot causes, and to allay the heate in all other fores or hurts: it is faid elforto stay the spreading of within the like hot causes, and to allay the heate in an other tores or much being of children that sticke forth the poylon; applyed also to the Navell of children that sticke forth it beggi ferpents bitings, and to draw forth the poyion; appropriate into the ferment of the look teeth, and to the them, it is also good for fore mouthes and for fore gums when they are swellen, to fasten look teeth, and to the contract faith they are given to the same to the s them, it is allogood for fore mouther and for fore gums when they are two uen, to ratten loofe teeth, and way their paine when they are fer on edge by eating fower things: Comerarine faith that the diffilled was used by fome tooke away the paine of their teeth when all other remedies failed, and that the third was made in pilles with the powder of gum Tragacanth and Arabeck, and taken prevailed such to be made a blood by water: applyed to the Goute it eafeth the paines the eaf, and helpeth the helpeth the highest if it bee not caused by the crampe or in a cold cause. The wilde Parliane is used as familiar in the content of the c theates in many parts beyond the Seas where it groweth plentifully, as the Garden kinde, and leffe effectually a remedy for most of the diseases aforesaid, onely it coolers not following, but it and drying for fluxes and the like.

CHAP. II.

Potenlaca marina. Sea Purffane.

He Sea Purflane might be entreated of with the other Sea plants in the proper place; buring the it not meete to fever it from the other going before, and hereunto for the searc like a different metrics. it not meete to lever it from the other going before, and interested Sea Purtanes as well on going to blance to joyne two other forts of Haliman, which may be called Sea Purtanes as well on gowing in

1. Portulaca marina nostras. Sea Purslane of our countrey. The Sea Purssane hath divers hoary and grayish purple stalkes somewhat wooddy, rising from the room a foote or more long, lying for the most part upon the ground, bearing thereon many small children at least of a whitish greene colour set without order, at some joynts more and at some lesse, and bearing at the toppes many long springes or spiked stalkes, set round about will see the purple flowers, which turne into whitish flat thinne seedes like unto those of the See develop the total in some what wooddy, with divers long strings joyned thereto and abideth with the leaves on the branche of the

2. Halimus latifolius five Portulaca marina incana major. The greater outlandish or heavy sa Portu This heary Sea Purlane fendeth forth divers thicke and wooddy heary & printle stalks, fourer sing for high, whereon are fet many thicke leaves, without any order fomewhat short & broad, to heary white thanks and printless; the showers grow at the tops of the stalks on divers long springes, being smottle like the Olivebishes, but of a purplish colour; after which come broad and star white sheet like unto those of Areas the root is long to the stalks. is long hard and wooddy enduring many yeares in the naturall places, but must be semewhat defended in the

> Portulaca marina. Sea Putflaine.

2 Halimus latifolius five Portulaca marina incana mojer. The greater outlandish or hoary fea Purflant,





TRIBE 6! with us if you will have it preferved, yet bringeth not forth the leaves so hoary white with us. The spin is it you will be portulated marina incana minor. The lefter outlandish or hoary Sea Pursane.

3. Holium issuifolism five Portulated marina incana minor. The lefter outlandish or hoary Sea Pursane.

This obstitution has been been supplied to the property of the This one was the first the missist part fall downe and ye upon the ground, the leaves that grow on the bearing that is without order are a second, the leaves that grow on the second the second the second that is without order are a second to the second the second that grow on the second that is without order are a second to the second that grow on the second that faithful fin the fame manner, that is without order, are narrower, longer and not so hoary white: the whethe former, but of a more greenish colour growing at the toppes of the stalkes, and afterwards When the feede as the former, but somewhat leffe a roote is wooddy and endureth like the other.

4. Halimus miner Germanics. The lefter to Purflane of Germany. The belief half hoary flalke an handfull high rifing from a fmall threddy rocte leaning divers wayes, branching but higher the roote, fet with final and fome what round leaves, and those up higher with a gain in the flowers has finall meanth and some what round leaves. is formation and colour, the flowers are finall greenish and moffic, yet yellow within, fet on long stalkes, general format in the state for the flowers are finall greenish and moffic, yet yellow within, fet on long stalkes, of commercial formation of the state of the

The Place.

The figure with in the falt marthes of the Sea coals of our owne land, in Kent and many other places the fecond Them now to found about Lilbons in Portingal, and the third as well in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine the face from Mompelier and Marfelles in France, and in the upland places about Tholonfe as Lugdunensis sex mile Helimm be this as you shall heare by and by, the last about Northusa in Germany. The Time.

They flower in Inly and their feede is ripe in August

Biteriles Gales and Theophraftus call it in Greeke Name Halimus with an afpiration, because it is a fea plans. and the lowewhat faltish, whom Pling followeth and yet faith, a certaine herbe used to be eaten is so called a shough it were differing from Halimsis which as Disferrides and Galen fay is used to bee eaten. Selinus admorall it A NIMO Alimos without an afpiration, and fay the name was taken from the effect it worketh which we spell hunger, for faith Solimus, the people in Camby fay that that day they care thereof they shall not be hungy, if you will believe them. Divers herbes have been taken for Halimus by divers writers, as mere mapy; 11 Journal of divers, the Ligustrum or Prives by Lacana, and Periclymenum relium, upright Wood-bioby Toque. Lugdamensis setteeth forth a plant by the name of Haliman vera Dalechampij, the true Haof Disserides, and faith it better agreeth thereto then those of Classian, or any other, to whom Chie forle given credit, in that hee faith hee flieweth the fruit thereof to bee like unto Ribes, whom Babing followerb, and faith that he knew not what plant it frould be, but reading the place in Lugdunenfis I finde Cluft to be much miltaken, for in the description thereof he setteth downe these words Semen producit laimm pendican in fammic ramin copie sam, which broad white seede can no wayes agree with Ribes. And for Lueduwast to make it a different plant from Clusius his second Haliman whereunto himselfe faith it is like, I see no such gut cuile more then that it grew in the upland countries, and that his Figure sheweth the leaves to grow maby childring together at a joynt. I have you fee fet the Portulaca marina with the Halimus; for in my judgement idifferent to much from it, neither in forme of leaves or feede, which is (with me) a chiefe note of agreement ordiffeence, nor yet in place, but that it may very well be accounted the Halineus of our countrey, and other these Northerne parts, the climates chiefly making the distinction if any be, and hereunto I am the more inducollectuse Matibiolus his first Portulaca, and Clusius his last be by them called Halimus which Dodoneus and Baning all Portulaca marina. Lobel and Pena affirme that the discription of Portulaca marina doth better agree with the Crithmum of Dissorides then the Faniculum marinum doth; first for that the leaves of Crithmum are hydrobe white which in Sampire are greene, next they are compared to Garden Pursiane leaves but thicker ongrandbroader, which cannot agree to Sampire being small long and somewhat round, and againe Crithmum of Disserides is said to be of a cubits height, but Sampire is little above an handbreadth or two high, these hings confidered did put some doubt in them and some others since whether our Sampire which is generally profed whethe right Crithmum of Dioscorides be so or no : but hereof I shall entreate more hereafter when Ifall speake of Sampire in the Classis of Sea Plants, Ruellins Lib. 1. Cap. 85. taketh that plant to be Halimus with which the Franch in divers places make their hedges, and call it Blanche putain, but he is therein much deceived, that being Vibranum; for I thinke he doth not make the Viorne to be it which yet they fo call also a Matthiolus hith the Arabians call Halimus Molochia, and that Serapio speaking thereof, saith that in Babylon it is carried by handfulls and cryed in the streets, but I thinke Matthiolus is herein deceived, for it is the true Molochia and northis bette that Serapis faith they cryed in the streets: the last is called Halimus minor in his Pinax and Tro-The Italians as Matthielus and Lugdunenfis fay call it Bidone, and Clufius faith the Spaniards call it Maand the Portugalli Salguideiras, and the French especially about Tholonfo L'berbe du Masclon, id est, Herba Cake, the Collicke herbe for the properties take : we call it Sea Purflane, as the Durch doe to like wife. The Vertues.

The Halimui or Portulaca marina (for as their formes so their properties are alike) is used to be eaten as other all there are in all the places of their growing, for talting somewhat saltish of the natural soyle, being maplanted into other grounds, it much pleafeth the pallate, having a little aftringent rellish withall, whereby thlund a Galen faith to bee of different qualities, as well temperately hot sufficient to diffolve winde in the lowetelly and gues, and the paines of the Collicke speedily, by drinking of the decoction of the leaves in wine, or of the faire pair into wine and being boyled and eaten with oyle or butter, loofeneth the body, and yet Wite thingent qualitie dock firengthen the loofe or fluxible parts : the fame alfo helpeth those that are trouwith Crampes or are burflen inwardly : it canfeth also plenty of milke, not onely to Nurses for their childam, but in Carde also that frede thereon, or to whom it is given : it encreaseth also naturall seede : but that his Discorides attributeth to the roote is found fufficient effectuall in the leaves, the roote in these dayes being feldome tiled that I know.

Minue

Minus

Melveftre.

CHAP. III.

Telephiam five Craffula. Orpine.

Here be divers herbes exhibited by divers authors for the true Telephinm of Dieferides, foregree, Here be divers heroes exhibited by divers authors for the true of another, and yet nonedominal forme of another, and yet nonedominal ly answer in all things the discription thereof; but because all or most of them have given the name of Telephiam to these here expressed; let mee also if they have erred greath them, and yet I shall show you which of them commeth nearest unto the truth or true Telephine

and yet I mail thew you which of them committee measure mino are started. The great Spanish Orpine.

The great Spanish Orpine hath divers weake round fappie stalkes rising two foote high, whereoner starts started that the great Spanish Orpine, but much larger and browners started the started by the started browners of the stalkes that the started browners is the started browners of the started browners of the stalkes that the started browners is the started browners of the stalkes that the started browners is the started browners of the colour oftentimes, and fomewhat unevenly dented about the edges : at the toppes of the falker fand mind flowers, larger and more foread then in the ordinary fort, which confift of five small whitish leaves a pece, at ter which come small chassie huskes with seede like dust in them: the rootes are thick, white, and tuberous hierer and longer then those of the ordinary Orpine which abide all the Winter with the greeneleaves on the faller that have not as yet flowred.

2. Telephium sive Crassula major vulgaris. Common Orpine.

Common Orpine rifeth up with divers round brittle stalkes, thicke set with flat and fleshy leaves without any order, and little or nothing dented about the edges, leffer then the former, and of a paler greene color. the flowers grow in leffer tufts, and are white or whitish in all that ever I saw, which atterwards bear fuch like feedes as the former : the rootes are divers, thicke, round, white, glandulous or tuberous clogge like the former but lesser: This proveth smaller in divers fields and woods sides where it is found wilde.

3. Telephium floribus purpureis. Purple flowred Orpine.
This Orpine differeth little from the last in manner of growing, but that the stalkes are more skrible and weake, and the leaves which stand without order are more finely dented about the edges, and the minof flower at the toppes of the stalkes are of a reddish purple colour confisting of five small leaves a peece like the former. the roote is also tuberous like the last for the most part,

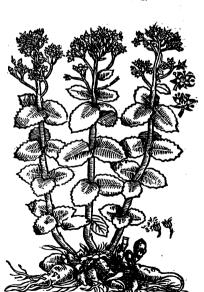
This also is found smaller in all the parts thereof not otherwise differing then in that the stilks with all the

leaves utterly perish every yeare to the roote, which every yeare sendeth forth new branches,

Telephium minut repens sive Cepas Pancip. Small creeping Orpine.

This small creeping Orpine sendeth forth divers weake round stalked lying on the ground, and easily using roote againe as they lye, thicke fet with thicke fat leaves very like unto Purlane, but finaller and finaller upwirds. of a darke or rultie greene colour, from among which rife bare or naked weake stalkes, without any q with

1. Telephium five Crassula major Hispanica.
The great Spanish Orpine.



z. Telephitin feve Crafula major valgati. Common Orpine,









but few leaves thereon, at the toppes thereof stand small tusts of purplish flowers like the other; the rootes breaf are northberous but stringie, yet doe endure with the greene leaves on them the greatest extremitie of Winter although it lose some of the lower leaves of the branches,

Telephism legitimum Imperation of Naples his true Orpine.

This small Telephism of Imperatus for adeth upon the ground, with many small and long trayling branches for the phism of Imperatus for adeth upon the ground, with many small and somewhat longer than the final true of the smaller and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than a smaller than a smalle known them, and thicker fet together, but those that will beare flower are set sparsedly without order to the those, and are lesser in forme, and lesse thicke and sappie then any of the other before, and of a sad seven the toppes of the stalker stand thicke clusters of white flowers of five leaves a piece, additing them small cornered heads containing small brownish seeds, the roote is small and long of a tingers leads or two with divers branches and small increasinging with some branches of greene leaves thereon, alternative them. dough those that have flowred and seeded doe perish-

6. Copas Matthioli. Matthiolus his small Orpine. Testinal Orpine of Matthiolm hath a small weake stalke scarce a foote long lying almost upon the ground and into sundry branches, and they againe into other smaller ones, set with small thicke long leaves with

out any order, and somewhat like unto Pursane: at the toppes of the branches stand many small white flowers in tufts, but more thinly or sparsedly fet then in the former, confifting of five leaves a peece, after which come small heads like unto the Orpines containing small dustie seede, the roote is long and fibrous smelling somewhat sweete like the Rolewort roote as Comerarine faith, and perishing every yeare, so that if it rise not of the shed seede (which usually it doth if it be suffered to fall) it must bee new fowneevery yeare.

The Place.

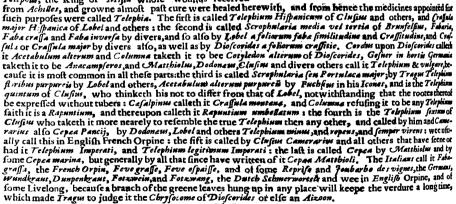
The first (lugue faith hee found as well in Spaine as in Hungary upon the Alpes: the second of both forts, the greater and the leffer is frequent almost in every country of this land, the greater being generally cherifned in Gar-dens, but yet is as I take it the same with the lesser fort, that groweth as I sayd in the shadowie sides of fields and woods: the third is often found in divers places of Germany, as Tragus, Camerarine, Clubim and others fet downe: the fourth was fent out of Italy by Alphanfus Pancius a worthy Herbarist and Phisition of Ferrara; the fixt came from Imperatus of Naples, from Cortusus and Infephus de Cafa bona, of whom Clusius faith he received the seede : the last is chiefely nourfed up in the Gardens of those that are lovers of rare plants, and was first communicated from Padoa.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

The Names.

These herbes are referred to the Texiquor Telephium of Dioscorides for the forme sake, and so taken by divers writers although none of them are found to have that clenfing facultie that Dioscorides and Galen attribute unto their Telephium: it tooke the name as it is thought from Telephus, the King of Miss whose wounds received



The Vertues. The qualities of our Orpine are as I fayd before differing from the Telephisms of Diefeorides, in that they are cooling as Purfline is, especially the leaves, for the roote is more enclining to heate, and by reason of the micrisginesse therein it is somewhat astringent also, whereas the true Telephinni as Diescerides and Galen lay is some what hot, and of a clenling drying qualitie, fo that used with Vinegar it taketh away the Morphew, Lepry, and all other deformities in the skinne, and is good also for old foule Vicers and fores to clente and heale them, that fay Dioscorides and Galen of their Telephinm, but divers have thought that the difference in qualitie may happen from the Climate as it doth in Arum which in fome places of Afia and Cilicia as Gales faith is not that petalliting, as it is in these places of Greece, Italy and all Europe, and as it is found also in the lesser Celandine, which they say is sharpe in some places but is not so found with us. Orpine is seidome used in inward Medecines with us, although Tragus fairh from his countrey Germans experience, that the diffilled water thereof is profession taken of those, that have any gnawings or excertations in their flornacke er bowells, or have Vicers in their Lord or Liver or other inward parts, as also in the matrix or mother, and doth helpe all those discales, being dumit for certaine dayes together. for certaine dayes together, and that it stayeth the harpenssie of humans in the blooddy flux, as also beyon



T. 10 46.

and specified in the body or in the wounds, the roots thereof also performed the fame effect. It is used the part of inflammation upon any burt or would, and easieth the paines of them, as also to inflammation upon any burt or would, and easieth the paines of them, as also to and support the paints of inflammation upon any furt or would, and eafeth the paints of them, as also to consider the paints, the importance of them, as also to consider the paints of them, as also to consider the paints of them, as also to consider the paints of the

CHAP. IV.

Boule this plant is fo like unto an Orpine, both in leafe, flower, and manner of growing, I thinke it fit to joyne it next thereunto. It fendeth forth divers ftalkes which are upright, thicke round and greene, about a foote thicke fet with leaves up to the toppes, and are formewhat long and narnow, like unto those of Orpine, but smaller, yet as fat or thicke, and of the like pale greene colour, denied about the edges i the flowers are many small and yellow, fer in a tuft or cluster, but smaller than Orpine, with seede in heads like unto

isso the rote is thicke and tuberous or knobble at the head; advanced out, riling oftentimes above the ground, whereas it growth forewhat reddill, and is long downward, with dron first annexed unto it, which being a little broken or bried with it, is field, much more than when it is drie fmelfor like i Roie, from whence it tooke the name. Some doc, some hatthere is no her fort hereof whole leaves are nor dand in the flowers more purpliffs than the other.

The Place.

It growth in the North pasts of England, and no where elfe wilde mour Land as I can heare of, as upon the mountaines of Pauls and Ingelberingly, oftentimes on the very raggical places and not dangerous of them scarce accessible and so steepe, that they may loone tumble downe that very warily doe not looke wheir footing, from whence hath beene fent me fome rootes for my Garden.

It flowreth about Iuly, and the stalkes and leaves perisheth to the ground springing every yeare anew from the toote, which

shideth firme in all extremities of cold.

The Names. It is alled in Greek Para ila, Rhodia radix, not from the Iland Rhodes, but from the Role, as I faid, for the fent thereof; it but no other name with all authors than Rhodiaradix or Rosea mer the I know.

.The Vertues his found by good experience to be cold and not hot, as some health in the third placeth it almost in the third agree fleste i for even as red Rofes, fo this by the coldnesse spoinble to allwage the beadcach, ariling from an hot caule, ad both Disserides and Galen appoint it for paines in the head. the pyrethereof with a little Rolewater applied to the fore-

bad and temples which Gerard vindicateth to his owne in-

Rhodia radiz. Rosewert.

CHAP. V.

Aizaon Sedum seve Sempervivum majus. The greater Houseleeke.

Hiteare so many forts of Houseleekes properly and unproperly so called both great and small, with whole or with divided leaves, fome cooling and others heating or exulcerating, that without fome methodicall divided leaves, forme expresses them conveniently, nor you apprehend them effectuables and the second s ally which that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and orders, that is to fay, of all the great ally; which that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and orders, which because they are of much that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and orders, which because they are of much that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and the country of the same of have next: thirdly of these that grow upon reckes and mountaines or in stony places, and fourthly, of these that grow upon reckes and mountaines or in stony places, and fourthly, of these divided leaves, and lastly, to accomplish the history of all the forts of Houseleekes, I should see forth du forts of Costleton of Richies Worts, bir having chricated of many of them in my former Book, [w here thew you the reft that remaine

here thew you the rest that remaine.

I. Solum Major legitiment. The true great Hotisticke.

The true great Houseleeke growers great to the formed of a standing or workly plant, of the lating of any three shore or more, sometimes in the straight of which are the writter countries, what stands at three shore or more, sometimes in this straight of the branches of once through the straight of the plant of the bigness of four straight in the straight of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the plant of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the straight of the countries on all sides, and the straight of the straigh of a pale yellowish colour, with fundry small threeds in the middle of them, the greater stalke becommending and smooth as the heads, with small blacke seeds in them, grow ripe and utterly perishing after seeds in the other heads of greene leaves abide fresh stiff the years. Which send for the flowers the next years sin, and may be taken before hand from the mains stocke to be planted, and will take roote being put intoine grant the state of the state of branches and some state of branches.

This kind of Houseleeke is like the former wittest state of the Houseleeke.

This kind of Houseleeke is like the former wittest state, yet not so thicke or stoppie, in the set somewhat some them, yet not so thicke or stoppie, in the set somewhat some the some the former.

fering from the former.

fering from the former.

3. Sedum majus vulgare. Our common great Houseleeke.

Our common Houseleeke sendeth forth on all sides divers heads of pale greene thicke far broad layer points at the ends, lying circlewise one close anto another upon the ground from the saiddle of some of the bass of leaves, riseth up a streight Ralke two some high; all covered with similer and longer greene seaver much below, which often drie and fall a way before the toppe thereof bath persisted this slower which sow as long branches bending their ends downewards, with a single leafer active some of every one of them, and small of many leaves starre-sashion, of a darke reddish colour, after which come heads with small beddish leads in them : the roote is small and stringies, creeping all about, and from small strings multiplies into many heads of leaves round about, taking uptilereby a good compasse.

4. Sedum majus alternum store actions. An other smaller Houseleeke like the common.

This Houseleeke groweth in like manner as the common dors, with such heads of thicke and pointed large compassing one another, but they are dented a little about the edges, and are much smaller than they, smaling

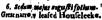
T. Sedam majat legitimum. The true great Houlcleeke.

2. Sedem majus Marinum Ang Gréat Engill les Honfelectes











5. Sedam tubram tomentofam Netted or woolly Houselselse



3. Vermieularia ar bore fcens & fruticofa altera. Tree Houseleeke with fmall seaves, and Shrubby Prickmadam.



upon longer stalkes that thrust out from the roote : from the middle of shegreatest and eldest head, shootsh Miterum upon longer traines that this for with small leaves like the other, bearing flowers in the same minus ma. a stalke scarce a foote high, thicke set with small leaves like the other, bearing flowers in the same minus man. just denta- larger, and conflitting of fixe leaves, onely of a white colour, after which come fixe cornered head, com-Jes destalarger, and cometting of mercaves, oner of a winte colour, after which the cornered heads, comming gir foirs.

Interior finall blackiff feede: the roote is small and like the other, yet a little thicker. Classon makes mention of a chief fort hereof, with lefter leaves and more dented in on the edges is fittle: edfe differing. The six of a pure odo.

In the colour than the colour than the colour than the colour than the colour final things, saving the flowers which are of a brighter red colour than the colour final saving.

Sedam rabrum tomento m. Net: ed or Woolly Honselecke.

This rare Houseleeke in the Antume and Winter hath the hoary on all redough heads of land plaine, and open, like unto the ordinary fort, but when the Spring comments on, it groweth overstall with number of hoary or woolly threades like unto a net, that it draweth the leaves together, and flewed with formes, as triangles, qua drangles, quinquangles, & fexangles, the leaves themselves being smaller and long the ordinary fort but thicke and stehle: in Summer when the stalke riseth to be hatter toote high, they propointed up Pyramis fashion, thicke covered with that woollinesse: upon the stalke are set many smaller and the stalke are set many smaller and the stalke are set many smaller. pointed up ryranno rannon, titled a which parteth into two, bearing on each fundry large spread flower, of deepe red Rose colour, ending in tenne points, as if they were so many leaves, but before they open to believe flarre, are plaited into ten plaites, each plait or fould being of a deeper colour, having twenty therein the flarre, are plaited into ten plaites, each plait or fould being of a deeper colour, having twenty thread in the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, and the flarre with yellow, standing about the middle umbone which becommet the feeder will, and the flarre with the flarre with

of the rockie and stony places, where scarce any earth is to be found.

6. Sedum majus angustifolium. Great narrow leased Houseleeke.

This kinde of Houseleeke hath fundry circles of leaves somewhat like the former tore, but the leaves are me. rower and longer, and a little rough or hairy withall; the stalke that rifeth from some of the heads browning and about a cubit high, fet thicke with narrower and red pointed, far thicke undented leaves up to the toppe where it brancheth forth into some few, bearing each a flower of tenne or twelve long and narrow leaves laid open like a starre, of a reddish purple colour ; the seede that followeth in so many small state, as there we leaves in the flowers, is as small almost as dust: the roote is reasonable thicke, with diver small almost as dust:

7. Vermicularis arborescens. Tree Houseleeke with small leaves. This kinde of Houseleeke or Prickemadam, riseth up to be five or fixe foote high, as I have or fixed it when groweth in Gardens, plentifully stored with branches from the bottome to the toppe, and fet thicke with fine long and round greene leaves without any talle, very like to those of the small Houseleeke called Stonecrop or Prickemadame, (although Lobel, as I thinke saith it hath a saltiss taste) but lesser and greener, the slowe grow at the toppes of the branches, smaller than in the next that followeth, and of a pale yellowish colors: a rootes are long wooddy and spreading in the ground: the branches hereof flipped and put into the grand w

quickly take roote and grow.

8. Vermicularis fruticosa altera. Shrubby Prickemadam. This other (hrubby plant groweth nothing to high as the former, not being above a foote high full of brand covered with an ash coloured barke, as limber and pliant as it, the leaves hereof are somewhat greaterands ger than the other, of a more faltish taste, and of a darker greene colour : the flowers at the toppes of the ba ches are larger, but fewer, and of a yellowish colour, the roote is hard and wooddy.

The Place. The first groweth in Greece, Italy, Portugall, Spaine, Illyria or Slaveny, and some of the Mes in the Mes diterranian lea, as Scicily, Sardinia, Corfica, &c. where it groweth naturally, but in divers places of Italy, Pars gall and Spaine, it is kept, as Clufise faith, in pots, and carefully preferved in the Winter, & in Lifting, is he lim upon the houses as our common Houseleeke, but will not endure the cold of these more Northen countries Europe, with all the care that may be without a stove, such as they use in Gormany and other place nor Northen therly ; yet Lobel faith, he found it in the Hand of Holmes by Brifton : the second groweth by the safetinm my places of this Land, and in the He of Holmes not farre from Brifton : the third groweth naturally on diver hills in Germany, but with us onely where it is planted upon house fides, &c. and that in clay especially, for there in it will belt thrive. The fourth, Clufter faith, he found very common on the hills neare Fiend in Anti-it fift Columna found in Naples : the fixt Clufius faith, he found on the Alpes neare. Salenburg in Germany, the two last groweth by the sea side, and further off likewise where the last will taste brackish as well as near the saide The Time.

The first flowreth in Portugal, as Clufun faith, in Nevember and December, but never withus: the lead flowreth by the fea fide in August : the third, fourth, and fixth, in Iuly; the fift in May; and the two lat lat very late also.

The Names. It is called in Greeke A of our to why Aizon magnum or majus, of the everliving and greenenesse therefore Gaza translateth it out of Theophrastus Sempervivum, which is the same in signification is it sublikewed divers other names, for as Pliny saith, it was called Buphthalmum Zoophthalmum, and Steigishren, and Hipp fon; fome called it alfo, as he faith, Oculus and Digitelius : it is called by Apuletis, Vitalis, and Ivon 1004, in usually, Sedum majus; the Arabians call it Bejabalalem and Hasalbalen; the Italians Sempervivo majoritals niards Semprevivo herba puntera; the French Grande Ionbarbe; the Germans Hanfwinste and Domeron; the Dutch Donderbaert and Huislook; we in English generally Houseleeke; yet some call it Sengreene, historia and some Impiters Eye, Bullocks eye, and Impiters beard. Clusius and others doe certainely affirm, that are dinary great Houseleeke is the Cotyledon altera of Dioscorides, and no one can disprove their judgement The first is the true Airson magnum of Dioscorides and others, and there is no doubt made there and atthere is no doubt made there is no doubt made there calleth it Seam major legisimum: the second Lobel maketh a kinde thereof, and calleth it paint the second Lobel maketh a kinde thereof, and calleth it paint to landicum: the third is most common with us, and is generally called Sedam major, and se vum majus vulgare, which as I faid, Clufou calleth Cotyledon altra Diofcorides fome also callies

Tata 6. La mant, while person the first fort, and Anguilara, Vmbilici veneria species altera, compression of the second se Changener of sliny that is, a treas number; but or large was called Camphorata by the learned of Mompelier from Changers, which the leaves being bruiled give, but this hath no such smell, and therefore I thinke the said of Plany, which is a different plant from this whereof I have spoken before, but it is promote the Selage of Plany, which is a different plant from this whereof I have spoken before, but it is promote the thin plant is that which is absume calleth Sedam montanum Ericoides as he saith himselfe; the last Lobel back that this plant is the worsent vermiculatum, Bauhinns maketh some doubt whether it is the last Lobel the this plant is time wasternessed and the latt Lobel and he had been supported as the latternessed in the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and latter the latter the latt Lobel and latter the latter printed in England. The Vertues.

Occadinary Houseleeke is cold in the third degree, moderately drying and binding, and is good for all in-Organizer studies and in the eyes or other parts of the body: a Possit made with the juice of Housewell has a well as a gues, for it cooleth and temperateth the blood and fpirits, and quencheth the less ingular good to ftsy all hot defluxions of sharpe and falt rheuse into the eyes, the juice being dropped and in the guess below there, it helpesh all only other sharpes of humans into the eyes, the juice being dropped or mortic eares helpe them, it helpeth also all other fluxes of humors into the bowells, and the imder trouble all oand burnings, the shingles, fretting ulcers, canhenes, tetters, ringwormes and the like, indings all oand burnings, the shingles, fretting ulcers, canhenes, tetters, ringwormes and the like, indings all oand burnings. in the link, to language and what a beautiful of an hot cause: the juice also taketh away wates and cornes and the like, and the paine of the goute proceeding of an hot cause: the juice also taketh away wates and cornes in the link of the being of the backeth the water as a few waters and the like, and the leaves being layd on them afterwards: marine of the headach, and diftempered heate of the braine in frenives or through wants of fleepe, being appliremaining the management of the leaves bruifed and layd upon the crowne or feame of the head flayeth bleedisputempts and total the diffilled water of the herbe is profitable for all the purposes aforesaid: the landing gently rabbed on any place stung with Nettles or Bees, or bitten with any venemous creature doth protectly take away the paine.

CHAP. VI.

Aizoen Sedum five Sempervivum minus. Small Honfelceke.

Minest ranke of Houseleeks that I am to entreate of, are of those smaller forts that grow with us else where upon mudde and stone walls, or on dry sandy bankes or places,&c. whereof some are of a contrary qualifie, being hot, thatpe and exulcerating, whereunto I must adjoyne one other that growth inmeyst medowes, because it is to like them in the outward face.

1. Vermicularis & Cruffula minor vulgaris five Illecebra major.
The ordinary Prickmadam or Stonecrop.

Theommon Stopecrop groweth upon the ground with divers trayling branches, fet with many thicke, fat, and forewhat round white the ryellowish greene leaves, a little pointed at the edges: the flowers stand at the appendithe branches, many set together, yet somewhat loosely and not in a thicke tust or cluster as the Orpor, of syellowith colour, the rootes are very small creeping in the ground, and fend forth stalkes with leaves bee suddened all abouts.

2. Vermicularie Scorpieides. Stonecrop with turning heads. The other Stonecropor Prickmadam hath such like stalkes with leaves thereon as the former, that it is hard to inguish them untill they come to flower, which then may be descerned to differ onely in the turning toppes, of reliew flowers bending or turning like the taile of a Scorpion, or those herbes that are resembled unto it : the roce in like manner creepe and shoote forth in divers places. Of this fort there is another whose head of flowcouncil not, which Lobel calleth Hamatodes.

3. Vermienlaris minor. Small Stonecrop.

The small Stonecrop hath small and long leaves like the other set upon thort stalkes, not past an handbreadth log which are not to thicke but more flat, and of a more flipticke rafte, the flowers are of a paler yellow colour and greater then the first, else standing in tusts in the same manner: the roote is like it also creeping about : this loosth both stalke and leafe in the Winter.

4. Vermicularis flore albo. white flowred Stonecrop with round pointed leaves. The white flowed Stonecrop creepeth upon the ground in the fame manner that the others doe, with flender blie and long round leaves upon them, of a blewing greene colour, not sharpe but round pointed, seeming the manner that the others doe, with flender blie and long round leaves upon them, of a blewing greene colour, not sharpe but round pointed, seeming the manner that the others doe, with flender that the other does not th the whene cornes or pine apple-kernels, being sparsedly set thereon: at the toppes whereof stand small white the sine sine sine sine sparsed umbells the roote creepeth like the rest, and the leaves perish with the blke every yeare like the laft.

This other Stonecrop groweth lower and hath more flore of flight final round leaves like wheate cornes, thicker the other: the flowers are white also like the last, and in no other thing different from it.

This Field Stonecrop hath divers reddift stalkes set with small fat long leaves, somewhat hairy, and much from then any of the former : the flowers are small standing like starres, many in a tult together, of a pale red Commission colour: the roote is like the rest, sending forth divers shoots: this abideth greene all the Winter, ad buth as little tafte as the former.

7. Ilecebra minor sive Sedum tertium Dioscoridie. Wall Pepper. The wall Pepper is almost the smallest of all these, and groweth like the former with very many and slenthe land imall round leaves thicke fet upon them, at the toppes whereof grow small pale yellow flowers



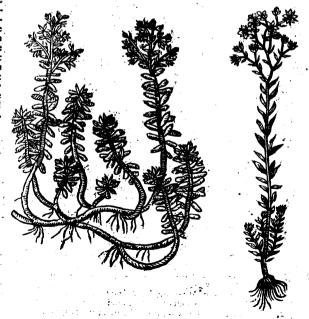
in tufts as the others doe the roote in like manner creepeth about, fending forth many stalkes, which as they lye upon the ground take roote and spread farre the take hereof is very sharpe and hor upon the tongue, which chiefely diftinguisheth it from all the rest, but it may also bee distinguished by the forme, being imall and thicke, fet with round leaves.

8. Illecebra infipida.

Vnfavorie Wall-Pepper.
This Wall-Pepper is as imall a plant as the last growing altogether like it in leafe, stalke, and flowers, being yellowish likewise, but the tafte onely diffingnisheth it from the other, which in this is nothing biting, but utterly unfavorie and without tafte.

9. Sedum minus estivum. Summer Houseleeke or Stonecrop.

This Summer fort hath many thicke round long leaves fet together without order. on the small stalkes which branch themselves into ma-



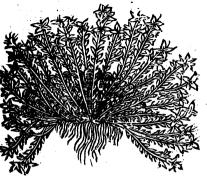
mall Scontce



wall-Pepper.



8. Mecebra inspida. Vnsayorie Wall-Pepper.



ny; stored with many yellow flowers at the toppes : the roote is small and perishing.

The Place.

Although these forts grow eyther on mudde or stone walls, or among rubbish, and in other sandy or gravelly places, and oftentimes also upon the sides of old tiled houses and penthouses, especially the two last forts faving one:but the fixt onely groweth in moyle Medowes and Marshes.

The Time. They all flower in Iune and Iuly and sometimes sooner, the leaves of many of them continuing greene all the Winter.

The Names. These kindes of Houseleekes are called in Greeke A' o' Coor to winger Aizons minus, that is, Sempervivum minus, in that they are alwaiss greene, and are leffer then the for-mer, yet some do call both kinds Aitbales; for that they are ever living, Pliny calleth this leffer kind Trithales quia ter florest (but Branfelfiss referreth that name to the greater) and Erithales or Erifithales and Chrysothales. The Italians call the first Semprevivo minore & Pignola, the French petite loubarbe and Triquemadame, the Germans Klein Hanfwurtz and Klein Donderbaer, the Dutch Bladerloofen and Pape cullekens, and wee is English Prickmadam, Stonecrop, or great Stonecrop (because we call two of the last forts small or little stonecrop) Stonehore and Mousetaile: The Wall-Pepper or country Pepper is called by the Ira-lians Granellete and Grafola, the French Pain a onfoau, the Germans Maurpfeffer that is Piper marinum, and Catzentreubel, that is, Vua felium or felina: the Dutch Muerpepper. The first is called by Lobel in his Adverfaria Vermiculary of the likenesse of the leaves unto wormes, and Classula minor officinarum sive Illecebra major, it is the Sempervivum minus primum of Dodonaus, the Sedum minus mas of Fuchsius, and the Sedam minus Hematodes of Tabermontanue and Gerard : the second is called by Lobel in his Icones and Dutch Herball, Aizon Scorpioides, and is the fourth Sedam minus of Clusius, and of Camerarina Aizon minus flore luteo reflexo : the third is the fixt Sedum minus of Clusius, the Sempervivum minus astivum of Lebel, and the Aizon medium of Thalius : the fourth is the Vermicularis flore albo of Camerarius, the Sedum minus famina of Fuchfius, Lugdunensis and others, Sempervivum minne albam of Brunfelfius and others, and is the first Sedum minus of Clusius : the fift is the seventh Sedum minus of Clufius, called by Lugdunenfis Aizoon Dasyphyllon five denffolium : the fixt is the third Sedum minus of Clufine ; TRIBE 6.

4. Seem went anim gramineo

Another Graffelike fmall

de leves, or height of the stalkes de beire flowers, but different in these points, that it beareth more

flowers the tops of the stalkes,

not hearlike pointed, but whole, and of a pale yellow colour. 5. Sedam petraum montanum

folio alterno.

Honfelecke. This other famili Houseleeke differch little from the last in the ment of growing, fmalnefie of

lateum Smill rocke Houseleeke with villow flowers.

3. Sedum minimum Alpinum gramineofolio. Graffelike small Houselecke.

low flo vers.

called by him Sedum paluftre, and is the fourth Sedum minus with Teagus; which Barting collets called by him Sedum palufire, and is the found of the form it; the feventhese eighth Sedum was for Co fore rubente; although he would make it a untering out thousand minimum, and is taken by Anguilea to be ficum of Clufius, called Illecebra minor by Lobel, and Sempervivum minimum, and is taken by Anguilea to be ficum of Clusius, called Inecessaminor by sover, and temper or and because of the different qualitie, he judgest not fit to be accounted an Aizon which are all cold; Cordus calleth it Aizon acre, and Thalin dizon a vidi sustus, who also calleth the eight Aizam minus and Vermicularis insipida, and by Cordu Aizam the last is onely mentioned by Lobel.

The Vertues. All these kindes of small Houseleekes or Standardops, except the seventh are cooling like unto this the greater Houseleeks, and in their qualities are referred thereunto being somewhat astringent within the standard are no lesse powerfull to stay the saxes and distillations, bleedings inward and outward, emptions in the same are no leffe powerfull to ftay the fuxes and culturations, Diccoungs in ware and our ware supriors in the time cancerous and fretting fores and ulcers, and generally can doe and performe what foever is fail of the generally can therefore in the want of the one, the other may fafely and effectually be used, onely the last forecast fervent hot sharpe & exulcerating (as I fail before) the skin, and raising blisters if it be laid therepose busyles as forcibly as Rasunculus or Crowtoote will doe, and therefore it behavethall that fhall have accompanies. of the cooling Stonecrops, that they doe not millake this for some of them whereunto it is folke; with without fome other good properties, whereof good use may be made, for it is faid to procure which juyce thereof taken with vinegar and some other thrinke, and thereby driveth forth thicke segments and one ricke humours whereby quartaine agues, and other of long continuance may be cured. And that takes make fin manner, it doth expell any poyfon, or the force of venemous herbes, and of the Aconites, which yet it includes frome to the greater kindes: but Caveat qui sumpferit. Dioscorides saith, that being outwardly applied with sangua, that is Hoggs suct, it will take away knottes and kernells, as well in the necke and throat, which all the Kings evill, as in any other part of the body, and applied by it selfe, or boyled in oyle of Rote, and the fore piles annointed therewith, doth ease the paines, and cure them of the griefe.

CHAP. VII.

Aizcon, Sedum Que Semper vivum minimum petraum & montanum. Rockie and Mountainous (mall Honfeleekes,



He third kinde of small Houseleekes that I am to entreate of here, are of such at grow on Roder stony, and mountainous places (of many whereof I have in my former Booke gives you to knowledge) which are the lest of all the rest formed into circles or eyes, as the common leafleeke is, and as the forts of Corpleton altera are also, whereunto they might be as well relend but because other Authors have setthem forth by the name of Sedum minm, I am content of them to passe also.

I. Sedum minimum Alpinum Muscoides: Small Mosselike mountaine Houseleeke. This small Houseleeke spreadeth with the many round circling heads of leaves like Houseleeke, a greater of ground so thicke lying thereon, as the Mosse it selfe doth which leaves are very small, theke, and of a bloom greene colour : from the middle of divers of which heades fpring up finall flender stalkes, not above two three inches high, bare or naked of leaves, for the most part unto the toppes, where sland two or three fall white flowers made of five leaves apeece, and some yellow threds in the middle of them : the roote is small ad threaddy, but multiplieth it felfe into a number of heads.

2. Sedum minimum Alpinum villosum. Small hairy mountaine Houselceke. This is as small an Houselecke as the former, growing in the same manner, and about the same heigh, buthe

1. Sedum minimum Alpinum Muscoides. Small Moffelike mountaine Houfelieke.

2. Sedum minimum Apinum villofum. Small hairie mot ntaine Houselecke.

Sedum wontanum gramineo folio shome. Another graffe lifte fmoli Hendule.











1. Sedum montanum perpalitam luteolis floribas. The least mountaine House-

halker two, very tunant to white leaves, fomewhat larger than the former, and their round ends dented in the the toppe, communing overy leafe seeme like a heart painted on the Cardes, the bottome of the flower being yellow. 6. Sedum Alpinum grandisterum. . Sedum petreum mo ntanum latcam. Small rocke Houseleeke with yellow flowers. Small Houseleeke with great yel-

largarisms and the edges; the italkes also are larges; the italkes also are larges; the other, with a yellow bot-

This Houselecke groweth not much higher than either of the former, the leaves of whose heads are somewhat This Homercene growth and greener, very like unto the leaves of graffe, from among which riferh up a longer than the last, flatter also and greener, very like unto the leaves of graffe, from among which riferh up a

longer muniture in final finooth and tender, about three inches long, bearing one flower, and fometimes two at



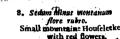
This fmall rocke Houseleeke buth diver heads of leaves lying mm are usual manufactured and a season of the control of the contr confit of four family yellow leaves apeece, after which come long pointed flat coddes, formewhat like unto a Thiaspi, wherein is contained finall brownish flat feede

6. Sedaio Alpinum grandiferum.
Small mountaine Houlelecke with great yellow flowers. This small Houseleeke hath many small heads, of lesser leaves than those of the last, with small stalkes under them, from among which rik lender falkes fet with leaves up to the tops, where stand force five pale yellow flowers, larger than the smallnesse of the

7. Sedum Alpinum flore pallido.

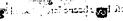
Small mountaine Houseleeke with pale

yellow flowers.









i 3. Sedum minimum Alpi mum villofum alterum. Another small mountaine hairie Houselecke.



The Princes feather fet forth in my fermer Bente



plant might feeme to give, being almost as great as those of the white Saxifrage consisting of five kaves perceived the roote runneth in the ground and spreadeth with many heads.

7. Sedom Alpinson fore pallide. Small mountaine Honselecke with pale yellow flowers.

The neare resemblance of this small Houselecke unto the small Stonecrops in the last Chapter, might justly have challenged the company: but because it is a mountaine kind. I thought better to place it here it creptly upon the ground with a number of small sappie branches of a hand breadth high, surnished round about with small long and pointed leaves, very like unto Stonecroppe, but somewhat flatter and not so thick, and otany stimulates after the shelp significance of the stones where stand many somewhat over showers. We much before the shelp significance. flipticke take, up to the toppes where fland many formewhat great flowers, yet much leffer than the laft, of sale yellow colour the roote spreadeth much, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

8. Sedam minus montanum flore rubre. Small mountaine Houseleeke with red flowers This red flowred Flouseleeke hath many small narrow and long leaves lying on the ground, among which nich up a stalke about three or foure inches high, with a few leaves thereon, being longer and more pointed that those are below, and at the toppe divers large flowers made of many narrow and pointed leaves starre fillion. of a reddish colour and yellow in the bottome, with a white line at the bottome of each leafe, which are fweeter in smell that in any other fort.

9. Sedam faxatile birsum purpareum. Small hairie purple flowred Houseleeke.
This small plant hath sundry small hairy leaves set together, each whereof is lesser than those of Lentils, the stake that rifeth is sender and hairy, as the leaves that grow on them to the toppe are also, which is divided in traine that ritern is nemer and hairy, as the leaves that grow on them to the lopped threadly; to finall branches bearing every one a fmall purplish flower; a the roote is small and threadly;

10. Sedam Saxatile arrowsentium floridus, Rocke Honselecke with darke red flowers.

This small Rocke Houselceke shooteth forth some stender stalkes, about two inches high, with small long leaves, fet opposite thereon, and fundry flowers at the toppes of them, of a very darke red colour standingmuy

leaves, let opposite thereon, and unary nowers at the toppes or them, or a very darke red colour management together, as though they stood round in an unabell a the roote is small and long.

11. Sedam montanum perpusikum luteolis shribas. The least mountains Houseleeke with yellowish sower. This least fort groweth into sundry small heads, very thickely stored with fine small leaves like Mose of the ground, from which rise small stender stakes scars appearing with their heads above the leaves, each of the ground, from which rise small stender stakes scars appearing with their heads above the leaves, each of them bearing but one pale yellow flower thereon; appearing with their means above the harder is long and flender, with many small fibres thereat, the whole plant above ground searce attaineth unto two independents.

12. Sedum faxatile variegate flore. Small tooke Heufelecke with discoloured flowers.

Like unto the last small one is this variable coloured. Houselecke being as small as it, the leaves of whose heads also like Mosse upon the ground are small ship somewhat round, and of a pale greene colour the shipses many that rise from among them, bearing every one a small shower of source leaves apeece, diversely single with white purple and darke red colours very delectable.

13. Sedum minimum Alpinum pulled therems. Another small hairy mountaine Houseleeke.

This small Houseleeke hath many heads of built long leaves set with small haires about the edger, more slowers at the copies.

Most of these commences that the state of four small which like leaves, and three of four small which work of these sets that the state of the s

Most of these forts grow apon the Alpes and Mountaines in divers places, but withallvery had ly endure the transplanting into Gardens.

They flower in Issue and Issly in their naturall places, but earlier in Gardens when they will there abide. The Names

All these have beene lately found out, and are not mentioned by any of the ancient, but later Writers, and that

you may know whole each of thom areal will show you their Authors: The first is the ninth Sednin minus of Cinyou may know whise tenth, whereof Gefuer in bertie maketh mention: Banhinus thinketh it is the Iafme montana of in, the second in the third is Clufius his eleventh Sedum minus: the fourth hath not beene exhibited by any before, Legislandis the units of Classics and called Sedam persons montanum by Lobel, Lugdanensis set the fit the twelfth Sedam minum of Classics, and called Sedam persons montanum by Lobel, Lugdanensis set this the twelfth Sedam minum of Classics, but both Lobel and Clustur taxe him for it: and Session also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple seda to be Phyllon of Discovides: Columna also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple seda to be Phyllon of Discovides: Columna also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple sedants. tender jungstier and a sedam because the forme of the flowers and seede vessells doe differ from all habits this indiate. Which although they be both great inducements and especially the seede vessells deed to see the seed of the works and especially the seede vessells being as law showed in many places of this works a precise note to know unto what genus the species of any herbe as lare thewest in regard the manuer of growing of thete Houseleckes is 6 differing from all other herbes, any believes in the heads of leaves is 60 like unto them. I doe not fee but that it may better bee referred to a Section of the control of and the time in the second as Columna doth, who calleth it Lencoium Intenm Azoides montanno, making it a Walldesign to a Lencours as the content acting the calculation in Lencours instead Azoides montanting making it a Wall-lowe; and indeede Cinfin observing the difference, giveth a note thereof, and saith that it agreeth not in all participle in all Houseleckes, and therefore leaveth it to other mens judgmennts, to call it by some fitter parantothe imali roductevers, and therefore travers is to other mens judgements, to call it by some fitter use they can: the fixt is the Sedum minus vertime of Lobel, Dedoneis calleth it Sedum for atom as Banhinus thinks also to be the Sedum Alpinum quartum of Columna, but calleth it himselfe Sedum alpinum Saxifraga de for five grandifolium, the seventh is the Sedum minus sextum of Clusius: the eighth is called Aizeon montanum, by Lugdunensis, and by Banhinus Sedum Alpinum rubro magno store; the ninth and tenth are remembred onely by Banhinus and I from him 1 the eleventh hath not beene set forth by any Author that I know before; the well-his called by Banhinus Sedum saxiele variegato flore, but is not that Sedum social partim candidis partim set of the section in bortic Germanic maketh magning of for that I deal show you have been to twelling cauca by another is Germanic maketh mention of, for that I shall show you by and by to be a Cotyle-downth such slowers, which are all greater Plants then any of these Seda minima, the last also hath not been erementred by my before. Bankings maketh mention of some more forts of these small Seda, which I thinke are consciented under some of the other fores, and therefore not fit to be double repeated. The Vertues .:

All or most of these small Houseleekes being in caste drying and astringent, and some of them a little bitter with doctefifie that they will well ferve to helpe defluxions and to flay laskes and fluxes of blood or humors snowefully as any of the other force, but are not fo cooling : but because I have no author that hath set downer theprotentia of any of them in Phylicke, either for inward or outward difeases, this therefore may bee sufficiexterem miles (that are not likely to have much experience of any of them in our land) to have faid thus

CHAP. VIII.

Sedum laciniatic folis. Small Houselecke with divided leaves.

Cannot be brought to be of Bankinus judgement, to make many forts of this kinde of Houseleeke, for immy minds he forcibly draweth in other herbes to beare this title, which cannot fitly agree there-there as by the description of them in the precedent discourse, both in the second Chapter of the may may be description of them in the precedent discourse, posts in the recond chapter of the fift Classis of this booke, and in other places you may more plained perceive.

Ecdum Alpinum laciniatie Ajuga folys. Small Mountaine Houseleeke with jagged leaves. cannot finde any more plants fitly in my minde to beare this title but this and another, and therefore I must

gir you he descriptions of these onely and leave Bankinum or any one that will undertake to be his champion herein, to maintaine his other forms becan. This first shootesth forth on all fides many small heads of leaves from small strings like to the Houseleekes, each leafe whereof leaves from small strings like to the Houseleekes, each lease whereof a long and narrow, cut in despely into three divisions, one on each
site and the end longest, somewhat like the leaves of the sweete
Groundpine, but smaller and greeners, not having any hoarinesse on
them, altringent and drying also in taste as much as any of the other;
the states are reddish, vary stander and not two inches high (faith Clofease but by were higher with us) bearing every one of them one small
shown but somewhat large with us) made of five leaves a peece, of a
pale greene colour (16 state Closims) but that which we had from hir.

Historic compassing a middle round umbone; the roote is small that
species the model of the state of the freadeth much.

2. Sedum Monspeliense & Pyranaum laciniacum. The Freeb jagged mountaine Houseleeke.
The other jagged Houseleeke hath likewise divers heads of the state of fail grone leaves, each whereof is deepely cut into two, or tally incorrect leaves, each whereof is deepery cut into two, or among within three parts, and feldome into more, from among within the one two finall finites three or foure inches high, with forme five leaves the thereon, parend very after into fome branches, at the pawhercof fand foure or five flowers of five leaves a peece, of a pale class. color, with divers threds in the middle's the roote is blacke and small, TOTAL SEPTOR

1. Sedum Alpinum laciniatis Ajuge folijs. Small Mountaine Houselecke with jagged leaves.



The Place? he fall GanClustus groweth on the Mountaine called Sueberg of Suembill among the flones, but on the Mountaine

TRIBE 6.

taines of Lancasbiere with us as Mr. Horkes told us, the other both upon Mount Lupan and Calcar netrocke pelier, and on the Pyranean hills likewise.

The Time:

The first flowreth in August saith Clusius; within a while after that the snow is dissolved, but in the end of The first stowers in Anguja rather computer, within a without later in the natural places, and the other mach

The Names

The first is mentioned by Clusters who in his Pannonicke observations maketh it his seventh Sedam Alicense Ajuge folio, and in his Hiftory of Plants setteth it for his Sedum decimam terrium: the other Bankina settle forth by the name of Sedum tridactylites Alpinum minus and referreth it to the other fort of Sedum Alpinum tribus of Gregorius de Reggio, remembred by Columna, but so it cannot be, for he saith that that fort hath not leaves conpact together as the other Seds but difperfed.

The Vertnes.

You have heard before of the taste, and therefore you may judge of the qualities of these herbes, for I have no more to fay of them, but that it is likely they be as effectuall for those causes that the last small forts of House. leekes are.

CHAP. IX.

Cotyledon primus five Umbilious Veneris. Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.



He last kinds of Houseleeke whereof I am to entreate, so to accomplish the whole family is of the Kidneyworts, whereof the first fort of Disserides being different from the other I will full freshe of, and then of the rest that I have not mentioned in my former booke.

I. Umbilicus Veneris vulgaris. Our ordinary Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.

The great Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort that groweth with us hath many thicke first and round leaves growing from the roote, every one having a long feotestalke fastned underneath about the middle theres, and a little unevenly waved fometimes about the edges of a pale greene colour, and fomewhat below on the upper fide like a spoone or sawcer, from among which rise one or more tender smooth hollew sulke halfe a foote high, with two or three small leaves thereon usually not round as those below but somewhat long and divided at the edges; the tops are sometimes divided into long branches bearing a number of produces sower, set round about a long spike one above another, which are hollow and like a little bell, of a whith grene or lour, after which come small heads conteining very small brownish seede, which falling on the ground will plentifully fpring up before winter if it have moyfure : the roote is round formewhat like the full root of an

1. Vabilicus veneris vulgaris.
Our ordinary Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.

3: Cotyledon altera minor folio fubrotundo. Small Kidneywort with roundish leaves,





Ording Dogethore, most usually intent yet sometimes rugged or knobbed grayish without and white within in large state head of discrete and bettome of the stalke, altogether like an Orchis whereanto in large man with the contest then unto Houselevel, but I must (not be fingular although I speake I would more mearly science in the state of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode) herein follow others. Of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode) herein follows others. Of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode and place of the size of the siz

Spotted Kidnywort, or the Princes feather.

This metty kind of Houseleeke, or Kidnywort call it which you will is described in my former booke, where Tallithe Princes feather, and therefore needeth not to be here againe repeated although I give you the figure Idlithe Princes reacher, and the figure hereof in folio 758.

of it mong the reft: you shall finde the Figure hereof in folio 758.

3. Cotyledon after minor folio subrotundo. Small Kidnywort with roundish leaves.

This other small Kidnywort hath much rounder and smaller leaves in the heads then the former, not so bigge

stimule of ones finger, of as pale a greene colour as it, or more white and dented at the edges in the same surming of an aftringent tafte like the other Houseleekes, from the middle of some of the heads yearely rise up money, is a managed to the state of the stat action, fometimes wholly white, and fometimes spotted with red spots, and sometimes having three purple ing downe the backe of every leafe, so that it maketh the whole leafe seeme purplish, in their places follow small heads with small seeds: the roote is small and fibrous like the rest, setting of heads of the like leaves roand about it.

Cotyledon alter versicoloribus floribus. Small Kidneywort with party coloured flowers. This (mall Kidnywort groweth with many heads of small leaves circlewife like unto the last Kidniwort (whereof it is a peculiar fort) greater then the smallest and smaller then the greatest; each whereof is somewhat long and narrow of a whitish greene colour dented as it were about the edges, or rather set with five white foots about the edges making them feeme like white teeth(or as Gefner compareth them to the filver like for of Fifnes) very pleasant to behold, for in the Winter when no flower appeareth this and the last (and the fifth that I have expressed in my former booke, being all of one genus) giveth as much delight as when it in hower, which are many standing on severall footestalkes, each lease whereof is part white and part purple. variably diversified in every one of them. The Place.

The fift groweth very plentifully in many places of this kingdome, but especially in all the west parts of this land, upon home and murd walls, upon rockes also, and in stony places upon the ground, at the bottome of old trees, and sometimes on the bodies of them that are decayed and rotten : the other of that fort in Perturall as is lard: the fecond on the Pyrenian hills, the other two grow upon the rockes and among the very flones wherethere is fearfeany earth for the rootes to abide, on the Alpes of the Helvetians or Switzers, and upon the hill called Hortu Dei neare Mompelier.

The Time.

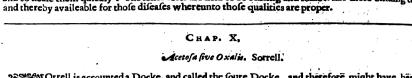
The first dothusually flower sooner then the other, as at the beginning of May, and the seede ripening quickly after sheddeth it felfe, so that about the end of May usually the leaves and stalks are withered dry and gone untill Symmer that the leaves (pring up againe and so abide all Winter: the second about the middle of May, the other two lometime flower not untill Imm and Inly, and their feede is ripe in August, those heads that bare stalks usually perishing together, and the other that bare not abiding all the extremity of the Winter.

The Wames. The first is called in Greeke xorunniur Cotyledon ab acetabuli five umbilici figura, and therefore the Latines call it Attabalam as well as Cotyledon or Vmbilicus Venerio: it hath also divers other names as Seatum cali, Scutellum, Itra Vubilicus, Horsus Veneris and Herba Coxendicum: the Italians call it Ombilico di Venere, and some Cupartivele, that is pot covers, the Spaniards Scudetes, that is Shields, the French Escueilles and Nombrill du Venus, the Girmanes Loffelkrant and Navelkrant, the Dutch Navelcruigt, and we in English of some Navelwort, or great Nivelwort, Wall Pennywort, Hipwort, Kidneywort, Vesse-Navell and Navell of the earth. The other is alled of fome in Greeke wound of trie Cocyledon alter wullander Cymbalion, and ownanior Scytaliam, but they attracter referred to the former great Houselecke, which I have shewed you before, and is the true Coryledon alm of Dioferrides by the judgement of Clasius and others, the second is usually called Sedum ferratum with mod Herbarijts: I have as you fee joyaed it here as fittell I thinke, but the other two last forts have obtained that most of Carjedon from Marshiolus who first called them fo, and is still kept and held currant with many, yet contended also with many others for the likenesse unto Sedum minus, as with Cordus, Gesner, Camerarius, Dedonew and Bautissus, who often call them Sees, and very properly, for there is no herbe can so properly be called as that which hath the leaves placed circle wise, one within another as they have, but because the Coryledon is of that fashion it is I said justly termed a Sedom.

The Vertues. The Wall Pennywort as Galen faith is of mixt qualities, that is, of moilt and cold, somewhat astringent and a inlebiner withall, whereby it coolers, repelleth clenfeth and discusseth, and is very effectuall for all inflammation and unnaturall beates, either inwardly to coole a fainting hot stomacke or an hot Liver, or the bowels or the mother, to drinke the juice or the diffilled water, or else outwardly for pimples, rednesse, Saint Anthonics. fire and the like heares and inflammations, to apply the bruifed herbe or to bathe the place with the juice or the dilliled water : the faid juice or water helpeth much also to heale fore kidneys, torne or fretted by the stone a contained within and eafeth the paines: it provoketh Vrine likewife, and is availeable for the dropfie : it then allo to breake the flence, and so coole the inflamed parts by the paines thereof, and other wringing paines of the lowers and the bloody flure; it is fingular good for the painefull piles or hemorroidall veines, to coole and temperature and the tharpenesse of blood in them, and to ease their paines, to use the juice as a bathe unto them, and to ease their paines, to use the juice as a bathe unto them. of made into an oyntment by it felde or with Myrrhe or other things conducible thereunto: it is no leffe effectuall new case of paines to the hot gonte, the Sciatica and the inflammations and swellings in the code, and

TRIBE 6. 1. Casth fative France five Romane vorundifolia.
Round lented Sorrell.

3. Onalis suberofaradice. Tubercus rooted Sorrell.



Orrell is accounted a Docke, and called the foure Docke, and therefore might have been brought unin Gardens, I shall speake of those forts severally becafter, that I have not made mention of either before in this Worke, or in my former Booke. The forts of Sorrell are many more found out of size by tore in this Worke, or in my former Dooke. I ne forte or sorreit are many more round out of the by the industrious searchers of Natures varieties, than formerly hath beene knowne, some growing naurally nour fields, some in our woods, some also in other countreis. Of the ordinary sorrell nursed in Gardens, which groweth also wilde in our fields and medowes throughout the Land, I have already entreated of in my former Booke, and shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other forts, yet of the wood sorrell. I shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other forts, yet of the wood sorrell. I shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other sorts, yet of the wood sorrell. speake in the next Chapter, although for their forme sake, they might have beene joyned with the rest of the Trefoiles, whereof they are species.

and to heale them quickly: The lefter forts are held to be cooling and formewhat more binding then the greater.

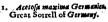
1. Acetofa maxima Germanica. Great Sorrell of Germany. The great Sorrell of Germany groweth in the same manner that the ordinary Garden fort doth, but the lawe thereof are much larger, and fometime a little curled at the edges, the joynts of the stalkes are great and mixtons sticking out like knots, which being taken from the stalke and put into the ground, will take roote, and tring forth leaves like the mother plant, the seede and so all other things are large answerable to the proportion of the leaves Joannia I halim in Hireynia files, maketh mention of a greater fort of Sorrell than ordinary: & Commein in horto, of a great one received from Spaine, but neither of them speake of any tuberous joints they floats being,

in horto, or a great one received from Spaine, but neither of them speake of any tuberous joints they mount eare, fo that it is probable, it is but onely the climate and soyle that produceth the tubers.

2. Oxalis sativa Franca sive Romanaroundifolia. Round leased Sorrell.

In the leaves of this Sorrell consistent a cheese difference which are short and almost round in some, and in others they will have somewhat round pointed peeces on both sides, of a palet greene colour then the former, the stalkes are weaker not standing upright, but the slowers and seede different from the ordinary sort: the roote is small and thready creeping about and shooting up heads of leaves found about the

Acetofa vulgaris.
Out ordinary Socrell.









Acetofa Cretica femine aculeaso. Candy Sorrell.





11. Acetofa veficaris Americana. Tadian Sorreil with (wollen husk s.



tafte is of a much more pleasant sharpenesse then the other, and therefore more defired of any that formerly he

fed it.

3. Oxalis tuberofa radice. Tuberous rooted Sorrell.

The cheefe differences in this conflit both in leaves and rootes, the Jeaves hereof being formed formed to the cheefe differences in this conflit both in leaves and rootes, the Jeaves hereof being formed formed to the cheefe differences and feede are an formed to the cheefe differences. The cheefe differences in this conflit born in leaves and rooten, the feele are an increased to broad next the stalke, the stalke, store the feed are an sweakle to be found. but the rootes are many tuberous clogs fastened by strings to the head whence the leaves spring forth

but the rootes are many tuberous clogs fastened by thrings to the news whence the leaves spring forth.

4. Oxalis bulbola montana major. The greatest bulbous Sorrell.

This bulbed Sorrell hath large greene leaves somewhat like the gardless kinde, but more round a the large end, and more forked at the lower part next the stalke, that it seemen almost three square like union like the end, and more forked at the lower part next the stalke, that it seemen almost three square like union like like the colors. in the refe it agreeth with the ordinary fort but that the rootes are tound and bulbous.

n the rest it agreeth with the ordinary fort put that the leaves are lesser and rounder, the whole plant smile and low-

crallo.

5. Oxalis vorundifolia Alpina. Small Mountaine round leafed Sorrell.

This small Sorrell hath five or fix small leaves standing upon very long and slender fostestalkes, each leafe in ing no bigger then the nayle of ones hand, and in a manner as round as the Violet leafe; the stalk nich hale a foote high, bearing such like chaffie huskes and reddish, wherein the like feede unto the ordinary striped.

This creeping Sorrell hath slender weake joynted branches frayling on the ground, four or five index long, whose leaves are small, of a nailes breadth, and of the fashion of a pointed thield, and pointed also at both on, with very long sootestalkes under them, the leaves being almost as long as the stalkes, in the last is like the other small Sorrells.

other fmall Sorrells. 7. Acetofa Cretica semine aculeato. Candy Sorrell.

The Candy Sorrell hath weake bending stalkes and sometimes but one, branched forth or all the deleaver are small and long not broad or forked at the lower end as diversorbles Sorrells are, having long stockalles under them : the toppes of the branches end in a long spike of small moshe slowers, which afterward mit its small thinne pricking huskes or skinnes wherein the seed lyeth, every one faltned with a creoked foodballe.

8. Acetofa Neapolitana Ocimi folio. Sortell of Naples.

8. Acetofa Neapolitana Ocimi folio. Sorrell or Respect.

This Sorrell of Naples shootest up a stalke set with smaller thicke mealy leaves thereon that the below, which are broadest in the middle, and smaller at both ends like the tast the toppes of the stalkements in a spike of greenish yellow showers which turne into skinnic huskes, sure with a representing, as Colomos ship, the best of an Oxe with hornes standing up, and eares handging down to the stalk seed.

9. Acetofa Zatysthina Calthefolio. Marigoid heared Sorrell.

This Sorrell also hath no other difference therein from other Sorrells, but in the leaves which are broad points.

13. Acetofo mimor Lanccolata."

Sheepe Sorrell.

ted and somewhat long like a Marigold leafe without those eares or points that the common Sorrell hath.

CHAP.10.

Bulbefa

10. Acetofa Indica. Indian Sorrell.

This Indian Sorrell rifeth up with a slender weake hollow stalke, with a few long thicke leaves thereon. fomewhat fmaller than those at the foote thereof next the ground, small at both ends, and of a pale greene colour, of a delicate imall sharpe taste: at the toppe of the stalke grow fundry brownish imooth skinnes, with finall feede in them, the roote perisheth yearely.

II. Acetofa vesicaria Americana.

Indian Sorrell with fwollen huskes.

The Indian Sorrell hath flender straked stalkes, of a cubite high, leaning downe to the ground, foreading into many branches, somewhat reddiff towards the toppes : the leaves are fmooth and thicke of a reafonable sise, somewhat like a Garden Sorrell leafe. but that the lower points are not fo long, but rather short like an Arrache leafe



FRIBE 6. sipple greene colour and formewhat mealy withall every one upon a very long foote stalke, and of a more stage than our Sorrell's at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand the flowers in a long spike, like the country of the stalkes and of a greenish red colour, after which safe formetate man our contests at the copperson the names and branches stand the flowers in a long spike, like as edinary Sorrell, but greater and of a greenish red colour; after which come round yet cornered skinning as edinary sorrells but greater and of a greenish red colour, striped with redder veines, very beautifull, wherein seed the contest of the contest and thining seed as the contest of the contest and thining seed as the contest of the cont freska hanter manging a very beautifull, wherein recommending or three cornered browns and thining feedesthe roote is small and threddie, perishing for the

inspireror years.

12. Actrofts Combred Biromeica Montana. Mountaine Welfs Sorrell.

13. Actrofts in with finish full set Branched forth diversly with round leaves fet thereon, as also The proposition by the form every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the bottome of them every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the bottome of them every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the baskes with season are the sound of the sou

15. Acetofa augustifolia elatior. Tall narrow leafed Sorrell. The Sortell may by the figure soone declare the variation, whose stalke is stender and tall, and the leaves nare tow address, yet formed like a Sorrell, as both flowers and seede.

The Place. The most of these Sorrells beare in their titles or descriptions the places where they have beene found. The Time.

All dien flower and seede in May and Inne, except the Indian fort, which flowreth not untill Iuly for the not per, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

lin allein Greete & Oxalis of the fharpe tafte, many of the Latine Writers keepe that name, in Latine all brief und of some Acedula of the fourenesse thereof, others call it Rumen hortenfis, and Galen calleth it. Muster Ornignthimm, id of , Lapathum acidum, foure Docke, yet with Dioscorides, Ouyalapathum is Lapathum Answe, that kinds of Docke whose forme of lease is more sharpe and pointed than others, and not for the there the most that name, the Sheepes Sorrell, is called Lapatiolum and Acetofella by divers. Cluftu maketh mention of the fift great fort, and Lobel, Dedonctor and others of the second, Lobel gave first of all others knowbeeof the hird, and Columna of the fourth : Banbium of the fift, fixt, and feventh, Columna of the eight, Profeer Aliam in its Booke of Egyptian plants of he ninth of the tenth and last none hath made any mention before non Beform in borto Epflotenf (peaketh of the eleventh, by the name of Acetofa veficaria peregrina, which Banhim calleth Acetofa Americana folijs longiffimis pedienlis donatis; but of the twelfth fort (if it be not the same with the fecond, where unto it is very like) no author ever made mention before now, and scarce is it knowne. way buthe Gentleman of Anglesey called Mr. Morris Lloid of Prislierworth that found it on a mountaine in Wale, and flewed it to Dr. Bonbam in his life the thirteenth is called by Matthiolus Tenuifolia; and io by Loniarm, Gifur, Tragus, & almost all other writers of herbes in our later age, and called Oxalis vervecina of Lobel and Orms of others, and arvenfis lance elata by Banhinus ; the fourteenth is remembred by Montanus, Gerard, and Basism. All of them defervedly have the name of Sorrell , because howsoever they are somewhat different in beforeone, yet they all agree in the fourenesse, although some more or lesse than others. The Arabians, as Serquinth, call it Humanib; the Italians Acetefa, the Spaniards Azederas Azederilha and Agrethas: the French Andrew Ofeille, Saltetis, Surelle and Agresse; the Germanes Sawrampffer; the Dutch Surekele and Surincke; and we in English Sorrell.

The Vertues. sorell is cooling and drying in the second degree, and is prevalent in all hot diseases to coole any inflammatimed heate of bloud in agues peffilentiall or chollericke or other ficknesses and fainting, rising from heate, and with the overspent spirits with the violence of farious or fiery fits of agues, &c. to quench thirst, and to progre an appetite in fainting or decaied ftomackes; for it relifteth the puttefaction of the bloud, killeth wormes, and was cordiall to the heart which the feede doth more effectually, being more drying and binding, and therety allo flayeth the hot fluxes of the mentitrues, or of humours in the bloudy flixe, or fluxe of the stomacke : the rooms also in a decoction or in powder, is effectuall for the faid purpoles: both rootes and seede, as well as the held powerfull to refift the poison of the Scorpion, so that he that shall eate thereof shall feele no tine being flung : the decoction of the rootes is taken to helpe the jaundife, and to expell gravell, and the stone hiteraines of kidneyes: the decoction of the flowers made with wine and drunke helpeth the blacke jaundile, wallo the inward ulcers of the body or bowells. A Syrupe made with the juyce of Sorrell and Fumiterrie is a foreinchelpe to kill the force of those tharpe humours that cause the itch : the juyce thereof with a little Vinese, leveth well to use outwardly for the same cause, and is also profitable for frettings and gallings of the skin hay part, and for tetters, ringwormes, &cc. it helpeth also to discusse the scrophules or kernells in the throate, and the juyce gargled in the mouth helpeth the fores therein: the leaves wrapped up in a Colewort leafe, and rolled under the embers, and applied to an hard empositume, botch, bile, or plague fore, both ripeneth and breathe rite juyce of Sorrell dropped into the eares of fuch as are hard of hearing helpeth oftentimes: the diffilebetween of the herbe is of smich good use for all the purposes aforesaid. The lefter wilde Sorrell, and so all the observe of the herbe is of smich good use for all the purposes aforesaid. The lefter wilde Sorrell, and so all the observe of the same qualitie, and are no lefte effectuall in all the diseases before spoken of.

CHAP. XI.

Oxys, Alleluja five Trifolium acetofum. Wood Sorrell.

Here are two forts of Wood Sorrell, the one familiar enough in many places of his Land, the oher of franger as farre as I can learne, and onely cherished in the Gardens of those that are crime, he are I said brought these two sorts from their family, where they might otherwise maked the among the Trefoiles for their propertie and name also in part.

1. Trifolium accressions unique, Common, Wood Sorrell.

The common Wood Sorrell groweth low upon the ground without any stalke rising from it having a major of leaves comming from the roote made of three seaves like a Trefoile or Three leasted grasse, but breaken the large in the middle of a faint vellowish greene colour, every one standing on a long sortelia.

The common Wood Sorrell groweth low upon the ground without any stalke rising from it having a major of leaves comming from the roote made of three leaves like a Trefoile or Three leased grasse, but breade at the ends, and cut in the middle, of a faint yellowish greene colour, every one standing on a long sooteslake, which at their first comming up are close folded together to the stalke, but opening themselves after ward, and are of sine foure relish, more pleasing than many of the formen Sorrells, and yeelding a juyce, which will mare a when it is clarified, and maketh a most daintic cleare Syrupiamong these leaves rise up divers show when it is clarified, and maketh a most daintic cleare Syrupiamong these leaves rise up divers show the will make the stalkes not growing above them, with every one of them a flower at the top, consisting of five small and points.

leaves starre fashion, of a white colour in most places, or in fome dasht over with a small shew of blush, and in some but on the backe side onely: of any other colour (although some have set downe that it beareth deepe coloured slowers) I have not seene: after the slowers are past, follow small round heads, with small yellowish seede in them the rootes are nothing but threads or small strings fastened to the end of a small long peece, all of them being of a yellowish colour not perishing every yeare, but abiding with some leaves thereon in the Winter.

2. Oxys Inteo flore.
Wood Sorrell with yellow flowers.

This Wood Sorrell shooteth forth divers slender weake reddish stalkes trailing upon the ground, and taking roote at the joynts as they lie, spread into many branches with many leaves on them, standing singly one above another, and made of 3, leaves cut in at the ends like the former, but are much smaller, and of a paler greene colour at the joynts with the leaves come forth three or foure small slowers together, at the end of a long soote stalke, yet each separate from other, consisting of small and pointed leaves like the other, but of a yellow colour: the seede that followeth is brownish like the other, but contained in smaller and longer heads like cods or hornes, yet not crooked but pointed

finall which quickly fall away being touched when they are
ripe, and spring up againe all about where
it grew; it abideth
the Winter withou
perithing, it it be not
too violent, else they
will rot and perish &
must be new sowne againe.

The Place.

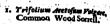
The first, as I said, groweth plentifully in many places of our Land, in Woods, and Wood sides where they may be moilt and shadowed, and in other places that are not too much open to

the Sun: the other groweth in divers shadowie places about Sevill in Spaine, and in Gardens at Momphin.

The Co. c.

The first flowreth early in Aprill and May, the other after Midsonmer, and so continueth in flower and the Autume colds perish it, and the seede is ripe in the meane time.

It is generally taken to be the Oxys of Pliny, whereof he speaketh in his 27 Booke, and 12. Chapter, but not the Oxystriphyllum, although Tragm and Lacuna did so call it, because the name did somewhat agree them, but that it is an other herbe whose sharpe pointed leaves, and not the sharpe take caused this page, sor is such





2. Oxys luteo flore. Wood Sorrell with yellow flowers.

Greeks word doch fignisse both sharpenesse in forme and in taste, It is called Trifolium acetesum of divers, which is the same in signistication as I said with Oxytriphylum, and of some Panie Cuculi, Cuckowbreade, eynthe scale the Cuckowës delight to feede thereon, or that it beginneth to blossome when the Cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow head Melsis in antient times was wont to bee sung in the Churches, the other something from Inlieda as they of Calabria in Naples doe call it, as Scaliger upon Theophrassus de cansis planters of the cuckow there so the cuckow head of thinks it rather should be Lujula. The other is called Oxys smallers classed classes, and Oxys larea corniculata repens of Lobel, and of Baubinus Trifolium acetosum corniculature, and land call it Prifisio acetos Pan chemic and Alleluja, the French Painde cogus, the Germans Sawerklee, the Durch Medical Cuckow and Sorrell, Wood sover, Stabbewort, and Sorrell dubois.

Wood Sortell is cold and dry is the other Sorrells are, and ferveth to all the purposes that they doe, being as the fall if not more, especially in hindring the putrefaction of blood and ulcers in the mouth and body, and in coing and tempering differentiate heats and inflammations, to quench thirst, to strengthen a weake stoomet, to procure an appetite, to stay vomiting, and most singularly excellent in any contagious sicknesse or perfectable feaver, the Syrupe made of the juice is effectuall in all the causes aforesid, and so is the distilled was at other hards also a Spunges or limine alcohes wet in the juice and applyed out worldy to any hot tumors and inflammations doth exceedingly coole and helpe them a the same juice taken into the mouth and there gargled for sometime and after spit forth and fresh taken, will wonderfully helpe a strinking sorte Canker or Vicer therein it is also singular good in wounds, punctures, thrusts and stabbes into the body, to stay the bleeding and to claim the late wounds speedily, and helpeth well also to stay any hot desirus has the wounds speedily, and helpeth well also to stay any hot destrusts or catarrhes upon the stay and large.

CHAP. XII.

Atriplex Sylveftris. Wilde Atrache.

He two forts of garden Arrache are already fet forth in my former booke, there remaine divers other forts to be declared, as well fuch as for their raritie and beauty wee nurse up in our Gardens, as grow wilde, whereunto I would also joyne the Sea plant to set them all together.

1. Atriplex baccifera rubra. The red berried Arrache.

This beautiful imall plant sendeth forth divers slender branches somewhat wooddy, about a footehigh, or more or less as the place where it groweth will produce, with a small cornered lease like the broad leaet wild Arrache, set at the joynts one above another, and at every of the said joynts with the lease from the
lowest smoothandeth a small red berry, cluster fashion, that is many small graynes set together like a Mulberry,
chreadalmost transparant, full of an excellent juice, as red as blood or Claret wine, which being bruised
want backe of the hand while it is fresh will seeme as if you had drawne blood out thereof; which berry
being by groweth blackish, and containeth within it small blackish seede, and will still spring up every yeare,
if the sufficient to shed; the roote is small and shous perishing after seede time.

This Arrache likewife is simall even I maller then the other, who so branches doe not exceede an hand breadth chalfes footeat the most, fet with fuch like simall cornered and pointed leaves as in the other, every one standinguous short so the standard pointed leaves as in the other, every one standinguous short so the bignesse of th

3. Attribux sylvestrie fruitu compresso. Wilde Arrache with stat Roselike betries.

This other wilde Atrache hath a whitish hard round stalke, about a foote and a halfe high; spreading forth mo many the like branches, and they againe shooting forth other smaller ones, which bow themselves down a sind, whereon are placed small heavy or mealy leaves, no bigger then the nayle of ones singer, waved and cut into comers on the edges, like the wilde Arrache called Goosesoote, every one closing the stalke and branches whom any sootestalke; at every of these leaves commeth forth a most dainty broad and stat coloured fruite, made sit were of leaves, raysed up a little in the middle, having soure other eminences at the brims or edges, sat is painted, in every one of which source aforesaid eminences is contained one stat seede of a reasona-leboure.

Atriplex marinarepens. Creeping Sea Arrache.

This Sea Arrache creepeth upon the ground with many hoary white branches and mealy white leaves set on a minimum of the interest of the bottome, and pointed at the ends, somewhat like unto stall Soofefoore lease; at the toppes of the branches grow divers stender hoary yellowish spikes of seede set of the stall season of the branches grow divers stender hoary yellowish spikes of seede set of the stall season of the season of the stall season of the stall season of the season of the stall season of the season of

k poweth up with an hoary and wooddy stalke a foote high, spread at the toppe into many small branches with blacke spots, which end in long yellow spikes of clustering seeds like the former, the leaves that we below are somewhat long and narrow about two sheets long, of a darke greene colour with some corners the deges but smaller as they grow higher.

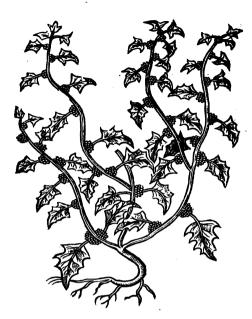
6. Atriplex lylvostria unleasior signata. The greater common wild Arrache.

String common wild Arrache hath strong round hard stalkes and branches, with large leaves on them like.

Str 2

I. Atriplex baccifera rubra. The sed berried Arrache.

attipita intrina rejest.



Atriplex sylvestris vulgatior finuata major.





7. Atriplex fylvestrá augustifolia.



TRIBE 6.

Atriplese olida five fytoeffris feside. Stinking wild Arrache.





the dithe Garden, but not so broad or pointed at the bottomes, yet much waved or cut in on the edges, and monome traiden, but not to broad or pointed at the bottomes, yet much waved or cut in on the edges, and obtain mall greene colour: the toppes of the branches are flored with long spikes of chaffie huskes, out of which one small yellowish greene flowers, which afterwards give small blackish seede like unto Purslane: the roots long somewhat wooddy and sibrous perishing yearely. There is another hereof lower and lesser in every mannower also and a little waved on the edges, and perishing in the like forth.

7. Atriplex spives frie angulfissis. Narrow leafed wild Arrache.

The falks of this wild Arrache are very much branched with somewhat long and narrow leaves set at the long, binted at the ends, and smooth, without cuts on the edges, the long tusts of yellowish greene flowers stad the size manner with the last and the like seeds.

lland in the same manner with the last and the like seede.

Itad in the fame manner with the last and the like feede.

8. Asriplex fylvestris lasifolia five Pes Anserinas. Goosefoote.

The salkes of Goosefoote are greene and somewhat crested, with sundry branches and great broadgreene kine set thereon, cut in somewhat deepe towards the bottomes of them, with long spiked flowers at their tops, of a reddish colour yeelding small seede like the others.

9. Asriples fylvestris olida vest farida. Stinking wild Arrache.

This hash small and almost round leaves, yet a little pointed and without dent or cut, of a dusty mealy colour growing on the sender stakes and branches that spread on the ground, with small showers in clusters see with the tare, and small seede succeeding like the rest, perishing also yearely, and rising agains from its own sowing; this saelleth like old rotten Fish or something worse.

10. Asriplex sylvestris Hasimissolie. Sea Purssane leased wilde Arrache.

The leaves of this wild Arrache are greater then the last. more mealy also and not stinking, set on stakes that

The leaves of this wild Arrache are greater then the law, more mealy alfo and not flinking, fet on stalkes that the others and annuall alfo. Some other wild be three or four cubits high, with flowers and feede like the others and annuall alfo. Some other wild Ameter there are also differing little from these before set downe, but in being higher or lower according to the ole, or having smooth or waved leaves more or lesse on the one side or both, which thus to have declared I hold afficiently ample to enforme you of them.

The Place. The fift came out of Spains as it is thought: the second groweth upon a hill of Narbone in France: the third make the walls of Manage Lier, the fourth by the Sea side of our owne coasts almost every where, the fift was found that Rebel; all the wild forts are found by walls, hedges, ditch sides and out places, in many parts of the Land.

They all flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names. The Garden Arrache is called in Greeke A'reinagis and A' Seinagis and A' Seinage quod A' Shis abge Statim in amadolofeat & oftavo die erampit : it is called also xecond zavor Chrysolachanon, id off, Aurenm olas, in Lain triplement Arriplement as Poffus bath it, and Aurenm oliu, it is called by the Arabians Cataf and Caraf. 118 66

by the Italians Atriplice and Reppite, by the Spaniards Armoles, by the Front's Arroches and Bonnes, Dannes, by the Germans Milten and Moleen by the Dutch Melde and Mocfornys, and we in English Atrache, and some Origidan corruptly. The first Clusius settles forth by the name of Atriplex baceifera, and Baubinus Atriplex moris feedond and third Baubinus settles forth under the same titles they carry here; the fourth is called by Lobel dripux marina repens lusea, and Xerampelina, and by Matthiolus, Dodoneus, Camerarius and others Atriplex marins the fitt Baubinus onely expressed by the name of Atriplex marisima angustifolia: The wilde forts att teamed Atriplices sylvestres by all authors, Thalisu calleth the greater and lesser of the fixt sort, Atriplex Functionaism of minor, and Lobel Sinuata: the seventh is called by Lobel Atriplex flugging and Helxines fells, and term of the other set the eighth is taken to be a Blisum by Tragus, as also a Solanum, but generally by others remained the sum of Chenopodium by Tabermonnans, meaning the Garden fort with purplish leaves a Tragus of likewise: yet Calapinus tooke it to be another fort of Cynocrambe; the ninth is called Blisum feeldom by Tragus, and Tragus of Germanicum by Dodoneus in his French Herball, but in his Latine Gardens a Codu doth, Vulvaria by some, but by most Atriplex olida or factida, yet some a Observations Atriplex Halinodes.

The Vertues. Garden Arrache (for thereof alfo I shall relate the properties in this place, for that I have spoken but line of them in my former Booke, and because some of these former wilde force have not been known wileste for any disease, being but lately found our, yet I doubt not but their temperature is correspondent to the other. their taftes being not much different from the common wilde forts, which are neither fo cold or more subsequently den kindes as Galen faith, and the Sea kindes fomewhat hotter than the other, as you fall heareby and by) is cold in the first degree and moves in the second, participating of a watery quality almost wholly, with line earthly parts therein, and leffe aftriction, but as Mallowes quickly, raffe through the belly and thereby maketh in folible, it hath also a small digesting quality therein, thus saith Oalen. Diescorides faith it is good for the reliow laundife, to drinke the feede with Mede or honyed water : Lyew Neapolitans is fayd to give it against the day handile, to drinke the leede with Medeor honged water. Lyon attempts and to give it against the danger that commeth to those that have taken Cantharides. On atthiolist said that he knew an Apothecischer gave the seede Arrache to country people to drinke, which thereby purged them mightily both upwards and downewards, and that with much trouble also. Hippocrates applyed the juice thereof by a sering in the difference of the mother: it coolets hat apostemes and S. Anthonies fire, and dissover tumors applyed theretoeither feelies of the mother it cooleth hot apotennes and its about the paines of the goute and cureth feelbed naylo. The fresh or boyled : applyed with Vineger and Niter it easeth the paines of the goute and cureth feelbed naylo. The Sea Arrache is in propertie like unto the wilde forts but by reason of the faltnesse doth more purge, and doth more recured the best of the country of th Dropfie : it caufeth leannesse in them that are too fat, and preserveth them from purrefaction. The common wilde Arraches are neare as cold as the Garden forts, but more drying ferving chiefely outwardly for inflammations: but Goofegrease is held much colder and therefore more warily to bee applyed, being held to bee dange. rous if not deadly to be taken inwardly, and found certaine to kill Swine. Stinking Arrache is used as a renedy to helpe women payned and ready to bee strangled with the Mother to smell thereunto; Hipperster also affire ming that stinking or strong sented things are good for that disease: it killeth also the Wormes in the fores of Horses or other Cattle.

CHAP. XIII.

Beta. Beetes.

Have entreated of divers forts of Beetes in my former Worke, even of all that ferve eithers a faller or pot herbe; there remaine some other forts to be spoken of in this Chapter, and hereunto more fully than any where else in my minde, doth the sorts of Spinage belong, although I know some dombter than any where else in my minde, doth the sorts of Spinage belong, although I know some dombter referre them to the Arrache simply, because it is most likelt thereto in leafe, yet in nothing els, which contains missingly missing the most missing who called them.

Marthiolus missing the most marthing than the most missing the most marthing than the most missing the most missing the most missing the most missing that men and marthing the most missing that men are most men are most missing that men are most men are most missing that men are most men are

Lapathum hortense seu Spinachia, whereunto I can finde it in no part to agree but in being nursed up in Gardens: some againe finding them to agree to the Beete, especially in the seede and with the roote, as they thinke have entituled them Sento Lapathum, as if they would call it a Beete Docke; and others would referre them to the Docke and Mallow, calling them Sentomalache for the solubilitie and slipperinesse they doe effect in the bowels, but I upon good ground, as I suppose, refusing all the former doe joyne them with the Beetes, and rext to the Arrache, not onely for the formalitie of the seede unto the Beete, yet in some more rough or prickly, but ofthe lease also, although Spinage be more torne at the bottome of them: if any missise this my opinion, let them keepe their old wayes still what soever it be. I have thought good therefore to give you the figure of Spinage here in the forepart before the Beetes.

This Candy Beete spreadeth many long and straked branches upon the ground, of a cubit long still of joints, with somewhat long broad and round pointed leaves, covered with a small hoarinesse, set the Blite, or small red Beete: from every joint, even the leaves, it is spreadeth forth branches unto the toppes, and at every of them stand divers small and greenish browne hard huskes termined into three sharpe and hard prickes, out of which state forth small yellowish greene slowers, and after they are passed in such sets of the standard sets of the standard sets one small round seede in every of those buskes covered with a reddish skinne; the roote is small, long, round, and sibrous, dying every yeare, it gives seeded, or otherwise be hindered from bearing, for it seldome abideth a Winter although it seede not.

2. Beta sylvestris maritima. Sea Beetes.

The Sea Beete hath such like darke greene leaves as the ordinary Beete hath with some red veines in them, and some without; some also having reddish stalkes, and others greene, but they are smaller, narrows, and some what









A. Beta platicau'os, Flat ftalked Bectes.



what thicker alfo than the Garden kinde; in other things it differeth little from it : neare the feathir hathaland ish taste, but nothing so much being transplanted.

ish talte, but nothing to much being using parts of Spriages. The yellow Beete.

There is also from some parts of Spriag brought unto us and nursed up in some curious gardens, a yellow Ben There is also from tome parts or 3/100, a value Beng whose roote is of a yellower greene than those of the paler yellow colour than a Carrot, the leaves also being of a yellower greene than those of the paler yellow. ordinary white Beete. 4. Beta platicanlos. Flat Ralked Recres.

Sometimes there hath beene seene a degénerated kinde of Beete, whose stalke was broad from the middle to Sometimes there name been been a degenerate a degenerate the toppe brancing forth on all fides, and four inches broad at the highest, all the leaves being smaller than on dinary and to thicke fet thereon upwards, that the stalke could fearce be feene, especially at the topper wherehe feede flood.

Their places are specified in their titles or descriptions, yet Gefner in borese faith, that hee had it from orbible persons, that the yellow kind is found about the cities Durachisms and Alexium in Macedonia. The Time.

They doe all flower in the beginning of Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August. The Names.

CHAP.14.

Beetes are called in Greeke Tutton and oruthor. Tentlon and Sentlon, ab impulse quod facile exceptes, in Lain Beta, quoniam signs am litera & dum semine turget referre videtur, which Columella in his tenth books members in thele Verses.

Nomine cum Grajo, ceu litera proxima prime. Pangitur in cera dolli mucrone magistri, Sic & bumo pingui ferrata cuspidis illu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida Beta.

It is called by the Arabians Decks and Call, by the Italians Bietola, by the Spaniards Melgas, by the Frack Bete love, and Poerce, by the Germans Mangolt and Piessen, by the Dutch Beete, and wee in Lytis Inn: the white Beete was called in former times Sicula, and in the later Sicla : there hath beene fome doubt smortg many what Beete the ancients meant by the blacke Beete, some thinking the greene beete being of a darke greene lour should be it, but others take the common red Beete to be it, which by the darke red colour comment nearest thereunto, which opinion I take to be the more certaine. Beetes were onely planted in Garden, and no wilde kinde found with the ancients, as Galen faith, for although Pliny might thinke that Limenium was kinde of the wilde Beete, yet Diescorides did not so account it, but made it another quite differing kinde of hope, and gave thereto other manner of properties: yet at this time, as you see in this Chapter there are three forts for form growing wilde of their owne nature. Divers doe call the first Blitum spinosum, because the leaves doe as needs refemble a Blite as the Beete. Lobel maketh mention of the fea kinde, Camerarius in horte of the yellow, and & doth Gefner in hortin Germinie, who faith that in Spria it is called Skandar, and that Ebenbiter the Arching numbreth it among the forts of Rapes or Turneps; and that Bellinnenfis likewife mentioneth it upon his Gloffer at Comments on Avicen in the Chapter of Sicla nigra. Lugdonenfis calleth the last as it is in the title. The Spinsche which I have here joyned with the Beetes, is called by most Spinachia, and by some Spinachia, olses : some of the later Greekes doe call it omivage Spanachia a varitate in usu medico : and some Spanachia in Le tine, as Matthiolus, and those that follow him, who I thinke first so called it, because Tragus called it Olu Hipe nicum, supposing as many others doe that it first came from Spaine to us. The Vertues.

Simeon Sethi and divers of the ancients have fet downe in their writings that Beetes have an hurtfull qualitie in them for the stomacke, and breede many diseases: they have indeede a more nitrous qualitie whereby they provok more to the stoole than Arrache, Lettice or Mallowes doe, especially the white : for the red Beete is held good to stay the bloudy flixe, womens courses, and the whites, and to helpe the yellow jaundise; the white being more clenting, digefting, and provoking urine alfo, and the red more aftringent, especially the roote: the juyce or the roote put into the nostrils purgeth the heade, and helpeth the noise in the eares, as also the pothati the juyce of the white Beete openeth oblituctions, both of the liver and fpleene, and is good for the head ath, the iwimming therein, and the turnings of the braine, and is effectuall also against all venemous creatures: the juyce of white Beetes applied upon the temples staieth the inflammation in the eyes, the same also helpeth burnings being used without any oyle, and if a little Allome be put unto it, it is good for Saint Anthonies fire; the fame also is good for all wheales, pushes, and other blisters and blanes in the skinne t the herbe being boyled and laid upon chilblanes on the hands, or kibes on the heeles helpeth them: it healeth the itch also if the places be bathed With the decoction of the herbe in water and some vinegar : the same doth like wise clense the head of dandrate. fourfe and drie scabbes; and doth much good also for fretting and running sores, uleers and canckers in the beat, legges or other parts; it is much commended also against baldnesse and shedding of the haire. The wilde Beats that are here fet downe have not beene applied to any use that I know as yet; neither did I ever heare or reade of any Physicall properties of the Spinage.

CHAP. XIV.

Blitum, Blites.

Nto the Beetes doe the Blires require to be next joyned, of divers whereof I have spoken in my form Booke, namely of the Garden forts white and red besides the Amaranban, or Flower gentle of direct forts, whereof I meane not further to relate here, although I may give you some of their figures: but of fome other forts nor there remembred.

1. Blitum album fylve frum minus. The small wilde white Blite. The small wilde white Blite groweth small and low, with smaller whitish greeke leaves set in the shikes, that to grant fort of the garden a the flowing and feede are like it also, and the roote but smaller in every part,

The large of thus for are sometimes and in some places more red than in other, and giving a fine red juyce as a powing with (being ordered accordingly) as the red incke made of Braffill, this is in all other things like not great garden red kinde.

2. Ritum Paleforms 3. The state of the sta The large of this fort are formetimes and in some places more red than in other, and giving a fine red juyce as

The lower leaves hereof analysery like unto the leaves of the former wilde fort, yet a little rounder and smaller The lower leaves hereon memory like unto the leaves or the former wilde fort, yet a little rounder and smaller another than the branched, at the toppes whereof grow long and spikie greenish heads of seede another seems to be all seede, whereof came the name Polyspermon and is like unto the others; which is tooms wholly white and somewhat long.

The greater Virginian Blitten Virginian major. The greater Virginian Blitte.

This Point Blire rifeth up with one great thicke round, yet almost square tall stalke five or fixe foote high, The representation of the great times round, yet assent iquare tall traine five or fixe foote high, and follows from the bottome to the toppe, fet with larger leaves than in any of the garden tal of faul branches on an increase from the portrome to the toppe, her with larger leaves than in any of the garden bode, and of slad greene colour, elle to like them, that they plainely declare themselves: the seede groweth bode, and of state toppes of the stalke and branches which being ripe is small blacke and shining like the rest. Blisson Virginianum minus Amaranthi species. The smaller Unginian Blice.

The smaller of Proginia is very like the last fort but much smaller and lower, having stalkes and leaves some-The implication of a region as very like the last fort but much smaller and lower, having stalkes and leaves somewhat redding with the greene, branched also but lesse, and with small long tusts of reddish soft scales as it were, and small black ith somewhat thining seeds after-

weet, no mail market to blacks nor shining as the last: the wates, an action to the perioding every yeare, yet often is midgine from its owns fowing.

6. Americalism coccisions elegans maximus.

The greatest scarlet Flower gentle. Thisgest Flower-gende rifeth up with very great thicke magnitud falkes, rather higher and greater than the most ading gratted Flower-gentle, with as large great leaves as, ander bigger, but both the stalkes and they are of a int yellowish pale greene colour, with very little or no relate in them at all (and this is one proper marke to known his fort from others before it come to flower) the Sown find at the toppes of the stalke and branches more product the bottome into fundry parts, the middle being found the bottome into fundry parts, the middle being found, and sinally when it is in the perfection hanging that like a tifell, the other parts like shorter spikes compage i round which even for the proportion is very bunital, but much more for the colour which is of a more endenbight scarlet red colour, which being gathered in the prime will hold the colour a good while before it decay, especially if it be kept from the Sunne and windie aire : the kede inclosed in these tusts is almost as white and small as the great red fort, yet a little redder whereby it may be knowne to differ. The descriptions of the other forts of function are extant in my former Booke.

The Place and Time. some of thele grow in our owne land in divers walt placa and is gardens alto as a weede, namely the three first lon; theother forts are brought no from fundry parts bemakes, suche fift from Virginia, & the last from Brafill, or but other part of America, and feede in August & September.

The Rignes. All our moderne Writn (for none of the anciconshive made any menim of them) doe agree a ciling them Blita hofriaminera, and the ist two force Blitums firefire minm album & miran; yet Tragm calwhite red fort migrams, ad faith it is called Sanmaria by fome, which Word Sanguinaria, is as taith referred to five creal forts of herbes, bity country having which are this wilde ed or blacke Blite

The small wilde white Blite.



2. Blitum minus folveftre rubrum. Thefmall wilde red Blite.



3. Blitum Poly/permon.
Wilde Blites with much fetde.



Variable Flower-gentle.



6. Amaranthus coceineus elegans maximus. The greater fearlet tufted Amerantheis or Flower gentle





Taiba '6. Put. Long of and the Cockes foote graffe: the third is taken by Anguillar4 to be the Polyforen of Caffianus plan, and plane and inglanguites Polyforenen: the three last forts have not beene remembred by any author

The Vertues.

The gest all tenet of most as well in these plants as in all other, is that those which have red flowers seedes or The gental tenet of most as well in these plants as in all other, is that those which have red flowers seedes or most speed to stay the red courses in women, and all other states of blood in man or woman, and those that be most red to the whites in women or the Genorrhae in men, which although it may fall out right in some will the whitesin women or the Genorrhae in men, which although it may fall out right in some will be the state of the sta

CHAP. XV.

Fiola. Violets.

Heregiven you in my former booke all the forts of Vlolets and Paniyes either fingle or double that are fe to minish a garden of delight and pleasure: there are yet some other wilde ones whoth forts to bee a minish I have set downe together in this Chapter.

Tola foretta purpurea. Vpright Violets. by the growth about 1 december 1

material open then it, being more like a Parilye, but of a purplih color, almost as fweet as the Violet as Matthiabergittont fent as Lobel faith : Dodonens maketh mention this for as I take it, but he describeth it with varietie of cobuiltes Paniye and therefore calleth it Viola affargens tricoin, and fisch Mathibles fer it forth to grow on Mount Bal-in, at Mathibles declareth no varietie of colours in his but m, measurement action of the part follow longer feede veffells threither the flowers are part follow longer feede veffells threither the Violets or Paniyes have, wherein is contained small feed as that of the Paniyes but whitifh, the roote con-Methoffirings which abide not after feedetime, but rifeth of the fallen feede

i. Viola montana puntila augustifolia. Small narrow leafed Violets.

The fault Violet fenderh forth divers long and narrow kere, somewhat like unto Rosemary leaves for the narrowsticad length alfo almost, among which come flowers every seeingly on a small long footstalke very like unto a Violet, and of which colour but without any fent at all, the roote is forewhat thicke like unto Violets with divers fibres fet at

3. Viela montana laciniato folio. , Mountaine Violets with jagged leaves.

This jagged Violet bringeth out five or fix leaves from tho me, every one upon a long footstalke, more cut in on the ed-Public de common forts into five or eight divisions, like unto a broad leafed Anemone, betwee which leaves rife feverall small stalkes and flowers on hea but of what colour is not yet knowne but there were fail tound heads found which had conteined the feede like. motheseede vessells of Violets: the roote was somewhat per and of a fingers length.

4. Unda intea Uirginiana. Yellow Violets of Virginia.

The Urginian yellow Violet is very like our yellow Violet remembred in my former booke, and so is the

Mater Stonehonse a reverend Minister of Darfield in Yorkeshiere assured me he sound a kind of wilde Vior house that his habitation, whose leaves were rounder and thinner then of others, and the flowers reddish whidder veines therein.

6. Viola sylvestris. Wilde Violets. he wilde Violet is altogether like the garden Violet, but that the leaves are fewer in number. Consewhat also and smaller and a little longer or not fully so round, the flowers also are larger and of a very pale

and an a smaller and a little longer or not suity to round, the newers are a partial blew colour neare unto a watcher, not having any smell at all or very little.

7. Uiola tricolor following. Wilde Paniyes or Hearts case.

The are two or three forts of these wilde Paniyes not differing one from another, or any of them from the little is forme of leaves, flowers or manner of growing; but in the colour and largenesse of the flowers.



Viola tricolor major & unigari. Greater and leffer Paniyes or Hearts cafe

CH AP. 15.



TRIBLE





all of them for the most part being smaller then those of the Garden, and of as small a fent, that is none at all, but in the flowers the colours are divers, yet scarse a flower among many hath three colours in them for they are chiefely white and pale blew, more or lesse marked and spotted, and sometimes some yellow in the bottome.

The first as is before fayd was found upon Mount Baldun as also upon the Voganean hills in Narbone: the second was found in Spaine by Guillame Boel as excellent an Herbarift as any in his time, who shewed it both to Class as he faith himfelfe among many other rare plants hee brought from thence : the third Clusius faith bee had from Docter Mera who gathered the plant in his returne from Italy, and shewed it dry to Classes: the fourth case from Virginia, and the fift from Torkesbiere as is sayd in the description, the two last grow wilde in our owner Land plentully enough, the wild Violets in woods and Orchards and under bushes upon heaths and fact like shady places, the wilde Pansies in the Corne fields and in such as Iye Ley, and in the borders of others fields.

All these flower after the Garden Violets, and as the Pansyes untill the end of Inly.

The Names. The Garden Violet is called in Greeke in morque Viola purnurea by Dioscorides and ior mines Viela nigra and mindrior Melanium by Theophraftus beleeved by the ancient Greekes (for fo fer downe in their writings) tobe for called of Io, who was transformed into a Cow by Inpiter, the earth being caused to bring forth that being forth that being caused to bring forth that being caused to bring forth that being forth that being caused to bring the caused to br cartle to feede on a or as Hermolans reporteth Nicander to fay in his Geoponicks, that the Violet was called for of certaine Nimphes of Ionia, who first gave of those flowers to Inpiter as a present the Latines doe calling Tale Martia, and the herbe Violaria, Viola quasi vitula by putting the Letter t in imitation of the Greeket, which made Servise to thinke that Viola was Dacinium of the Latines, citing Virgill in his fecond Eclogue Albaingfra cadunt Vaccinia nigra legantur. But Vr gill in his tenth Ecloque sheweth he did not meane them for hee march them both as different herbes in these words Et nigra Viola sunt & Vaccinia nigra: but I have shewed what stite true Uaccinium of Virgill in my former booke in folio 127, and 128, Vitravim also in his seventh booke of Atchitecture diffinguisherh Viola from Vacciniam, by shewing the different colours they gave in dying of doh &c. whereof came lanthinus colour, A Violet or purple colour, fome others thinke that is came and The state of th aut provenire, aut primum prorumpere : veru enim previa est Viola. The Aratians call it Senefigi, Senefigiot Benfifigi: the Italians Viola perperen and Pavenazzo and Viela manmelo: the Spaniards Violeta: the French Vielan de Mars : the Germanes Mertzen Violen, the Duich Violetten, and we in English Violetts, March Violett and purple Violets: The Hearts cafe is called by us Panfyes from the French word Penfees, as alfolove in idlentife, call me to you, and three faces in a hood, and in Latine Viola spiceler, and Viola flammed, for fo, that is flamed, for fo, that is flamed, for fo, that is flamed for foothers for others for the first for the first for the first form for the first first first first for the first color Herba Trimitatis, Flor Trimitatis and Viola Trimitatis of the three colours herein: Matshisha also find a avas called Incre, but there is another Incre called migre, whereof Third largely entreated before, and some calls TRIBE 6. Bole Clevelaunte Italians call'it Incea Fior di Giove and Minuti penfieri, the French as I said before Penfees and Bole Clause and Frey Chemkrant, the Dutch Penfeed, The first is called by Matthiolin Viola arborefeens, Infin manter un un un man Viola Einfier, by Lobel Viola Martia furrellie canliculia, by Dodoneus Viola affur.

by Gin Walafraticofa, by Cluftus Viola Einfier, by Lobel Viola Martia furrellie canliculia, by Dodoneus Viola affur.

by The Todoneus Water violature and by the control of the cont by Gem Vella fratice a, Dy Cinguas Create a carror, Dy Lobet Viola Martia surredia canliculia, by Dedoneus Viola assurante control of the con

The adea Violets and so likewife the wilde kindes are cold and moist while they are fresh and greene, and The same visions and to the water the water kindes are cold and mont while they are fresh and greene, and are sing cole any heate or distemperature of the body, either inwardly or outwardly, the inflammations in the state mother or in the fundament when they are fallen downe & are fallen for paine, Impostumes also and bridge, to drinke the decoction of the leaves or slowers made with water or wine, ento apply them poulthe mine grieved place, it likewife eafeth paines in the head, which are cauled through want of fleepe, or in place arising of heate applyed in the like manner, or with oyle of Roses: a dram weight of the dry-algorithm flowers of Violets, (but the leaves more strongly) doth purge the body of chollerick humors, ad the seath the heate being taken in a draught of wine or any other drinke : the powder of the purple leaves of the formancy picker and dryed, and drunke in powder with water is faid to helpe the Quinfie and the Falling bearings of the white Violets ripeneth and the Hollings the flowers of the white Violets ripeneth and the Hollings the feede being taken reliften the force of the Scorpion the herbe or flowers while they and the file flowers when they are dry are effectuall in the Plurific and all other diseases of the Lungs, to bicht hapenefie of hot rheumes and the hoarienefie of the throate, the heate also and sharpenefie of urine, addlesine of the backe or reynes and the bladder : it is good also for the Liver and the laundies, and in all manufaction used the heate, and quench thirst: but the Syrupe of Violets is of most use and of better to the heate, and quench thirst: but the Syrupe of Violets is of most use and of better delibing taken in some convenient liquor, and if a little of the juice or Syrupe of Lemons bee put to it or a in any of the oyle of Vitrioll, it is made thereby the more powerfull to coole the heate and to quench the mit and besides the effect giveth to the drinke a Claret wine colour and a fine tart rellish pleasing to the taste. Whiteher or made up with hony doth more clenfe then coole, and with Sugar contrariwife : the dryed flowers and vices are accounted among the Cordiall flowers and are used in cordialls, drinkes powders and other metine; efecially where cooling cordialis, as Roies and Saunders are used the greene leaves are alwayes used whose herbes to make Cataplasmes and Poultises for inflammations or swellings, and to ease paines wherethe straight of the piles also being fryed with Yolkes of Egges and applyed thereto. Panfyes or Hopfale is like tipto Violets in all the parts thereof, but somewhat hotter and dryer, yet very temperate, and by the violet or glutinous juice therein doth somewhat mollifie, yet less then Mallowes: it is conducing in like. mme a Violety to the hor difeates of the longs and chells, for agues, for convultions, and the falling ficknesse in ditte: de places il (a troubled with the itch or scabs being bathed with the decoction of them doth helpe man it is said also to sider greene wounds, and to helpe old fores to use the juyce or the distilled water: Lugdan my fatteth it downe that many facks full of the flowers and herbes are transported from Marfeilles in France manderandria; and other parts of Egypt where they use them boyled in water, which onely by their religion. thy are enjoyed to drinke, not onely thereby to make it the more wholesome to be drunke : but are perswaded think it helpeth the diseases of the lungs and chest, and the falling sicknesses.

CHAP. XVI.

Fragaria. Strawberries.

N my former Booke I have shewed you not onely most of the edible Strawberries, but one wild form alfo that was fit to furnish that Worke, the figure of one which will decipher all the rest I give you. here; there are some other forts to be entreated of fit to be eaten, which were omitted, and others that are wilde without edible finit, and therefore called by some barren or without fruite.

1. Fragaria minor hispido folio, Small Strawberries with hard leaves.

This trawberrie groweth like to other Strawberries bothin leaves, flowers, and fruite, but lesse in all of them; mindillinguish it the more certainely from the other forts, the leaves hereof are hard rough and haisie, grayish and on the upper as underfide : the berries when they are ripe are small but sufficient pleasant to eate, red on the enclide, and white on the other, as if they were equally divided.

There is no difference in this kinde from our ordinary Strawberries, but in the fruit which is more flat than mand, and hath a strake or lift, every berrie of a taste neare a Raspis : this also usually beareth fruit againe in

3. Fragaria Helvetianana. Dwarfe Strawberries. Direct may judge that this Strawberrice smallnesse commeth by the barrennesse of the soyle wherein it growthe that is not fo : for it is well knowne to most, that those hills of the Smiffers have no barren ground upon them this hath very finall triparted leaves next the ground, closer fer together upon short foote stalkes than any.

other, and those that are see on both sides of the long branch, not above four cinches long, which lieth creeping
subground, grow less, and without stalke: the flower standeth at the end of the branch many times, but are at place, which confifteth of five round leaves like a Strawberrie, but larger then agreeth with the mornion of the plant, and is of a yellowish colour; what fruite this beareth wee have not yet seene or were certainely. This commeth mears unto the description of the Fragarie affinis serice a planta of Bauhinm, butter formerly fo calling it, which as he faith is the Lencas Dioscoridis Adversariorum, and giveth thereunto containing fmall feede therein : but this was brought us from the Alpes by one Flescher a Silefian. long Doctor in Physicke but very skilfull in simples, who perished in Virginia by talting some poy sonfull herbe, and therefore I thinke it should beare a Strawberrie like head, whereunto I am the rather new (waded, because that as Bauhinus citeth, although wrong-

fully, as Ithinke, for I cannot finde it in him. Gefuer in horein that he should call one Fragaria parva flore lateo : the rootes are blacke and ftringie.

4. Fragaria minime vesca.
Barren or unprofitable Strawberries.

This Strawberrie is in the growing altogether like the ordinary kindes, with leaves triparted standing on severall stalkes and flowers, in the same manner but smaller, the fruite onely maketh the difference betwire them, which being small and many set together, are sere and drie without sappe and of an harsh unpleasant take.

The three first plants grow upon divers of the Alpes, and other places of Germany, and the last in our owne Land in most woods and the fields sides neare unto them, in Cornewall, as Lobel faith, but in other places also.

The Time. They flower in May, when the other forts doe for the most part or somewhat later, and the fruite is ripe quicklv after.

The Names. The whole plant is called in Latine Fragaria, and the berries Fraga a fructius fragrantia odoris & guftus, for it hath no certaine Grecke name that I know, unleffe as Tragus thinketh it may be referred to the reiquitor of Diescorides, or as others thinke to the vinces Comaron of Apule-ius, but neither of them is likely: others suppose that Dioscorides did understand this plant under his mermoundes fome have called it Rubus Idaus non spinosus, but there is a shrubbe like unto the Raspis that beareth no thornes, as I have shewed in my former Booke. Pliny maketh men-

tion of Fraga, lib. 25. c.9. Servise calleth them Mora terrestria, and therefore some would referre it to the Chamabatus: the Italians call the plant Fragheria, and the berries Fraghe and Fragole; the French Fraiser and Fraises, the Germans call the fruit

Erdbeer, and the Datch Erdtbessen, and we in English Strawberries, The first here fet forth is the third Fragaria of Tragus, which helaith the people about Spires in Germany doe call Harbeer; and Gesner in horth Germanie calleth Fragaria species minor : the second is called by Casalpinus Fragaria genus in Alpibus ; and Banbinus Fragaria bis fruthum gerens: the third is likely to be the Fragaria flore Inter of Bauhinus who citeth Gesner in hortis, as I said in the description, to call it so: and I thinke it may as well agree unto the Lencas of Lobel which Bankinss feemeth to make another plant differing therefrom, calling it Fragaria affinis fericea incana, for the descriptions are very correspondent: the last is that which Lobel calleth Fragaria sylvestris minime vesca sive sterilia, but is not that, which Gerard calleth Fragaria vesca sive sterilis, which is another plant, as I have shewed before.

The Vertnes.

These Strawberries that are here set forth and sit to be eaten, are of the same qualitie with the other garden kinds expressed in my former Booke, the leaves of them all being cooling in the first degree, and yet some say hot and drying in the second the roote is more drying and binding the berries while they are greene

are cold and drie, but when they are ripe they are cold and moift: the berries are excellent good to coole the liver, the bloud and spleene, or an hot chollericke stomacke to refresh and comfort the fainting spirits, and to quench thirst : they are good also for other inflammations, yet it behoveth one to be cautelous, or rather to refraine them in a fever least by their puttefying in the stomacke, they encrease the fits and cause them to be the more fierce : the leaves and rootes boiled in wine and water and drunke, doe likewife coole the liver and blond, and asswage all instammations in the raines and bladder, provoketh urine, and allaieth the heate and sharpenesse thereof: the same also being drunke staieth the bloudy five and womens courses, and helpeth the swellings of the state of the same as the success of the same as the same the spleene: the water of the berries carefully distilled, is a soveraigne remedy and cordiall in the palpitations of the heart, that is, the panting and beating of the heart, and is good for the overflowing of the gall, the yellow jaundife; the juyce dropped into foule ulcers, or they washed therewith or with the decoction of the herbe and roote, doth wonderfully clenfe them and helpe to cure them. All lotions and gargles that are made for fore mouther or ulcers therein, or in the privile parts, or elfe where are made with the leaves and reason hands which in the privile parts, or elfe where are made with the leaves and rootes hereof, which is good also to fasten loose teeth, and to heale spunge fole gummes : the fame also helpeth to stay catarrhes or defluxions of rheume into the mouth, throate, teeth of eyes. the juyce or water is fingular good for hot and red inflamed eyes, if fome thereof be dropped into them, or they bathed therewith, the faid juyce or water is also of excellent propertie for all pushes; wheales and other ruptions of hot and sharpe humours into the face or hands, or other pairs of the body to bath them the their health and the state of the body to bath them the their health and the state of the body to bath them the state of the body to be state of the body to be state of the bath the state of the bath the state of the body to be state of the bath the state of the helpeth to take away any rednesse in the face, and spots or other deformaties of the skinne, and to make the sta









TRIBE 6. dut and imports for the eyes, and to take a way any filmer the eyes, and to take away any filmer the land the eyes, and to take away any filmer the eyes, and the eyes are the eyes dent and immountaine are trace and a termanne a water row not minimum attents in the eyes, and to take away any films of this beginneth to grow over them; or other defects in them that any outward medicine can helpe in this a single that the what disnitite of Strawberries you please, and put them into a braffe veiffell, with a little falt cast months, which being covered, set into a wine cellar for eight dayes, in which time the berries will be diffollowed a water, which being cleared from the restricted in a glasse close scanned as well as the diffollowed as well as the same water, which being cleared from the restricted in a glasse close scanned as well as the diffollowed as well as the same months, wind noting covered, see into a wine cenar for eight uayes, in which time the berries will be diffolrelimagrene water, which being cleared from the relt, keepe in a glaffe close ftopped to use when you neede: relimosgrame water, which come and some and for the purpose aforesaid a some in misliking both salt and brasse for the adopted two parameters of the eyes and for the deformities in the akinne, be it morphew, leprey, or the like in pe, makes water both for the eyes and for the deformittes in the skinne, be it morphew, leprey, or the like in the same in the skinnes. I into a large destillatory or body of glasse, they put so many Strawberries as they thinke meete for the use, the lester glasse body will serve, which being well closed, let it be set in a bed of hor horse beginning of sourceme dayes, and after distilled carefully and the water kept for your use.

CHAP. XVII.

Algre. Chickweede.

Beneate to many forts of Chickweedes, tome chiefely growing in moist and watery places, others up-addismountaines, tome in the Fields, others in the Woods, tome worthy of ones paines to plant in a faden, others of no fach refriced that I must severe them, and intrease of some in an other Classis whethey are street to be spoken of ; you shall therefore have those ev pressed in this Chapter, and the menthe follow that I thinke fift for this place.

L. Alfine repents baceifers. Great spreading Chickweede.

The Chickweede bringth forth many flexible branches full of joynts, rifing higher than a man if it stand water a cher things where it may take hold, otherwise through weakenesse lying on the ground, it see scharblong, at every of the joynts stand two leaves one against the other, somewhat like unto the ordinary Chings leves, but much larger, comming formewhat neareunto those of Pelletory of the wall, and of a fingure colour sat the joynts likewise on both sides of the stalkes come forth other branches, joynted and set reagant couperat the Joynes income on both income for the names come for the first principes and at the ends of them large greene round huskes ending in five points, with the same of the many growing out of them, confifting of five and iometimes of fixe white leaves speced cut in at the many growing out of them, confifting of five and iometimes of fixe white leaves speced cut in at the many growing of the first and finall round heads like berries, greene are the first and blacks. in the post of the first of the

> Alfine repensbaccifera. Great forcading Chickweede.





2. Alfarmatina

The greatest Chickweede. ! u. it if

CR AP. 17.

-in. The fmaller Chickweede.

of the best Herbarists referred unto them, yet Lugdanistic faith it hath a stinking and most unpleasant rule.

2. Alfine maxima. The greatest Chickweede. This Chickweede which is the greatest of all the ordinary focts rifeth up with fundry stalkes, a foots high or

more, and lye not on the ground as the imalier forts doe, bearing two leaves usually at a joynt larger then in any other that follow, but somewhat narrower then the former, it beareth plenty of white flowers, of fix leaves a peece, standing in long greene huskes, which containe likewise the head or seede vessell, after the flowers are fallen, with small yellowish seede in them : the roote is white and threddy like the rest.

3. Alfine major. Great Chickweede.

This great Chickweede is in all things like the last both in leafe and flower, but smaller, the stalkes stand not fully upright but doe a little bend downewards, and needeth no other description to cause it to bee knowne. There is another fort hereof differing in nothing else but the smalnesse of the whole plant.

4. Alfine Betica. Spanifo Chickweede.
The Spanifo Chickweede rifeth up very often with a fingle upright reddish stalke, not branched at all. and fometimes with many about a foote or more high, full of joynts, at each whereof grow two smooth and darke greene leaves, narrower then the last, a little broader at the bottome next the stalke, and small pointed at the ends, the middle ribbe on the backfide being fomewhat great and raised up : the flowers fland at the end of the stalke many set together in heads or huskes like those of Symphytum petraum, of a purplish colour; the roote is small white and long.

5. Alfine retta triphylles five laciniata.

Vpright Chickweede with jagged leaves.

This jagged Chickweede groweth upright, with a stalke for the most part branched into three or foure fmaller sprayes about a foote high, fet at the severall joynts, with small long seaves, cut into three and sometimes foure parts, even to the middle ribbe almost, fo

that they seeme like severall leaves spread like so many singers to the hand : the slowers come forth at the topper and uppermost joynts, consisting of five small blew and round pointed leaves, with somethreds in the middle, and flanding in fmall greenish huskes, wherein after the flowers are withered and gone, appeare small states divided as it were into two parts, wherein lye small whitish seeds: the roote is small and long; for with many fibres and perisheth every years after feedetime, and springeth against of the seede that is shed.

The Place.

The first as Clusium faith growth in divers places of Spaine and Germany also, and I have sometimes found it by hedge sides in our own Land: the second and third is usually found in most and watery places by wood free also oftentimes and in many other places, the fourth Clusium found in Spaine: the last growth in sinding grantered among rubbilh fometimes.

They flower about Iune, and their feede is ripe in Iuly.

Chickweede is called in Greeke anorm quod lucos, quos anoi nominant, & umbrofa total amat, and Alguello in Lating, Disfeorphet and from him Ploss, lib. 27 cap 4. faith Alfane quam quidam Myofotin appellant information unde & Alfane alita. The first is called by Cluster Alfane repens, and so it is also by Camerarine and Distant lebel callers in Planta Alfanes majoris facie bacin Solani Caeubalum Plinis, but some would make the Solamus lessen and the comment of the solanus lessen and the comments of the com sense to be Caembalum, led by the sasse sagen Spiani Caembalum Pliniy, but some would make ne organization to be come on this worke, because the confusion of name taketh away the knowledge of the me one, Lobel in Assertiary calleth it Assertiary face plants backs Solani, and makethly donot whether is bee Caembalum Pliniy suess male from Landsmans also calleth it Caembalum Pliniy suess male from Landsmans also calleth it Caembalum Pliniy sue Ocimolate repent, Lorg sum taketh it to be Cyclamina also as but Pena and Lobel say that therein hee sheweth himselfe not well executed in plants, Baubinns calleth it Alfine scandent bacrifera, the generall name among Herbarilis is Aline bacing the atthough the scool which is the greatest Chickweede next unto it beareth heads of seede somewhat his in yet they are nothing so great nor the seede within them, and is the Assistance of Lugdmens, which Bankon calleth Angustifolia: the third is the Assistance of Lugdmens, which Bankon of Camerarius, Dadoneus, Lugdmens and others, and is called by Casapinus Centurellus vicionius culturalius, and Bankon attissima memorano is the south in the Assistance of Clusius, which Bankons called by Samply is not the south of the Assistance of Clusius, which Bankons called Assistance of Clusius and Clu and Babisuse attifiems nemorate is the fourth in the Alfine alia and Batica of Clustins, which Babisus cauca and Symplyti petral capitulist the last is called by Libel and Camerarius Alfine payar retta, Tragui not knowing to that herb he might referre it division a name according to the forme of the fingers of ones hand as he took it took like called hit in his own language Handlehous cornels for the other to the roller kind with a white hower is the Parasiphina rutaces falso Lobelts) and thereupon give the tenant of Lastine transfer the rutage of the lastine and calleth it Elasine triphylles, and Columns and part to the manner this plant which he alight Alfine tenuifolia altera five terrestria altera tricephylles, but not Lastine the Bandania lasting to the second part.

The Theater of Plants. Talbu 6.

CHAP. 18.

are, it is investigated are divided but into three parts, and the Sagina Spergula into fix as Columna in the same parts are desirable into fix as Columna in the same parts are desirable into fix as Columna in the sagina of many large the Rowell of a Spurre, Baubinus calleth it Alfine triphyllos carnles.

The word stid third great Chicksweedes are of most use, for the other of these forts are not applyed to any the word of third great Chicksweedes are of most use, for the other of these forts are not applyed to any the word of Land of the contract of the sthe leading, Loon later that tome and amount that the Cacubalum is no lefte deadly to be eaten then the femily helped; yet if the first be the Cacubalum of R liny hee faith-otherwise; for hee faith that the hereof bruied with some Vinegar and applyed to the place string with Serpents or Scorpions helpeth the most bruied with some Vinegar and applyed to the place string with Serpents or Scorpions helpeth the most bruied the place thereof taken with twice so much sweete or honged wine, easeth the paines of the lead or headach if is he applied with Defendent the paines of the bits, although junce thereof taken with twice to much tweete or nonyed wine, ealeth the paines of the head or headach if it be applyed with Rofewater to the forehead and but at loynes, and the paines of the head or headach if it be applyed with Rofewater to the forehead and but at long bound to Wens or Kernells or elfe they bathed therewith diffolveth them. The other and that being bound to Wens or Kernells or elfe they bathed therewith diffolveth them. The other with the paines are of as good ite as any of the finaller forts, and are good to coole any inflamation and is a within a Disference faith, but Galen and Oribajus fay they have no aftringent quality in them, Paulus within a factor with the cooling by the worthing of the hinding property of the hinding prop was agree in the cooling, but fay nothing of the binding propertie, it ferveth therefore for all the blood inflamed in Agues, or the heate of the baste and liver breaking out into the lippes, and to procure an appetite being loft or become weake, and in the case in the committee of the many of the many of the backe and urine. Galen and other say that it hath the successful the relieury of the Wall hath, but wee have commonly found it to bee as effectuall as Puillaine to the juice applied with the or former dipped therein to the region of the Liver, and as they drye to have fresh applyed doth moderally temper the heate of the Liver, the same likewise is effectuall for all hot Impossumes and swellings windows, Saint Authonies fire and the like, and for all rednesse in the face, Wheales, Pushes, Itches or Stabs, states, venerally used or boyled with Azangia and applyed: the same is said to helpe Crampes, Convulsiconsumption and the fame manner : the juice or the diffilled water is of much good use for all heate and marine, property drop fome thereof into them, as also into the cares to safe paines in them, and is of good of tociethe paines heate and sharpenesse of the blood in the piles, and generally for all paines in the body as me painte also in hot and virulent Vicers and fores in the privic parts of man orwoman, or legs gelighere, the leaves boyled with Marth Mallowes and made into a Poultis with Fenigreck and Linfeede, and wirelings or Impoltumes ripeneth and breaketh them, or fwageth the swellings, and easeth the hai desame also helpeth the Sinewes when they are shrunke by Crampes or otherwise, and to extend them admit them plyable againe : it is fayd by fome that while the hearbe is in boyling with Oyle or Arangia to matrialve fit to heale fore Legs, that if one doe stirre it with their bare finger they shall take no harme thereby, if any will make it probates they may make it a meritorious worke: when a Sinew is strayned here is a ferendicine for it: Boyle a handfull of Chickweede, and an handfull of red Rose leaves dryed but not distilated bi, in quart of Muscadine untill a fourth part be consumed, then put to them a pint of the Oyle of Trotters or Supposette, letthem boyle a good while still stirring them well, which being strayned annoint the greeved phonewith warme against a fire, rubbing it well in with ones hand, and binde also some of the herbe if ye will whether, doe is againe the next morning and evening, by which time you shall finde helpe if God will.

CHAP. XVIII.

Alene Montana. Mountaine Chickweede

Notice fort of Chickweede groweth upon hills most usually, whereof some are greater, and others smaller, of whom in this Chapter and first of the greater.

1. Alfine mont ana hederaçea maxima Columna. Columna his great Ivie leafed Chickweede. This great Chickweede groweth up with upright stalkes, yet somewhat bowing downe agains with the lower branches fet areach joynt with two fomewhat large leaves, waved about the eds. and it were crumpled and hairy, formewhat like unto the curld Mallow; being two inches broad and buting relembling long Ivie leaves or great Bindeweede rather, flanding upon long foote stalkes: the slow-abutatine ends of the branches, confissing of five white leaves, so deepely cur in at the middle that they time to bette, rifing out of the greene huskes, wherein after the flowers are past groweth a long round seede wild concred or crefted with a small spire top, ending in a small pricke, wherein lye store of small seede; the

tou confileth of forme long strings with fibres fer at them.
2. Alfine Hederale folio major Lobely. Lobel his greater ground Ivic leafed Chickweede. The ground Ivie leafed Chickweede hath fundry almost round leaves next the ground, dented of cut in miteriors, making them feeme formewhat like Ale-hoofe or ground Ivie leaves of a fullen greene colour, and the wat hairy as the fialkes are, which have at every joynt fuch a round dented leafe as growbelow, but com-Their without any footestalkes, whereat especially from the middle upwards come forth small booded ga-led flowers, somewhat like unto those of Germander, the seede is small and the roote stringy perish-

7. Alline bederule folio minor. The imaller ground Ivie leafed Chickweede. Theother Ivie leafed Chick weede groweth lower and more leaning to the ground with the branches, which * fancous avenue concerned enterweed growers tower and more real most are mothing for large, the flowers grow the topper confiling of five finall blew round pointed leaves, the feede is finall contained in round heads:

* the feede is finall and threddy.

This preadeth many finall branches upon the ground full of small and almost round leaves, set by couples ve-limited of Unmics or Bennics Panils, called Speedewell, but not unto Elatine or Fluellen of any fort; the Bow at the joyats with the leaves from the middle of the branches upwards being very small, made of 1. Alfine mentana hederacea maxima. Great Ivie leafed Chickweede.



3. Alfine folio bederale minor. The leffer ground Ivie leafed Chickweede





predevell Chickweede.



fetter lever, after which come small flat seede vessells like pouches, wherein is conteined small round yel-brish fester the roote is small and threddy, and perisheth not in Winter.

7. Aline montana capillaceo folio.

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brild feeler the roote is imal and thready, and persident not in Winter.

S. Alfine mentang capillaces folio. Small narrow leafed Chickweede.

This small chickweed hath divers small branches but rising a little above the ground, with small somewhat long This said Chickweed hath divers small branches but rising a little above the ground, with small somewhat long and state of them, and at their ends two or three small white flowers made of source leaves a peece, the said which is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy, since the blowerh is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy, since the blowerh is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy.

7. Alline petrés. Rockie Chickweede.

1. Alline petrés. Rockie Chickweede.

by degram the latt, but both branches and leaves are dig-grante; the flowers grow at the ends of the branches of the color, which give long and pointed feede vef-th which is contained small feede like the common

Aline Petres. Rockie Chickweede. This is all Chickweede but groweth fo full of finall maintained chickweede but groweth fo full of finall maintained thicke fet, and enterlaced one within anomal with the method of maintained and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the control of the co

address.

Alfan Alphaglabra. Smooth leafed mountaine Chickweede.

The Mannaine Chickweede is like their the other Imall this wide, it with itself long and import leaves like their fact thate a tar his, fet with itself long and import leaves like their live or lix, of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter fallows in the same surprised by the

This their mountains Chickwoode is smaller then the last, but are the last, but are treatised in regard of the showers which are made of the state of the state of the state of the state of the last appears of a deeper red colour stands of the last appears appears of a deeper red colour stands of the last appears appears of a deeper red colour stands of the last appears of the stands of the stands of the last appears of the stands disguire or foure together, each severally upon a small footestalke and they all upon small branches scarse foure

intriong for with the like pale greene narrow leaves, yet bare toward the toppes near unto the flowers.

10. Alfred Alpred Amere faile. Ruth leafed mountaine Chickweede.

The Ruth leafed Chickweede growth little above an handbreadth high, fpreading from the stalke a couple of much which are divided agains into smaller, whereof some onely and not all doe beare a flower or two at the state what large for the propertion of the plant, made of five white leaves standing in small greene op, deleves on the branches are very narrow, small, and very greene, hard, also in handling, and set with-

It. Algorated a Gallica. French Chickweede with knotted heads of feede.

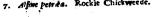
Its mall Chickweede groweth fometimes a foote high having many long and narrow leaves lying next the good, from whence fife divers upright stalkes set with smaller leaves without order, from the middle upwaters are the joynts standeth one small white slower a peece; composed of five white leaves, the role of the white leaves. which come small heads of seede standing one above another, as if they had been firing upon a string, and some small heads of seede standing one above another, as if they had been firing upon a string, and some small heads of successful the seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and some small heads of seede string upon a string, and seede string upon a string upon

The Place. Allthefelors of Chickweedes grow upon hills and mountaines in divers places, some in Italy, Spains and Frame, or and many of them in our owne Land:

The Time. They doe all flower in June and July except the fixt, which flow feth not untill Antumne.

The Names. The fifths to called by Columna as it is in the title, who faith it was not mentioned by any before him; the found in the limit of the first by Landium for any the form him the form of Lobel, the third is called by Landium folio hederale. Though the Dames Alfan birfuta, by Lobel May be goldina folio hederale, though to be land by Landium folio hederale, and called Consumental hirfution by Columna is but generally Alfan bedrated, and define file, or minor I have added to diffinguish it from the greater; the relt have their denominations by Bandard and the second of the s im as they are fet downe in their titles.

All these herbes being biplately found out and to be referred to the family of Chickweeds are not of such experience as these of An ancienter knowledge; but it is most probable that being in talk somewhat agreeing and the common fort, their qualities are not much differing, and therefore until we have learned some certaine mustes whereauto they are effectually, let this be sufficient at this time to have given you the knowledge of the being the common to the common terms of the com





TRIBE 6.

CHAP. XIX.

Allines fourie alia parve. Small Bastard Chickweeder!

Here are some other Chickweedes to be entreated of that pertains to this Classification in this Change in this Change in the Cha

1. Alfine Vifcofa. Clammy Chickweede. This clammy Chickweede ftandeth more upright then the last, with rough, hery and This clammy Chickweede trandeth more upright them the last, with rough, hary ad clammy leaves somewhat like the other, but of a more blewish greene colour: the flowers hereof are what and small, scarce opening themselves but in the hot time of the day, standing at the toppes of the flastes, which from the middle upwards are so clammy, that they will sticke to the singers of any that touch them, whenly they are apt to hold slyes, and such other small things as light upon them.

2. Alsine Muscola. Mosse Chickweede.

This creeping and fpreading Chickweede fearce sheweth it selfe above the Mosse and other beits among which it groweth, with very sender small stakes and small fine but thicke leaves thereon, and small white flowers of foure leaves a peece at the ends turning into long and round heads like unto the other final Chit. weedes, the rootes are nothing but threads.

weedes, the rootes are nothing but threads.

3. Alfine notofa Germanica. Knotted Chickweede of Germany.

This knotted or great joynted Chickweede, thereof tooke the name because the stalkes which are pur learning and part upright an handbreadth long, have the joynts more knotted or bunched out then then nothin, the and part upright are nandoreauth long, have the juying taken anothers, and part upright are nandoreauth long, the greene leaves that grow at them are very small and long like threads, many set together, from where like wise spread small branches bearing small white slowers of sive leaves, set in great huskes that end in five orners every one on a long footestalke.

every one on a long footestalke.

4. Alse folio Trissania. Germander leased Chickweede.

This small Chickweede spreadeth sundry small weake branches upon the ground, three or four inche long fet with small somewhat round leaves dented about the edges, and pointed at the ends by couples one small another, at the joynts whereof towards the toppes come forth small blew flowers, and sometimes whit, consisting of five round pointed leaves, after which succeede small round seede within them; the roote is composed of many threds; and abide the Winter.

5. Alse corniculate Clussis. Clussis his horsed Chickweede.

This Chickweede riseth up a spanne high, with one tender hairy stalke sull of joynts, and two small long somewhat hairy leaves fet at them, towards the toppe divided into some branches, where and at the joynts shorted forth small white showers in oreene huskes. and after them small and long things transferant horses.

forth small white flowers in greene huskes, and after them small and long thinne transparant hornes, as were like to Cockes spurres, and clammy withall, wherein lye small blacke seeds the roote is small and amad.

4. Alfine folio Triffaginu. Germander leafed Chickweede.

f. Alfine corniculate Cinff.
Cinfin his horned Chickwoode,





The Chickweedes grow in Fields as well tilled as untilled, and by the wayes fides, occ.

They lower in Sommer, some a little earlier or later than others, and their seede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

The Names of the

There is littleuse in Phylicke of these Chickweedes, yet the two first are of the taste of Burrage, and the rest

CHAP. XX.

Borrage & Buglofinm. Borrage and Bugloffe.

Lthough I have given you in my former Booke the knowledge of the Garden Borrage and Bugloffe, and some other forts of them, yet there doe remaine some others both of the Garden and wilde kindes, whereof I meane now to fpeake.

1. Buglossum minus /ativum. Small Garden Buglosse.

This Garden Buglosse is very like the ordinary garden kinde for the manner of growth, but that timele in all the party thereof, the leaves are narrower and thorter, the flowers are smaller, some of a blew the state of the s com, motions purpos; and Love mentionetti one with a real nower, which he intern the major parts and is like the other.

a. Buglo [sm] street remajor flore nigro. Great wilde Bugloffe.

Thitide of Bugloffe differeth not from the last in any thing bur in the greatnesse, being greater in every part. paint colour of the flowers which are of fo deepe a purple colour, that it is called blacke, and that it is found

making naurally in fome places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens, is lingle from the places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens, is lingle from the places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens.

Small wilde Bugloffe, Bugloffe hath famewhat broad fhort and small lives, finaller, than either the garden or the laft wild hinde, and somewhat more unevenly cut in on the rige: the flowers grow at the toppes of a blewish purple co-lar but smaller, and the seede groweth three or foure together likir, and blackish also : the roote is small and long.

4. Blugloffum Sylveftre minus alterum.

The rougher wilde Ruglosse.
This rougher kind differeth from the last in these particulars: the kirn are much rougher than it, and sharper or smaller attends allow the flowers on the toppes of the branches are milking flowers of Galiophi. Stincking dead Nettle than of my of the former forts of Bugloffe, fome plants being of a brain purple, colour and fome white, and not of both these colorn in one plant.

3. Buglossum dulca ex Insulia Lancaftria.

Laucalbire Bugloffe. Lucashire Buglosse shootesh forth many slender stalkes of a courties, fome more, fome leffe, the lower leaves where awhiter greene, fomewhat rough, but those that grow on the falkene lefter, having the flowers set at the joynes with thems. whole buds before they are blowen are of a reddish colour, but when they are open, are of a blewish purple, somewhat like the of yipers Buglosse, or betweene them and Borrage flower a, of very sweete talk like hony, the roote groweth great addackish on the outside, divided downewards into some

6. Berrage miner Givestrie: Small wilde Borage.
The small Borage is very like the garden kinde, but that it is mach smaller and stenderer, the leaves also are much smallers. samers, fighter, rougher and more prickly, and of a paler prescoon; thinger feelikely figure talkes, for it hath the few branches: the flowers grow at the joynts with the fame from the middle of the flalke upwards, three or four fet. regener, and are blew like the other, but more pale and roun-

Buglo Tum minimum Echij facie floribus rubentibus Small Bugloffe with red flowers.



1. Bugloffum minus fativum. Small garden Bugloffe.

TRIBE 6 2. Bugloffum fytvoffre mejus florenigre, Great wilde Bugloffe.



5. Bugloffum dulce ex Infalk Lancaftrie. Lancefbire Bugloffe.





7. Borrago silan berbariaran. Small creeping Borage



for parted, and fo small that they scarce show themselves out of the baskes wherein they stand or rather hang, for parted, and so small should be small should to printed, and to small that they scarce thew themselves out of the baskes wherein they stand or rather hang, to be printed down their heads and quickly fall away; in the taid baskes are found four formall flat seedes somewhat Echinas, or the wilde Buglosse; the roote is small and lone, and need heads as for seeders somewhat the seeders are small and lone. to the forms downe them wilde Buglosic: the roote is femali and long, and perisheth as soone as it hath the which is very early.

The Theater of Plants.

bone feelt which is very early. 7. Berraya missen herbarierum. Small creeping Borage. This Borse shooteth forth many leaves from the roote very like unto the leaves of Pulmonaria maculo-Think Borege modern every one upon a long foote stalke (but not spotted) of a darke greene colour, hours the stalkes are small and slender not above halfs a foote that A food Cownips of the stalkes are small and stender not above halfe a foote high, with very few leaves thereon, self than they: the trained are trained in the flowers made of five blew round pointed leaves, more like Bugloffe than Borage, state opper come rotal in the middle, every one upon a long foote stalke, the roote is composed of many long women threads in the middle, every one upon a long foote stalke, the roote is composed of many long women the unto Avens than Borage: in the leaves is a certain a composed of many long whomen the composed of many long whomen the state of the composed of many long whomen more like unto Avenu than Borage: in the leaves is a certaine acrimony or sharpenesse, joyned when they are rafted. with macileginous fresh when they are tasted. The Place.

This time by nurfed up in gardens, even in Italy from whence the feede was brought unto us and unto o-This this onely nursed up in gardens, even in tracy from whence the seede was brought unto us and unto of the fecond, third, and fourth grow wilde in divers countries, and are sometimes found in our of the seed in the seed orne interregiowalin Naples as Columna faith, and in our owne Land if I be not much deceived, for I thinke I are Likelith, and in Columna faith, and in our owne Land if I be not much deceived, for I thinke I have for fich a one in divers fields in Kent as I have passed through them a the last Lobel saith he saw in the better men a countries with those that were lovers of rare plants, and prospereth well in our owne

In the all flower in the moneth of June and July, yet Lobel faith that the last flowerth both in the Spring Ing foe all flowers, may at one time be gathering and their feede doth ripen quickly after, both ripe feede and flowers, may at one time be gathering and their feede doth ripen quickly after, both ripe feede and flowers, may at one time be gathering and their feede doth ripen quickly after, both ripe feede and flowers, may at one time be gathering and their feede doth ripen quickly after, both ripe feede and flowers, may at one time be gathering and flowers. ndfrom many of them.

Om Carden Borrage is called by the Greekes, as Pliny faith, Eugebown Emptrofine ab efficienda voluptate; and by On union portage is called by the Givence, as 1 sony latting στρουσου ο εμπετικα woundrate; and by thingment of the best of our moderne Writers is the true βαγλαστο ο βαγλαστο of the ancients, most truely thingment of the best of our moderne which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is like the library of uning in one of meaner configure, without to a leafe or a branch of lingua bubula to cover a stocke when it is grafted, Shept way the raine from abiding in the left, for which purpole these leaves of Borrage being broader than beofogiofic is more fit. Apuleise faith, that Bugleffem (meaning our Borrage) was called by them of Luca, Companderdis affellibus mederar, which by the alteration of one letter is Borrago, & from thence I think came the man of Borrago, which is not found in any of the ancient Writers. Our Buglofie is called by fome Bugloffs the same of Borrago, which is not found in any of the ancient Writers. Our Buglossie is called by some Bugloss and Buslossium by most, yet some does call it Buglossium Hispanicum and Italicum. Itwere an advise not to be consumed, that our Borrage should be used for Buglossium, where it is appointed in any medicine, especially in Syrupo than the sit of the survey of our Buglosse betaken to make it, the juyce is so slimine that it will never make a god suppose to strong the survey of the survey of the herbe it be set in a celler or cold place before the god suppose to the survey of the the Bushia minor, Fur beau like wife calleth it Echisson lanuagino sum primum, Gesuer in borth calleth it Buglossum in minus said in the description, calleth that fort with red aim, and Lugdamensis Buglossum minus said in the description, calleth that fort with red aim, and thereupon Baushianus calleth it Buglossum summans, and thereupon Baushianus calleth it Buglossum summans, and thereupon Baushianus in the second Marshiolus calleth Buglossum sprum that third is called by Dodonesus Buglossum sprum that third is called by Dodonesus Buglossum sprum that third is called by Todonesus Buglossum sprum afternum Echicides, by Fuchius Echisms sprum summans, it is the Borrago spluestris; by Lobel Buglossum erraticum aspernum Echicides, by Fuchius is the Gorrago spluestris; by Lobel Buglossum sprum Buglossum summans, the second aminor, by Lugdam summans, it is the Borrago spluestris, by Lonicerus Lycopsis, by Cordus in bistoria Anchula minor, by Lugdam summans, and by Baubinus Buglossum sprustre minus, and by Baubinus Buglossum spr Achor a bera of Cordus upon Diofcorides, the fift hath not beene related by any before : the fixt is called by Lobel Affin Germanicum Echioides, by Thalius Bugloffa folvefiris species, and taken by Tabermontanus, and others to be the Aprine major Plinij : but Cefalpinus, calleth it Crucialis quedam, and Todonew in his Dusch Booke Afperugo bria; columna Borrago minor situestris, and Banbinus Bugla sum sylvestre caulibus procumbentibus: the last is alled by Lobel Symphysum pumilum repens Borraginis facie, feu Borrago minima herbarierum, Which. Baubinus put-Ethinong the Symphysa, and calleth it Symphisem minus Borraginis facie. The Arabians call the Borrage and boole Lesen arthaor, the Italians Boragine and Bugloss, the French Borache and Buglosse, the Germanes Buerres ud Othersunghe, the Dutch Bernage and Offentonghen. The Vertues.

Remie I was so briefe in my former booke in setting downe the properties of the Garden Borrage and Bulofe, I thinke it convenient to expatiate their vertaes under these wilde forts. The Garden kindesare tempehat adaccounted rather hot and moyft in the first degree then cold, and yet for their cordiall porperties are often and smong other cold herbes as conducing to the like effect, Dioscorides appropriateth them with oyle against bripilar or Saint Anthonies fire, and to care greene wounds: The leaves or rootes are to very good purpose standard purid or pestilentiall Feavers, to desend the heart, and to helpe to resist and expell the posson or the vertex. homeof other creatures : the feede is of the like effect and also helpeth Nurses to have more store of milke, for With purpose the leaves are much conducing : the leaves, flowers and seede, all of them or any of them are very mill and helpe to expell pensivenesse and melancholic, that ariseth without manifest cause, whereof came the thing for Borrago gaudia semper age, and as I fayd before called Corrago: it helpeth allo to clarifie the blood and The purrage gasais semper age, and as I tayd before caused or age: It helpeth and to clarine the blood and is a super the heate in feavers: the juice made into a Sympe prevaileth much to all the purposes aforesaid, and is a super with other cooling opening and clenting bettes to open obstructions, and to helpe the yellow laundies, to obtain dense the blood and temper the heate and fnarpenedic thereof, especially with Panitery and thereby which clenting the lich, Ringwormes or Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes the lich, Ringwormes or Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes the lich, Ringwormes or Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes the lich, Ringwormes or Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes the lich, Ringwormes or Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes the lich and the lich

. Chempitatongs. The long Gourd.

humors and for that purpose is put into the Syrapas Bycontinus, which worketh to the same effect; the Control made of the slowers or the slowers candid are helping also in all those causes, but are chiefely used as a Codimption, to comfort the heart and send seed for those that have beene long sicks and seed for those that are troubled with often sweunings or passions of the heart. The deling is no less established the purposes aforesayd; and the eyes walked therewith helpeth the resuesse mations of them: the dryed herbe is never used but the greene, yet the askes thereof boyled in mode of water is available against inflammations and Vicers in the mouth or throate; to wash and gaugest time with: the rootes of Buglosse are much more clasminy and glewish then of Borrage and therefore by important them, they rather helpe to binde then open obstructions, but may be effectuall in a Lohoc or licens are for the cough, and to helpe to condensate thin slegme and rheumaticke destillations upon the state of the cough. nes in them, they rather helpe to binde then open contructions, out may be tracted in manage or union Blass ary for the cough, and to helpe to condendate thin flegme and rheumaticke delitilations upon the right had other forts of wilde Borrage or Bugloffe are formewhat hotter and dryer, and are very neare unto the property of the cough of th other forts of wilde Borrage or Bugione are ioniewment in the state of Chapter to be informed in the particulars thereof.

CHAP. XXI.

Cucurbita. Gourdes.

Here is so great a likenesse of Gourdes, Melons or Pompions, Muskemelons, Cowcumben, and Citrinilles one unto another, both in their manner of growing, and qualitie of cooling, that the arcient Greekes, and others have much confounded them together, yet they doe each northy differe one from another, both in the forme of their fruite and feede, besides their sife and color. I have one from another; both in the forts, both of Muskemelons, and garden Cowcumber, where I in my former Booke fet forth the forts, both of Muskemelons, and garden Cowcumber, where I shall not neede to speake againe here, although I may give you some of their figures: of the wild Cowcumber,

shall not neede to speake agains here, atthough I may give you some or the fecond Classis of this Workshelme; also of the wilde or bitter Gonrde called Colorynthis, I have spoken in the second Classis of this Workshelme; divers forts of Gourdes remaine to be entreated of whereof the Pompion is a peculiar kinde, and having solen of the garden kinde thereof also in my former Booke, I entend not repeate it againe, but of some lange wilde kinde; I must here comprehend under the Gourds, although their seedes doe differ Cirvalis Ci are accounted by divers to be kindes of Cowcumbers, but I doe rather referre them allo to the Gound, because their feedes have hard shells, such as neither Melons nor Cowcumbers have, which two are of so near affaire. that their feede is very hardly distinguished. Of Citrulles I shall entreate in the next Chapter, and of the Comain this, and with them some such strange fruites as have come to our sight or knowledge from for sine parts, where of we tooke the figures, and that after I have given you some of their descriptions to save many reputions.

I. Cuentita lagenaria major. The greater bottle Gourdet
This great Gourd groweth as all other of these kinds of herbes do, spreading many great, rough and pary unite and branches, with severall great and broad leaves, soft and almost round, yet pointed at the ends, and lonetime dented about the edges fet upon long footestalkea and long classing tendrills like a vine; fet at other joyan whereby it climeth, taking hold and winding it felfe about whatfoever poles, arbours, trees or other things the stand next unto it, or elle not having whereon to clime and raise it selse, it lyeth on the ground spreading a great compasse as the Pompion doth, at the severall joynts likewise with the leaves come forth severall flower in the fame manner as Pompions, Cowcumbers or Melons doe, but are very large hollow bells ending in five points or corners with a round greene head under each of them that will beare fruit, for many flowers wither and beare mo fruit, not having that round greene head under the flowers which should grow to be the fruit, and will be fall and ready to come forwards with the short stiffe stake under it, the colour of the flowers are either white, or he white, or pale yellow, the fruit when it is ripe hath an hard outer rind or shell, yellowish, large and round belief flat at the bottome like unto a bottle and imaller up to the necke, above which is a small round formed had whereunto the stalke is fastned, and sometimes without any small head, being pendulous or hanging down not standing forth or upright, within which fruit lye dispersedly many steedes, having smooth hard woody shells, star and broad at the upper end or head, and somewhat pointed below, wherein lyeth a sweet white kernell : the roote confliteth of many long strings spreading much within the ground but perisheth usually with the first frosts.

2. Cucarbita lagenaria minor. The leffer bottle Courd. This differeth from the former in nothing but that it is smaller in every part as well leaves stalkes flower is fruit, which is of the same forme but smaller.

3. Cuenrbita longa. The long Gourd.

This Gourd also differeth little but in the fruit and seede from the former, for the fruite groweth long and fometimes crooked or bending like a horne, almost of an equal fife all the length which in some places now eth to be of an incredible length, especially when the fruit hangeth downe from some high place, otherwise lying on the ground, it never attaineth to halfe that length, whose outer Rinde is yellowish in the hotter dinates as the other fort is but with us whitifh, and feede therein, somewhat whitifh with us, and not so broad at the head nor to hard.

4. Cuembita el peiformi five laciniata. The Buckler or Simnell Gourd.
There is a manifest difference not onely in the fruite of this Courd from the rest but in the manner of giving There is a manifest difference not onely in the truste of this Gourd from the rest but in the manner of golden also, for it groweth upright with great hollow rough hairy crested stalkes, to the height of three cubites, and runneth not along on the ground as the rest, having greater leaves rough and hairy set thereon, of a stalgeon colour, and more cut in or divided on the edges: the flowers are bell sashion like the others, of a faint yellowing colour standing upon the head of the fruite which growing to ripenesse is somewhat big and round towards that she that forewards, with a crumpled verge or brim, somewhat cut in or endented, and thinner there have any other place, the forme doth much resemble those sodden baked cakes that are made in Lint time which



As (number Chyerformie & verracofa symmetry The Simuell and the rugged Gound, And the Egreier Citrul or watery Million.



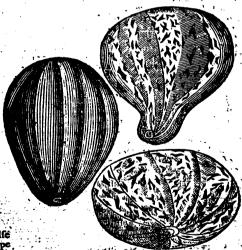
which thereupon I have fo entimied, or elfe

My which thereupon I have to entimied, of elle mothers do thinks which you pleafe; the pulpe within is firme & cutteth like an Apple, without the middle bin where the feedel yeth, which is formewhat like unto the Kernell of an Apple, without the middle bin where the feedel yeth, which is formewhat like unto the Kernell of an Apple, without another, and flamer at the least the second of the second flamer at the least yearnests. Rugged Counts.

A suppose the second flamer at the least yearnests, whose their or batke is not Imooth as in others, the least were with knobbes and warts.



entrbite Indica Ovalis, Pyriformis er fere rotundu an Gourds, Ovall, Peare fashion, and



6. Cucurbite hyemales. Wanter Courds or Millions.

These Gourds differ little in forme of growing from the other forts before mentioned but in the manning These Gourds differ little in forme of growing from the other torts before are introduced use in the maturity durabilitie of their fruits: for these are of them that are greater then others, and of different colours, selected with the first state of their colours; but all of them doe ripen later, and doe better ending the first selected with the first selected with the others, for they are not full ripe and fit to be eaten before they are hanging in a Colours. they be gathered.

7. Cucurbite Indicerotunde & diversi formes Round Indian Courds, or Millions, or Pom pions, and of other former

There is very great varietie of these Gourds or Millions as some call these or Pompions, as I may of them) that come out of America or the West Indies, from fundry places, both farther out of America or the West Indies, from fundry places, both farther out at a long, some longer like a Peare, some more long then round, and some flat at the bottome is one as our Pompions, some as small as an Apple, and some of divers other files, meaner or greater or with much moysture or water that is very sweete and pleasant in them, and some having little or moysture: some againe discoloured on the outside, greene, with whitish or yellowish stripes in them of some finely that they give great delight to behold them, some also reddish sported or striped, and some yellow colour, the scedes in these likewise are variable in divers, some more like unto the ording the bar blacker or browner, or red, in others white, either like the long Gourd, or like to our Pompions. yellow colour, the feedes in these like wite are various in the tellong Gound, or like to our Pompon, in others white, either like the long Gound, or like to our Pompon, it is but blacker or browner, or red, in others white, excite time tong sounds, or that to give you as anneed to large as our Pompion, and others as small almost as the Concumber seede, so that to give you as anneed to claration of every one of them were a worke of curiositie, and of more travell then profit, and therefore the claration of every one of them were a worke of curiosities, and of more travell then profit, and therefore the components of the components pen to other parts which I hope shall proove more beneficiall to the Commonwealth.

Divers other forts of Gourds or Millions, or Pompions, or whatfoever elle you pleafe to cell them stepouring and have beene brought us from fundry places, both Syria and the East Indies differing from many batter. ing and have beene brought us non-lineary places, and much pleasanter in eating them in my office. Countries, whereof to write more largely were almost superfluous, the diversitie being to great that we have ly almost see form for not before seene of us, and therefore who so will may quote those they like in the magest.

or end hereof. The Place.

All these Gourds are strangers and brought from severall places, some out of the Levant, as Egypt, Spines. others as I said before out of America, both further off and nearer to us, as in Virginia, &c.

They are all to be planted of the feede in the Spring, and in very good ground that must not want plear of moysture, or else the heate of our owne Country will not serve to ripen them.

other washing or washing of the Antients as I sayd in the beginning have beene very variable in their denominations of Gourdes, Cowcumbers, &c. for they have by the word only whith is Cicumia, called divers other form of these fruits. Athenaus setteth it downe in his second booke that Enthydamus called the Gourde Cucumi India cas, because as he there saith, the seede was first brought out of India, and that Menadorn made the Good to be of two sorts, the one of India called ontin encumie, the other called continuon coloryntha, Pliny also in his 19. Booke and fift Chapter maketh the Pepo or Pompion, a kinde of Cowcumber, faying Cuenngret can magnitudine excessere Pepones vocari, but Galen faith lib. 2. alimentorum that mimor (which fignificth majoun ripe and may be appropriate to all fruits) is yet given to one peculiar, but then it is called one man, Poplation. ralis, but hereof I shall speake a little more in the next Chapter. Pliny hath two forts of Gourds, the one her calleth Cucurbita Cameraria, because it was planted or placed neare unto Chambers and windowes to be a lade and coole refreshing from the heate, which by climing up and leading it which way they pleased it didpersone, for as he saith it is sublimitatin avida: the other he called Cucurbita planta, which lay upon the ground addimed not, which I doubt whether it be any of those forts here spoken of, for all of them except the Christian will clime if they have any high thing stand neare them whereon they may rife. . The strabian call them Has, Charha and Harakarha, the Italians Zucea : the Spaniards Calabaffa, the French Courge and Concourde, the Gumans Kuroff, the Dutch Cauwerderen, and wee in English Gourds. The two first are called by Lovel and Ingianensis, Cucurbita lagenaria major & miner, and Cameraria major & miner : the third is called Cucurbita oblugaby almost all Authors except Dodonam, Lobel and Gerard, who call it Cucurbita anguina: the fourth is called Curabita stellata & sessilis by Camerarius and Gesner in bortis : by Tabermontanus Cuenrbita capitata, by Gerard Cumbita sylvestris fungiformis, Pepo Indicus fungiformis, and Pepo maximus clypeatus, for all these his three figurescpresse but this one fort of Gourd, and by Dodonaus Pepe latus : the fift is called Cucurbica Indica by Manhilm, rounda of Cafalpinus and Lugdunensis, and Indica major or minor of Tabermontanus: Zuccha major retunde of Cordus and Citrullus maior and Pepo maior filvefiris of Gerard, which although he expresse these as he didne former for fundry plants yet they are not fo : of this kinde Mathiolus and others have made mention of mod 18rictie which they faw in their time, and wee I thinke in ours many more as I have declared before : the fatts mentioned by Lugdunensis onely by the name of Cuenrbita verrucofa; the last some call Cuenmeres byemales, but I had rather call it Cnewbita been also partly for the reasons before fee downe, but chiefely for the feet the which is more like a Gourd then a Cowcumber. What I said before concerning the variable nesses the ancient Authors in these things, I may as well say of our moderne writers in confounding Pepe, Melopspe and Commission to promiscuously, that it is not possible to finde out the distinct certaintle of them all, for some make that when Pepo that others call Melopepo and others Cueuroitea. And Baubinus who caketh upon him to refine all one mens writings and diftinguish of them, in making Pepo, Melopepo, and Cueuroitea severall kinds of plants, don'to huddle and confound them together, as any that will reade him advisedly and compare him may soone see that he giveth severall names to one and the same plant in divers places; which errour and the prolimit about them you the feeders for the feeder of the ordinary bottle Gourds are formed unite differing feeders. femiliaments of the feede of the ordinary bottle Gourds are formed quite differing from all the other is found under what former firms from all the other the formed the second of the second s and conclude them sums or sounds. It has been sumer to Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as cather Minke Melon or Cowcumber: in like manner the Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as cather Minke Melon or Cowcumber: in like manner the Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as a sum of the control of the contr be the number than the Gourd, and therefore what feede is nearest thereto in likenesse you may inthe state of their family, the Moske Melona and Cowcumbers are very like one unto another, and therefore
the most their family, the Moske Melon, or yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone white if
juminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under soone the soone of the control of solver less this narration I thinke good to shew you, namely, the divers errours both of Pliny and ones, long less that have been all the sheet if t now that it executes managed to the wyou, namely, the diverse errours both of Pliny and distinctions and moderne, who thinke that all or most of these varieties of Gourdes have come from the lands with the feede that lyeth in the necke of the Gourde will give long Gourdes, those in the lands with the lands and that the feede that between an land the gourde will give long Gourdes, those in the man like Gourdes, and those in the bottome or lowest parts, slat or bottle like Gourds, and that the the mind like Gourdes, and those in the bottome or lowest parts, star or bottle like Gourds, and that the mind like in them is also cansed by the Art of Gardiners, who by mouldes and such like, doe bring them mouldes they please, which forme, say they, they will continually keepe afterwards each from their own to the start of the little of the little

The Vertues. Attheflore of Gourdes how ever different in forme, yet are of one qualitie, that is, cold and moilt in the feconference in some state of the hot countries with much delight, kept and preferved with great care, art, and more than the state of th failt ingrate caten boyled or flewed, but much better being fried whereby they give the better nourishment which the by their moisture being boiled or stewed, they are the more lubricke, and make the body the more lubricked also being pickled up as many use to doe: Wine also kept in a fresh Gourde all ight she hath beene clenfed from the loofe inward pulpe and seede and drunke in the morning will cause to body to be soluble. They are conveniently given to hot & cholericke bodies to coole the heat and inflammation of the liver and flomacke: but the distilled water of them before they are through ripe drunke with some Sugar, doth wooderfully helpe to affwage thirst, and the hot fits of agues. For want of a Still to make water, you may make fort effectuall in this manner. Put a whole Gourd when you have cut off the upper head and clenfed it from the feede, into an Oven with a batch of bread, in the middle whereof there will be gathered a fine cleare water, which being powred out, may be kept to use as neede requireth: the leaves and young branches are conresidity applied to all the hot humors, empostumes and inflammations, and to asswage paines of the headach, the miscle and heat in the eyes, the paines in the cares, and the paines of the gout, if either the juice of them, or the war be applied in clothes and spunges wet therein: the same applied to womens breasts pained with the abundanie mikeesleth them by cooling and restraining the hot qualitie and quantitie thereof: the water or juice being dente or outwardly applied to the privie parts of man and woman, reftraineth the immoderate luft of the body: the slote of burnt Gourds are used of many to clense and freale old ulcers and fores, as well in the genitoin, a other parts of the body, and to helpe scaldings or burnings by fire or water; they are a ccounding of macilent leane and weake bodies to feede on, as they are hartfull to such as have the winde cholate, to whom they are not to be given at any hand. The seedes of Gourds are one of the source greater forts of the source greater forts of the seedes used very much in Physicke, and are very availeable in decocitions, Julepe, Emulsions or Almond monoge the heate of the liver, the reines or backe and urine, and to give much eafe to them that are troubed with the Rone or gravell in the kidneyes, and the ulcers or fores of the inward parts and bladder. The Simad Gord leng of a firmer substance dressed any good way, is both more acceptable meate, and is no lesse effective. The Indian forts are some more waterish, others more solide, and accordingly are more or life it for moste of medicine.

CHAP. XXII.

Anguria five Citralliu. The Citrull or Turkie Million.

He Citrull or Turkie. Million bath also some varieties being a fruit different from the other, as well in the forme therof at a frac feed, which much leadeth me to diffinguish of them, or joyne them together, probecure some doe account them kindes of Cowcumbers, I will give you the figures both of some and Cowcambers and Music Melons alfo.

At Augusta five Citralius valgatios. The ordinary Citrall or Turkie Million.

This base of Million storaged like as other Melons and Cowcumbers doe with rough trailing branches, the law white fare hary longer and narrower than in any other, and more divided into leverall parts, and hath fall days and yellow flatters, but the fruit is greater than a Melon, fomewhat neare the fallion of a Pompia, with a fancoth greenith barke which will change yellow by time, having some ribbes thereon, the meant-

TRIBES



Melo Indieus parvus.



Cucumis auguinus flexus fus.
The long bowed Cowenings.



The ordinary Circult or Tarite Million



e nor college is waterfile; in forme sweete; in others a little tarte or foure, the feede whereof is smaller, roun-er, before and larder shelled than thate of the Gourd, the roote spreadeth and dieth like the reft.

The observed Americana versicolore pelle. The discoloured Indian Million.

The observed Aillion varieth little from the former in growing, leaves or flowers, in the fruit is the tried discoloured barke very variably sported discoloured barke very variable sported barke very variable sporte

Sould these express name are greater than streets, even to great as a succession laint that none or fixe will be tuned, and one a man; the outer rinde being yellow, the inner meate or fulfillance very little and almost lost until and one a man; the outer water that is very sweete, much defined and drunke by them of the more man, and in the middle with much water that is very sweete, much defined and drunke by them of the more man, and in the middle with much water that is very sweete, and the same of the cont, ded in the mindie with international districts very tweeter, international arunke by them of the more read, with Rolewater, Muske and Amber, and is the present they offer to strangers whom they will chiefely read, with Rolewater, it hash a few smaller seedes within it than in the former, in other, things there is little difference. I

is that a new insuler recurse within it than in the former, in other, things there is little difference. I be former to be figure of this fruit is the former tripartite table in the foregoing Chapter, beginning across lignofs. Hard or Wooddy Millions.

4. Ansuria carso lignofs. Hard or Wooddy Millions.

6. Ansuria carso lignofs. Hard or Cowcumber (for fo the Italians doe call these forts of the light or manifed in other countries are nursed up in Italians doe call these forts of Communication of the form of the state of th the bar gowing wilde or manufed in other countries are fall upon the ground, but will rebound againe like fall is bard and wooddy, that it will not breake being let fall upon the ground, but will rebound againe like fall is Hereof I have no further knowledge than his relation, that is, test fide dignies.

The Place.

held gowen generally throughout Tarkie, and so likewise in all Italy and many other hot countries, The first growth generally throughout Twhele, and to likewise in all Italy and many other hot countries, parties the first countries that the first countries that the first countries that the first countries of the west Indies; the third is naturall to Egypt, as Profest Alpinus saith in his Booke of Indies; and Bellevius in his second Booke of Observations, and 75. Chapter: the last is not homeon on mentioned where it is naturall.

The lower and beare their fruit about the fame feafon that the others doe. The Names.

kis thought by divers that this kinde of fruit was not knowne to the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, and and others doe call it to the different state of Auguria, from whom Matthiolus and others doe call it to un orina una mit man the Repo of Dioscoridis, Galen, and Pliny; but I thinke it not amisse here to relate the umanum unpore travat is the defendent. Universa Peponum natura frigidior, cum larga lumiditate existit: sed hawounquantin o. jump. menananin atqui Melopepones minus humidi, quam Pepones sunt; by which words one ma super quartant austrage man view in the fe forts of fruites come nearest unto Pepo, and Melopepo of Galen, and my more than halte ghene which of these forts of fruites come nearest unto repo, and Accopess of Galen, and the other time, unlesse our climate after their substance or propertie. It is generally called Cirrulus or Cirrulus obsolute time, unlesse our climate after their substance or propertie. It is generally called Cirrulus or Cirrulus of Cirrulus of Cirrulus by divers, to distinguish it from the other Cowcumber. In the complete of the called Pepones, to be called Pepones, Completely alledged to account the Cowcumbers that grow over great, to be called Pepones, when the complete our their substances are considered as a Calalpinus and all Italy over doe account them when you have that these Cirrulus be accounted Cucumeres as Calalpinus and all Italy over doe account them. commonly: fo that you fee how various mens opinions are in these sorts of fruites, none knowing directly which dismumost truely the Popo or Melopopo of the ancients, nor which is their Cierulis, whether this that beareth the time to the feligene take it, or our ordinary Cucumis, commonly, focalled with as : Alpinen in his Booke of Emin plants, faith, that the Egyptians have divers of these forts of Citrulis differing one from another which the dilinguish by the feverall names of Chate, Abdolavi, Chajar &c. Of the Arabiars it is called Batec, and Bamu, and as it is thought is the Dulbaba of Serapio; but Bellowing, in the place before alledged, faith, that the Equisicall it Copons, and that Anguria fignifieth a Cowcumber, and is not this plant: of the Italians Cocomero and Agains; of the Spaniards Cogombro, of the French Citronlles, of the high and low Dutch following the Latine une Coming, and to wee in English; as also Turkie Million or Cowcumber, Lecause that others doe call it

The Vertues. The Cimil is of the same temperature with the Gourde, that is, cold and moilt i the seede is most of use in the Aparentes shoppes, and reckoned one of the foure greater cold feedes, being used as Gourdes, Millions, and Cyambers to coole the heare of the firs of agues, and the diffemperature of the liver and bloud, to quenchtist, and to take away the drineffe and roughnesse of the tongue caused thereby, and is as available for the
that, and to take away the drineffe and roughnesse of the tongue caused thereby. It is thought more
that, the beate of the raines, and the sharpenesse and stopping of urine as any of the rest. It is thought more
to macilent bodies, and that are growne feeble and weake by long sicknesse, in regard of the greater
than the same of the greater of the same of the same of the greater of the same of the same of the same of the greater of the same of francie more than in the Gourde, as aforefaid and generally both leaves, branches, juyce and diffilled water broof, it as effectually applied for all those diseases that the Gourdes before mentioned are, and therefore neede to again the repeated. I shall referre you to the Chapter going before for the rest.

CHAP. XXIII.

Intubacea planta. Endive or Succory like herbes or plants.

Nder this generall name of Planta Intubacea Succory like herbes, is comprehended to great a varietie, that to express them in some methodicall manner, I must distribute them into severall Chapters under their principall heads or titles, whereunto they are to be referred, which are. Endivia, Cichorium, Dong Leonis, Chondrilla, Sonchus, Lampfana, Hieracium, Lattuca, Senetio, and Iacobas; of fome of thich I have spoken both in my former Booke, namely of all the sorts of Garden Lettice, and in this Worke of alde form of lacebea and Senetie. First then to beginne with Endive, the kindes whereof also I have shewed;





you in my former Booke, and therefore I will make no further description of them, but give you the figure of the usuall garden kinde, and expresse a wilde fort here, but withall set out the Vertues of them more amply than formerly I have done.

Intubus five Endivia minor angustifelia. Small garden Endive. This small Endive hath many very long leaves lying on the ground, narrower than the fast garden Endive, and somewhat more bitter; the stalke is stenderer, more full of branches, and lower than the other, bearing at the spanning at the spa fmall blew flowers like the common Endive, after which follow the like feede also, and the roote perishing in

The Place.

This is onely planted in Gardens, as well beyond the feas as in our country as the other forts are. The Time.

It flowreth and perisheth with the other forts if it be fowen in the Spring, but if at Midsommerit will then abide the beginning of Winter, and will well ferve to be used as the others be,

The Names.

The Greek word Eight as the Latine Intibin; Intubin of Intubin, doth denominate as well Endive as Saccory, and therefore both they and the kinds therof are called after the Greek Serides, or Intubacea after the Latin Disferides maketh two kindes of Seris, the one tame, the other wilde, and of each two forts, of the tame, he faith the one bath a broad leafe like unto Lettice, which is our ordinary garden kind, and called by Matthiolus Intubus maju, and of others Intubum fativum; the other hath a narrow leafe, and is somewhat bitter in taste, which is this Endircher the state of the second of the Endive, was but the corruption of the times, which should have beene called Seriola quasi parva Seris, and been fore wherefoever Scariola is appointed in any medicine, this fort of Endive is intended thereby and shouldbe fed. Endive is called by the Arabians Dumbebe Anubebe or Endeba, by the Italians Endivia, and this small kinde Endiviaminere (and in the Apothecaries shoppes beyond the seas Scariola domestica) by the Spaniard Edivia by the French Endivie, by the Germanes Endivien, by the Duich Endivie, and by us in English Endive, and this for

The Vertues.

All the garden Endives are cold in the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least the second degree at the le or the kinds thereof which is more bitter, and ferveth well to coole the excellive heate in the liver and from the leave in the liver and from the leave in the l and in the hot fits of agues, and all other inflammations in any part of the body, to use the decociou of the laws of the juyce or diffilled water; the same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in th coriations in the mitoric parts : the feede is of the fame propertie, or rather more powerfull, and befide it arrive shie freshe saintings and former the able for the faintings and fwounings and passions of the heart; outwardly applied they serve to temper the

the land in land the time of the lines, and pestinitial fores; and wonderfully helpeth, not the land in land in the eyes, but the dimmensife of the fight also: they are also used to allay asymeteriness and minimum titles in the eyes, out the diminiencine of the tight alto: they are also used to allay be miss of the goute. They are all used in salliant familiarly both Sunnars and Winter, when as being whited, by use fore under and delicate very pleasing to the stomacke, and instabling the weake and sainting are more under an delicate very pleasing to the stomacke, and instabling the weake and sainting

CHAP, XXIIII.

Cicherium. Succory.

Fine Succoside there are many forte, forme accounted tathe or of the Garden, others wilde or of the here successful the most usuall Garden kinde I have spoken in my former books, and of the other fields acc. of the most time is because I should petter one place too much to fee statem forth all in forth all in the last on treate here, but because I should petter one place too much to fee them forth all in one Chapter I must handle them feverally, and speake of those kinds of Successy here in this Chapter one there has beare blew flowers or come nearest the Garden kinds and of others that beare yellow flowers that beare yellow flowers

in Coper following.

Cicherium flore rabello. Red flowered Succory.

The relieved Succory is in the long leaves a little more divided on the edges in the tail and high found the same of the flowers and feede and in the long white reore, abiding yearely like unto the Gardinant forms of the flowers and feede and in the colour of the flowers, which in this are of a pale red description which will discovere as a pale red description will discovere as a pale red de sort the neighbor difference never constitute in the colour of the howers, which mitting to bee blevy, shade side ober, which will degenerate as I have often observed in my Garden, turning to bee blevy, meane shadow that the form the Gode of the red and not the same plants that have been red flowers, this land likewise there is one that beareth white flowers, not differing else, but that the seeds hereof as Flore also with him blave flowered release.

of the little man will give blew flowred plants, and attender will give blew flowred plants, with the succession of the

whitscory hath divers long leaves lying on the ground very much cut in or torne on the edges, on both ideas will be seen the middle ribbe ending in a point, fometimes it is found to have a red ribbe or veyne downe the side of the leaves, from among which rifeth up a hard round wooddy stalke spreading into many branches, set who will be seen the set of a blew colour, after which come the seed like thereunto also: the day like more than the seed like there unto also: the whole plant is receding bleve. che ille met one Garden kinde enaria or a biew colour, arter which come the seede like thereinto also: the metivate but more hard and wooddy then the other: the whole plant is exceeding bitter.

3. Gibbrians plans Gressens. Thorny Success of Candy.

This hony Success hat he lower leaves near the ground fomewhat long and narrow, cut in somewhat

many on the edges like the ordinary Success into many thort not deepe cuts; the crefted greene stalke that ri-

Cirborium fativum valgare. Ordinary Garden Succory.

Cicherium fativum flore rubello. Garden Succory with red flowers.









feth from among them is hard and wooddy, spreading many such like branches from the very bottome all about, making it seeme a round bush set with many narrower leaves, and without any cut or division on the edges which quickly fall away leaving the stalkes bare of naked, and each branch ending in one, two, or three sometimes long torked thornessat the joynts with the leaves, which towards the toppes abide a little longer, come forth small scaly huskes, and out of them the flowers which are made of five leaves a peece broade at the ends, and cut into two or thee dents of a ble wish colour like unto Succory with some yellow threds in the middle : the seeds that followeth is like the ordinary fort, and to is the roote, but somewhat thicker and shorter, and abiden as the Succory doth.

The Place.

The first fort is found wilde in some places of Italy from whence I had the feede, and the white out in Germany i the second is found in many places of our Land in waste, untilled, and barren fields the waste Sea coalls and other fandy grounds in Candy,

The Time

The two first sower in the time that the other common fort doth, but the last not until the hardly then, so that in our Country it doth give no seede, neither will well induce our Window. The Names.

Sees in Greeke as I said before in the last Chapter, and Insubum in Latine de fignific Succory as wellow end the wild sort of Succory is called ries and seem piers because it is more bitter then thereof. Some take Hisracium and some Luctuca sylveffit to bee Seris or Intubum sylveftre, but Matthiolas contesten against them, in Latine alio Cichorium fylvestre, Pliny lib. 22 cap. 8. faith that this Intubum fylvestre or Picture municum was called by some in his time Ambugia, but Geliu and some truer copies have Ambubia, Theopresis calleth it regardant underen Herace hath Cichoreum or Cichorea, where he saith, Me pascunt Olive.

Me Cichorea, level que Malva. Trague also hath Cichorea.

Of the first with red flowers I finde Tragus (to note one that hath partime candidam partime roseum florem and from him Baubinus) to make mention, and Thalius in Harcynia five and that with white flowers; the second is called by Lobel Serie pieris, Cichovia & Serie sylvestrie, by Gefner Intubum sylvestre and Cichoviann sylvestre, and aguist by Louise cerus, by Lingdinensis Hypocheria Dalechamps, whereof Theophrassus maketh mention in his seventh Book and Inchanges the sichoviance which Comments the Series Sylvestre and Series Sylves Sylvestre and Series Sylvestre and Se Chap among the (ichoriacea, which Gaza untowardly translateth Porcellia, Branfel fine calleth it Solf quium, and Gerard putteth the figure hereof under the title of Hieracium latifolium, and Banhinus noteth it : the third was full mentioned by Honorism Bellum in his fourth Epiflle to Clufius by the name of Gickorium frinofum, and Seemangis id est, Hydrie spina by the Cretan: Clufius in his history of Plants calleth it Chondrilla elegans genus sure cruit, and afterwards both by Pona in his stalian description of Mount Baldus, and by Baubinus in his Matthiau and Prodromus Cichorium spinosum Cresicum: the Italians call Succory Girafole, Radischie, Schriela and Cicorea, and we will and Cicoria falvasian: the Spaniards Almenera and Cicoria falvaja, the French Cichoree fauvage, by the wild tinde Essents Jacob Dutch Cichorrey, and by us in English Succory, and wilde Succory.

Same Success as it is bitter is more dry and lefte cold then Endive; and thereby more opening also. An hand-Sade scoory as it is place in white or water, and a draught thereof drunke falting driveth forsh is determined to the fame also openesh the obstructions of the Liver, Gall, and Spleene, and delicition regulations and the heate of the Reines and of the Vrine, the Dropfie also, and those that have an including the heate of the reines and of the Vrine, the Dropfie also, and those that have an including the house ficknesses will done the which district the property of the pro bigains reliew nationals, the treats of the Neines and of the Veine, the Droplie also, and those that have an ellephinon in their bodies by long sicknesses, which disease the Greekes call ranges and denak is many affectively and the content of the Greekes call ranges and denak is many affectively and the content of the Greekes call ranges and denak is many affectively and the content of the Greekes call ranges and denak is many affectively and the Greekes call ranges and the Greekes ca entalprinon in uses course. By some successful eyes, occ. which distale the Greekes call exet a Cachexia, a fulfill the form of made with wine and drunk is very effectuall against long lingering Aguesiand a dramme of the fulfill the drinke in wine before the fir of an Ague doch halve. indicatore of made with wine and drunk is very effectuall against long lingering Aguesiand a dramme of the last is powder drunke in wine, before the sit of an Ague doth helpe to drive it away, the distilled water of the last is powder performent the same properties aforesaid, and is especiall good for hot stomacks, and in Agues howers performent the same properties aforesaid and is especiall good for hot stomacks, and in Agues howers performent the same properties aforesaid and is especially or of long continuance, and for swoonings and passions of the heart, for the heate and headach is the same performent the distemperature of the blood and Liver: the said water, or the juice or the bruised is the same performent of the blood and same in the same performent of the same performance of the same performent of the sam individual vinegar, as allo to wash position ones; the said water is very effectuall for fore eyes, that referentiates y many rednesses in them, and for Nurses fore breasts that are pained by the aboundance of milke, at the survey as it is more bitter, so it is more strengthning to the stomack and Liver.

CHAP. XXV.

Hade-citheria five Cicheria fibreffria floribus luteis. Baftard or wilde Succory with yellow flowers.

Here are divers other herbes which are accounted kindes of wilde Succory for their neare refembance in forme but not in qualitie thereunto, fome whereof thall be fet forth in this Chapter, cfpecally fuch as beare the title of Cicharium Succory : For the Dens Leonis, Dandelion and the Chondrilla, Sum Succery that be kinds of Succery also so like unto it, that many have millaken the one for the other shall follow in their order. 1. Cieborium pratense lateum afferum, Rough yellow field Succory.

Thingshyellow Succory bath longer and rougher leaves then those of the former wilde Succory, in one in ingulation of the system was a successful to the system of the system with a successful to the system of the sy with the constant and in others like unto it with deepe this aim are mons at the harkes grow to be three characteristic rough and crefted, divided into fundry branches with finaller leaves on them, and lefte jago, galling final yellow flowers like unto an Hawkeweede, at the ends of every one, which when they are ripe, one indowne, with a finall long yellowith feede falined thereat, and are both carried away with the winder through hard, tough and unprofitable.

. Cicherique praten ft lateum Eledypuols diffum





2. Cichorium pratense luteum levius. Smooth yellow Succorv 2. Cichorium pratenje intermo savim.

This other yellow Succory hath long and large leaves, as smooth as Succory, but of a whiter greene colon, or the stalkes rise not up so high nor are some as the former a the stalkes rise not up so high nor are some in the stalkes rise nor are some some in the stalkes rise nor are so high nor are so high nor are some in the stalkes rise nor are so high nor are so high nor ar This other yellow Succory hath long and large scaves, as introduced as the fittle or nothing at all 1 the greene heads the in on the edges, but not fo much nor fo deepe as the former : the stalles rise not up to high nor are to much the in on the edges, but not so much nor to deepe as the tornier a the transfer at all 1 the greene heads that fund the ched, the leaves thereon are lesse cut in, and up higher little or nothing at all 1 the greene heads that fund the ched, the leaves thereon are leffe cut in, and up nigner little or nothing at all a larger leaves that fland the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers that fpring off of them are larger and more double for the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers that figures into the freede therewish bloom twist toppes of the branches are greater, and the nowers time approx of the feede therewith blowne away with like those of Dandelion of a yellow colour, which turne into downe, and the feede therewith blowne away with

he winde: the roote is full of a bitter milke.

3. Cichorium sylvestre Hispanicum phinisum. Divarse Spanis yellow Success.

Of this last kinde Guillaime Boel found a dwarse plane neare the Sea in the 1se of Cales in Spaine, which by mine the contract of Of this last kinde Guillaime Boet tound a dwarre passe meare the sea on the size of ones in spaine, which by nine owne sight and Clussus judgement, as he recorded it in his Cara Passers different not in any thing from last but in growing lesse in every part. Why Bankinus should make this a Dons Leonis rather than the some (which for their seedes sake may be so accounted) as he setteth it downe in his Pinaz, I cannot see any just can.

for fure I am he never faw the plant, & name occutains rejus, &c.

4. Cichorium vestcarium pratense. Bliftered yellow Succery.

This kinde of Succery is in forme of leaves, bignesse, and colour so like unto the ordinary Garden Succey that it is often taken for the same, especially in the Winter and the beginning of the Spring time, before it beginnen. to shoote up salkes, for during that time it spreadeth his many leaves round apon the ground, sometime bread to shoote up stalkes, for during that time it spreadeth his many seaves round upon the ground, sometime bead and whole, almost without or with very few devisions or jagges, and sometimes also somewhat hairy or toogh, in others smooth and more divided, of a shining greene colour s from the middle of them growth a skiny bladder, out of which in the Spring riseth up a round hairy stalke parted into many branches, somewhat rough and crested, fer with lesser divided but shorter and broader leaves then those below, at the toppe whereof or and crefted, fet with letter divided but inorter and broader reaves their time.

of the skinny bladder doe the flowers breake forth many funding together, each upon a footdiake, each time out of a long greene huske like unto those of Hawkeweede and consist of many yellowish leaves, onewhat purplish underneath with fundry threds as a thrumme in the middle, which turne into downe, and with the feede plin underseast with tuntary the cos as a till utilitie in the minders, and flesder, blackish on the outide, and white within, yeelding a bitter milke as the rest of the plant doth.

The sweete Succory is in the forme and divisions of the leaves very like unto the usual wild Suctory, et not to deepely gashed, but thicker in feeling, covered with a fine soft hair inesse not rough at all, and of a darkereene colour the stalkerifeth to be two foote high or more round, firme and whitesh because of the hourselfe threen. construct transcribent to be two roots night or more, round, in the and, which is occasing or the nonmelie threon, fometimes breaking out into branches toward the toppe, fee with shorter formed what broader and more divided leaves then below, closing the stalkes at the bottomes, having at their toppes greene help heads or basics and gold yellow flowers in long hairy haskes like unto the Hawkeweedes, which growing greater when they are ripe within them is contained very small long brownish forder, swinds fine white downess them adout carried away with the winde, the roote is long and blackifh on the outlide and white within, to full of a freet

Cicherium du!ce Neapolitanum.
 Sweete yellow Succory of Naples.

3. Zacyniba for Cichorina vorucaine. Warted Succory.



TRIBE 6. mile without any birternesse at all and so is the rest of the plant, that it will grow hard like a gum if it bee not have suffered to abide.

mile way but inffered to abide. 6. Cicherium montanum afferum. Rough Mountaine Succorv.

The ground sine Succory hath divers long narrow leaves next the ground very sharpely dented about the edges This montaine successy many states and success are success and suc in the large fet thereon and divera large double yearow flowers, like unto those of Dandelion at the se sold large into downe as the rest and blowne away; the foore consistent of many long strings, and many success of the second success of th

This ind of ill fented hoary Succory from a thicke roote tendeth forth fundry, weake, round, hairy of heary blue that two foote or more high, having divers large long hairy or hoary leaves next the ground, deepery blue that two foote or more high, having divers large long hairy or hoary leaves next the ground, deepery the distribution of the first large the first large hairs between the footen and lefter cut also, at the toppes of whom stand many pale yellow flowers, in greene huskes, the standard which quickly sade in like manner turning into downe, which with the seede is carried the same winde: this herbe hath somewhat an ill or strong sens with it, yet more in the hotter time of the same winder the denomination of fertidum studying.

S. Zacyntha five Cichorium Verrucarium. Warted Succory.

The usual Succory spreadersh fundry long and somewhat hairty greene leaves next the ground, cut or divided authorisation deepe dents, but not deepe gathes, fomewhat resembling Succory leaves: the straked stalkes authorisation some lesser strong services and upper cory, joynt broad below, and compassing sink densitives into some lesser strong services are supper cory, joynt broad below, and compassing sink densities are some services are supper corpus of the branches when some strong services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when services are supper corpus of the services are supper corpus of th into the flowers grow (everally as the toppes and upper joynts of the branches upon fhort to the branches upon fort to the wind nume not into downe as the other forts before doe, but into fmall round and flat hard heads, parted at the manument in the middle, in each bunch the interior knobbes like unto wartes with a little tuft or crowne in the middle, in each bunch where it contained a kernell or feede the roote is small and stringy dying every yeare after seedetime, and gret biding a Winter unleffe it spring up from the seede in Autumve.

It full two lors and the fixt are many times found in our medowes and other moilt grounds taken by most kindsof Hawkeweeds and fo the leffe regarded; the fourth and fift Columna found on the hills in Naples; befavent is often found in fandy grounds and by woods and hedges fides ; and the last is thought to grow in h land Layands from whence it was brought into Italy, and thence into other parts, but Pena faith it groweth indisemplaces in Italy. The Time.

Thy see all flower and feede about the fame time of the other Succories, except the fecond, which flowreth enter then the reft.

The Names. All the herbes are accounted severall forts of Succory by many writers, and some of them (that is those of Refus Columna faith) are used in the stead of the true Succory with good successe, but as I faid before they articulard forts which their feedes declare, being rather Hawkeweedes as I doe thinke . The first is called by Gefarin Collectione stirpium Hieratium pratense asperum, by Tabermontanus and Gerard Cichorium Intenes, by Talim laubu silvestris sive Cichorium Sylvestre flore luteo, Tragus maketh it his Cichorea 3. flore luteo, and Casalpoullehit Lattariola altera : the second is the Cichoreum luteum pratenfe of Lobel in Adversarys and Hedipmilliagand Aphaca Theophrassi in his Observations, as Delechampine before him had done, and as Lngdn. multithisdowne for Aphace Dalechampy, Cesalpinus calleth it Endivia Sylvestris, and Garard Dens leonis Crimicus, Dodoness and Tabermont and make it their third kind of Dens leonis, and Baubinus calleth it Cichorampunis; lucum levius; the third is sufficiently expressed in the description: the fourth and fift Columna mahat memon of, the one under the name of Cichorium (ylvestre vesscarium pratense, and the other of Cichorium finfin sprum anxels, five Cichorium dulce, which Baubinus numbreth among the Sow Thistles and calleth it said infilius leviter birsutus: The sixt is Tabermontanus ninth sort of Hieracium, which he calleth Hieraci-Inducina afterum, and Gerard Hieratium esperum : the last was first called by Matthiella Zacyntha sive Cidesire corrucarium and to doth Clusius alfo : but Lobel in his Observations, Fol. 116. (in calling it Chondrilla mmuia, Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis Clusis Zacyntha Matthioli) doth foulely confound the two plants of Matwith and Classia together, for he there giveth the thicke woolly leaves of Classian his Chondrilla to this Zacyntha of Methidan which hath greene leaves, and maketh it first to have crested heads of seede as the true Zacyntha and afterwards faith the flower is yellow, &cc. flying away in downs utterly contrarying himfelle, which Chimiooke knowledge of and found fault with him for it, and thereupon fer forth the true figure and descriptanofit in his history of plants : Gefner in bortin calleth it Verrucaria Seridis species, and Cefalpunus Condrille species and whereupon Baubinus putteth it among his Chondrillas, and calleth it Chondrilla verrucaria folys behavi viridibus; the Italians call it Mazzo di Cavalliero and Mazza ferrata,

The Vertues. The kinds of Succories except the Neapolitane and the last are not used in Physicke that I know but they, the inte Nespolitane kinds as Columna faith are there used in stead of the true Succory being so like it that as I atimbedescription they soone deceive one, mistaking one for another yet nied with good successe whereby weary judge of the others not to be much differing, and therefore untill some further and more certaine manue bee made of them, let this advice serve for the present. Matthielm hath given us first knowledge discountie of Zacyniba or warted Succory, from Calzolarina of Uerona, who by practife had found it to be michie to the away warts from the hands by once eating the leaves as a Sallet; and Marthia'm faith that by bownet sperience a dram of the feede in powder taken for certaine dayes together in white wine to bedwards twin the warts from ones hands that was wonderfully peffered with them: but Pena denying that the once and othe leaves will doe any good, but yet faith that if the juice of the leaves bee used to bathe the warrs, it will doe any good but yet tatet that it the julice of the fame also taken in wine being of a mad Dog.

CHAP. XXVI.

Dens leonis. Dandelion.

He Dandelion is affuredly a differing kinde of wilde yellow Succory, and therefore I thinke men He Dandellon is anticenty a chiefing kinde of which is also an other kinde: hereother are to expresse it before the Chindrilla Gumme Succery which is also an other kinde: hereother are more differences and varieties found out of late than have formerly beene knowne, which hall be fer forth here together.

i. Dens leonie valgarie. Common Dandelion.

Our common Dandelion is well knowne to have many long and deepely gashed leaves lying anthe ground Our common Dandelion is well knowne to have many tong and deepery games leaves lying on the ground about the head of the roote, the ends of each gash or Jagge on both sides looking downeward to the root againet, the middle tibbe being white which being broken yelled abundance of bitter milke, but the roote mid more from among the leaves which always abide greene, will be many stiple many stiple analysis confidence of the saked shootes always abide greene, will be a stiple many stiple and the saked shootes always abide greene, a stiple many stiple are consistent or the saked shootes always abide greener. more from among the leaves with a new state and the fore one large yellow flower, confifting of many rower fellow leaves broad at the points and nicked in, with a deepe foot of yellow in the middle, which growing the the greene huske wherein the flower flood, turned; if felfe downe to the stalke, and the head of downe broameth as round as a ball with long reddish seede undernath bearing apart of the downe on the head of every one which together is blowne away with the wind, or with the blast of ones mouth may be blowne away at our therone groweth downewards exceeding deepe, which being broken off within the ground will nowithfunding thoote forth a new againe, and will hardly be destroyed where it hath once taken deepe rooting integround.

2. Dens leanis angustioribus folijs. Dandelion with narrow leaves.

This Dandelion is in all things like the other, but that the leaves are narrower, yet hath not fewer generor divisions on the edges, so that by this one note it may be distinguished.

3. Dess leonis tensissime folio. Fine jagged Dandelion.
This Dandelion hath a thicke reddish roote full of fibres, sending forth sundry most finely cut very greene leaves, each of a hand breadth long and two inches broad, deepely jagged, and divided agains into two or free other small rents of divisions, ending in a fine small point a the flowers are much smaller that stand at this proof naked stalkes and yellow, turning into downe as the other.

This fweete Dandelion (called by Cameraris Trinciatella Italorum, hath many leaves spread on the gound of three inches long and halfe an inch broade, cut in on the sides into sundry deepe gashes, whose ends have each of them three very deepe dents, and each having divers points standing like a starre or spurp the footstake, whereof are a little hairy, among which rife up many smooth slender naked stalkes, one whereof standethupright scarse an hand breadth high, the rest are lower and bend downewards, each of them bearing a small yellow

> I. Dens leonis unigaris. Common Dandelion.



6. Dens teente Montpalien finns five Afabilett buthill.
Bulbed or clogged Dandelion.



TRIBE 6. which show with overy sweete in take as the leaves are also, and so tender to keepe that it perisheth with the deals which then will enter the perisheth with the and white within and must therefore be housed, which then will endure many yeares giving seede yearely.

Affioidit teleth: and must energic be noused, which then will endure many yeares giving feede yearely.

J. Dens leanis minor after folio. Small rough Dandelion.

The fault rough Dandelion fendeth forth fundry fmall leaves lying round about the roote of two or three minor handles divided or torne in or she fide. The fault rought Daniel Country and the factor of the factor sying round about the roote of two or three particular and one inch broade, divided or torne in on the fides, each of them fet with small smooth sharpe in the series of the prickly Sowthistle baths the fallenges of the first with small smooth sharpe include and one men between the state of the first of the first state of them and bear each of them with a first state of the f ides of Market like the rest and turned into downe: the roote is small and whitish.

Migcale place is Monstellen Sun Gree Alphadeli Australia.

this pale yellow nower that the later than the later than the downe; the roote is small and whitlih.

6. Dens leonia Monspelien furn five Asphodeli bulbulia. Bulbed or clogged Dandelion.

The Modell rooted Dandelion spreade the many large and blewish greene hairy leaves upon the ground un-The Approximation of a palet vellous colour which page and December 1 decembe The Besson, from which the palet yellow colour which passe into downe like the rost: the rootes are sundiscussions and flender clogges like unto those of the Asphodill but smaller, shorter, and more pointed at the thick 7. Dens leonis Gadensis. Dandelion of Cadis in Spaine.

This plate fo like in face unto a little Dandelion hath made me contratie unto others opinions place it in the Inspection of the leafe is bare from the soore to the halfe length of the leafe, and then it hath many more remainded the very much refembling the leafe of the ordinary Dandelion but smaller and narrowers the amount of the stand upon long foote stalkes as the Dandelion doth being small and yellow, and doe turne and the time spot and a way in the winde, with the feede which is fmall long, and reddiff like unto fome of Spooner und is called a service and the stand of Gades, which wee call Cales or Cadis as Guillaume Boel faith, who hogh it us out of Spaine, and called it Cichorium Gadenfe: Cluftur it feemeth not well marking the plant who mages it us out or system, it is greene or growing, tooke it from Boel, and calleth it in his Cure posteriores being die and never having seene it greene or growing, tooke it from Boel, and calleth it in his Cure posteriores. Galantos street is a street of the sum of the street is a street of the sum of the street of t to this description truely set downe as before, I leave it to any judicious to determine. It flowreth in Inly, Anwas spember, and the seede is soone ripe after the flower is past; the roote liveth all the Winter if it be the ordeit perifheth with the hard froltes.

The fifth too frequent in all medowes and pasture grounds, but the second is more rare, yet often to be met with the third growth in Austria: the fourth in Italy as it is suspected, because it came from thence: the fifth adintabout Mompeliar, as also about Florence, and in other parts of Italy especially the fixt, and the last in Spaine. The Time.

They flower in the Summer moneths, yet as is well knowne the first is found in some place or other in flower every moneth in the yeare.

The Names.

The Dandelion is not certainely intituled by any Greeke denomination, for it is certaine it is not xordeixon Chondilibut bath divers Latine names, as Dens leonis, Urinaria, Corona and Caput monachi, Rostrum porcinum; and as Aunilar thinketh Chrondrilla Galeni : the first is usually called of most of the later writers Dens leonis, but Trapinokeittobe Hieracium majus, and Cordui in historia, to be Hieracium parvum; Gesner in hortis Hieracium min Thilin and Dodoneur Chondrilla altera, and Cefalpinus (as divers others also doe) to be the Aphaca of Theopholy a lib. & cap. 7, and 10. among the Wortes: divers also take it to be Hedypnois Plinij lib. 28.c. 8. but the wal judious rather take the former Cichorium Inseum to be it: Fuebsius calleth it Hedypnois major, and Luganngi Huppan Dalechampij : Lonicerus calleth it Taraxacon minus , and is generally held to be the true Taraxacon of Screphand Avicen, and so used with us in all compositions whereunto Tarazacon is appointed : the second Capital calleth Aphaca angustioris folij: the third is called by Columna Hieracium faetidum: and Camerarius aled the fourth Trinciatilla; the fift is also of Baubinus mentioned by the name in the title : the fixt is called by Mathalu Cichorium Constantinopolitanum, because, as hee faith, hee received it from Angerine de Busbeque the Emprours agent at Couff antimople; but Lobel and Pena fay that hee needed not to extoll this plant as a stranger, birgube had plentifully in his owne country of Siena and Tuscane, Liguria and other places of Italy whereof hwigworant, as also about Mompelier, whereupon they called it Dens leonis Monspelsensium Asphodeli bulbu-4, ad withall suppose it to be the Chondrilla altera Dioscoridis, or Perdion (rather Perdicion) of Theophrastus; which more rootes than leaves : Tabermontanus calleth it Dens leonin altera ; the last is mentioned sifficienthin the description : the Italians call Daudelion Dente de leon; the Spaniards Diente de leon; the French Dent de mad life en litt; the Germanes Pfaffenblat, Korlheaut and Pfaffenrorlin; the Dutch Papencruyt Houtsroofen ted Careferbloemen; and we in English Pissea bed and Dandelion.

Dandelion is neare in propertie unto the wilde Succory, and by the bitternesse doth more open and clense, and interfere very effectuall for the obstructions of the liver, gall and speene, and the diseases that arise from them, substandife and the hypochondriacall passion, it wonderfully openeth the uritorie parts, causing abundance of wire, not onely in children whose meseraicall veines are not sufficiently strong to containe the quantitie of urine divine inthe night, but that then without restraint or keeping it backe they water their beds, but in those of odise alloupon the flopping or yeelding small quantitie of urine; it also powerfully clenseth apostumes and in-ward deninthe uritorie passages, and by the drying and temperate qualitie doth afterwards heale them, and for the purpoles the rootes being buried a while in fand and whited (which taketh away much of the bitternese, witch them the more tender) being eaten as a fallet are more effectuall than the leaves used in the same manto who fo are not accustomed to such raw sallets may take the decoction of the rootes or leaves in white with orthe leaves chopped as pot herbes with a few Allifanders boiled in their broth. And who fo is macilent driving towards a consumption, or hath an evill disposition of the whole body, ready to fall into a Cache xia by

the use hereof for some time together shall finde a wonderfull helpe, not onely in clensing the malignant humor but strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a it helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a it helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a six helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good and preserving the body sound in all his functions. in pestentiall fevers and to wash the fores.

CHAP. XXVII.

Chondrilla, Gumme Succorvi

N Dioscorides time there were but two forts of Chendrilla knowne, both which are much course N Dioscorides time there were but two boths and start and starts and starts are much come verted in our time, divers herbes being affimilated unto them, and scarfe any agreeing all things the starts are made to the referrible and things the starts are starts as the starts are made to the starts are made to the starts are starts as the starts ar with them, but this age hath found out fundry plants, which for the refemblance are rite-red to Chondrilla, and called by that name, whereof some beare blew flowers, and divers yellow.

Of those with yellow flowers I shall entreate in this Chapter, and of the other in the next.

Of those with yellow flowers I had entreate in the chapter, and of the enter in the next.

I. Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis legitima Clussic.

The former true Gumme Succory of Dioscorides according to Clussus his minde.

This Gumme Succory hath many long and somewhat broad hoary leaves lying upon the ground covered with a thicke downer, cut in on the edges somewhat like those of Succory, from among which rifeth up an hoary stake, which is made a prior were leaves for without an accordance with smaller and narrower leaves for without and the same state. a foote high or more parted into a few branches with smaller and narrower leaves set without order, wherea a foote high or more parted into a few branches with are fometimes found yellowish graines like unto small peeces of Gumme, which grow quickly to be hard; at the toppes of the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une toppes of the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the top th downe, and with the feede is carried away with the winde: the roote is of a fingers thickness blackish on the outfide with some fibres thereat, and parted at the toppe into some heads, which bring forth leaves, &c, kin full of juyce which is yellowish when it is drie.

r have which it sychologish when it is arise.

2. Chondrilla viminalibus virgis. Gumme Succory with twigge-like branches.

This twiggy Gumme Succory shooteth forth sundry sleader tough and flexible branches or twigge-like falkes very clammy in handling, fet with many narrow and fhort leaves, but those that grow at the sourof the

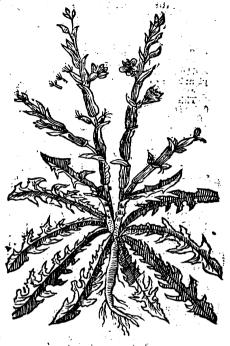
talkes very claiming in andling, let with many nation and the fides into divers long gashes, when the sale stoward flowring, the greater leaves begin to wither and die, so that being in slower they are quite gone and withered, the toppes whereof are surnished with small yellow slowers, which in time turne into downead pass away with the winde: the roote is long and flender, full of milke as all the rest of the plant is if any part to

. Chondrilla viminea viscosa Monspeliaca. French twiggye Gumme Succorv? This French kind of Gumme Succory bath a white round straked clammie stalke two cubits high, foresting into

1. Chondrille prior legitima DioCoridis. The former true Gumme Succory according to Linfo; his minde.







6. Chondrilla Bulbofá. Bulbed Gumine Succory.

5. : Chendrilla fazatilla vifetofo caule.
G altus Gumme Succory.

from taminy branches pliant and eafie to bend, whose know the bottome are smooth like Willow leaves of fixe indu long, and halfe an inch broad, sometimes having a photogon them, but those that grow up higher are onewhat like unto the lower leaves of the last Gumme-Samy divided, into many and very fine parte: the flowers at fault and yellow like the laft which passe into downs: and whoven away, the roote is long and yellowish on the walk!

Clammy dwarfe Gumme Succory. Thiow Gungne Succory fendeth forth from a small ling white roote supdry sender rough clammy, and bender like about a soote high with a few long and narrow law white thereon, especially from the middlengand, where at the joynts with the leaves stand sevential long and yellow slowers turning into downe like the like the like leaves and those on the lower part. thereff but the lower leaves, and those on the lower part

orthinke are long and narrow, fome whole without any orthinke are long and narrow, fome whole without any on the fides.

5. Chindrilla [axasili vilcola canle.

Galent Gumme Succoty.

The meeting of the control of the west groweh, that without breaking the rocke it canmaking out, and being broken yeeldeth dore of thicke
flow hillse as every part elfe of the plant doth, which
which wathed off where it flicketh to the hands, &c.

addidy growth into hard graines: the leaves are many that grow below, and are very much torne on the sale wild growth into hard graines: the leaves are many that grow below, and are very much torne on the law money deepe and crooked gathes like unto Dandelion: it feldome hath more than one stalke, and feldom any branch, which is like ider, white and round, about a cubic high, fer from the middle upward with a sale more law in the sale, and get in the sale in

4. Chondrilla viscosa bumilis

divai

TERE 6.

forth two or three or more flowers in leng huskes, with thort footstalkes, yellow, on the infide and which without, flowing by degrees, to that fome will be ripe and blowne away when others are not hereof in the forme of the flowers and pollure of the state of the flowers and pollure of the flowers. without, flowring by disgrees, so that some with being and blowne away where and pollure of them is the bud; the tafte hereof is bitter a the upper part hereof in the forme of the flowers and pollure of them is the like unto the wilde Lettice, whereunto Galen refembleth Chondrilla libe. 2. alimenton m, and fo may be refemble. his Chondrilla or that of Dioscorides for it hath some resemblance with each.

6. Chondrilla bulbofa. Bulbed Gum Succory. The bulbed Gum Succory hath divers small leaves lesser then Succory, with small divisions on the substitute frugi The bulbed Sum Succory natural givers main leaves tener their succory, which are the most free on flender feakes, among which fpring up many flender weake stalkes on them, and at the topper of each, one small yellow flower like unto Dandelson which turneth into downe as the rest; the roots are divers small road. and bulbous, cleare, and of a purplish white colour, every one fastned to the head with a long string : the whole

plant both roote and leate is or a ditter tatte.

7. Chondrilla bulbofa Spriaca angustifalia. Bulbed Gum Succory of Spria.

This Spriam plant hath many long graffelike leaves lying upon the ground, among which rise diven in a state of the spriam plant hath many long graffelike leaves by the great Mouseauth of the spriam of which is large double and yellow like unto the great Mousearesthe roote is as big as ones little finger at the head, which is large double and yellow once the great montant and of a brownish yellow colour, having a small round bulbe hanging at the end thereof of the bignesse of a Chesnut, shall of milke being never solute much

8. Chondrilla bulbofa Syriaca altera latiore folio. Another Syrian bulbed Gum Succore. This other Successy is both in roote and flower altogether like the last but differing onely in the leaves which are broader, more hairy and of a grayer colour.

The Place. The first Clufius faith he found in divers places of Spains in wast places : the second he saith he not only found in the Corne fields about Salamanea in Spaine, but in divers places of Germany and Hungarie; the third is found by the way fides, and about Mompelier in Mount Lupus: the fourth about Baffile in Switzerland: the fit upon by the way incessand about exemples at the fixt not onely under the hedges about Naples, and in the waye from athence to Pascoli; but towards the Sea fide about the Fishermens cottages in Narbone, and the low Mathenof Mons Cates and thereabouts: the two last Rannolfins in his Peregrination found about Alejo in Syris the ore in the plowed fields and the other in stony places.

The Time. All these forts of Succory doe flower later then the rest, many of them not until Asgust in their manufallplace, and are so tender that they quickly perish with the cold of these colder climates.

The Names. Gum Succory is called in Greeke 2018 Chondrilla, fo called as it is thought from 2019 which figuish that drop or Gum-like Masticke that groweth upon the herbe and stalke hereof, originally taken from the likesses with that kind of graine prepared for pultage which was used in auncient times, called Chondrus or Alica, as I thall shew you more fully in the proper place, when I come to speake of Cornes and the several form of Pulage thall thew you more tully in the proper place, when I come to speake or Cornes and the several sorts of rulinge and Prisanes the ancient times made of them I some saith Dioscorides called it Cichorion and some Irris, and for that the leaves were like unto Succory, they accounted it a kindle of wilde Succory. The fift is taken by Closur and others since him for the true Chondrille prima Dioscoridis and calleth it Chondrille prim? Dioscoridis legima and others since him for the true Chondrille prima Dioscoridis and calleth it Chondrille prima Dioscoridis legima. and others since him for the true Chondrilla prima Diostoridis and calleth it Chondrilla prim Dioscoridi ligima (Bankinus and divers others doe account Masthiolus his Chondrilla prior to bed but signating ex Cichoris, but I verily believe that it is Cichoreum lateum, for Masthiolus extractified not the colour of the flower, and I am for the Figures are transposed or mister, for the first Figures answereth the second description, which Lacuna it seemeth well observed in making that his fifth which in Mashinis it to the first description, which Lacuna it seemeth well observed in making that his fifth which in Mashinis it feemed by the second Lobel and Lugdanensis from him doe call it Chondrillaver manifesting that his fifth which in Mashinis in of Cichorium verruearium, he mingled this and that together, Tabermonanis calleth it Chindrilla Gran, and Baubinus Chondrilla folis Cichorei tomentosis: the second Clussus calleth Chondrilla viminae viscosa vinearum, Cordus upon Dioscorides Chondrilla Soundailla suminea Cichorium shehit steem. Caladoinus Chondrilla species in collibus co vicinis. Transa Caladones and analysis a Columna takehit the condition of the conditio Coondrilla vinusea viscoja vinearum, Coraus upon Dioscorides Chondrilla altera, Dodoneus Cicharum spripri luteum, Cesalpinus Chondrilla species in collibus & vicinis, Tragus Cichorea procera vel quinta: Columna tutuli to be Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis as Baubinus doth also, and withall thinketh it to be Aphaca of Theophysiu, Te-bermotanus and Gerard call it (bondrilla Immesa: the third is called by Baubinus Chondrilla vinities viscosia Musica in the fourth also from Baubinus taketh the name of Chondrilla viscos humilis: the fift Columna sould be to the columna to the columna sould be to the columna to the columna could be to the columna viscos and the columna to the columna could be to the columna to the columna could be to the columna to the columna to the columna columna to the columna to the columna column liaca: the fourth also trom Banows taken the name of Chondrilla viscos humilis: the fit Columna so customs it is in the Jitle: the fix is called by Lobel Chondrilla pufils marina lucea bulbasa, and may be as he said hyrimus of Theophrassus (but rather Perdadon, the I. cap. II. for Perdan is not read in him) of Clussus Chondrilla ships ride and so doth Columna, by Casalina Herba serve crepted similis, by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes C the larger leaves and is the last here expressed which Baubinus calleth Chondrilla bulbosa Conjustacie, and restructs the Conjustacie marina of Lugdanessis; thereunto, wherein he is much mistaken in this judgement, for that Conjustation to such bulbous roote, which causeth a great difference, besides the difference in the heads of slowering but Imporatus of Naples saits that they about Naples call it Herba difference in the heads of slowering from Pandeliarius calleth it Stridula. The Arabians call Chondrilla Candanaes Cadaron, and exprise, the Listensian drilla, and Torra crepola, the Spaniards Listingus and Lichagus deniro les planes, but Classia laid they all formatid S. Guiteria, and that by the same name they call Phyllium, and that they call the second Cadrilla singuism and Ajunjera, the French Leisteron, the high and sow Dutch Condilles, and the in English Continuous because of the Gum is found upon it.

Gum Succory is of the fame propertie with wilde Succory but more bittle and more first, and it this the more effectuall in opening oblituctions, and by the drying qualitie through the following of the roote be taken in wine: the Gum afed with kyrite in the forme of a petitive drawer, down more courses that are stayed, the suice of the roote of the lefts and roote together basic into powder and make the wine wine. The Vertites.

wis, electrothebiting of the Viper and all other venemous Scrpents and destroyeth field mile also e Pliny write wis, belgeth the purchase with the verfes the weth that it is beneficially to the fromacke, and helpeth digestion, and furthis one Demonstrate in the cycle and to hinder generation both in men and women, and yet the thind the cycle and to hinder generation both in men and women, and yet

CHAP. XXVIII.

Chondrilla purpurea. Purple Gum Succory.

Here it other forts of Gum Succory to be entreated of, differing from the former in many notable

Her are other forts of Gum Succory to be entreated of, differing from the former in many notable that is the flowers which are quite of another hew, as shall be shewed in this Chapter.

I. Condeilla octales five purpures. Purple flowred Gum Succory.

This Gum Succory shooteth forth in the beginning of the Spring sundry long winged or rather than succory shooteth forth in the beginning of the Spring sundry long winged or rather than some success of the sundry long and narrow jagges, cut in on both sides to the middle ribbe, and equally and captulity and condeils and captulity greene colour very tender and full of milke being broken, among the surface and condeils the sheet or fourt foote high, scarse able to stand apright, very brittle also among two the stand of milke as the leaves which divideth it selfe towards the toppes into a few others and to stand the standard of the same standard of the standard stan misenimes white confilting of ten or twelve small narrow leaves standing round about the middle, which which yearing fall away of the satisfactors grow deeps downs and spread into many corpulent branches the Dindelion, blackish on the cartification of the property of the piece in the ground will foring agains and beare leaves. At Chindrilla cartification. Purple Gum Success with broader leaves.

Thin the Gum Success is very like into the former in all things, but that the leaves are somewhat shorter and had not gather also larger wherein cheefely consistent the difference.

The initing Gum Success plack divers long and somewhat narrow leaves growing next to the ground some bas wired or torne somewhat deepely on the edges, the sootestalkes being sometimes raddish, in the middle dwimmisch up sundry browne stalkes a little hairy, and about a cubit high, having but very sew branches and

1. chendrilla carulea five purpurea.
Purple flowred gum Succory.

2. Chendrilla carulea latifolia. Purple gum Succory with broader leaves.





they bare or naked of leaves from the joynts to the toppes, where every one of them fullaine a flower confilting of fixteene small leaves or more, dented at the edges, of a purplish red colour compassing the middle, wherein afterwards are conteined long brownish feede lying in downe, which together are blowne away with the winde, the roote hereof perisheth every yeare after seederime, but recovereth it selfe by the fallen feede, the leaves as well as the flowers have a strong unpleasant sent.

4. Chondrillarara purpurea Crupina Belgarum dicta. The bearded Creeper.

I have two other plants to shew you which have passed by the names of Chondrilla, either of which hath imall affinitie with them as I thinke, onely excepted by Columna, yet give me leave to infert them in this place, although I shew you my mind of them. This first hath the first leaves that spring up, nothing so much cut in or divided as the others that follow, but rather fomewhat refembling the leaves of Groundfell. and are roughly dented about the edges, the next are very much cut and divided into many small parts some what rough or hard in handling, and somewhat sharpe at the points of the cuts, from among which fpring fin. dry slender whitish and hairy stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, with two or three branches and imaller but not leffe divided leaves upon them to the toppes, where stand three or foure flowers in scaly heads, the points whereof are purplish, confisting of five leaves, of a purplish blew colour as the border, and many purplish thrums in the middle, some whitish threads also in the midst: the seede that followeth inclosed in the heads is like the feede of a Jacea or Knapweede or Matfellon but somewhat greater blacke and shining, with divers siffe staring haires like a beard at the head

4. Chondrilla rara purpurea crupina Belgarum dista.
The bearded Creeper.





Chandrilla sefamildes dilla. Strange gum Succhey.



TRIBE 6. dent) out, which will not abide or be still either in ones hand or in paper, &c. if it be never to little stirred, but denty one, which was not a seed of the first of the fifth haires (whereupon I have given it the English name will be roote is long and white and perished where we have the first of the roote is long and white and perished every sine is beautiful to the English name will se were creepe or untuit to send to wante by the time matter (whereupon I have given it the English name will se were creepe or untuit to send white and perisheth every time it beareth seede, yet abldeth the first satisfied the foringeth in the Autumne, for it hardly abideth a Winter if it rise in the Spring although it was the description of seede. debether flower not feede.

debetter flower not received. Chondrilla Sefamoides ditta. Strange Gumme Succory.

This other plant referred, as I faid, to the Chrondrillaes, hath many long and narrow rough leaves, pointed at This ther plant receiving, as a sample of the edges, forgetimes more or leffe lying on the ground, refembling the leaves of Coronomy or Bucks horne Plantane, but with fewer greater and longer cuts or jagges, to make the leaves of Coronomy or Bucks horne Plantane, but with fewer greater and longer cuts or jagges, to make the middle of them, with fitch like leaves, but narrower, tome without any the leaves but with one or two, bearing a refer copies every one was flender before the without any the implication are not the internal of them, with internal energy, but narrower, tome without any internal four but with one or two, bearing at the toppes every one upon flender bare long flathes, a final partial file fealthead, out of which breaketh forth faire double flowers confifting of many purplish blew with fire the proof or cir in at the broad ends, with some yellow threads in the middle of them (Mathiolus hath very hand the broad of Pholonic Candin and Chapter which company (Call Candin and beginning or the matter of one class, with tome years with the mindle or them (Matthiolis hath very beginning forth with the heads of Phalaris Canary graffe) after which commet head feel like unto Sefamum, as a compared, and from thence tooke the name of Sefamoides, but as I thinke more fitly unto a Cyanus Cornessia compared, and from the control of Sefamoides. san compared, and from the free at the roote is small and long, yeelding a milke: both these plants may in my milke there are the roote is small and long, yeelding a milke; both these plants may in my milke there referred to the face at than unto any other herbe, they doe in leaves not much varie, nor yet in heads and towns, but in feede effectally come nearest thereunto, and not unto the Chondrillaes, whose seede is much an name with the winds of them, and flie away together with the winde, The Place.

The fift (as well as the second, for I account them both as one) groweth, as Matthiolus saith, in many places of bul, as well as Tuscane in wast grounds, by dich sides, and the way sides in fields and passures; and as Cordus said in Vineyards about Gena: the third Baubinus saith he onely saw in Zuingerus garden and his owne: the forthin Spaine Narbonein France, and Naples also the last is not certainely knowen from whence is the originali busmied up in gardens.

The de all flower in the Summer moneths, and yeeld their feede foone after. The Names.

The set all accounted Chondrille species by divers, whereunto for the former three I may well agree being in become differing from wilde Succory; the first being called by Lobel Chrondrilla cerulea Belgarum, by Donate Chrondrilla altera, by Cordus upon Diescorides Chrondrilla prima Sichorio similis, and in his History Chondrilla. must construe auera, by corans upon Diojeoriaes Coronarius prima Sunorso jimiiss, and in his Hillory Chondrilla.

time by Construius Chondrilla caralea flore, who faith the Italians call it Caccia lepore, Lugdanensis maketh it be hour Dalechampi, and faith the Italians call this Terra crepola, by Tabermontanus Chondrilla caralea and alba, as constitute the figures hereof, which Baubinus noteth, and calleth this first Chrondrilla. tentualities Cichorif flueftris folijs : the second is that which Matthiolus setteth forth as an bysteron proteron, as I hillshire, calling it Chondrilla altera, and Lacuna Chendrilla prima, observing, as it is likely his errour, and by Ballon Chondrilla Carulea latifelia laciniata: the third Banhinus mentioneth in his Phytopinax, Pinax and Prowas by the name of Chondrilla purpurafcens feeida, and Beffer in borto Eysterens Chondrilla rubra fætida; the fourth unledby Lobel Chondrilla var a pappurante flore semine nitido deciduo, and Crupina Belgarum, and sindeth sault with its deciduo in calling it formerly Superbarecentiorum; wishing it to be blotted out: Lugdanensis calleth it. Conditapurpurea Lobelij, and Tabermontanus Corondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis: Columna sinding it in Naples, and Conditapurpurea Lobelij, and Tabermontanus Corondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis: Columna sinding it in Naples, couling well tell to what genus he might referent, and therefore called it Senetio Cardnin Applies, and Baubinus wrate his title from all others; calleth it Chondrida foliss laciniatis ferratis, purpurascenie store: the last is but one for, although Banhimis maketh it to be two, becanie Camerarise first fer forth the plant with the flo er spread ora mait might be the better knowne, yet is the faine that Matthiolus calleth Sefamoides partium, not rightly ex-Prese, and from him Caffor Durantes, Camerarius, Tabermontanus and Columnadoc io entitle it, yet Columna bushin may be Cyanus Pliny. Lobel calleth it Sesamoides parva Dioscoridis, but Gesner in castestione stripium Comminguidam forestrules, Dodoness maketh it his Chondrilla tertia species & Lugduners Castanace quorundam: mm quidam flore deruleo, Dodoneus maketh it his Chondrille tertia species, & Lugamenja caganance quorunam :

lanim, as I said to make two sorts hereof entituleth his first (hondrilla cerulea Cyanicapitulo, and the other
(which I said Cambarthi in his Mettholys settleth forth, with the title of Sesamioides parvinishore magis comple(which I said Cambarthi Sesamiolas distancerules store complete) (hondrilla cerulea (janicapitulis altera. Cormain this the Germani call this first Chondrilla Klein Sonnen merbel, and as is said before, the Italians Caccia lemuch some said this store continue the store store that store does grow doe ease, them in their sailers as Succory

Metholis said this store prosective; but I have no other Author that giveth any special instance of the

sums therein, and the form your may at I referre them to the kindred of the Succories, and be per swaded of the

time therein, and therefore you may as I referre them to the kindred of the Succories, and be per swaded of the in the found in them, neither have I any more certainty to speake of the reft.

CHAPY XXIX.

Hieracium, Hawkeweeke.

O fet forth the whole family of the Hawkewcedes in due forme and order, is fuch a world of worke, that I amount in tout of mine owne abilitie, it having lives heavie on his shoulders that hath already world thorough them, and will be as new to me, although the bear guide for me to follow: If I therefore (as he before me no doubt hath done) slippe or goe away, he the pardoned in me, as it must be in him, or let them that too critically sind full against it by affired knowledge if they can themselves, and I will give them thankes. For such a multitude of varieties in forme pertaining to one herbe is not to be found againe, in rerum natura, as I thinke. That I may therefore fo let them forth, that ye them rightly, as I shall endeavour to exptesse them aptly and methodically, I must distribute them ,

TRIBE 6

into fundry formes and orders after fuch a manner, as I thinke meete to dispole them, and in several Chapter according as you shall finde by the titles at the heads of every of them.

Ordo primm. The first Ranke or Order.

Hieracia Dentis leonis folius acuta. Sharpe pointed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

1. Hieracium majus Sonchites. Great Hawkeweede with Sow-thiftle leaves.

This great Hawkeweede hait many large hairy leaves lying on the ground much tent or torne on the deign to divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto diversor to the some street in the sound of the some street in the sound point of the middle upwards, whereon are set at every joynt, where it brancheth longer leaves, link a nothing rent or cut in, bearing at their tops sindry pale yellow flowers, consisting of many small mirrow leaves broad pointed, and nicked in at the ends, set in a double row or more, the outermost being larger thanks into which forme most of the Hawkeweedes doe hold in all the sorts, which turne into downe and with the sound because the sound of the Hawkeweedes doe hold in all the sorts, which turne into downe and with the sort of the sound of the sorts. brownish seede is blowneaway with the winde : the roote is long and somewhat great with many small three thereat: the whole is full of a bitter milke.

2. Hieracium majiu Creticum. Great Candy Hawkeweede. This Candy Hawkeweede hath the first leaves little or nothing dented, but somewhat like Endite, yet the that follow are cut in on the sides, not so much as the Sow-thillie, else not much unlike, which ire more trader. that follow are cut in on the nues, not to much as the Sow satisfying on the branches greater huskes wherein the yellow extlarger than the former as the stalkes are likewise, bearing on the branches greater huskes wherein the yellow showers grow, which passe into downe with rough crooked seede lying therein, and are both dispessed by the winde: the whole plant is bitter, and perisheth at the first approach of Winter being lut antall, and wheney fowen every yeare.

3. Hieracium magnum Hispanicum. Great Spanis Hawkeweede.
This Spanis Hawkeweede hath a round hollow crested stalke somewhat hairy, about a cubite high or more, whole bottome leaves are long and large like Dandelion, very much cut in and hairy on the edges, each being about a foote in length, and an inch and a halfe in breadth; those on the fialkes are divided at the bottome introduced at the bottome introduced at the control parts like eares, compassing them about, as they grow higher they are lesse jagged, and the highest a link waved onely at the edges; at the toppe of the stalke growieth a double flower like the Dandelion, and of the simble. nesse, but of a paler yellow colour which passeth into downe as the rest doe;

1. Hieracium majus Sonchites. Great Hawkeweede with Sove-thiftle leaves.

Hieracium folijs & floribus Dentis konis lutus Bulbed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.





Bulbed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede. 5. Hieracium dentis leonis folio afperum. Rough Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

Riverine afermafolis & Rivibne Dontie leonie bulbof.

The rough leaves of this Hawkeweede that lie upon the Let much cut in on the edges, like time those of the believe on it of the care and the care of ber shelfalke, bearing a large Dandellon-like yellow ber which current into downer, and is carried away hard winds the roote is fomewhat great and long with fore fibres thereat.

Hieracium Dentis leonie falio asberum. Ringh Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath diversiong and narrow The last reddiffs at the lottome next the roote, deepehave been an the edges, being about two inches he, from which rife one or two or more bare or naked the rough or hairy, bearing each of them a double velin how like unto the Hawkeweedes paffing into former the roote is small somewhat like a singer, with a hu findancing thereat.
6. Hieracium minus glabrum

will Hakeweede with smooth shining leaves. the little Hawkeweeds rifeth little above a france is succession to the present talkes, branched forth in-boths, fe with few, but fmooth fining greene leaves logadurow, being little torne on the edges, compaf-ing this at the bottome, and eared as the third the fours that grow at the toppes are of a faire gold yellow blor, lefter than any other Hawkeweede, each standing on lott falke, about an inch long, which as the reft, doe pk:way with the winde : the roote is fmall, long, and

Hieracium bir lutum ferè umbellatum. Smill Hawkeweede with umbel-like flowers.

This fmill Hawkeweeke hath five or fixe fimall leaves lying upon the ground, waved or cut on the edges like unto the common Hawkweede; having a fost downe like haires onthe upper fide of the leaves, and fmooth without haires understan full of a bitter milke, from among which rifeth makeder hairy stalke about a foote high or more, bearing

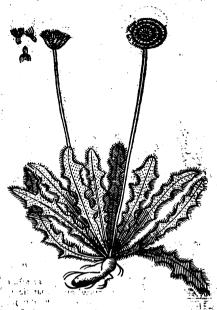
atte toppedivers small flowers set together as it were in a tust or umbell, of a gold yellow colour like in forme mother, a allo in the downie heades; the roote liveth long, being compoled of many (mall white firinges, which hourth forth and preadeth it felfe also into many heads above ground, which shoote forth branches, rootig show the ground as they lie.

The half oweth in divers places about fields fides, and the path wayes in dry grounds : the fecond is of Carry: be thind Spaine: the fourth of Italy the fift in our owne Land, as well as about Mompelier, Naples, and Spaine: Mixebour Bafil : the last about Dicama in Austria.

They doe all flower and flie away in the Sommer moneths.

The Namer.

It colled in Greeke is grappy of lagat accipiter an Hawke, Sit idillum volunt and accipiters, fibi bujus Jacop amulanum aineredicantum (as divers other heites tooke their names, some from bealts as Elaphoboscum a cermuniant and the production of the production of the place of th The Names. Budledin Greeke Isganoy of legal accipiter an Hawke, Ste dillum volunt quad accipitnes fibi bujut facco



Model Larger and Thomas are had

before the X, that should have beene set after, thereby making it XI. when it is set IX.

Hakeweede, faith Dioscorides is cooling, somewhat drying and binding, and therefore is good for the best of the stronger, and for inflammations, and the hot sits of agues and gnawings of the stronger in the stronger and water mixed purgeth the stronger in Posca Posset, that is vinegar and water mixed purgeth the belly, yet he saith in another place, that a small quantitie bindeth the belly: the staid juyce taken in wine helpeth digether, on, discussed in winde, and hindereth any crudicies to abide in the stronger, it helpeth allo the difficult in making water: the same likewise taken in wine helpeth the bitings of venemous Serpents, and of the Polacy and the string of the Scorpion, if the herbe also be outwardly applied to the place; and helpeth also all other posses, except that of Cerussa, or those that hurt the bladders or that kill by strangling: a scruple of the died spre given in wine and vinegar, is prostrable for those that have the dropsie: the decoction of the herbe taken with hony digesteth thinnes slegme in the chest or lungs, and with Hyssop, doth helpe the cough: the decodion of wilde Succory made in wine and taken, helpeth the wind collike, and those that are melandolis or have hard spleenes: it procureth rest and sleepe, it hinderesh venery and venereous dreames, cooken here, purgeth the stomacke, encreaseth bloud, and helpeth the diseases of the reines and bladder. Outwardly applied is singular good for all the defects and diseases of the eyes used with some womens milke: it is also sed with good successed in fretting or creoping ulcers, especially in the beginning: the greene herbe brussed, and win like is singular good for all the defects and diseases of the eyes used with some womens milke: it is also sed with good successed in fretting or creoping ulcers, especially in the beginning: the greene herbe brussed, and with size and successed in the stronger of the stron

CHAP. XXX.

Hieracia Dentis leonis folio obtufo. Dandelion-like Hawkeweede with blunt pointed leaves,

Ordo fecundus. The fecond ranke.

1. Hieracium longisu radicatum. Long rooted Hawkewede.

He leaves of this Hawkewee that lie upon the ground are long and narrow much torne and jagged on the edges fomewhat like unto Dandelion, but cut into many fhort round pointed peeces, and of a darke greene colour, the stalkes that rise from among the leaves are smooth and blackish scarce a foote high, bare or without leaves on them unto the toppes, but at the upper joint, from whence spring sundry flowers each standing on a long foote stalke, which are yellow like unto other Hawkeweedes and turne into downe as they doe: the roote is white small and long, running downe as deepe into the ground, saith Lobel, as the stalke is high, that which I and many others have taken for it, have more and shorter rootes.

2. Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtuso minus flore magno.

Small Dandelion-like Hawkeweede with round pointed leaves. This small Hawkeweede hath fixe or seven thicke rough leaves lying on the ground, about two inches long, and halfe an inch broad, round pointed and jagged about the edges, after the sashion of the former, but not with such deepe jagges, among which riseth a bare hollow smooth stalke, whereon is set a large pale yellow slower, which turneth into downe, the roote is small and sibrous.

3. Hieracium tomentosum Hispanioum.
Spanis woolly Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath divers hoary toft woolly leaves lying on the ground, cut in on the fides like Dandelion, every one flanding upon a small long foote stalke, being of three or foure inches long, and halfe and inch broad, the stalke is hoary likewise, and branched about a soane high having smaller leaves thereon, with smaller divisions, at the tops stand very yellow slowers on very short soote stalkes, shooting out of a very fine hoary haskes pointed at the brimmes with many points the roote is white on the outside.

4. Hivacium dentis levels folio fleribus parvis.

Dandelion Hawkeweede with fmall flowers.

The roote hereof is small, white; wooddy and shrous, the stake is round, a foote high, and somewhat hoary, at the bottome, whereof, grow a few rough leaves, bitten in, as it were about the edges, about three inches long, and halfe an inch broad having but few leaves thereon and those about the middle, which are but only dented and compasse at the bottome, bearing many very small yellow flowers together, upon very short stakes at the toppes thereof.

I. Hieraciam impias radicatum. Long rooted Hank weede.



TRIB B C.



9. Hieraciem minimum Ciafij. Ciafus his leaft Hawkencede.



8. Hieracium afferum Hypocheris five Porcellio dittum. Swines Hawkeweede with rough leaves.



10. Hieracium parvam Creticum. Small Havekevreede of Candy.



TEIBE 6.

5. Hieracium dentis leonis folio bulbosam. Aphodis rooted Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath for the roote a few long clogges, like the Aphodis roote, the stalke that filesh from thence is about a cubite high, bare of leaves from the bottome to the middle, smooth and cressed about the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the stalke that filesh from the bottome to the middle, smooth and cressed about the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control of the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control thence is about a choire night, bate or text of a foote long apecce, each whereof full aimeth a small yellow flows middle separated into one or two prainties, or a roote roug apreciate the leaves that lie upon the ground are rough on like the others in this kinde, which passe away in like manner; the leaves that lie upon the ground are rough on the edges were like the upperfide, and smooth with a certaine wollinesse underneath, cut or torne on the edges very like unto Danda lion, being about three inches long and one broad.

6. Hieracinim medio nigrum Boeticum majus. The greater blacke spotted Hawkeweede of Speine

This hath foure or five small, long, and narrow smooth whitish greene leaves lying on the ground, blumly on in on the fides, but not very deepe, the midde ribbe being whitish all the length thereof, from these springerhun monthenues, out not try whitish greene straked stalke branched into fundry parts, about a foote and thing by the first a few finaller leaves thereon at the joynts, and few or no dents upon them: the flower grow at the toppes and from the joynts of the branches thicke and very double, but one on a head or joynt like simil at the toppes and to in the python according Hawkeweede, of a very pale yellow colour, with a blackish purple spot in the middle, which turns into year thort downe, that with the small browne seedeslieth away : the roote is short and woddy perishing truy years that it feedeth.

7. Hieracium medio nigrum Boeticum mimu. The smaller blacke spotted Hawkeweede of Smine This is altogether like the laft, both in stalkes, leaves, and slowers, with the like purple spot in the middle. but they are in every part three times fmaller.

8. H. eracium asperum Hypocheris sive Porcellia dictum. Swines Hakeweede with roughlever

This small Hawkeweede (rather than Succory, as Gerard calleth it, and his Corrector so letteth it paste) bath divers somewhat long and rough leaves lying on the ground, smaller at the bottome, and broader towards the end, unevenly waven at the edges: the stalkes are somewhat rough, slender, and bare of leaves tranching into fundry long stalkes, about halfe a foote high, bearing every one a large yellow flower like unto Hawkeutde: Hieracium the roote is imall and long. There is another of this fort, whose leaves are smooth and narrower, differing little

L'art live in any thing elfe. Porcelli's

o. Hieracium Clusi, Hyoseris Tabermontani & Gerardi. Clusius his least Hawkeweede,

angustifo-This small Hawkeweede of Clussus hath divers small leaves upon the ground, somewhat like unto paylie leaves but longer, and unevenly dented or waved about the edges, from whom rifeth up a stalke or two, of longer times more, halfe a foote high, naked, hollow, and reddish at the bottome, and sometimes branched towards the toppe, reddith alfo at the joints, which grow bigger above than they are below, contrary herein to all, or moltother plants, bearing on each of them a small yellow flower like others, and turning into downe that is blowness way as the rest. Cluster maketh mention of another fort hereof, was brought him by Gulielmu de Mera, a Phys. tian, whose flowers passed not into downe, but the seede being long and somewhat blackish, did still shide in the heads.

10. Hieracium parvum Creticum. Small hawkewcede of Candy.

This Candy Hawkeweede being an other fort of the last described, hath divers seaves spread upon the ground, finaller at the bottome, and growing broader to the ends, cut in with a deepe cut or two where it is broaden, and all the rest of the edges unevenly waved, the middle ribbe being reddish, from among which rise two or three flender bare stalkes, about a foote high, branching forth into two parts, with a smaller lease at the joynt, more divided than any below, bearing on each of them a larger flower than answereth well the proportion of the plant in forme like other Hawkeweedes, but pure white on the upper fide, and of a blush colour underneath the roote is long and small with some fibres thereat.

The Place.

Divers of these Hawkeweedes grow abroad in the fields, wast grounds, and lanes in divers places of our owne country, as well as in other : but the fixth and feventh came to me from Spaine.

The Time.

They all flower and fall in the Summer time, and some abide untill the Autumne coldes cause them to perish, and will rife againe of their owne fallen feede:

The Names.

The first is called by Lobel Hieracium longiu radicatum, and microphylion by Tabermontanu; Dodonem in his French Booke calleth it Hieracium minus primum, and Lugdunentis Aparoja Dalechampii, whereof Thephrofis peaketh, 1, 7, 0, 9 inver emperopria ad terram foliofus plantas and Banbinus Hieracium dentus leenu foliochis maps: the fecond Beuhinsu calleth, as it is in the title, Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtufo minun flore magno : the third te calletin Hieracium tomentofum Hispanicum in his Prodromus, which hee omitted in his Pinax : the fourth hee dah likewile call Hierac um dentis leonis folio floribus parvis : the fift he calleth Hieracium dentis leonis folio bulbofun the fixt and seventh are as I said Hieracia raised from the Spanis seede I received, and are the same that Class mentioneth in his Cure posteriores without description; the eight is the Hypocharis sive Porcelia of Tahrandanu, & Gerard, which he putteth among the Chondrillas, & calleth it in English Swines Succory, as he dothkentst hereunto Male Swines Succory, they being both certainely kindes of Hieracium, Banbinm calleth it Hiracium minus dentis leonis folio subaspero (and maketh some doubt or question whether it should not be the Hierarian minus of Column nimum of Columna) and the other of this kinde Hieracium minus dentis leonis folio oblongo glabro, and is the Hydria altera vel angustifolia of Tabermontanus: the ninth is the Hieracium minimum of Clussim, the sigure whereof is fallely quoted IX. for XI. and is the Hipferis latifolia vel mascula of Tabermontanus and Gerard, which Bashim calleth Hieracium minus solio subrotundo: the last Clussim settents forth in his sirst e-spendix, that is joyned which History of plants, and is the last there by the name Hieracium parvum Cresicum, which Bashimus calleth Himcium minus store albo carrees. Pona in his Italian Booke of Mount Baldus, calleth it Hieracium intubatims maramossum.

The Vertues

All these small Hawkeweedes, or the most of them, being of the like bitter qualities to the former, does doubt performe the same effects, although peradventure in a weaker manner: but because I have not any pendist

popules to relate of any of these. I reflecte you to the former Chapter to be informed of their qualities, and to

CHAP. XXXI.

Hieracia Chondrilla folis. Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweedes.

Tertius Ordo. The third Ranke.

Hirracium maximum asperum Chondrille folio. Thegreatest Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweede.

Hisgreat Hawkeweede hath a great round rough straked stalke, bigger in one place than another, almost three foote high, branched to-wards the toppe into short branches, with great legiaves fetchere-on one above another, much torne in a bah fide, to the middle ribbe almost, about three indolong, very hairy and rough in handling : the flowers et gret and yellow like unto other Hawkeweedes.

1. Hieracium felijs & facia Chondrilla Lobelij.

Idel his Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweede. This kinde groweth not so high as the former, and hath hekwathicker jagged, but not fo large, each jagge fomewhat dented also and somewhat hairy : the flowers are willow, but not fo thicke or double, but more growing in a th ngther, which being ripe and turned into downe,

at home away with the winde as others are.

3. Hieracium Chondrille folio glabrum.

Deepe jagged Hawkeweede. This Hawkeweede different not much from the last, but that the leaves hereof are smooth, very much, and very dendyrashed even to the middle ribbe, each jagge being final, sarrow, and pointed; the Italkes and flowers, &c. are

4. Hieracium minus premorfa radice.

Smill Hawkeweede with bitten rootes. Theleaves of this Hawkeweede are many that lie next the ground somewhat long and narrow cut in on the edges, imimil and fhort pointed gashes: the stalkes are small and grow to be scarce a foote high, parted into a few brands with some leaves here and there upon them that have modivision on the side; at the toppes whereof stand the flowers much separate in funder each upo na long, talke, and doc confift of fewer leaves or leffe double, of a sold yellow colour which turne into downe, &c. the roote

made of many stringes like a Plantane roote, but the middlemost that is greatest, is short, as if it had beene bits of like the Devills bit: the whole plant, and every part thereof, is very bitter rather more than any

The Place.

Al thefebut the first grow plentifully enough in our Land in many places, and that about Mompelier. The Time.

They flower with the rest, that is in Inne and Inly.

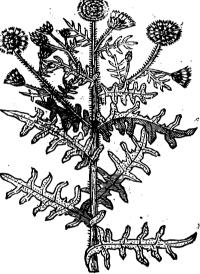
The Names.

The fifth is called by Banhinus, who onely doth make mention of it, Hieraciam maximum efferum Chondrille fohithroad is called by Lobel Hieracium folys & facie Choudrille i the third Banhinus calleth as it is in the title, Minis is Tabermontanus his fift Hieracium which he called Aphaea: the lastis the Hieracium minus of Matthis, Tragu, Fuchin, Gefier, Tabermontanus and ethers; Loubel calleth it Hieracium minus premorfa radice, this Tragu his Succifa tertia; and Lattuca seportua; Luguamense calleth it Picris Dalechampij, because of the samele, and Baubinus Hieracium Chondrille folio succifa radice, whereof he maketh a monius and a minus, yet the bimselfe, that they may well be accounted but as one, differing onely in the greatnesse and smoothnesse diekares, and therefore I include them both imone.

The Vertues bus for ... Hawkeweedes are no doubt as effectuall as the greater force in every degree, and therefore whatform subsettle faid of them, may fafely be applied to their, and therefore to avoid a tautologie, I referre

The greatest Gumme Succor, slike Hawkeweede.

1. Hieracium maximum afterum Chrondrille folio.



2. Hieracium folijs er facte Chondrilla Lobelif. Lobel his Gumme Succory-like Havekevreede.



CHAP. XXXII.

Hieracia intubaceja folijs. Garden Succory-like Hawkeweedes.

Quartus Ordo. The fourth Ranke.

1. Hieracium intubaceum flore Inteo! Yellow garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.

His kinde of Succory Hawkeweede rifeth up with a sender smooth stalke about a foote high, yet somewhat leaning downewards, spread into many branches, at the foote whereof grow smooth long darke greene leaves, about foure inches in length, and one and a halfe in breadth, some of them without divisions, and others especially, those that grow upwards very much, each of the stalkes and branches, being about an hand breadth bare unto the toppes, where each of them carrieth a yellow flower of a middle fize which turne into downe, and is carried away at the will of the winde.

2. Hieracium intubaceum flore magno albido medio luteo. White garden Succory-like Hawke-weeke.

This other Hawkeweeke is very like unto the former, but that the leaves are somewhat larger and broader, and more cut in or jagged on the fides: the flowers also are whitish and more yellow in the middle, and somewhat reddish underneath.

3. Hieracium intubaceum flore carneo. Blush garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.
The blush Hawkeweede hath divers long and somewhat narrow rough leaves lying next the ground, very much torne in on the edges, from among which rife five or fixe, or more flender thort browne and hairy stalkes, about a foote high or more, spreading a branch or two, with lesser,

3. Hieracium Intubaceum flore carneo. Blush garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.



TRIBE 6. additionable were thereon up to the toppes, where there are feverall large flowers, confilling of two or additional features of leaves, of a deepe blitch colour, of somewhat a strong Opium-like sent, broade pointed and become of leaves, of a deepe blitch colour, of somewhat a strong Opium-like sent, broade pointed and become situation and the color of the strong s sand the ends, the outermost fow being larger than the inner, standing in rough scaly huskes, wherein after-was the sender, long browne seeds is contained, which lying among much downe, are carried away toge-was the sender, long browne seemposed of a downeright string, with other fibres thereat, which perish-the sender. cista fede time.

The Place

At this Hawkeweedes have come to us from Italy, where it is likely they are naturall.

They fower from the middle of Summer to the end of August, and the seede ripeneth in the meane time. The Names. The alled by Banhinus Hieraciston Iniubaceum flore lucea, which he quoteth in his Pinax to be the eight

The file alled by Dannium experiences in impose intera, which he quoteth in his Finax to be the right in infinites, militaken for the point; and the second Hieraciam Intelligence magne albido, this is there all for the eleventh; they have both come from Italy, and Roel likewise from Lifbone, by the name of forming the city and Souther Extrachitides the last is called by all Writers of it Hieraciam Intubaccum, and Image in the last is called by all Writers of it Hieraciam Intubaccum, and Brains appearant, and remotion by Pond in his Italian Mount Balden for he accounted the Hieracium parvum Creticum for one, and remotion by Pond in his Italian Mount Balden for he accounted the Hieracium parvum Creticum in come, and remojemently a vera us use fraction excount Balams, for he accountes the Hieracium parvum Creticum in figure, the Hieracium Intubaceum uppramofem, as I shewed you in the Chapter next save one before this a single-singly the Hieracium Apulum store survembents of Columna. The Vertues.

The kinder of Hawkeweeds are of the like temperature with the former, and may performe as much in their per times and therefore I will referre you unto them to be informed of their qualities which may lafely becommend to thefe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Hieracia Cichoriacaa. Wilde Succory-like Hawkeweedes. Quintus Ordo. The fift Ranke.

I, Hieracio follo Hedypnoidis. Yellow Succory-like Hawkeweede.

His Hawkeweede hath a few leaves next the ground, fomewhat long and narrow, waved or unevenly dented about the edges, in fome more, in other leffe, and fometimes hairfe withall, yet plan-T surventy denice about the edges, in tome more, in other telle, and tometimes narre withally et plantice in Gardens hash little or none at all: it fendeth forth a great many fender flalkes, with a few leaves fer disperfedly upon them, smaller than those below; and branching at the toppes whereat stand sevenligenerally basks with yellow flowers in them, hanging downe their heads before they are blowen, whereas now gooded seedelying in the downe, and are seattered where it pleases the winder the roote is long and white with some small fibres fastened thereto.

2. Hieracium falcatum sive stellatum. Starne-like Hawkeweede. The lower leaves of this Hawkeweede are somewhat long and narrow, with but three or foure dents on the standing in a point the stalkes are branched from the middle upwards, and at every joint a leafe under it bea-

posessing ma point: the kalkes are branched from the middle upwards, and at every joint a leafe under it bearing a the joyate and toppes severall pale yellow small flowers, which turne into heads of divers crooked seede likefull round and hard hornes or hookes, set all most round and sharre fashion, some of the seedes being longaryhalisthan others: the roote is milkis small and stringy perishing every years after seede time.

3. Hieracium falcatum barhatum. Herbe Impious-like Hawkeweede.

This impious Hawkweede (not that it hash any hurtfull qualitie therin, but because the side branches rise higher than middlemost, like the herbe Impio or Impious Cottenweede) hash the lower leaves of two or three inches lag, and one and a halfe broad, of a darke greene colour, and with but few dents on the edges: the stalkes are induced to thish, bearing hus few leaves on them, and at the tops one small stawer. Of while wellow colours, fall not a foote high, bearing but few leaves on them, and at the tops one small flower, of a pale yellow colour, because the browner in the middle, compaffed about with divers rough hornes which grow hairy or bearded and

1. Hieraction facie Hedypnoidis. Yellow Succesy-like Hawkeweede.



falantes for fell

tharpe pointed when they are ripe, from the bottome of this head rifeth one and fometimes two small branches, about foure inches long with very narrow greene leaves fet on them, and a flower at the toppe made after the fame manner, and having fometimes a small branch or two rising from the head thereof in like manner as the other.

4. Hieracium minimum five marinum falcatum.

The little fea Hawkeweede. This little Hawkeweede rifeth not a above halfe a foote high, and from a small long reddish roote, sendeth forth verie small thread-like stalkes spreading into branches, bearing

very small pale yellow flowers, which are compassed about with fuch like crooked hornes, sharpe pointed as are in the last : the leaves at the bottome are as small and narrow as they, but a little more dented about the edges. The Place.

The first and second grow naturally both at Mompelier in France and in Italy also: the third at Naples, and in the wood Gramuntium which is hard by Mompelier: the last by the lea shore not faire from Mompelier. The Time.

They keepe the same time that the rest doe.

The Names. The first is called by Casalpinus Rhagadiolus, and by Clusius Hieracium folio Hedy proidis: the second is called by Lobel and Lugdunensis Hieracium Narbonense falcata siliqua, by Cesalpinus Rhagadiolus alter, by Tabermontanus Hieraciumi Monspeliacum, and Narbonense, os some Italians Sonchus stellatus, by others Chondrilla stellata Hieracium falcatum and Hieracium Caltha semina : the third is called by Columna Hieracium calyce barbato, & by Banbinus Hieracium proliferum falcatum, who thinketh it may be the Hieracium m alcreuse of Clufens , the fourth is remembred onely by Bauhims by the name of Hieracium minimum falcatum.

The Versions

The Vertues of these Hawkweedes are a like unto the former forts, and therefore there needeth not the same things to be spoken againe here which are there set down

CHAP XXXIV.

Hieracia Montana glabra Smooth Mountaine Hawkeweedes.

Sextus Ords. The fixt Ranke.

1. Hieracium Manganum, latifolium glabrum majiti.
Great imootismountaine Hawkeweede.



His mountaine Hawkeweede hath divers faire great leaves, fomewhat narrow at the lower ends, and broader to the middle where it is broadest, and ending in a point unevenly dented or waved about the edges, and compassing the stalkes as they rife up, which bran-

ching themselves beare three or foure flowers, as it were in an umbell together, which feldome appeare open, but when they doe they are yellow like unto others passing into downe, and then into the winde as others doe.

2. Hierasium Montanum lastistum glabrum minus.

Small fmooth Mountaine Hawkeweede.

This other Mountaine Hawkeweede bath his leaves and flowers in all things like the last but smaller, and the whole plane lower and lesses, is other things at doch not differre.

3. Hieracium Alepuna punilum Chondrilla folio. Small Mountaine Haw keweedt With Gumme - Succory leaves,

This small Hawkeweede hath a few leaves next the ground about foure inches long of a pale greene colour, and scarcely dented or divided on the edges at all, every



Hieracium latifolium montanum glairum majus



TRIBE 6.

or was along footestalke : but sho fe chat grow up higher are of an inch long a peece upon the stalke which is not one an inch breach high, and divided at the toppes into two or three small branches, tearing every one at the stalke which is the others and are more divided and the stalke which is or horean mandoreauch ingo, and are more as the toppes into two or three small branches, cearing every one are more divided on the edges like unto the leaves of Garandin beautiful without within and stiding after the control blacking within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful without within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the and such that the victory, the roote is (mall, blackish without, white within, and abiding after feedetime.

da serry: the roote is imali, blackill without, white within, and abiding after feedetime.

A Hirasium Alpinum angustifolium. The narrowest mountaine Hawkeweede.

Immuteroote of this Hawkeweede which is reddish and somewhat wooddy spring forth divers very long almow grasse like leaves being about an handbreadth long, smooth and of a darke greene colour, among almow grasse like leaves being about an handbreadth long, smooth and of a darke greene colour, among wisdischup a smooth round straked stalke about a foote high or more bearing, a kew small and shorter leaves wisdischup a smooth round straked stalke about a foote high or more bearing, a kew small and shorter leaves which and divided from the middle upward into stundry branches having on each of them a small yellow the strain to downe and then into the winde. fore which passe into downe and then into the winde.

5. Hieratium Tragopogonis folio. Goates-beard Hawkeweede. The mountaine Hawkeweede hath for his roote divers white strings issuing from a small blackish noote, and small blackish noote, and small blackish noote, and small blackish soote, and small blackish soote, and small blackish of the small blac instendent forth diversiong and narrow leaves like unto those of Goates beard, each of them of a fingers in the second of the se The Place.

Marie form of Hawkeweedes grow upon the Alpes, mount Baldin and others in Germany from whence they by bene brought to furnish the gardens of the curious.

They keepethe same time of flowring and seeding that the rest doe.

The Names.

The Mames.

The Mames, whole true figure Gerard hath fer forth minimum of Chondrilla Hiffanica, but the description pertaining thereunto is not answerable: the second but Themsenson and Gerard from him set forth by the name of Hieracium montanum latifolium minus: the and Biblion hath fet forth in his Pinax and Prodromin (but hath millaken the numbers in his Pinax in fetting town the seventh for the ninth in his Prodromen and so almost in all the rest of the numbers following) by the same of Heracium Alpinum pumilum Chondrilla folio the fourth is not numbred by Bauhinus in his Pinas but in his Product by the name of Hieracines Alpinum angustissimo oblongoque folio, which I therefore here quote that the the contract of themitof Scorfonera quarta, but better confidering that the roote answered not to a Scorfonera altered the title in hishilory and maketh it his feventh Hieracium bumile.

You may likewise referre the vertues of the former to these sorts of Hawkeweeds for they are thought to bee sold effectuall then they in all the qualities and properties pertaining to them, for of any other particular qualiving any of them I have not yet heard or read.

CHAP. XXXV.

Histacia montana hirsuta. Hairy mountaine Hawkeweede.

Septimus ordo. The seventh-ranke.

1. Hieracium montanum Rapifolium. Turnep leafed Hawkeweede His Hawkeweede sendeth forth a few leaves standing upon long and rough reddish footstalkes next the ground somewhat, like unto Turnep leaves being rough and torne in very much on the sides into round pointed jagges, among whom rifeth up a rough reddish straked stalke more then a cubit high, with one or two small short leaves thereon, divided toward the toppe into many small branches, on every one whereof ftandeth one flower for the most part, or iometimes two, of a marbignesse and yellow which turne into downe as the rest : the roote is somewhat long and stringy of a reddil yellow colour,

2. Hieracium mont anum folijs dentatu flore magno. Dented Hawkeweede. Ik laves of this Hawkweede lye for the most part all on the ground, being foure or five inches long, and one hand, a little woolly, and finely dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour; the stalke that rifeth up to be aloue high is in a manner bare of leaves, rough and hollow, bearing one reasonable large, deepe yellow flower

atheticiphending in a fine fealy huske which turneth into downs as the reft.

3 His racism ramosium magno store. Great flowred Hawkeweede.

This large Hawkeweede hath a round rough stalke two cubits high parted into many branches, on every one where standers a large gold yellow flower like unto Dandelion; the leaves are an handbreadth long and the inches broad with a great ribbe in the middle, and many veines running through it, of a pale greene colour, and many waved about the edges, and set thereabout with small haires, and many veines running from it.

. Hieracium Alpinum non laciniatum flore fusce. Mountaine Hawkeweede with darke red flowers. This mountaine Hawkeweede rifeth up with an hairy stalke two foots high bare of leaves from the middle Tweed, and with a few hairy darke greene leaves at the bottome an hand breadth long, and three inches broad, Pound at the ends, and with a little freese about the edges : the flowers are of a red colour set many together. hidding ripe are turned into downe, and with the feede are blowne away; this is very like the Pilofella major in him my former booke, but is not the fame.

4. Hieracian

m mentanan bir fatum mi mali hafay Havekeyeeda



9. Hieracium Alpinum latifolium villofum maguo flore. Broad leafed mountaine Hawkeweede with a large flower.



Io. Hiernelum montanum Dentil leonisfolielucan. Mountaine hoary Dandelich like Hawkeweede,



The Theater of Plants. FRIEE 6.

Hieracismpunilum Afpinum pramorfavadice. Dwarfe mountaine Hawkeweede, This design the Manufacture of the forth fundry being long learners it were halfe off with fome other This desire mountaine naw new course natural more places in roote, Ditten as it were halfe off with fome other independent likewife, fending forth fundry hairy long leaves about three or four inches long and halfe an independent likewife, fending forth fundry them, cut in on the edges in three or four places on each fide, among the long fourth long futures hairy leader stalkes, not above an frandbreadth high without any leafe there are not a long to the long fourth long futures hairy leader stalkes. with long toolettalkes under them, cut in on the edges in three or four places on each fide, among the diem divers hairy fleader stalkes, not above an standbreadth high without any leafe thereon except is be at a most the most bearing one slowers peece, of a pale yellow colour.

There so exercise observed in this fort, one bearing shorter and rounder leaves without any sootestalkes altera det.

The times and the stalk the stalke branched forth diversly.

The Hiracian most annus lanus in of the lake branched forth diversly.

whether that hath the state or branched forth diverfly.

(a. Hirracium montanum l'anugino una laciniatum purvo flore. Mountaine woolly Hawkeweede.

(b) Branche woolly Hawkeweede hath from a long darke red roote many thicke woolly long leaves of a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted in the spotted language colour, as it were spotted in the spotted language colour, as it were spotted in the spotted language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted language colou

of a landweadth night, cearing a new milian yellow nowers at the toppes.

7. Hieracium Alpinum pumilium lanugino (um. Small mountaine woolly Hawkeweede.

7. This fmiler then the last and hath more hairy or woolly leaves of a fingers length and halfe the breadth: the This impair then the sate and hard sering a yellow flower like unto the reft, the roote is thicke and hath blac-

8. Hieracium montanum hirsutum minu. Small hairy Hawkeweede. bile Grings. This Hawkeweede hath a few fmall leaves about an inch long and fomewhat hairy, cut in or waved Datasit riamseweed that it are without branch or leafe, or feldome any appearing (and somet me by the aboundance daminest irreceiveth growing bigger in the middle) bearing a small pale yellow flower like unto a Sow-altered with such a greene huske under it.

9. Hieracium Alpinum latifolium villosum magno flore. Broad leafed mountaine Hawkeweede with a large flower.

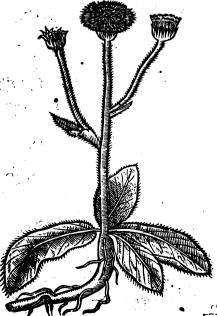
This broad leafed Hawkeweede hath the lower leaves long and somewhat narrow covered with a long hairy This broad leated Hawkeweede nath the lower leaves long and lome what narrow covered with a long hairy domes and hoary, but those that grow up higher upon the hairy stalke which is about a foote high are somewhat show but three times broader then they, pointed at the ends and lesse hairy the stalke is branched into two others puts, every one bearing one flower usually, yet sometimes two or three out of woolly huskes of the fame and colour of other Hawkeweedes.

10, Hieracium montanum Dentis leonis folio incumo. Mountaine hoary Dandelion like Hawkeweede. The nurse turn montanum Denta teomy jour memor. Anount aine noary Dandellon like Hawkeweede. The notified his Hawkeweede lye longwife under ground with divers fibres flooting downewards, and fending distributed of leaves upwards, which are not all df an equal length, but fome longer and fhorter then other lands of leaves upwards, which are not all df an equal length, but fome longer and fhorter then other lands of leaves upwards, and halfe an inch broadswith a great or thicke middle ribbe, covered the lands of leaves upwards of leaves upwards of leaves upwards. out with a folt hairy downe or cotten, the lower part of them being narrower & much torne in on the fides, and the upper part broader and but onely dented : from among which rife two or three stalkes of a foote long, with-

Hieracium montanum anguftifolium. Cliffes his narrowleafed mountaine Havekeweede.







13. Hieracium latifolium Pannonicum.

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out any leaves, and bearing one large flower at the toppe, of a deeper yellow colour then in many other.

11. Hieracium Britanicum (lusii Conyzafolio. Fleabane like Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweeder ifeth up with round straked reddish greene stalkes halfe a yard high, set with some hardened as a substant order, but not so fat or thicke and denoted by

This Hawkeweeder met nup with round to another but not fo fat or thicke and dented about the large rough leaves like unto those of Fleabane without order, but not so fat or thicke and dented about the other than compassing them at the bottome, and pointed at the ends: the flowers are yellow like other thankeweeds is companing them at the portonic, and pointed at the class in the lowers at the other Hawkeweds, is in hairy huskes upon long footestalkes which turne into downe, and with the whitish long seeds is blowed in with the winder the roote is composed of many blackish strings which perish not but abide many years, with the winder the roote is composed of many blackish strings which perish not but abide many years.

12. Hieracium montanum angustifolium from faxuum Clusse.

Clubius his narrow leafed mountaine Hawkeweede.

The narrow leafed mountaine Hawkeweede of Cluftur, yeeldeth from the long and thicke blackill toor, The narrow leated mountaine riawace to the state of long and narrow tharpe pointed leaves forme what heavy upon the greene, from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves for the leaves from the leave of every head flart up naked hard stalkes about halfe a foote long, bearing one large yellow flower at the like unto others, and flying away in downe in the same manner.

Re unto others, and nying away in downle in the leaves a little waved about the edges, and fonting her hoary, and of a darke greene colour.

13. Hieracium latifolium Pannonicum five primum Clusii.

Broad leafed Hawkeweede of Hungary.

This Hawkeweede of Hungary hath divers large hoary leaves lying next the ground fometimes little wire This Hawkeweede or rungary naturatives and blacke foots on them and fometimes without any, among other whiles torne on the edges, fometimes with blacke foots on them and fometimes without any, among which rifeth up an hairy stalke with very few leaves thereon, parted at the toppe into two or three other han ches, with every of them a large yellow flower like the great Hawkeweedes.

Ches, with every of them a large yellow nower like the Buglofum Internet vulgare of Compression and Great, which is our Langdebeefe called by Lobel Buglofum Echioides Interm Hieracio cognatum, and by Tabrillana Hieracium Echioides luteum, and by Bauhinus Hieracium Echioides Cardui Beneditti, but that I have expected it in my former booke.

The Place. All these forts of Hawkeweedes are growing upon hills and mountaines in severall places of lub and Gori many of c. and are also found many of them in divers places of our owne Land. The Time.

They doe all flower in the Summer when the other forts doe. The Names.

The first three forts and the sixt Baubinus onely hath made mention of by the severall names are in their tilest the fourth Columna calleth Hieracium Germanicum fratria Gregoria, and the fift Hieracium pamilum quintum suidam (sc. fratria) Baubinus maketh them the 17. and 19. in his Prodromus by the titles here expressed; the fixth his twentieth; the seventh is likewise called by Columna Hieracium punism secondam, and the eight Hieracium montanum asperum: the ninth is called by Columna Hieracium quintum villosum, and by Tabermontanus Hieracium statistium montanum; the tenth is the eighth Hieracium folio Hedypnoides of Clusium, which Tabermontanus called Hieracium montanum angustifolium soft, Cichoraceis: the eleventh is called by Clusium Hieracium Britanium, and is hieracium folio Hieracium montanum angustifolium soft, Cichoraceis: the eleventh is called by Clusium Hieracium Britanium, and is hieracium hieracium folio Hieracium fo his fourth kind : the twelfth is as is faid in the title; the fixt fort of Clufine called by Tabermontanus Hieracium mu. tanum angustifolium secundum : the last is the first Hieracium latifolium of Clusium called by Camerarim Hieracium latifolium Pannonicam, and as he faith by fome Italians Cofta, or Herba Cofta, and by others Ingrafia di porci, and by Tabermontanna Hieracium Phlomoides.

The Vertues. There is no doubt but that these sort of Hawkeweedes are as effectuall as any of the former, both their form and bitter tafte expressing their qualities, yet the last beene found by many in our Land to have a particular lar propertie, but fee downe by no other Author then Comerarius, who faith concerning it, that it is fingular good for the Tifficke or confumuption of the Lungs, to be taken either made into a Syrupe or Confert, or the powther of the dryed herbe taken with hony, or as he faith they doe in Myfia, put it into their Salkes, broths and meates for the same purpose, and is availeable for the plurisic also without any helpe of blood leming wit is affirmed by many credible persons.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Hieracia pratenfia. Medow Hawkeweedes.

Ottavus orde. The eight ranke.

1. Hieracium profunde sinuatum pubescens. Medow Hawkeweede with deepe cut leaves. His Hawkeweede hath divers long and narrow leaves next the ground deepely cut in or tome on the edges, and pointed at the ends with long footestalkes under them, and covered with a lott dowmy hairinesse as all the plant else is the stalke is hollow, round and three foote high, having a lew fuch like deepe cut leaves thereon and branched diversly, whereon fland gold yellow flowers on feverall long footestalkes which passe into downe like the rest: the roote is blackish and wooddy.

2. Hieracium pratense non sunatum majus. The greater uncut medow Hawkeweede.

The many and divers rough leave: that lye about the roote of this Hawkeweede upon the ground are of the inches long a peece, and one and a halfe broad, without any gash or dent on the edges being very green, and ending in a round point, from among which rifeth up one single straight and crested stalks about a cabit high wholly naked or destitute of leaves, bearing at the toppe a number of small yellow flowers, fer close rogether as were in a tuft every one upon a short footestalke, which doe as the rest turne into downe and then into the winds the roote is small and blacke with divers long strings fastned thereto.

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Hare 37.

Hereige water him framents mine. The leffer uncut Medow Hawkeweede.

This other and lefth Hawkeweede high many lefter leaves & uncut next the ground, of an inch and a halfe long.

This other and lefth Hawkeweede high rough: the ftalke that rifeth from the middle of them standeth upright, and the trial being at the topic a few such like slowers as the former turning into downe; the roote is somewhat being at the copie a few such like slowers as the former turning into downe; the roote is somewhat log and of a meane site.

The doe grow at the fields and inclowes, and by woodes fides that lie open to the Sunne.

Tieflower and feede when the former thee.

The Names.

Tricking Hawkeweedes as their face and outward forme theweth them to be, the vertues of the Hawkewedge may be in some fore appropriated unto them.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Hieracia fraticofa. Bulbie Hawkeweedes.

Novus Orde, The ninth Ranke.

Himsian fratisofine lasifolium glabrum. Bushie Hawkeweede with smooth broad leaves: false three force high, fer here and there without any order, with foft haire or woolly leaves false three force as it were bearded about the edges, foure or five inches long, and one and a halfe broad, of a dairie greenecolour and pointed at the end; the toppes of the stalkes tunne into short sprayes bearing buyara finali pale yellow flower.

ium fraticofum angaftifolium majus. Ja great bulbie Hawkerneede with

Heirachum marerum Baubiniqued eft Pulmonaria Gallorum Lobelit.
Banktang his more hairy Hawkeweede of the walls, which is Lobels French Pulmenaria.





2. Hieracium fruticosum folio subrotundo. Round leafed bushie Hawkeweede

The stalke hereof is about a cubic long, straked, round, and somewhat rough, divided at the toppes into sudy branches, three or source inches long a peece, every one upholding a pale yellow flower, the leaves that compare the stalke at the lower end are somewhat round, about an inch and a halfe broad, yet ending in a little point denter that the lower end are somewhat rounds about an inch and a halfe broad, yet ending in a little point denter the stalke at the lower end are somewhat rounds. ted about the edges, and of a light greene colour somewhat hoarie.

2. Hieracium fruticosum latifolium birsutum, Bushie Hawkeweede with rough broade leaves 3. Hieracium fruticosum latifolium unis unum. Bulme mawkeweede wath rough broade leaves.

This broad leafed Hawkeweede hath divers broad and somewhat long hard rough darke greene leaves in the ground without any incismes or dents on the edges; the stake that rifeth up among them is two or three darks. the ground without any incitmes or dents on the eages; the Marke that she had a few yellow flowers confine foote high, thicke fet with fuch leaves but leffe unto the toppe, where frand a few yellow flowers confine of fewer leaves than in others, being but of one row of leaves bordering a middle thrumine which three had downe: the roote is wholly composed of strings and small libres, which yeeldeth milke as most of the Hawke. downer the roote is wholly compoled of trings and amai more, wanter you are most of the Hawke-weedes doe : formetimes this is found to varie with leffe rough, of rather with loft leaves, and forming with broader and shorter. 6. Hieracium murarum angustifatium. Narrow leafed Havekeweede of the malls.

4. Hieracium fruticosum angustisolium maju.
The greater Bushie Hawkeweede with narrow leaves. This other bushie Hawkeweede groweth very like the last, but hath longer and narrower leaves, somewhat rough and dented or waved about the edges: the stalke is more branched at the toppe where the flowers are more and thicker, of faire yellow leaves, the roote is whitish very long and deepely spreading into the ground possessing a great deale of ground quickly, for every little peece will grow being broken, and not easie to be rid out againe.

5. Hieracium fruticosum minus. The lesser bushie Hawkeweede.

This lefter buskie Hawkeweede rifeth up with a fingle fingle stalke halfe a yeard high, fer about with diver shorts. and smooth leaves in some places, and with almost round rough leaves in others, dented about the edges, bearing di-vers yellow flowers upon thort footestalkes, at the toppe like unto the last : the roote is short, and as it were bitten off without any fibres at it.

6. Hieracium Murorum angustifelium. Narrow leafed Hawkeweede of the walles.

From a thicke reddish roote riseth up a round rough stalke almost two foote high, set with a few short and narrow leaves dispersed thereon, at the toppe whereof stand many finall yellow flowers as it were in a tuft or umbell close fet together, every one on a small long foote stalke: the leaves that grow at the foote hereof, and next to the ground, are many long and narrow of fixe inches long, and scarce halfe

an inch broad, covered with a foft downe or freefe, which grow fhorter as they rife higher on the fulke this found much smaller about Padoa as Baubines saith.

The Place.

Although these are set downe by Banbinus and others to grow in severall places in Germany, &c. yet some of them have beene found in our owne Land, as I have oftentimes gathethered in the way to Hampfred Heath, and backe againe, especially the third and the fourth.

These keepe the same time of flowring and seeding or rather later?

The Names. The first is called by Bauhidin asit is in the title, & is the second Hieracium laisfollum of Clusim the second is so called also by Baubinus, as I have here downer the third is taken to be the Grinss Matibioli, yet no way answering to his figure as Lobel laith, being much bigger than it, and as it is thought by divers that the figure is but afguent, for itis not certainly knowne what herbe among all we have should be the right Ermin of Discordar in that not doth answer it in all points: Label in his Adversaria, would referre both the Estata dulcii 2 vari heistante, and in Esta sploes in allo, because they give milke, and their leaves doe nearest resemble Engli whereance Disjoints compareth the leaves of Erina, and therefore as it should seeme (after Darantes callett Erina Multiple Basic unaquations: Gislandings callett this Hieracium Militaria Galeni, and Lastain Phinis who being demanded when the the Multiple the Comparet of the C licum aquaticum: Guilandinia calleth this Hieracium Militaria Galeni, and Lastiria Pinnii, who being stranded what herbo Matthiolus his friend should be, shewed this Hieracium, Horone Eysteensing calleth it Hieracium sticosum latifolium polyambor, & called also by some Hieracium Sabandum latifolium polyambor, & called also by some Hieracium Sabandum latifolium polyambor, be called his file Hieracium Sabandum angustisisism, and Hieracium alternus grandini latifolium latifolium polyambor, be took one, although the description of their leavest much differing, it is the third Hieracium of Clusius, spiris he saith himselfithand great affinitie unto Lobels, is is to not the same, Dodonam maketh it his first Hieracium said Bainting calleth it Hieracium sum fruticosum angustis sinum major is as he doth the sit Hiracium sum fruticosum minus: the last is added to this ranke not having any other of that fort or rande with it (for Bainum his other sorts of Hieracium murorum, the one is our Pilosella major, called Anticula miru major Tragi, of some Chondrillatiures and Palmonaria Gallica which Lugdinians very und spirit and content of the sort of the Canterny, as Banhimus sementh os suppose, for Canterny in the calleth section latifolium Pannyaicum of Clusius, as I said before in the last Chapter save one, and his others the Palmonaria Galica femina of Tabermontanus if they be severall (being mored to be Laciniatum) and not one and is called by Banhim ica femina of Tabermontanue if they be severall (being noted to be Laciniatum) and not one and is called by Banks nut Hieracium nurorum angus ifolium non finnatum. I have given you that figure here of Lobel which hath narrows leaves to be compared with this of Banbinse.

TRIBE 6.

There is none of these Hawkeweedes inferiour to any of the former in their qualities as farre as may be judged There is none of the transfer of the farme things against that have been delivered for we have no further experience fet downe by any, and therefore if yee will so take them yee the transfer of the farme things against that have been delivered. by the tule for we have the fame things against that have beene delivered, but 1 will referre you to the first the first the weekles, to petuse the vertues there appropriated to the metallic transfer weekles. milent are permission of the first state of the state of and his which shall serve to have spoken of the whole family of the Hawkeweedes.

CHAP, XXXVIII.

Souchus. Sow-thiffle.

e listorides and the other ancient writers have set downe bur two forts of Sovethiltles, d viding them into rough or prickly and smooth, Pliny into blacke and white, Theophraftus mentioneth onely the rough kind that fince their time there have beene fundry other herbes found out, which doe so nearely resmble them that they are therefore referred unto them as shall bee presently flexible. recomble them, that they are therefore referred unto them as shall bee presently shewed : but because ment beant that they are therefore referred unto them as man bee presently inewed; but because the tribe I thinke good to avoid confusion to distribute them and sundry Chapters syou hall finde them mentioned.

Sonchi afteres. Prickly Sow-thiftles.

Ordo primus. The first ranke.

1. Sonchus after major non laciniatus. The greater prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves. This rickly Sow-thiftle hath formewhat long and broad leaves of a whitish greene colour, unevenly dented, he me saled or torne on the edges, and every dent fet with a sharpe and short pricke somewhat hard, and foreinnesprickly also along the middle ribbe on the under side, yeelding a more bitter milke in every part what it is broken then the smoother kind : the stalke is somewhat tender and as it were winged with a filme mining upon it, roughand sharpe, set with such like leaves as grow below, diversly branched with small pale slow sowers at the toppes which turne into downe and are blowne away: the roote is long yellowish and fonewhat bard when it is growen up with a stalke with a number of small fibres fet thereat.

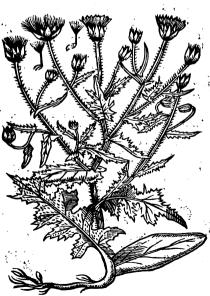
2. Souchus affer minor non lacimatus. The lefter prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves.

The lefter sow-thiftle is in all things like the other but lefter in every part, having a rounder stalke seldome. aboves footbigh, somewhat firmer and not so tender, with smaller leaves but as sharpe and prickly as the formi, fone because this doth more usually grow in the fertile grounds, doe account it to be the cause that the leaves

atypole and not rent, which is but an opinion with small reason therefore.

1. Sonchus affer mojor non laciniatus. Thegreater prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves. 4 Sonchus afper laciniatus Cretieus. Prickly Sow_thiftle of candy.







2. Sonchus after laciniatus. Common prickly Sow-thiftle.

3. Southus aper taciniains. Common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much cut or torne on the edges into three or foure parturns.

This common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much cut or torne on the edges into three or foure parturns. This common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much serves fet betweene them of a which grene color teparate afunder one from another, and smaller peeces of leaves fet betweene them of a which grene color teparate as a funder one from another, and smaller peeces of leaves fet betweene them of a which grene color feparate afunder one from another, and imager peeces of the second secon like the former, and having prickles on the states below, branched at the toppe, where grow fach like pales and prickly, with fach leaves thereon as are below, branched at the toppe, where grow fach like pales.

w flowers turning into downe: the roote is like the other.

4. Sonchus afper laciniatus Creticus. Prickly Sow-thiftle of Candy.

This Candy Sow-thiftle hath the first leaves little or nothing divided on the edges of an handbreadthloss and the control of the edges into great and deeps and This Candy Sow-thiftle hath the first seaves little of moting any mode on the edges into great and deepe gabe, for with fome prickes likewise; the stalke is rough, straked and hollow, halfe a yard high, branched from the middle upwards, with fuch like leaves but smaller feet at the joynts, at the toppes whereof stand large yellow flowers in rough greene huskes upon long footestalkes which turne into downe as the other.

5. Souchus asper subrotundo folio major.

The greater round leafed prickly Sow-thistle.

The greater round leafed prickly Sow-thistle.

The greater of these two round leafed prickly Sow-thistles.

Though the sow-thistle of a species of the sow-thistles.

thistles riseth up with a round hollow stalke not a foote high, set with shary short prickles at the bottome, whereabout grow a few leaves that are somewhat round and an inch and a halfe long, some where-of are waved about the edges, and all of them a little prickly as well on the edges as on the backes, the stalke is branched at the toppe into two or three parts, every one with a small pale yellow flower like unto an Hawkeweede, which afterwards is turned into downe and into the winde: the roote is small and long with fibres fet thereat.

6. Sonchus asper subrotundo folio minor The leffer round leafed prickly Sow-thiftle:

This is a smaller fort by many degrees having small threadlike rootes and two small stalkes about foure or fix inches long, bearing onely one small yellow flower at the toppe, the leaves that lie on the ground being fix or seven in number are small and round pointed, and dented about the edges.

7. Sonchus fruticosus petraus Africanus spinosus. Thorny thrub Sow-thiftle of Africa.

This kinde of Sow-thiftle groweth somewhat high, with wooddy stalkes and branches much spread at the toppe, and every twigge ending in very sharpe prickes or thornes, the lower leaves are much jagged and prickly, the upper smaller and little or nothing jagged, the flowers are small, single, and pale yellow, whose seede succeeding is with the downers the rest carried away with the winde.

The Place. These Sow-thistles grow in unmanured as well as

in manured foyles some in Orchards and Gardens where the leaves are usually lesser and lesser divided then in the rough and unmanured grounds : the last as the title declareth among the rockes and stony grounds about Tunio and Sapphi, found by Boel and brought to us. The Time.

They doe all flower and shed their seede from Midsommer or thereabout all the Sommer long, and sometime untill August be past, but the last hardly endureth a Winter with us,

The Names. It is called in Greeke Ebrzes and re oner zen quod salubrem fundas succum : the Latines also call it Souther, and this kind is called After, afterior of fluefirs to put a difference betweene it and the next which is lavis or lavis. The Kind is called by Tragus Intabus fluestris seu erraticus acutis soliys, and by Cordus in bistoria Sonchus aspromen, by Lobel Sonchus tenerior acuties asperior and horridinscula, by Dodonams and Lugdunensis Sonchus asperior, by Cesair nus Sonchus alter in ruderibus, and by Baubimus Sonchus asper non laciniatus: the second is called by Cordus in historical solutions. ria, Sonchus after minor : the third is the Sonchus after of Matthiolus, Fuchfius, Gefner and others, by Ericiu Codus Cicerbita afperior, by Anguidara Sonchus spinofus and by Lugdunensis Andryala major: the fourth ambient onely mentioneth by the name of Senchus after laciniatus Cretions as it is in the title : the fift and the first belike Wise so calleth, Sonebus affer subrotundo folio major & minor : the last hath his name in his title as it is sittest for it.

The Vertues. The properties of these rougher or more prickly Sow-thistles are alike with the next, which are the smoother and therefore because they are more generally used I shall give you the vertues of these under them, and comprehend them both in one to bee the more functine, and to avoid a tautologie, or needelesse repetion of one





CHAP! XXXIX.

Souchi leves. Smooth Sow-thiftles.

Ordo feenndus vulgaris. The second ranke.

I. Sonchus lavis. Common Sow-thiftle. His common Sow-thiftle is well knowne to rife up with a round hollow stalke three or foure foote his common formetimes, if it grow in good grounds and in gardens as usually it doth, fer with mahigh or more iometumes, it it grow in good growings and in gardens as utually it doth, fer with many long and much to the leaves of a whitish greene colour, not having that roughness or those my long and much to the massage in the former kind, branching forth towards the toppe into divers thankes bearing pale sellow flowers which passe away into downe & with the seed into the wind, branches bearing pale sellow flowers which passe away into downe & with the seed into the wind, branches bearing pale sellow flowers which passes the former which is former and is as the sellow and is as the sellow in the sellow of t the design were accounted to the country to the cou 2. Sonchus lavis alter parvis floribus. The leffer smooth Sow-thiftle. not to bitter.

This sow thiftle groweth net to high nor hath to many leaves fet on the stalke, but are long and more Institution of the former, the many branches of the stalke have fewer and smaller leaves on the notes are much finaller, yet of the fame pale yellow colour in most, which passe away into

3: Souther levis latifetius flore albo. Broad leafed Sow-thiftle with white flowers. The least of this are like the last but formewhat larger and broader and with fewer divisions on the edges a

is formed are white, which with the forme of the leaves make the difference,

the flower necessary wines, we need with the former of the leaves make the difference.

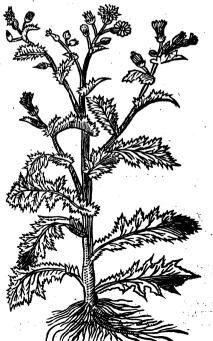
4. Sonchus leaves angulisfolius. Narrow leafed Sow-thillies.

This Sow-thillie hash but few and those very long and narrow leaves whose lower parts are narrowest and have night from the middle almost forwards they are broader and have divers gashes on both sides, been ground and deeper and others smaller especially towards the ends where they are broadest: the stalkes gow force that low and divided burinto one or two branches, fet fparingly with leaves, the uppermost wherenow intermed tow and advised our little companiing the stalke, at the foote bearing one large yellowish flower spanling traked toppe branch, which being ripe flyeth away; the roote giveth milke as the whole plant elfe but milk long and flender with a few fibres.

5. Souchus levis valde laciniatus. Sow-thiftle with fine cut leaves. The laves of this Sow-thiftle that grow lowest are long and divided into many slender jagges, but those that

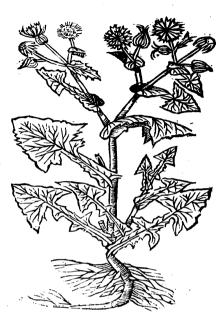
1. Sonchus Levà vulgatu. Common Sove-thiftle.

2. Sonchus levis alter parvis floribus.
The leffer (mooth Soys thiftle.





3. Sonchus lavis latifolius flore albe. Broad leafed Sow-thiftle with white flowers,





are set at the joynts of the sender smooth greene and high stalke where it brancheth, are somewhat greater and not fo finely cut in on the edges, at the toppes are yellowish flowers like the others, of a middle fife which grow

6. Sonchus angustifolius maritimus. Sea narrow leafed Sow-thistle.

This Sea Sow-thiftle from a slender long roote wanting fibres rife many long darke greene leaves, somed foure and some of fix inches long and scarse one inch broad, a little rough, with small prickles about theedge which give milke as the others doe, and among them one slender stalke about a foote or lesse high, with two a three leaves thereon which compasse it at the bottome, and beare one or seldome two yellow flowers at the top, of a reasonable bignesse, which passe away into downe, &c.

The first, and second sometimes also, grow in Gardens and manured grounds, and sometimes byold walks the pathfides of fields, highwayes, but the third and the fourth in Germany : the fift about Mompelier and Flurence alfo, where they cate it familiarly as the common : the last is found in the Island of Lio in the Venetian tritory, and by Mon pelier also.

They doe flower quickly after they are sprung, for it is late before they rise out of the ground, and abide untill August.

The Names. It is called Sonchus lovis in Latine to diffinguish the one from the other as is sayd before : some callit Cientita as the Italians doe to this day. Apuleiss calleth it Latinas leposium, and the Germans thereafter, Hafa Lataure, forme also Hasen Koll, that is, Brassica leposium: it may well be accounted as a kind of wilde Letticitis to like it, others therefore call it Lattucella and Latterones from the French Laitterens, Tragm calleth the full Intybus (ylvestris sive erratica tertia, Lonicerus Endivia sylvestris, Lugimiensis Andryala minor Dalechami, Codus in historia Sonchus lenis seu levis, all other authors Sonchus levis, or non aspera, or vusigarie, or lacinian singit the second Matthiolom calleth Sonchus levis alter, and Lobel Sonchus alter profundis lacinis sinuate bedrutte, cliente services alter profundis lacinis sinuate services alter profundis lacinis sinuate services alter profundis lacinis services alter profundis service fins Sonchus lavin vulgarin secundus, Tabermontanus Sonchus silvaticus quartus; Anguilara calleth it Scaillass vestris Lactuca species Galeni, Gesner in hortin Germania Lactuca sylvestris flore Inteo, which although it dott in the outward face referrable somewhat, yet it is much more piecers and allet herbes; and Casalinus Latinca murorum, Baubinus calleth it Souchus lavie laciniasus muralis parei parei the chief Them. the third Tabermont anus and Gerard have set forth by the same name is in the title, and Banbinsus Souther levis minor pancioribus lacinys; the fourth Lobel setteth forth in his Dutch Herball by the name of Sonchus levis Manthioti, Gesner in Hortin calleth it Sonchi genus terra crispa, and Cesalpinus faith they call it Terra crepolain Hortin or Florence, Lugdunensis setteth it forth for Crepi Dalechampi, and Banbinus calleth it Souchus lavin angustifilms the fift and fixt are fet forth onely by Bankinus by the names of Sonthus lavis in plurimus & tennissimal lavis

living and Souther angulaifedian marisiums: the Italians doe call it Southedistin, and Citerbita gensile; the Spanish and Souther trailing the Spanish strong and Souther trailing the Spanish strong and Souther trailing the Germans Gens diffell Southeful and Dudistell; the Dutch Gansen diffel and Souther it Leponus cubile; the Germans Gens diffell, Southeful and Dudistell; the Dutch Gansen diffel and Mohmose; and we in English generally Sow-thistie, and of some Hares-lettice.

The Vertues.

The last well as the farmer Sow thifties are cooling and fomewhat binding, and are were fit to coole an hot flowed as well as the farmer Sow thifties are cooling and fomewhat binding, and or the Winter and Spring, and the same time the grawing paines thereof, they are unually caten as fairly but different by whichey are young and tender by those beyond the seas familiarly, but different the difficultions of the white were conder and sweets: the herbe boyled in wine is very helpeful to that it takes it the herbe boyled in wine is very helpeful to that it takes it takes from the stakes when they are broken given in a trink, it beneficiall to those short winded and have a wheeling withalls Evalist asso, saith Plant did the saw it has a successful. house, and the milke that is taken from the stakes when they are broken given imprince is beneficiall to those stakes, and the milke that is taken from the stakes when they are broken given imprince is beneficiall to those that the the takes in the stakes and stakes are the s tererand stakes given to Nourses cavecth abundance of milke, and their children to be well coloured, and is sould those whose milke doe curdle in their breasts: the juyce boyled or throughly heated with a listly oyle of sould those whose milke doe curdle in their breasts: the juyce boyled or throughly heated with a listly oyle of sould those whose milked and sound upon wartes will quickly take spead all other diseases in the eares, it is said that the herbe bruised and bound upon wartes will quickly take sense and the herbe bruised or the juyce is profitably applied to all hor instammations in the eyes; or where so sense were the bruised or the juyce is profitably applied to all hor instammations in the eyes, or where so set else, and for pultules, wheales, blifters, or other the like suprious of heate in the skinne, as allo for the heate set else, and for pultules, wheales, blifters, or other the like suprious of heate in the skinne, as allo for the heate and sharpenesse of humours happing in the feater parts of adjuding of the hemorrhoides or piles and the heate and sharpenesse of humours happing in the feater parts of the herbe is not onely effectual for all the disease aforesaid, to be taken in more distinctions of the herbe is not onely effectual for all the disease aforesaid, to be taken in more distinctions of the herbe is not onely effectual for all the disease aforesaid, to be taken in more distinctions. mn or woman; the cultured water of the nedicine the daintiest stomacks that is will not refuse it, or outwardly by apway with a measured, which mentione the quanties tromacke that is will not refuse it, or outwardly by apply doubtes or spunges wetted therein a but is wonderfully good for women to wash their faces to cleare the sline and to give a lustre thereunto.

CHAP. XL.

Sonchi Montani. Mountaine Sow-thiftles.

Tertius Ordo. The third Ranke.

I. Sauchus Alpinus serulens. Riem Annead ____aine Sow-mitle.

His mountaine Sow-thiftle hath divers broad and long leaves much cut in to the midle ribbe, and dented also on the edges, the end peeces being the broadelt, of a greene colour on the upper fide, and grayish underneath, copassing the stalke

grayifi underneath, copating the stake at the bottome, which is round, rough, and fer with hard reddish haires about with leaves on them to the flowers stand many uggetter in the flowers stand many uggetter in the state of the re one confilting of swentie and more small narrow leaves, broad at the ends and nicked in of a purplish blew colour like mossecory, which turne into downe as other forts doe, & are however, which turne into downe as other forts doe, & are workers with the main eroote is great, thickely white and hard, however, which perished with long strings faithful strongly in the cub, which perishet not be tradicted in the property of the string in the cub, which perishet has given affice in another of this are the others doe and is very bitter. There is another of this fort, whose leaves are more divided into smaller parts, were the for, whose leaves are more divided into smaller parts, yet the entpeece is longest like the other, and so are the flowers but: or the fedly ferat the roppes somewhat lesser also, and of a

is Souchas arborescont. The greatest sow thistle.

2. Souchas arborescont. The greatest sow thistle.

1. It is sow thistle groweth to the height of any man, with a small thick of the bignesse of a man's thurdene, smooth straked as wistonic any pricks where about are set many leaves, parted its foure and sometimes into five divisions placed on each side or against enother and compassing it about at the lower end, where they have small peoples streking forth beyond the blick the upper leaves have no divisions nor prickles on the blick the upper leaves have no divisions nor prickles on the blick but on the edges upon the dents, and are greened the upperside, and grayish underneath and full of milks. parted at the toppe into fundry branches, being at the hair for the plant, elfe not much unlike those of hair feet on even height, small is impartion of the talknesse of the plant, elfe not much unlike those of the feet on even height, small is impartion of the talknesse of the description of

I. Sozebu s Alpinus cetuleus Blew flowred Mountaine Sour-hiftle.

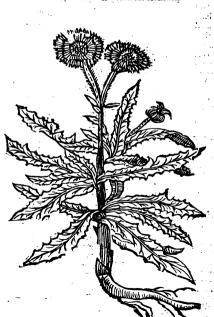


CHAP. 41.

1. Sonchus Alpinus cerulens alter. Another blew filmered Momtaine Sow, thiftle



Sonchus Dendroides Dalechampij Tall Sow-thiftle without branches.



2. Souchus arbore fernis. The greatest Sovethistic.



Sonchus montanus laciniatus minor. The leffer Mountaine Sewihifile.



TIIBE 6. the common Sow-thiftle, composed of many yellow leaves cut in at the ends, compassing a middle thrumme the common sow, which when they are ripe passe into downe with grayish striped seeds therein, both which which with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres.

producte actions of the production of the production of the product of the produc

wind the edges, smaller at the bottomes and broader roward the ends which are pointed: from the toppes of us notice in likewise from the joynts with; the leaves come forth short foore stakes, with three or foure singulation of sow-thistle-like slowers on them, which turns into downs, and so into the winde as others doe, small state of Sow-thistle-like slowers on them, which turns into downs, and so into the winde as others doe.

This less Mourtaine Sow-thistle hath the stalke next the ground for a small space smooth and round, somewhicke and wooddy, which then breaketh out into branches, and riseth to the height of two foote or there whicke and wooddy, which then breaketh out into branches, and riseth to the height of two foote or there about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in such as the showers stand at the toppes of the stakes and beautiful the showers stand at the toppes of the stakes. about, fet about withdrivers scaves farte in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in on the felicito feverall peeces, and pointed at the ends, the flowers fland at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, many from above another, as it were in a spike, being small and yellowish, which being ripe is turned into domain and carried away with the winde as all the rest are, the roote is somewhat blacke

Management away with the winde as an interference of the Place and Reeder, and yer I have here inferted for the all selection to the line of the line

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The It is not read are in flower about Inly, and their feede the Names.

The Names.

The Mannes.

The fit is called by Camararius upon Maribialus Souchus carnleus and Souchecicharum, by Thalius Souchus Institution in Antifriacus carnleo flore: the second is the standard Harrynica, the other of this forta is Clusius his Southus southus standard fit is the other of this forta is Clusius his Southus standard fit is the other of the southus southu

The sow-thiftles are of the like qualitic and operation with the former, and therefore what soever hath beene find distribute before may be transferred to thele to fave a repetition of the fame things.

CHAP. XLI.

Souchi birfuti Gue villofi. Hairy or woolly Sow-thifties.

Ordo quartus. The fourth ranke.

1. Souchus villosus luteus major.

The greater wolly Sow-thiftle. He greater woolly Sow-thiftle hath divers very woolly long rough and somewhat narrow. leaves lying on the ground, pointed at the ends, and unevenly waved at large di-

flances on the edges, with a white middle ribbe in them, from among which rifeth up a woolly cornered stalke a cubit high set with such like wolly leaves thereon but lesser and lesser up to the topper where the above the control of wheelt breaketh forth into some few branches, with loft wolly heads on them, out of which come gold yellow flowers, like in forme unto the ordinary Sow thiftle, and like also, is blowne away being tipe: the whole plant redeth milke as the Succories doe, and is almost as bitters the roote is very long, white and stender, with divers small abresthereat.

2. Sonchus villofus luteus minor.

The leffer woolly Sow-thiftle.
This leffer fort hath from a small reddish long roote almost without fibres, two or three round woolly stalkes halfes foote high, parted at the toppe into two or three braches, whereon grow very narrow leaves about a meh long, little or nothing divided on the edges, but those that grow lower and at the ground are narrow and as bom foure inches long, with fome rents or divisions upon hen for farre a funder one from another, the flowers are of deep gold yellow colour standing in small huskes, covered with a very soft and woolly downe which passe into downe, and are blowne away with the winde.





The place. hathele plants are found in the woods about Mempelier in France, and in some other places of Spaine and They flower in the moneth of Inne and Inly and the feede ripeneth quickly after, even with the ate

The first is called by Lugdanen fix South Linding because of the whitenesse, like unto wool, and some are faith did call it also Mollingo from the fort woollinesse thereof. But yet is not the Mollingo Pling, Balling of leth it South willofus luceus major or as he doth the other South willofus luceus miner, and is called also by some Hieracium tomento sum, and therefore might be referred to that family, but that I follow my author hereix The Names. The Verines.

These also are somewhat bitter more like Hawkeweede then Sow-thisties, and therefore may be applicate cordingly, for there is no author hath written any thing more particularly hereof.

CHAP. XLII.

Lampfana. Nipplewort.

Was almost indifferent whether I should fet this plane next after the Hawkeweedes and before the Sow-thistles or after, in regard it commeth so neare anto both of them; but let it take place here now, Sow-thiftes or after, in regard it commeth to neare unto both of them a but let it take place here now as partaking more with those than those in my opinion, yet wherein all former writen here inside but

as partaking more with those than those in my opinion, yet whereas all former writer have mide but one fort thereof, Bankinns' hath added thereunto snother that commeth very neare it is pendial have by and by; and I am bold to adde a third, which in my opinion may well be accounted as one of them.

This herbe Lampsona (which I have entituded Nipplewort for the reasons hereafter declared) sends foundry, hard upright stalkes, wherein grow darke greene leaves from the bottome to the toppes, but less fill the higher, in some places whole without any denis on the edges; and in others with a few uneven cuts there what like a kinde of Hawkeweede's the toppes of the stalkes have some small song branches which bees may could sarrelike vellowish slowers on them which terms into small seedesthe roote is small and thredty thing. finall frarrelike yellowith flowers on them which turne into finall feede: the roote is small and threddy, there deth a bitter milke as the others doe.

2. Lampfana Austriaca: Nipplewort of Austria.

This other herbe (which I hold may be accounted as one of this kinde) bath flender fmooth and folid balles ag easie to breake, a cubit high or more, whereon are fet without order somewhat long and narrow leaves broads in the middle and sharpe at the ends, waved a little about the edges and compassing them at the bottome, welding a little milke: from the upper joynts with the leaves grow forth small firms branches, yet a little bening beautiful to the state of the st





PRIBER. ing end of them to the property of the leaves a pecce ing end of them for the leaves a pecce ing end of them to the leaves a pecce ing end of them for the leaves at the middle, which turns into downs and so into the niction roote is small and sibrous lasting many yeares.

**White roote is small and sibrous lasting many yeares.

**White roote is small and sibrous lasting many yeares.

**White or wood bastard Nipplewort.

**This wildow wood kinds is like into the first lost, but with somewhat broader leaves, and more store of branches the showers and other parts not so much differing.

**White showers and other parts not so much differing.

The wilde or wood kinde is the same of the much differing. deckin flowers and other parts not so much differing.

The Place.

The fall groweth upon the bankes of dirches and the borders of fields almost every where the other Clusies The surgrower upon the country and the country or manus atmost every where : the other Clusion in the start of the last is found neare woods sides sink found in Hungarie and in Saxoniai Harcynia filva and other places the last is found neare woods sides ad letter rowes. & The Time.

The Namer, and their feede rimenth foone after.

The Names.

The Names.

The Mannes.

The Mannes.

The Mannes of Description of the Name of Displace and the state of the s interport place where I shall entreate of their kinde) but this herbe hath no probabilitie to be the right being interport place where I shall entreate of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerard hath soulely faulted in a mouble and the can heare of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerard hath soulely faulted in a mouble interictively any that we can heare of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerana nath foulely faulted in a Mouble insure fifth feeting forth a faile figure to that Limpfains, which he usually she well to all that we small company within broad in Simpling, which even this that is here set forth and generally with all High sarishs in the since of the design of the company which different much from a Charlock that hath long pods: and their in giving it the same of Duk Cresses at though it were some wilde kind of Cresses, when as more truly as Light in Adversarism with the light of the light santaly occurrence to an a serial santaly of a santaly of a santaly land and an an all santaly edition (for in his former he tooke it to bee Eryforners) and Lugdunenfis who all give one and the factore figure of this herbe as also by Thalins and Camerarius who faith that in Pruffia they call it Papillaris, the margin light to heale the Vicers of the Nipples of womens breaths, and thereupon I have entituled it Nipperotin English: by Gesuer in bortis it is called Sonchis cognatum and in belle de collectione firpium Cicharium: elisatis genus, Gerard his Figure of Sonchus sylvations doth more truly represent this Lampsana then his Figure begrech for it. The second is called by Clufius Souchun Levier Pannonicus quartus purpures flare, but I have entinegrem for it. The records is caused by Conjunt Sourcem Levier L'amountem quarem preparet jour, that I have entitle midit Lamplana Austriaca, supposing it may more fitly agree thereunto, then unto a wilde Lettice as Bauhinus dat, who callethit Lastinea more and propure of fore: Columna as I sayd before saith that this of Clusture was like dat, who callethit Lastinea more and purpose but differed in some things and so doe I also, as first in the roote, Columna his not his more more and propure as but differed in some things and so doe I also, as first in the roote, Columna his not bing string is as this of Cluster, and the flowers hereof having five leaves and his but foure, and therefore I take the string is a string of the string is a string of the string is an analysis of the string is a string of the string of the string is a string of the string of und mento De motors parante fiftanticus secundus juhith Banbinus calleth Soncho affins Lampsana Silvatica, The Vertues.

Wehreno properties to thew you of this Lampfana, more then what Camerarius as I fayd before hath given monogriland, which is that they in Proffie from the vertues to heale womens breaks, and their nipples when by ar fore or explorated call it Papeller is which may induce us to thinke that it hath an especiall healing qua-list therein, and that it is temperate in heave and drinesse, with some tenuitie of parts able to digest the virulency othok flarpe humors that breake out into those parts.

CHAP. XLIII.

Latinca Sativa. Manured or Garden Lettice.

Here are two kinds of Lettice, the one of the Garden, the other wilde. Of the Garden Lines Lawe is my former booke given you the knowledge of fo many forts, that it might fame there had been no more to have beene fet forth, for I there shewed you cleven fewerall forcy besides that small Sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies as all know well enough, yet performent the office of the sallet herbe called kinds in the next to close up this Classis.

This lettice different not in stalks, or slowers, or mainter of growing from other torts of open Lettice that do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about source inches long and two inches broad, dented do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about source inches long and two inches broad, dented do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about four in the leaves which are cut into many small limitalist Lettice also different not from the ordinary fort but in the leaves which are cut into many small lambes Lettice also different not from the ordinary fort but in the leaves which are cut into many small lambes are greene colour, very tender and pleasant to eate.

The Place. feme there had beene no more to have beene fet forth, for I there fhewed you cleven

The fores come from Isly and are there nourfed up in the Gardens of the curious, but for fe knowie to he



Their time of flowring, feeding, and spending is the same with the common fort.

The Names. Lettice is called Beida Thridax in Greeke, and in Latine Lattuca a lattis copia. The first is taken by Bauhimu to bee the Lactuca Gallica of Castor Durantes and calleth it himselfe Latinca folio oblongo acuto, the other alfo is called by him Latinca Italica laciniata, and we in English thereafter Italian jagged Lettice, the Arabians call Lettice Chas and Cherbas, the Italians Lattinga, the Spaniards Lechnga and Alfalfa, the French Laittue, the Germans Lattik, the Dutch Lattonne, and we in English Lettice.

7 he Vertues.

Although these sorts of Lettice doe differ in forme from the other & each of them also one from another in the forme oftheir leaves, yet in qualitie they are alike, and acceptable to an hot stomacke troubled with choller, yeelding good nou-rishment to the body, as both Serapio and Galon testing of the experience thereof on themselves, and Pliny also sheweth that the learned Physicion Musa did by Lettice ease Augustin of the violence of his disease. Galen sheweth that the eating of boyled Lettice at night when hee went to bed procured him rest and sleepe, who should have had none if hee had. beene without it, having used himselfe to watching from his yonger dayes : the same is found effectuall also with dihis yonger dayes: the fame is found effectuall also with divers, or the juice thereof mixed or boyled with oyle of Roses and applied to the forehead and temples, both to procure rest and sleepe and to ease the headach of any hot cause; being eaten raw or boyled it helpeth to loosen the belly, and the boyled more then the raw, which eaten last performent it the better and was generally so used in ancient dayes which made the Poer Martiall move this quality for single the day. made the Poet Martiall move this question seeing the contrary course held in his time.



Lambes Lettice or Come Sallet.



as from Ingual are there pour

The Thater of Plates.

Which may be thus,

Chillere que canas Lattuca folebat avorum, Lettice that earst our Grandsires meales did close. Why it begins, pray tell me whence it growes.

Interchassion quencheth thirst, helpeth to encrease milke in Nourses, and easeth all griping paines or limited to sowels that come of Chouser: it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and gaze are commended both on sowels that come of Chouser: it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and gaze are commended both and the sowels that come and the like fore of people to eate, and use to keepe them, the challes are representable that the paide and heater of list membershes, and applyed out wantly to the Cods with a little Cambre should be heater and inflatement of the Heater of list membershes the list place with the juice or distilled water, wherein some white Saunders and red Roses are put of button, the list with the juice or distilled water, wherein some white Saunders and respectifies the heater and inflatementions, sterein, but doth also also mostly a repeatually the medicine to slay and represent the heater and inflatementions, and the surface of the source of the sourc in infines to conferve the radical moviture, and that where spices are wanting to adde Mintes. Rocket, and it with his salet herbes, or elfe Citron, Lemon, or Orrenge feedes, or the young shootes of them; to abate the sold of the salet herbes, or elfe Citron, the seede and the distilled water of the Lettice worke the like effects old of these and the life of the Lettice is chiefly forbidden those that are short winded or the early imperfection in this large of doe use to spir blood; Gales saith it did hurt his teeth and some say it have the fight.

CHAP. XLILII.

Lattuca Sylvestru. Wilde Lettice.

We if the wilde Lettice there are two or three forts to bee declared in this Chapter, wherewith I shall

This wilde Lettice there are two or three forts to bee declared in this Chapter, wherewith I shall close and finish this Classis of cooling herbes.

Lattuca structure is Endivise foliss odore viroso. Broad leasted wilde Lettice.

This wilde Lettice riceth up with foure or five somewhat long and large leaves, smaller at the bottome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in the state of the state of the edges but not cut in the state of the state of the edges but not cut in the state of where hith Spring or Autumne of the shed seede: but in Maj following it beginneth to rise up to a stake, and where hith Spring or Autumne of the shed seede: but in the backe side set full of small sharpe prickes: the stake shall be shown to be sharped by the shall be shall sharped by the shall be shall sharped by the shall be handainmy Garden to be eight foote high at the leaft, and as bigge as the thumbe of any mans hand at the lore ions, tomewhat browne and fpreading into divers very long branches, whereon are fet large leaves, like the other to more crumpled, the lower and fo to the middle of the stake fet with prickes in the manner of the meanure more crumpled, the lower and so to the middle of the Italke set with prickes in the manner of the bomme leaves, but lesser, and higher, somewhat more jagged or divided on the edges, all and every part yeelding bom lesser, which since the store in taste; the slowers are plany small and single somewhat like into lettice; but smaller and pater yellow, scarse opening themselves, and way small and single somewhat like into lettice; but smaller and pater yellow, fearse opening themselves, and some with single set seeds therewith very like unto save should be accepted and is carryed away with the winde: the roote is white long and wooddy when it beareth

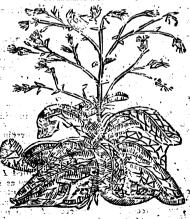
This other wilde Lettice groweth like the last but not so high or great, the sixtle laves are of a grayer greene

color, finaller and narrower then the other, which fo abide and afterwards gaine thornes or paickes on their backfocustie other hath: those that follow are much more jagged then the others, and fet with marpe prickes also,. yelding milke as plentifull being broken and as bitter as the former, but doth smell as strongly of Poppie or Opium as the other the flowers and seede are like it flying away with the winde, but the roote hereof abideth after feede when as the other doth nor

Lattuca folueftrio purpureo flore.

Wilde Lettice with purple flowers. This great plant sometimes in moyst grounds rifeth up to be fourcor five cubits high but ufually two or three with a floor great flalke feet on each fide with leaves smallest at the bonome, and larger as they rife up higher, being largest shouthe middle of the stalke, and then grow smaller agine up to the toppe, all of them unevenly waved about therees, and compassing it at the bottome, of a darke blewith greene colour on the upper fide and grayith underweth yeelding a milke when it is broken : the flowers fland son hall long (talkes iffuing from the joynts with the lare from the middle upwards, with many flowers on designifing of foure darke purple coloured leaves with dentired in the middle, tipe with a yellow doft & admen-tand file in the midfly which thandeth in long purplish greenker hanging downe their heads and turne into

1. Laffuca sylveftra Endivia folige odore virofo.



2. Lattuce file jerit lacinista. Wilde Lettics with jagged leaves.





Downe with smooth grayish feede among it flying away with the winder the root is thicke and let with note in divers places not growing downewards, but spreading forwards, and having long fibres shooting from Which periff not.

The two first grow in divers places of our owne Land as well as beyond Sea, the first in the borders of field and by the hedges and lanes fides of Buckinghamfoire, the other on a high banke by the footeway going down Grayes. Inne-lane unto Bradford bridge and in many other places, the last is found upon hills and monitaine in divers parts of Germany mentioned both by Gefner, Thelian and others, and in Naples also as Columns faith. The Time

They doe all flower about Iuly, and their feede ripeneth and is blowne away while it is in flower and bath young buds on it-The Names.

It is called in Greeke Oct Swan Thridacine, and Seldel wrela by Dieferrides derived as it is thought mein Sas qua uti folio ficulneo lattia non expertia sunt, tome faith Pliny, lib . 19. cap. 8, called it Endechim, in latine Lattuca agrefia and filvefiria a lattic copia, because it giveth more store of milke then any of the Endiverse Succery doe, or because it causeth milke in women. There is a controverse among our moderne witers what plant should be the true Latincas struction of Dioscorides, Theophrassand, Galen, some allowing of one that other disprove, for that which Martholus setteth forth, Lobel findeth fault withall, calling it Serie damplica. The first is called by Tragus Endivia major, as hee callethehe other Endivia malgarin, yet hee calleth the same plantin another place of his booke Lattnea fylvestris prior and altera, his later sort being the first here, and his frame the other. Banhimm in my minde hath erred in missetting Trigm his Emirin major both making it a Gerden lettice, calling it L. Euca Endwis folio, and a Latinea sploeffrie also, but how can it be both a Garden and a wilde let tice, the one not having any bitternesse therein nor prickles on the leaves, and the other having both. Libralleth it Lattuca filvestru Scariola bortenfis folio lattuca flore Opy odore, Lugdanenfis letteth it downe in the Chater of Lettice for Latinca sylvestrie vera Dalechamps, and in the 14. Chapter of the same Booke called thinst Thesion Dalechamps, whereof Pliny out of Theophrassia maketh mention. Converarise called thinst strict Anglica odore Opij. The second is called Latines sylvestrie by Marthioles, Facebian Dadoness, Gelajur. Thalism and others. Bransfelsus and Tourses as I found at his Thesion Dadoness, and General and General Conversion of Conversion of Conversion Dadoness. Thaliss and others, Brunfelfiss and Tragus as I fayd call in Emission walgaris, because generally in all Grand Apothecaries shops it was so accounted and used, taken soom the Italians; whole Philitions not knowing and other permitted the errour. Lovel callethin Serie down fire attern the Edition Dioscoridis and Ericine Control Series Control Contr and Serviola according to the received opinion thereoffinetheir einibitobe Bhdire: This last is called by Orfara Horsis Latinea flevefirm flore purpares, and Souchus inder grown punice flore fletilus Latinea friends in the form

TRIBE 6. ad Columna, Souther montanus purpureus mercanitudor, Tabermentanus maketh it his third Southus, and taketh it and Columna, Smiles of Theophraften which Gerard fetteth forth under the title of Eryfimum sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it is the column sylve whethe Lugaring process montains propries certified major, because he maket that to be the minor hereof which I lating calleth it Laure a more per per over major, because ne maketh that to be the minor hereof which I all langua Austriaca. The Italians call this wild kind Latting a falvasica, the Spaniards Lechnga falvasa and Al-called the French Laure famings, the Germans Wilder Lettick, the Dutch wilde Lattoure, and wee in Majoris, the Tourist wilde Lattoure, and wee in Enla Wilde Lettice. - The Vertues

The wilde Lettice is neare the same propertie of cooling that the Garden kinde is, although the bitternesse The waste Legislate more opening, but not heating even as it is in Succory, Poppie, Opium & the like, whole bitthe matter open a way for the qualities to worke the better, no cold qualitie being powerfull of it felfe, and some rather of the first property of the first procure fleepe then the Garden kinde, and to addresses success, ropples of Opium it is more availeable to procure fleepe then the Garden kinde, and to seem that are given to much watching, which by the feede, the juice or the distilled water drunke or outwards upplyed performeth well, the milke of the wilde Lettice gathered and dryed in the Sunne and given in young distilled is sayd to purge the water of the Dropsie, to provoke womens courses, and to helpe the sting young distilled water of the water of the distilled water of the make it for the sting young the store of the water of the provoke womens. View dumined is 12 year of the Storpion and Spider Phalongiams; the distilled water of the whole herbe is singular good to application of the wind delivered to the wind delivered to the wind and a little hony mixcontinue that it any one and a little hony mixconsistence or skins growing over them. And as some are of opinion that it may be used in stead of the Garden hind for any the phylicall purpoles before mentioned.



PLAN-

TRIBE 7.



PLANTÆ CALLIDÆ ET ACRES.

HOT AND SHARPE BITING PLANTS.

CLASSIS SEPTIMA THE SEVENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Eruca. Rocket.



Rom the cooling herbes I am now come to those that are hot, sharpe, and biring upon the tongue, especially such as are not umbelliferous or more properly belong to ano-

There are divers forts of Rocket, some growing in gardens) whereof I have set forth one in my former booke, which is the most common with us, and called by Camerarius in horto Eruca tertia Anglica, as I take it:) fome wilde growing in divers differing places, others that grow neare the fea fide : to speake of them severally in divers Chapters is the best way, and not to cloy one Chapter with too many sorts.

1. Erucasativa alba. White or Romane garden Rocket with white seede. The Romane Rocket is a smaller plant than our garden kinde, having somewhat

broad leaves cut in on the edges, but not fo much nor fo deepe, each part being rounder, and round at thered, nothing to hot also or sharpe in taste: the stalke hath some leaves thereon, lesser, and lesse jagged, and beareth white flowers at the toppes, made of foure formewhat long and round pointed leaves, after which come flow pods formewhat long and round with a small peece at the end, wherein is contained whitish round seeds: the alterase. Toote is small & perisheth presently after the seeds is ripe. We have an other very like in leaves unto the former, who shall be seen that the seeds of them, and large selection. Whitish sources the toppes of sources also and a sixty of the like leaves on them, and large selection. whitish flowers at the toppes of source leaves apeece, also round pointed, with a blackish line in the middle, of cach leafe having slender long pods with small blackish browne seede therein: the roote perishing in like manner.

2. Eruca latifolia. Great Garden Rocket. This large Rocket bath broader and larger divisions at the leaves, and smaller at the ends than our ordinare

garden Rocket, and each part more unevenly dented about the edges, the flowers hereof are more yellow and enclining to a gold colour, and the feede smaller and darker in smaller and longer pods.

3. Eruca maxima Americana. Great Rocket of America.

This fruitfull herbe riseth up to a mans height, with a number of rough hairy stalkes branching forth on all sides, and set with divers long and pointed leaves unevenly dented about the edges, somewhat like unto those of the stalkes in the sides of the stalkes of the Lysimachia Loose strife, but having a small downy hairinesse upon them tasting somewhat sweete at the full bar sharpe afterwards, the flowers are many that stand at the ends of the stalkes and branches, consisting of some yellow leaves apeèce, which turne into slender long pods, containing small seede that are sweetish, and three fore I have rather placed it here for the mildnesse than with the wilde forts.

The Place. Both these former kindes of Rockets are nursed up in gardens in all places and countries, their naturall place being not well knowne, yet it is thought that the first is originally from the sea side in some country: theother of that fort came to us from Boel by the name of Eruca Aragonica: the last from that part of America which the French possesse called Canada.

The Time. They doe flower about Iune and Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Juzupor obsuavitatem in condiendis obsenis, and Eruca in Latine, quod vellicando lagran quasi erodat: the Arabians call it Pergir and Ergir : the Italians Ruchetta and Rucola gentile : the Spaniardis Oroga



4. Eruca maxima, Americana, Great Rocket of America.

ud buga the French Roquette : the Germans Ranken and Rockelen : the Dutch Rukette : and we in English Garand Aruse the French Roquette: the Germans Ranken and Rocketen: the Dutch Rukette: and we in English Garade Rocket, Romane Rocket, Rocket gentle, and white Mustrad seede. The first is called by Trague Eruca sive dealers and the seeded of the seeded which cannot be seeded in his seed to this, and quoteth Trague to agree with his, which hath yellowish seede; of Lugdanens is no other that I know of allows, and Lobel Sinapi fairoum semine also duplo quam Thias wilder is majore: there is no other that I know the seeded of the seeded failbrowne feede in slender long pods, which Camerarius calleth Eruca Anglica: we doe usually call this Erualmo finine albo, to put a difference betweene it and the other: the second is called by Banhinus Eruca latifile, and mentioned by no other: the last is fet forth by Cornains among his Canada plants.

The Vertues.

This Rocket gentle so called from the Italians who by that title of Gentle, understand any thing that maketh are given and the state of the state o the desired and ready to jett, to play, or to Venery as this nerve doub, or that it is more preatant and gentie in taite, the thindewildekinde; it is feldome eaten alone but among Lettice, Purflaine, or fome other cold herbes to temperate others cold and heater for as it is faid by, Galen it procureth head-ach if it be taken alone; it is in a manner; which feet the cold and heater for as it is faid by. Galen it procureth head-ach if it be taken alone; it is in a manner; while former as a fawfe or condiment to meate, to quicken the appetite and to pleafe the palate, or to encrease forme and Venerous effects, for which purposes Marrial showeth the effects in these Verses.

Et Veneram revocans Eruca morantem: Iamque Eruca Salax facundo provenit horto. Nec minus Erucas jubeo vitare salaces. And Columella thus.

But a for any Physicall qualitie I know not any it is employed upon, for that the wilde Rockers, as you shall. bearby and by, are used for all such purposes, except in the want of the one the other may be taken, but as it is more milde and gentle in tafte, fo it is also in operation.

CHAP. II.

Eruca Sylvestrie. Wilde Rocket.

Fthe wilde Rockets that are more seldome used for sallets or sawie except unto churlish stomackes, and are most spent in Physicall uses, there are divers forts, as shall be here declared in this Chapter, I. Eruca filvestris vulgatior. The more common wilde Rocker. and the other three that follow.

This common wilde Rocket bath longer and narrower leaves much more divided, and into senting and jages on both sides of the middle ribbe, of a fad over-worne greene colour, from among which ri-

grescente.

CHAP. 3.

feth up divers stiffe stalkes two or three foote high, fometimes fet with the like leaves but smaller, and smaller upwards, branched from the middle into divers stiffe stalkes, bearing fundry yellow flowers on them made of foure leaves a peece as the others are, which afterwards yould small reda peece as the others are, which arterwards young imail reddish feede in small long pods, of a more bitter and hot biting taste than the other, as the leaves are also.

2. Eruca stockets miner parvo store.

Small ill smelling wilde Rocket.

This small wilde Rocket doth not much differ from the

last but in the smellnesse of the leaves, branches, flowers, and pods, for in all it is leffer, and the leaves, although as much divided, yet into smaller parts, and smelleth nothing well.

3. Eruca Sylvestris minor Bursa pastoris felio. Small wilde Rocket of Mompelier

This is a very small Rocket, the stalke not growing much above an hand breadth high, and fomewhat rough withall parted into small and short branches with a few leaves upon them at the joynts, which are little or nothing divided, but those that grow at the foote of the stalke next the ground, are somewhat long and more cut in on the edges into divers parts, much like the leaves of Shepherdes purie, and rough likewife; the flowers are somewhat large and yellow standing upon long foote stalkes, after which come small seede in small and short

4. Eruca sylvestris minor incana. Small hoary wilde Rocket.

The hoarie wilde Rocket rifeth up with divers hoarie or whitish greene stalkes halfe a foote high, and sometimes lower, branching forth at the toppes into short sprigges of an inch long, bearing many small yellow flowers which turne into very slender and short pods with seed e: the leaves at the bottome are many very finall cut and jagged, and hoarie over the whi-tish greene, as those upon the stalkes growing on each side one above another are alfo.

5. Eruca exralea. Blew flowred Rocket.





1. Ernes fylvefirie valgain.
The mere common wilde Rocker.

This kinde of Rocket hath the lowest leaves cut in on both sides somewhat like a Rocket, but more like Growdell in my mind, from among which rise by divers havy straked stalkes scarce a soote high, bearing rough some leaves on them, less jaged, and some not at all, shorter allo and narrower: at the toppes stand the slowers havy survey on them, less jaged, and some not at all, shorter and and narrower: at the toppes stand the slowers have smoker of an excellent purplish blew colour made of source leaves, after which come small long one away mother of an excellent purplish blew colour made of source leaves, after which come small long seems with small reddish sharpe seedes therein; the roote is long stender and reddish with some sibres seems.

Tisplant is doubtfull whereaunto it might be referred, in that it participateth of divers plants, namely of the This is converned with respect to the colour of Rocker; the yellow flowers of wilde Rocker upon flakes lessed furtigon long and natrow of the colour of Rocker; the yellow flowers of wilde Rocker upon flakes with code of Mustard or Cresses and hot sharpe seeds, and the whole face of Erssmum Bancke Cresses and the whole face of Erssmum Bancke Cresses.

fer, rethe talte of Rocket. The Place. May of thele are found wilde in divers places of our Land, although they are recorded by divers Authors to Mayor many yet fome of them are strangers to us, and therefore imparted to furnish the gardens of the

They keepe the same time to flower and seede that the others doe. The Names.

The Names.

The Manes is called Ernea fylve five by Matthiolus, Lobel, Dodoness and others: the second is called by Gosner in childs by Tabermentams Ernea palastris minor, by Lugdenensis Ernea sylvestris, childs stipped Ernea sylvestris fatida, by Tabermentams Ernea palastris minor, by Lugdenensis Ernea sylvestris, childs single finance or and by Gerard Sinaps palastreithe third and fourth Bankinss hath set forth in his Matthioliss and Phytopinax by the name of Ernea palastris could, and in his Pinax by the name of Ernea carales in arenosis crescens: the last is the Ernea sylvestris angustically which Bankinss calleth Ernea angustical Austriaca.

The Vortues.

The wide Rockets are hotter and dryer than those of the garden, more strong and effectuall also to encrease forms and venerous qualities whereanto the seeds is no less effectuall than the herbe; it serveth also to helpe from and venerous quantities which cannot the neede is in the decide the bittings of Serperts, the Scorpion, and digition, and to provoke arine exceedingly a the feede is used to care the bittings of Serperts, the Scorpion, and the Shrw-monfe, and other poyfons, and expelleth, wormes and other noyfonse creatures that engender in the both shrw-monfe, and other poyfons, and expelleth, wormes and other noyfonse creatures that engender in the both shrw-monfe, and other poyfons, and expelleth wormes and other noyfonse creatures that the server of Rocket with their left. dy. Finy writeth (but that it is too superstitious to relate) that if one gather three leaves of Rocket with their less hand built them, and drinke them in mede of honsed water, it shall cure the jaundise, and that he that should have any superstanding by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging or beating, by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging or beating, by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging the better: the herbe boyled or stewed, and some Suger put, thereto helpeth the cough in children being taken in the seed of the same holes or pits, and of the rest of known; the seed also taken in drinke taketh away the evil smell of the arme-holes or pits, and of the rest of whole, and encreases milke in Nausea becaste, and wateth the spleene: the seed of wilde Rocket mixed without and on the face clentest the skinne from sport ports, morphew, and other discolourings therein, and without any substitution was seed to be seed and other reducing the spleen and the sead that seed there can be substituted by the same are former are former are sellosed in the sead there can substitute such as the paine so they are no lesse hurtfull to hot and choling become, and to be so so that the sead there can substitute and paine so they are no lesse hurtfull to hot and choling resistant and to be so so that the sead there can substitute and paine so they are no lesse hurtfull to hot and choling resistant and to be so shall then can substitute of inflamming their bloud, and therefore for such we may by such doth but a little harme. aya little doth bur a little harme.

CHAP. III.

Barbarea. Winter Creffes, or rather Winter Rocket.

Nto the Rocket (and not unto the Creffes as the name, hereof commonly givetn doth import) by the judgement of the best barrbarists in these days a petraineth this Barbarea, whereof there are

two fores more, although until very lately one onely was knowne, two fores more, although until very lately one onely was knowne.

I. Burkara finalist flora. Common: Winter Rocket or Creffes.

The Winter Creffee of Reacket whether he will hash divers tomewhat large fad greene leaves to make the promite of the divers partic forms whee like unto Rocket or Turney leaves. & nothing like, by with finaller perces next the bostome, and broade at the ends which feabide all the Winter (if it figring win manner precess next reconstructions of the control of the principal waters present an the symmetry in a principal wind failth when it is used to be cases wither greene on the week. I from among which rifeth up divers fmall touch failth from the principal of translations, bearing strang fmall yellows flowers of found leaves apeace, after which come fmall touch with reddills fields in them tele roots is form what through and perifficial over after the feede is ripe.

"spon with require tease in them? The roote is introduced whitest Creffes.

2. But have first lane. Double flowed Whitest Creffes.

The double floweds Winter Creffes different new from: the fearners but in the great neffe of the flalkes which to be four in on the eiges in the fame manner, which to be four which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote when the roote when the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote when the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment when the roote which we would be a supplied to the roote which we would be a supplied to the roote which we would be a supplied to the roote which we would be a supplied to the roote when the roote which we would be a supplied to the roote when the r traker bit billeth many yeares. See See 120 v o billeth many yeares.

:: 11: 11: 34 Battaria miner Small Winter Coches The finalier fort both blackiff, ground leaves formered in ground and the fiden refembling Moth-Mullein; the finality of the proper in the fident of the property of t

The groweth oftentimes of its owne accord in gardens and in the fields also by the pathes and wayes side in The Place.

T. 18 7.

in divers places, and by name in the next Pasture to the Conduit head behind Grayes-Inne that bringeth water to Mr. Lambes Conduit in Holborne : that with double flowers was found in the province of Berm among the Smiteri, and the last in Gardens onely both with us and in Germany. The Time.

They doe all flower in May and the fingle ones doe feede in Iune and then perish, but the double abideth greene both Sommer and Winter.

The Names.

It hath no Greeke name that I know except it should be the LeudoBarroy Plendobunium of Dioscorides which Lobel thinketh should rather be Pleudobunias for having shewed the difference betweene Bunium and Bunias, the one that is Bunium to bee Bulbocastanum, Earth Nuts, or Earth Chesnuts, and Bunias the Navewithis herbe in the forme of the leaves flowers and feede is like unto the Turnip or the Navew, which is called Birray Bunias or the wilde kindes of eyther : the Latines call it Barbarea, Sancta Barbara herba Nasturtium Barbaricum, and of some Nasturium hybernum from whence came our English name of Winter Cresses, but as I said being nearer both in forme and qualitie unto a Rocket then unto Cresses, the most judicious have hereunto referred it. Gefner in bortin calleth it Nafturtium palustre, and Lugdunensis Eruca palustris, Camerarius Bunium adulterinum, Dodoneus Pfendobunias, Anguilara Scopa regia, and Fuchsius Siderisis latissima, Tragus maketh it his Sinapi 5. genus, and Banhinus calleth it Eruca lates latissis five Bar-barea: the second Banhinus onely hath written of and calleth it Eruca lutea sive Barbarea store pleno: the last Lobel calleth Barbareaminor Herba Santti Alberti Bononienfium, and fo doth Cofalpinum alfo, Banhinus putteth it among his forts of Eryfinum and calleth it Eryfino fimilia lavis laciniata floribus Incis. The Italians and Spaniards are scarse aquainted berewith being

more peculiar to these colder climates, The French, high and low Dutch and we doe follow the Latine names, some of Saint Barbary and some of Winter Cresses, or as I said before more properly to be called Winter Rocket.

This is somewhat sharpe in taste and withall somewhat blinding, whereby it may easily be knowne to bee hot and dry, and is profitable to provoke urine, and helpeth the ftrangury and to expell gravell and the ftone: it is also of good effect in the Scorbute or Scurvey, and may be used for it to very good purpose: it is also fund by good perience to be a singular good wound herbe both to clense inward wounds; the juice or decostion of the best to be drunke, or outwardly applied to wash fowle ulcers and sores, clensing them by the sharpenesse and the dead field growing therein, or hindering it from growing therein, and healing them by the drying qualitie: It is used as Rocket or Cresses eaten in Winter when varietie of Sallets are not to be had with as great defire and content as any other for that time.

CHAP, IIII.

Eruca marina. Sea Rocket.

F the Sea Rockets there are three or foure forts, with notable differences as you may pentire it the fucceeding Chapter,

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ordinagen i consumword Doughts of Large Res

The English Sea Rocket (for to I call it for diffinitions take, and that this fort and none of the other groweth on our coafts, although it grow in other countries also hath divers states found in states and leaves) feattering upon the ground others standing more duright (but brought into Gardens it somewhat varieth the fice both in stalkes and leaves) scatteringly set with small long leaves thereon waved as it were on the edges like Grondfell or Rocket (but longer and lesser in the Garden) at the toppes of the stalkes groweds showers, of a patential followers of Raddish composed of four eleaves, after which come seed substantial to the stalkes groweds showers. like a wheate Corne (fuch also it beareth in the Garden) but greaters which are somewhat sponge and not folid, not two joyned together as it is fet downe to have by the Sea fide, but every seede single by it fells.

2'. Eruca maritima Cretica. Candy Sea Rockets The Sea Rocket of Candy hath divers thort and narrow rough greene leaves next the roote, cut and divided at the edges into small parts: the stalkes are straked and crooked about halfe a sootelong bearing sowers at the topes (which Bashims who giveth us the knowledge thereof bath not feet downe) but if it be the famethat bedescribe fetteth forth by the name of Ersea markishes, which also faith to the fame of the famethat berily perfunded it is, it hath purplish flowers, and three feating pode, with feede, and after them diversions had
ked and joyned pods three or four inches long containing small reddish feede a the plane is hoary all over buth
feeless and leaves. stalkes and leaves.



The Theater of Plants.

Erace Monfetiate filique quadrangule. Square codded Rocker.

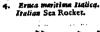


3. Ernca Monspeliaca fliqua quadrangula. Square codded Rocket.

This square codded Rocket hath the lower leaves small, long. adamow, hairy, rough and waved or cut in on the edges like Grandfell or Rocket, from whence rife two or three stalkes the arctound, rough and reddiffs at the bottome fet with some kfir leves, leffe divided then those below, and when it is full of flowers almost not at all : the stalkes are branched at the toppes being many small yellow flowers of foure leaves a pesce after. being many imall yellow Howers of foure travers a prece after-which incredefinall fourier (mooth pods, hard when they are-nic, what rough tharpe point at the end, and open into two pur, with one brownth feede lying in each part or fide, and is thandlike a finalle pointed at the ends, and tharpe, in take upon the target: the roote is formewhat thicke and white, with some thres bilined thereto.

4. Erneamatisma Italica. Italian Sea Rocket.
The Italian Sea Rocket hath fome long and narrow leaves growing next to the roote, very much and finely cut into divers faul party, having the Italiae branched diversly, and fet with the life leave her long and the with the life leave her long the season of the life leave her long the lo where the flowers being purplish consisting of four leaves, and one above another in small buskes, with two points a text wherein when the flowers are faded and gone stands and gone shade the flowers are faded and gone stands and pointed head fashioned like a Speares point wherein is. comind a white kernell : the roote creepeth under ground with long frings but perisheth after it hath borne feede.

The Place The full groweth on our owne Sea coalts in many places both of Kee and Suffere specially, yet it is not proper onely to our collabor is found in the like places in divers Countries : the seand win fent by Henorise Bellus from Candy time Baubinus whereigh the dryed plant with feede thereto busine flowers, duction the decree of the fription it is very probable to be the fame that Lagdauerift faith.





ebe

the third groweth about Mompilter : and the last about the Sea coasts of Italy, both Venice and other plan

They doe all flower and feede in the Sommer moneths, for they are all but annual plants and are to be foreign in Gardens in the spring of the yeare.

The first is called by Lobel Ernca marina Kakile Serapionie, and so it is also by Anguilara, Camerarin, Cal The first is called by Lobel Ernea marina & arms verapiones, and to it is allow engineers, commune, commune, commune, communes, it is feed a serious and Lugdanensis; the second is called by Baubinus Ernea marisima cretica strings arisinlata, and is they at said to bee the same of Myconus, which Lugdanensis called the Ernea marisima having three same odd of feed faid to bee the same of Myconm, which Lugdnensis calleth Ernca marriana naving three times code of the which is a manifest difference from the former: the third is called also by Bankinia Ernca Manifesting speadrangula achinata which Lugdnensism calleth Sinapi echinatum: the fourth is called by Bankinia Erncanitima Italica haste cuspid simile, and withall maketh the Kakile Serapionis. the Ernca maritime of Lugdness, and his Nastureium maritimum to be all one with it, for which I can see no reason, in that having given the first and the language of the control of the con thereof in his Prodromus, every one may plainely fee it to differ very much in the forme of the lever frombis

other, it may well be his Nativisium maritimum for thereunto it answereth very well as also timb his free cinerea in fome part that is in the leaves.

The Vertnes. The Sea Rocket is in the same degree of heate and drynesse with the wilde kinds but saltish and we establish The Sea Rocket is in the lame degree of next and any profile which I call the English Sea Rocket progetions for the same diseases: moreover Anguilars saith that Kakile (which I call the English Sea Rocket) projections. ceedingly, and Myconm affirmeth that his Ernea Maritima doth wonderfully helpe those that are nonled with the Collick, and those that are grieved with the stone or gravell in the Kidnies or Bladder, if they drinke the quantitie of foure ounces of the distilled water warme at a time.

CHAP. V.

Refeda. Bale wild Rocket.

Proving Effices the two forts of this kind of Rocket the greater and the leffer fet forth by fundry Author wee have some others which for their neare affinitie and likenesse are fit to be joyned and entremed of to.

I. Resedamajor. The greater base wilde Rocket. This greater kind rifeth up with divers crefted bending stalkes about two foot high, fet with me ny and much divided leaves thereon fornewhat like unto the lowest leaves of Rocket, of a piercing sharpe feet and tafte like unto Cresses and many such like leaves also bushing together at the foot of them: at the topper of

the stalkes grow yellow flowers in long spikes thicke bushing together, which opening by degrees at the bottome, spread themselves farther in sunder, and afterwards upon the said short footestalkes come small skinnie cornered swollen odde turning downewards, wherein are contained very small seedes the roote is long and wooddy with divers fibres thereat and abideth many yeares.

2. Resedaminor sen unlearis. Common base wilde Rocket.

This other Reseda groweth more upright and not so high, with whiter greene leaves, deepely cut in or torne on the cutges, but each division is broader then the former, the flowers

are final and yellow growing on such spikes but shorter.

3. Refeda Linarie foliji. Narrow leafed base wild Rocket.
The stalke of this Refeda is straight and round, about a cubic high, parted into fundry branches, compassed about with long and narrow greene leaves like those of Linaria or Tode Flax: the flowers grow at the coppes of the branches spike fashion, of a yellow colour, after which come cornered seeds wellels double forked at the toppes, full flored with pale coloured

4. Reseda alba minor. Small white base wilde Rocket. This small Reseds shooteth forth divers whitish greene stalkes not fully a foote high, bearing divers long and narrow hoary leaves leffer then those grow neare the ground, or at the foote of the stalke, which are somewhat broader but not lesse hoary : the flowers are white growing on the like spikes many clustering together, with small greene heads in the middle of every one, wherein afterwards there is imall blackish feede conteined: the roote is small long and white with fibres adjoyning unto it.

5. Reseda affinis Phyteuma Monspeliensium dicia. Loves plant of Mompelier.

The lowest leaves of this small plant are small long and fomewhat narrow, of a whitish greene colour, and very tiles to those of Lambes Lettice, the others that grow afterwards and upon the Raiks which are weake and tender, about halfe a

I. Reseda major.
The greater base wildt Rocket.



TRIBE 7. 5. Refede aff inis Physeuma Montpelienfram.

1. Refeds miner feu vulgaria. Common base veilde Rocket.

for high and doe almost lie on the ground are cut in, fore on the fides a little, and others more divided at the controlling a small Valerian leafe ; the flowers grow towards the toppes of the stalkes one above another, but sot in my spike with a small lease at the bottome of every one, and are composed of divers white narrow kwe lik threads, with many fmall thread also in the midle in agreens full huskes, the heads of seede are concidental shows and finaller below, wherein is con-used which feeds with a flew of a hole or dent in

erey one of them; the roote is white and somewhat long, divided into sundry small stringes which die every yen, and missing it selfe agains from the shed seede.

The modificate commonly growing in our owne Land in divers walte growinds, both neare London and further of the others grow on the Pyrenean hills and about Mompelier.

194.13

The Time They defall flower about Isne, and fome of them all the Sommer long.

Udbin Latine afedandis doloribus collectiones & inflammationes discutere nomen traxit : for it hath no Greeke number I know: yet is thought by most to be that Reseas of Pliny which he faith grew about Ariminum, for as.

Committee in botto saith, both the two former forts grow there now frequently: the first is called by Lobel Resease. Compains in borto faith, both the two former forts grow there now frequently: the first is called by Lobel Resease mains, and Resease major by Thalists and Tabermontanus, Resease by Lugdanensis, by Camerarina Resease relationship to the Resease by Camerarina Resease relationship to Lacuna, and Sesamoides alternom by Gomein both Resease and Sesamoides major Ghino. Sesamoides magnum, by Lacuna, and Sesamoides alternom by Gomein and Pycnocomon by Anguilara: the second is called by Lobel Resease latifolia, by Cesaspinus, guilalites and Cantabrica, by Camerarius Resease properties. The third is described by Banhings by the name of Resease in the second primary, and by the name of Resease primary, and by him thought to agree with the Roseda candida of Lugdanensis, and with the Sesamoides satisfacts alternom of Clustus: the fourth is called by Banhings Resease alba minor; and by him said to be Clustus satisfacts and the second primary of the Clustus and some second primary. Chapter of the Clustus of Vulnerary herbes which is of the Lychnides viscose: Banhings hath much forgoting the institute downer these small Sesamoides of Clustus making them there to be Lythnides, and here to be Risida, and therefore I have referred them to these to whom in my judgement they better agree: the last is cal-Lifele, and therefore I have referred them to these, to whom in my, judgement they better agree: the last is called, and therefore I have referred them to these, to whom in my, judgement they better agree: the last is called by Last Phytenma Monspeliensiam, and Narbonensiam by Lagdanenses, Sesamoides pardumby Lacuna, and Selab Last terium, by Casalpinus, and as Baubinus saith Enucage Apula Columna, but the description thereof in Company of the columna adoth not fitly agree thereto in my opinion, Gerard calleth the two first forts (for he knew none of the test) be being the land of the Rockets they are base and wilde herbes but clammer not.

The Fertuer.

The Fertuer,

Nacofour later authours have mentioned any knowne properties, these plants are endued withall more than the plants are endued with a plant Monewhat neare Rocket may induce form fuch like propertie.



Nafturtium. Creffes.

the Fields or Medowes, forme of the Water, forme of the Hills or Mountains long of F Cresses there are divers kindes, and divers forts of every kinde, some are of the Gardens, some of the Fields or Medowes, some of the Water, some of the Hills or Mountaines. I shall some of speake in this place of those that grow in the Water, having a Classis of water herbe some whom they shall be expressed: I will beginne with those of the Garden, and make them the shiper of this Chapter, yet I have in my former Booke given you the knowledge of that which is not common and best knowne, whose figure not withstanding I thinke not a missine to exhibit the here again to but his fellowes company, and that thereunder the properties of the rest may be comprehended.

1. Nasturtium hortense latifolium Hispanicum.

Nasturtium boitunse. Garde

Great Spanife Cresses. The great Spanish Cresses hath the first leaves small like Basill, among which riseth up a stalke about a foote and a halfe high, set with larger leaves thereon without division, but smally dented about the edges and pointed at the ends, every one franding upon a long foote stalke, branched from the middle to the toppe with lesser and narrower leaves, like to the toppe leaves of Garden Cresses, from whence breake forth many white flowers fet in spikes one above another, after which come brownish seede in pouches like the other Cresses, but much more bitter, and not so fiery sharpe: the roote is small and long perishing every yeare, and therefore must be sowen in the Spring, for although it will spring up quickly from the shed seed, yet it will not abide the cold of our Winters.

2. Nasturtium bortense crispum latifolium & angustifolium.
Curl'd Cresses with larger and lesser leaves.

Curl'd Cresses groweth like the ordinary Garden Cresses, and differeth there from onely in the leaves which are of two forts, the one with broad leavs cut and roundly dented and curl'd about the edges, every one by it felfe on a long stalke: the other confifting of many smaller leaves fet one against another upon a middle ribbe each part whereof is in the same manner cut in and curl'd as the other: the flowers are white like the common garden kinde, and fo is the reddish seede likewife, and perisheth yearely after seede time as the others.

The Place.

The first as the title sheweth came first out of Spaine, but the others are not knowne from whence their originals are. The Time.

They doe neare follow the time that the other garden kinde doth, that is in lune and fuly, and sometimes later.

The Names.

The Greekes call it rapsauler soo freedia, Cardamon qued cordates faciat vel qued cor foveas, and in sincope cardiaca plurimum Valet ; others thinke it to be called zágdanor quafi zagidanor quod

acrimonia & ignea vi preditum caput tentat, and thereupon the Greekes had this proverbe ison gathur, of Na. firstium quod in socordem ignavum, & bebetem dicebatur, proprerea quod Nasturio inesse credebat aimi vigorem excitandi, that is, Eate Cresses to stirre up the spirits of those that are dull and heavie: the Latinually Nafturtium anavium tormento, as Pliny faith, fome after the Italians call it Creffio hortenfis ; the Arabins call Nafaurium anasum tomento, as Piny latth, some after the Italians call it Creffio hortensis; the Aramou caux Nafauchas or Nars; the Italians Creffione, Nastures and Majues the French Creffon de jardim, Creffon alequies and Nastures the Germans Kers and Krefficke: the Dutch Kriss; and majues the English Cresses. The first is set forth by Tabermansana and Gerard who describeth it untowards enough but by Bauhinus more fully and plainely giving a truer figure thereof likewise; it is usually called within Nasture it malatifolium Hispanicum; the other Bauhinus hath set forth and the figures of both sorts, which are not cause in any other author.

The Vertues, The common Garden Creffes (in declaring the vertues whereof these other here specified are included, being of the fame propertie or very near et hereunto) is hot and dry in the fourth degree, especially the feets, for the greene herbe by reason of the humiditie therein is more qualified, and therefore the people in many countries of eate it either alone with butter or with Lettice and Pursane in sallets or otherwise, but the dried bethe countries of the force of the seeds, as Galen saith, who maketh it of the like faculitie and operation with Maint, both for the head and lunes to our groups flowers and to make the it of the like faculitie and operation with Maint, both for the head and lungs to cut groffe flegme and to expectorate it, as also in all other the properties of Roder and Multard, both to provoake urine and to clenke the raine and the bladder, to procure womens counted will the birth and to stirre up Venery, yet Pliny faith it hindereth, but he was therein either mich milliand the bookes are much falsfield that to release it. bookes are much falfified that to relate it. It is an enemy to the stomacke and troubleth the belly; some sy it loofeneth the belly and purgeth it from viscous humours; it helpeth the obstructions of the liver and please. and healeth all inward wounds, it driveth forth venome and poison; being taken with oyle it is beneficial to the cough and fhortnesse of winde and the paines of the break or cheft a being chewed in the mouth it believible

Nafturfim bottenfe. Garden Creffes.



a. Nafartium bertenfe eriftum latifolium es anguftifolium. Curl'd Creffes with broader and narrower leaves.





mobidu the leaves bruifed and applied take away all spots and markes of the body, helpeth the itch, and easeth the pines of the Scinica, and of the loynes, draweth forth bones, splinters and thornes, stayeth the corroding and cross aleas it the feede chewed in the mouth helpeth the palife in the tongue provoketh specing, raiseth leaving their first said such as are drousse and heavie by quicksing their bloud and spirits: being boyled with vitaging prices and splied to the kernells of the throate healeth the Kings evill, and heavier the state of the said specific and heavier the said spirits and spirits is and specific spirits the said specific spirits and sp the bad if they be anointed with it and Goole greafe mixed together i it ripeneth alto plague fores, and breahubben, and taketh away the deformities of the nayles.

CHAP. VII.

Naffurtia pratenfia five Cardamines. Ladies smockes or Cuckowflowers.

Nto the kindes of Cresses must of necessitie these herbes appertaine called Ladies Smockes, or Cackow flowers, both for the mearenefie in name in forme and qualitie whereof there are fome varieties as shall be shewed here, yet that fort which beareth double flowers, I have set forth in my former booke, which shall not be further entreated of here more than the figure, nor those of

the water, which are referved for another place,

1. Nasturium praisus two Cardamine latifolia. Great Ladies Smockes.

The great Cardamine or Lady Smocks shooteth forth divers long stalks of winged leaves, that is many together, factorist broad and round tender darke greene leaves fet one against another upon a middle ribbe, the greatest bagathereds, among which rife up divers tender weake round greene stakes somewhat straked, with much is ad longer leaves thereos, very like the smallest divided leaves of Garden Cresses, at the toppes whereof buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat large, and almost like a Stocke gilloflower, but buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat large, and almost like a Stocke gilloflower, but buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat dashe large, and many times but arthe edges building not follower, whitish or formewhat dashe over with blush, and many times but arthe edges building in a greene huske, after which come small poweries containing reddish feede some-Win flampe and biring in take as the herbe it felfe is also, comming neare to Creffes t the roote is composed of men white threads or fibres.

2. Cardamine altera toiner. Small Ladies Smocket. This in all things like the former but smaller in every part not bushing with so many leaves or statkes, the podes of feede being formewhat longer, than in the former.

The leaves of this Gardamine after a parter flow. Small flowred Ladies Smockes.

The leaves of this Gardamine age most usually finaller and longer, and yet round formerimes also, growing in

TRIBE 7.

Cardinate flore plency.
De uble flowered Ladies Smoot







the fame manner that the others doe : the flowers also are like them but finaller, and the pode of feede force what longer.

The greatest difference in this from the second fort here expressed consistent full in the rooter, which among The greatest directive in this right one sprowing, and then the found wores, which although they became or blush like them in colour and forme, yet (mell fweeter then they all together or any of the rel.

5. Cardamine miner lacinists foligs: Small faged Ladies Smockes.

The chiefest difference in this from the third fort resteth in the leaves which are more jagged then any of the former comming somewhat neare unto the forme of the lower leaves of the Garden Creftee the flower se White and small like that fort.

The three first are found in divers places of our Land in moist Medowes, and neare unto brookes sides the finall Rilles of water that passe through the low grounds, the others are of Germany,

They flower somewhat early in the Spring about April or May at the farthest, and abide with the lower laws all the Winter.

They are called by divers writers Cardamine as deduced from Cardamon (reffet (as Helleborine from tolking) The Names. They are called by divers writers Cardamine as deduced from Cardamon (reflex (as Hellehorine from tomonus) because they are like thereunto, some also call it Simulaterium and Nasturium, aguaticum, but there are other herbes more properly so called, and therefore others call them Nasturium pratons, as Tragus and Gosov. Fashim calleth it Nasturium agraesses, and Lonicerus siylesses, Corday upon Doscovidae Lepidium minim, Bradis and Dodonaus Flos. cucali: from the Germans Gasche lamen, whereby they so call them, Masterials Spalina aquaticum, alterum, and so doth Tabormontanus; Lacuna and Lagdamense. call them, Masterials Gaschein, Enchsium Spalina sandation Alberia, and Thalips Iberia, and Agricardamana sive Cardamanica Nasturistic Cardama sare and so doth Lobel, Refer in Horse Explaiense calleth is Nasturium agrateuse magno space; of the third and of the last Rassium prateuse magno space; of the third and of the last Rassium ponely doth make mention and of the sum Lundamense. The French call them Rassiumase. The Garmanae. 2 I said Gasche blumen (ver both they and Lugdmenfis. The French call them Ressarge samage, the Germanes as I said Ganeh blumen (yet both they not we have another Floscocculi, Cuckowshower differing from this, accounted among the Campions as I have clared in my former Booke) the Dutch Winter Kerssand Cockyeck: blacmen, and can in English Cuckow shown and Ladies Smockes. and Ladies Smockes.

and a state with the matter of the second of the second the second second the second that the second second the second se These herbes are seldome used cyther as sawce, or selection in Physick, but more for pleasure and to decide under the Water Crosses people, yet divers have supplied them to be as a facility in the Scottust or Source, is the Water Creffes, and may ferve in stead of them wherethey are wanting and not to be had.

CHAP. VIII.

Nassartia Montana sive Cardamine Alpina. Mountaine Ladies Smockes.

Here is another kinde of Creffes to be entreated of which grow upon mountaines, hills, and dryet grounds which that follows have yet one of them I have declared in my former book called Gardamine ground which that not be described here againe although I will give you the Figure thereof.

Africatriplia, which that not be described here agains although I will give you the Figure thereoform.

I. Cardamine tempifelia montana. Thin leated mountaine Ladies Smocks.

This mountaine Cardamine or Ladies Smocks hath divers long winged stalkes of smaller and naremore then in the former, a little dented about the edges, from whence spring up sundry stalkes with
malkers on them to the toppes, where stand many small yellow flowers in clusters, and afterwards small
malkers on them to the toppes, where stand many small yellow flowers in clusters, and afterwards small
malkers on them to the toppes, where stand many small yellow flowers in clusters, and afterwards small forther transport the state of the state of

account upon the ground 2. Cardonine Alpinaminor Resede folijs. Small mountaine Ladies Smockes. This fall Condemine Sendeth forth from a small long white roote divers weake and leaning stalkes, some a lit-This small Cardamine sengeth forth from a small long white roote divers weake and leaning stalkes, some a little branched and others not at all, set in many places with long stalkes of leaves divided into three source of sive branched and others not at all, set in many places with long stalkes of leaves divided into three source of sive branched leaves, somewhat like unto those of Resedue, the base wild Rocket, the slowers that stand at the proposite small and white, and afterwards give long and slender round pods an inch and a halfe long.

3. Cardamine Alpina midia Clussia. Clussia middle sifed Ladies Smockes.

3. Cardamine kind lye in a round compasse upon the ground, very formally being two inches long mides of sives small leaves like unto the other Ladies Smockes, but of a middle sife and more rough and hair leaves of a gravish colour on the upper side and greene underneath, the stalke rises to have here.

me more or mives a time travel and the unite time other Ladies Smockes, but of a middle fife and more rough and hair when the other, of a grayish colour on the upper fide and greene underneath, the stalke riseth to bee halfe a foote or more high, bearing many white showers like the others at the toppes, where afterwards stand long polywin seeds in them; the roote is white and shorous.

ods with leede in them; the 100te is white and holous.

4. Cardamine Alpina minima. The smallest mountaine Ladies Smockes.

4. Cardamine Alpina minima. The smallest mountaine Ladies Smockes.

This is very small and tender plant whose stalkes are not much above an inch long, bearing umbells or tusts This savety man and control plant which cares a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon of small white flowers on them of source leaves a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon

of small white flowers on them of foure leaves a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon a small footstake on both sides of a middle ribbe as in the rest, very sharpe in taste.

5. Cardamine Alpina inspida, Vnsavory Ladies Smockes.

This bath small long leaves rough and hairy and jagged like the field Mustard, but without any sharpenesse or taste rall indoors: the stall in them: the stall is small and hairy bearing small white showers, and afterwards small cornered and taste with very small seede therein: the roote is small and long with sew since thereas, pickly backs with very small seede therein: the roote is small and long with sew shores thereas.

6. Plantala Cardamines alterius annua Classi. The Ladies Smocke-like plant.

6. Plantia Largamines afterins amenta Compt.

This small plant hath fix or seven small leaves lying upon the ground, not much unlike the leaves of the small wild Daife, but much more tender, having a little sharpenesse in them: from the middle whereof riseth upsimall tender stalks an hand breadth high or little more, with very few and they smaller leaves and small

(ardamine Alpina tri folia. Mountaine three leafed Ladies Smocks. 2. Cardamine Alpina minor Refedæ folijs. Small mountaine Ladies Sinocks.





6. Plantula Cardamines alterim amula Cinfi. The Ladies Smocks -like plant.





white flowers at the toppes, after which commeth pods which are somewhat larger and greater then the small nesse of the plant might seeme to give, with small reddish seede therein somewhat sharpe in talte : the root one peth under ground shooting forth in fundry places.

7. Nasturtium petrum bursa pastoris folio. Rocke Cresses.

In the leaves of this Cresse consistent the greatest difference from the others which is small and jugged or one in on the edges like the leaves of Shepherds purse, for the flowers are small and white, and the seeds vessella small and flat like to Thlashi or Treakle Mustard.

8. Nasturtium pumilum vernum. Small Cresses of the Spring. The first leaves of this small plant are somewhat round, two or three being set one against another about a middle ribbe as the others are, but those that follow are somewhat longer and more in number: the stalke is forte as handbreadth long, bearing such small white flowers that they are scarse discerned, after which come very foul short and round pods with very small yellowish seede, the roote is small and sibrous: the whole plant is shape

9. Nafturtium Alpinum capsula Nasturtij bertenfis. Mountaine Cresses. This mountaine Cresses hath small and narrow thicke leaves smaller then the nayle of ones had, and the not above two inches high, with such small white flowers on them, and somewhat large powches like wholed Garden Cresses: the roote is somewhat wooddy and fibrous.

10. Nastureium Alpinum Bellidis folio majus. Daisie leafed mountaine Cresses. The stalke hereof is smooth and round about a cubit high, branched from the very bottome, the leave acres thinbut of foure inches long, somewhat like to Daisie leaves, those on the stalkes are somewhat water box the edges and without footestalkes compassing the branches at the bottomes, the flowers are white and sind on a long spike one above another of six inches long, after whom succeede long and slender pods three inches containing within them flat round reddish seede.

11. Nasurtium felys Barbaree. Winter Rocket-like Cresses.

The stalkes of this Cresse are very small, tender and bowing downewards somewhat hairy and divided in some branches of an handbreadth long, some twise that length, and somewards somewhat hairy and divided is shown that he wing many very small should greene leaves lying at the bottome of them, divided after the manner of the Winner of th Rocket as I called it before, but with fewer divisions, those on the stalkes are fewer, smaller and lessed with flowers are very small and white, and the pods very flender and long a the roote is small white and thread

The Place. Most of these plants grow upon the Alpes and other hills and mountaines in Germany, yet some of them in No. ples as Columna hath made mention.

The Time. Some of them flower earlier in the Sping then others, and fome later.

Columna of Naples calleth the first Simm alternm aquaticum luteum five Cardamine tennifolium mentamm ad Bauhinus Nasturtium montanum luteum: the second is called by Bauhinus Nasturtium Alpinum minus Robisson. The Names. Banning, Najiurium montanum luteum: the second is called by Banhing Najiurium Appune mine of lio: the third Classic calleth Cardamine Alpina media, and Banhing Nasturium Appune mine selici in montant selici in participation of phosphic cardamine Alpina minima, by Gesur in Epistus Cardamine phosphic Cardamine and Lordanensis Thaspi mentanum minimum, by Columna Cardamine phosphic selici in montanum and by Banhing Nasturium Alpina tennissime division a the sist is called by Columna Cardamine Alpina institution and by Banhing Nasturium Alpina tennissime division a the sist is called by Columna Cardamine Alpina institution. The Same Nation of Same in Spiden : the fixt is called by Cluften Plantula Cardamines alterism amala and property and by Banking Nafturium Bolidie folio minus; the seventh is called by Tabers of the pullum Application personnel and by Banking Plantulam Personnel of the seventh is called by Tabers and Gerard Nafturium personnel and by Banking Personnel on the seventh is called by Banking Nafturium Application of the seventh and last he also called as they are in their titles.

the light hat beene any expension trial made of any of these herbes that I know, but most of them being some in that the same of the same qualitie, with the former, or rather stronger in that the same and therefore let this suffice untill were the same of the same qualitie, with the former, or rather stronger in that the most of the same of confincte of them.

Naftureta Nivefiria. Wilde Creffes.

Here ha wilde kinde of Creffes yet to be handled whereof there are not many forts, one of them is to be found almost in every field, which although it be accounted a very foule weede in a garden, yet it is not amilie as I thinks to place it with the rest.

1. Native from five for Of yields, Narrow leafed white Crestes.

1. Native from five for Of yields folio.

1. Native from the same of the counter of t

fremon over thereon, branched from the middle upward into many parts, at the toppes come forth a man-

be dismissioned united by the form have been found with the form white flowers (yet fome have been found with the property) one flanding above another spike fashion, after white appears hunker containing small seeds: the roots is woody and perisheth after seeds either.

2. Nestweetium sylvestre Valentinum.
Spanis wilde Cresses.

Spenis wilde Creffes groweth up with a round greene, such, aid hairy stalke about a foote high spreading into brandistinguished by the state of t den Crefts but yet more smally parted and sharpe in talte like Order the flowers are many, and of a pale whitifh yellow color funding in long fpikes at the toppes, and afterwards in lort poweres divided into two parts which ftand not wisk but hang downewards wherein is contained fmall red-ish fedelike into Creffes: the roote is long, and flender, and peritheth every yeare.

3. Soffiia Chirargorum five Pleudonastartium (ylveftre. Flize weede.

That is no doubt but that this herbe pertaineth to the family dwile Creffes, although a baltard fort of them rifing up with a spend upright hard stalke foure or five foote high spread into may branches, wherein grow many grayiffs greene leaves we lady out and severed into a number of flaort and almost guadants the flowers are very finall and yellow growing the fibine, after which come very finall long pods, with vere finall yellowish seeds in them: the roots is long and words gerishing every yeare.

The foot there is an other fort with formewhat broader leaves

in moother thing differing : they have a ftrong evill favour being incit unto, and are of a drying talte.

The Place. The fall and the last grow wilde in the fields by hedge fides adwine, and among rubbish and many other places the seand wasfound onely in the kingdome of Valencia in Spaine;

They flower and feede quickly after, namely in Inne and Inly.

1. Naffertium filveffre Offride folio.

The Names and Inly.

The Names of Package and Laga Thiafit in interest of Package and Naffareting and Annium files for a support of Local Naffareting for Thains. But for pafform minor of Branfelfun, and Mantium files for Package and Laga Interest of the State of

2. Nafturtium fylveftre Valentium Spanish wilde Creffes.





which name it is now generally called and knowne, by Cefalpium Accipitrina, who maketh two fotts thereof, u Tabermontanus doth of his Thalistrum, viz. latifolium and angustifolium, Banhimu calleth it Nasturium student tennifelium divisum. Lobel putteth a doubt whether it be not the Ernea Gelatina of the Italians : the Gramme call it Well samen as they doe Wormeseed, and Saphiakrant after the Latine ; the Dutch Fiecrayt, and weein English Flaxeweede from the effect.

The Vertues. The two forts of wilde Cresses are neare the qualities of the other Cresses; but both the herbe and the lede of Flixeweede is of excellent use to flay the fluxe or laske of the belly being drunke in water, or water wherein fome gads of steele being heated have beene oftenquenched, and is found also no lesse effectual than Plantage Comfrye for the faid purpose, and to restraine any other fluxe of bloud in man or woman, to consolidate all broken bones, or out of joyne; the juyce thereof drunke in wine, or the decoction of the herbe drunke donkill the wormes in the fromacke or belly, as also the wormes that grow in putride and filthy nicers, and make into falves doth quickly heale all old fores how foule or malignant foover they be; the diffilled water of the bate worketh the same effect although somewhat weaker yet is a faire medicine, and more acceptable to be taken.

Sinapi, Mustard.

Here be divers that make fome of the Rockets to be kind of Mustard as you have heard before, and there be many also that make some kindes of Mustard to be Rocket . I will endeavour as nearess I dangive each their due title and place, yet of these kindes I have in my former Booke set forth that which is most frequently used to make sawie in this Land, whereof I shall not needle to speake again.

This Mustard hath large and broad rough leaves very much jagged with uneven and unordering to sometimes two, being round, rough, and branched at the toppe, bearing such like leaves thereone government to be more than a foot light at some two, being round, rough, and branched at the toppe, bearing such like leaves thereone government to be more than a foot light at the toppe, bearing such like leaves thereone government and less divided, and divers yellow flowers one above another at the toppes, after which the leaves the toppes and branched at the toppes and the toppes. fmall rough pods with fmall lancke flat ends, wherein is contained round yellowith feede greater than the feede, tharpe, hot, and biting upon the tongue: the roote is fmall, long and woody when it beareth the roote is fmall, peritheth every yeare.

2. Sinapi fylvefbre minn. Small wilde Mifturde. This Multard is fornewhat lefter than the former not thing shove a foote high with small jagged lengt TRIBE 7. actories placed formewhat like those of the Shepheards purse, but more smally gashed, the flowers are yellow solute seede brownish like the former but not so sharpe.

3. Sinops pervises Montpeliense, Small Mustard of Monspelier,
The small Mustard is the least of them all growing not above a spanne high, with small bending branched bland small pale yellowish slowers at the toppes, which afterwards give small long and slender rough pode blands such sides or edges, with very small seeds therein a the lower leaves are somewhat broad, cut into management the state of the st

Sinapi fativum Rapifolie.







Sinapi agreste Neapolicanum. Wilde Mustard of Naples.

The Nepolitane Muftard from a small whitish fibrous roote shooth forthmany rough greene leaves cut into divers parts, fomewhat the months leaves of the greater Celandine, but lefter and morphised at the ends the figure stalke is divided into sundry bands, bearing at the coppes divers small; purplish flowers con-ding flour leaves apecce set together as it were in an umbell or mi, the which rise small pods of two inches long a peece, with a relative small pods of two inches long a peece, with a relative small pods of two inches long of the winder. ad follow onely by ones touch, but by the shaking of the winde, but his hard to gether the ripe seede.

5. Sinapi marinum Egyptium.

Sea Muthard of Egypt.
Indition Muthard (faith mine Author) because it hath larger & the man Modern and might seeme to be the Ernes maxima Mitwenter Rocket, and might feeme to be the Ermsa maxima Micutol lapitures it, but hath not any bitternesse therein as his hath;
and lapitures it, but hath not any bitternesse therein as his hath;
and with Kasile Serapionic commonly called Ermsa marina which
had alitron rate in it when as this hath a very sharpe rasse; the
his hereo's long, white, shender and wooddy; having one or two
salds wind stalkes, not standing upright but a little bending,
had forth into other, with a few wingled leaves thereon, that
had of many fine long supple leaves on a fide allittle denied about
the sald of the stalke come forth blewish slowers in fashion of
Stockets who of the stalke come forth blewish slowers in fashion of
Stockets who when turns into small long po inted poss,
B bb b 2





containing small smooth round feede of a very sharpe salts, and smelling dike Rue. This is very this do Eng carulea fet forth before.

The Place

The first is not found wilde with us but in Gardens onely, but the focused, so well as that which is spoken of my o ther booke, are found often in the borders of fields, analto in the low rilles and furrowes of them; the property of the last of some party of the last of some la ther three are strangers to us, the one being of Almpelier, the other of Wapter, and the last of Egy.

All these Mustardes are but annuall plants flowring in Inly, and their seeds ripe in Angust. The Names

It is called in Greeke over Sinapiand to doe the Latines call it also, and Sinapia; but Abanen faiththathe & thenians called it vano, and Arifophanes in Equiti faith of Cleomenes when he was angry,

Κάβλε Le νάπυ, ελμέτωπ αδίασασιν. Conspexit Sinapi & frontem contrasti.

The Arabians call it Cardel, the Italians Senape, the Spaniards Moltarde and Moltara, the French Senamed Most. Starte, the Germanes Seneff and Senff, the Dutch Most acree, and we in English Multard. The full is called fig. bel Sinapi sativum Eruce ant Rapifelio, of Cordus upon Diescorides, and of Lundinnens Sinapi berins, of Dances Sinapi sativum prius, of Camerarini Sinapi album differing from Eruca sanie albo, of Raubinus Sinapi rapidis. Singpi Jativum prim, or Camerarius Simapi atorum Pliny: the secondis called by Label Simapi spire minu bufa pastoris folio, by Dodonaus and Lugdunensis Sinapi spivestre, and is the third Simapi of Matthiology, Durante, and passoris folio, by Dodoness and Lugaments: Sinaps street, and is the times appeared a arasissem, Umain, and Casapines, Tragus calleth it Eruca sive Rucula marina minor, and Sinaps novim; Fachsime Eruca sive, Time Eruca hortensis, and Gesure in hortis Eruca specifies: the third is called by Bashimu Sinaps parries singularia; and the fourth Columna calleth Sinaps alterna agress nostras: and Bankimu Sinaps mubella purpures the times. fo called by Alpinus as is in the title.

The Vertues. Mustard seede especially the common fort is hot and drie in the fourth degree (but the white seede and the other small forts are not so hot)and hath the vertue of heating, discussing raretying and drawing forth splinter of bones or other things out of the flesh. The condiment or sawce is of great use, for in a manner the whole cacrease of the ground is spent thereabout to season or sharpen the means, both of fish and fiesh that are extensive by the rich or poore : the faid Mustard is of good effect to bring downe womens courses, and for other hybrical diseases, and for those that are Epilepticke or Lethargicke; that is troubled with the falling sicknesse or lethargic. drousie, forgetfull, evill, to use both inwardly and outwardly to rubbe the nostrille, the forehead and temple, to warme & quicken those dull spirits that are as it were asseepe or almost dead; for by the fierce sharpenesses perwarme & quicken those dun spins that are so it were ancepe or analyst and its last an approach perceth to the braine and purgeth it by fneeling and drawing duwne rheume & other viscous clammy humor which by their refidence doe much offend, or by their diffillation upon the lungs and cheft procure coughing, and therefore with some honny added thereto doth much good therein. Our ancient forefathers even the better form the more simple, and as I may say the more healthfull age of the world, were not sparing in the use better, for with out doubt they found it much conducing to their health by warming the stomacke and helping digesion, by denfing the braine, lungs and breaft of rheume and flegme: but now adayes it is feldome nied by their fuccessours being accounted the clownes fawce, and therefore not fit for their tables; but is transferred either to theme, nyor meaner fort, who therefore reape the benefit thereof. The decoction of the herbe, but the feede is the more uffiall and effectuall made in wine and driuke provoketh urine, refilteth the force of poison, the malignitie of Mushromes, and the venome of the Scorpion or other venemous creatures, for it suffereth not the virulencie thereof to pierce to the heart, and vitall foirits, thereby to overthrow life, but mastereth it in the way if it be taken in times pierce to the heart, and vitall foirits, thereby to overthrow life, but maftereth it in the way if it be taken inime the fame also taken before the fits of agues doth by warming the bloud and spirits, keeps backe and essenties the fits, thereby altering the course and curing the disease; the seede also taken either by it sale or with other thing, either in an Electuary or drinke doth mightily prevaile to stiere up bodily lust, being taken also in the same mener it helpeth the spiece and paines in the sides and gnawings in the bowels, and used as a gargle, it helpeth the south when it is fallen downe and saltenethic, and also dissolve the tumour stands about the throate in the Kings evill, especially if it be also applied, outwardly the growth point it often time of the south-ach; the outward application hereof upon the pained place of the Sciaic doth much helpe to distosse the humours, and to ease or lessen the spines, as also for the goure and other joyne ache, and is much and often need to ease values in the sides or lessen the shoulders or other parts of the body, weather and is much and often used to ease paines in the sides or loynes, the thoulders or other parts of the body, upon the applying thereof to raife blifters, and by drawing the paines to the place from the inward or more remote, duch the difease or diverteth it to those outward places where local medicines may helpe: it is also used to helpe the falling of the haire: the seede bruised mixed with hony and applied, or made up with ware, taketh away he markes and blacke and blew spots and bruises of bearings or the like, the roughnesse or scabbednesse of the sim in any place, as also the leprosie, and lowsie evill: it helpeth also the cricke in the necke, or that disease when one canot turne their heads, but they must turne their whole body with it. The distilled water of the herbe when time flower, is much used both inwardly to drinke to helpe in any the distalled water of the herbe when time flower, is much used both inwardly to drinke to helpe in any the distalled a forestaid, or to wash the most he the Vouls, or the kernells and tumours of the throate, but outwardly altofor the scabbe itchio; the like infinite and clenters the face and skinne from freckles, spots, morphew, or other deformities thereof. The Italian as to keepe a drie condiment or sawce made of Mustard scale to use apon all occasions, studdenly made fire beauts, which it is likely they learned from Disson. which it is likely they learned from Disferrides who taught his to keepe. Rocket feeds good for a long time, by beating it and making it up with vinegar and mike into balles to be dried a for they much after the fame manner appoint two ounces of Multard feeds to be taken, and halfe an ounce of good Champon well beaten to be made up into balles or cakes with hony and vinegar, which being dried in the Stone are no be kept much life to be made the total and formation which then released with a little vineger, is made into laws or preferrily, very delicate and planting miss palate and fromatice. palate and fromacke.

Lower word all provided and the

arted Bred oni Sant C. At the

CHAP. XI.

Irio five Eryfimum. Hedge Mustard.

Here are divers forts of this Hedge Mustard more knowne at this time then formerly hath bin, being found out by divers diligent and experienced fearchers of herbes, as you may perceive in the fuc-

found out by divers diligent and experience the certains of heroes, as you they ceeding diffeourfe.

1. Irio five Eryfinnum vilgare. The common wilde Hedge Mustard.

1. The common Eryfinnum groweth up usually but with one blackish greene stalke, tough or limber, if The common Eryfinnum groweth up usually but with one blackish greene stalkes, set full of branches by branched into divers parts, and sometimes with divers stalkes, set full of branches of the last not to breake, branched into divers parts, and fometimes with divers stalkes, fet full of brande wheen grow long rough or hard rugged leaves very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, do wheren grow long rough or nara rugged seaves very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, (medger and some lefter, of a durite greene colour: the flowers are small and yellow that grow at the tops of the brackes in long spikes flowring by degrees so that continuing long in flower, the stalkes will have small made of the stalkes will have small that the toppe flowers yet shew themselves, and the contained small yellow seed, sharpe and strong as the steps it selfe is also the roote growth a word leader and wooddy, yet abiding and forloging therefrom every yeare. 2. Erzsimum alterum siliquis Eruce Broad leafed hedge Mustard.

The base Multard rifeth up with two or three darke greene stalkes, somewhat like the former but not so mehrached, fer on all fides with large darke greene leaves, cut into three or foure parts, with almost equali subsmean second at the large of the large of the the the subsmean waved or dented about the edges thereof the suppose small and yellow, yet greater then the former, whose spikes are not so long, neither doe the long and composed yellow feede ftand fo close to the stalkes, nor are so small but shorter like to those of Rocket ; the matigate to long or wooddy but more fibrous continuing but a yeare.

3. Erysimum verum sive montanur. The true hedge Mustard. The large of this Eryfinum are of a fresher greene colour then either of the former, smaller also, and cut in coboth fides into more but (maller parts, refembling the divisions on the leaves of Dandelion but very small, each partercorner looking downewards, from among which rife up fometimes two or three stalkes, but more usually brone, round, and about halfe a yard high, thicke set with such leaves but smaller and full of branches to the the state of the s low white bellow small code growing close to the stalkes, conteining within them small yellow seede, nothing fo long or harpe as the first, yet somewhat quicke upon the tongues the roote is small and perisheth after seedetime but by lowing it felfe never miffeth to be in the ground where it hath once feeded.

4. Erfimum latifolium Neapolisanum. Broad leafed hedge Multard of Naples. This Nonphitense hedge Mustard hath many small long and smooth greene leaves lying in a compasse upon the good divided or cur after the manner of the wilde Rocket (which we call our ordinary Garden Rocket) but withfuller and lefter divisions, the middle ribbes being white, the stalke that rifeth from among them, for it

1. Irie five Eryfimum vulgere.
The commonwilde hedge Mustard.





3. Eryfunum verum five mont mum.
The true hedge Mustard.



TRIBE 7.

4. Eryfimm latifelium Neapelitam. Hedge Multard of Naples.







feldome beareth more then one is about two foote high, fer with the like leaves but lesser and lesse divided up to the toppe, and with longer ends more pointed, of a strong sent and bitter sharpetaste, the flowers are many fer together, small and yel ow, with longer spikes more like to Mustard then Rocker, after which come longer and thicker cods about two inches long, small and round not closing the stalke like the last, but spreading somewhat further off, wherein is small yellow seede, nothing so sharpe as the leaves: the roote is long and white, stronger and hotter then either leaves or seede and most neare unto Mustard.

5. Erssimum angustifolium Neapolicanum. Nartow leafed hedge Mustard of Naples.

The lower leaves of this hedge Mustard are long and narrow, somewhat hairy but soft, of a palegrees to the lower leaves of the edges, and pointed very like unto the common hedge Mustard herefiss tetower, but those that grow up higher upon the stalke, which is seldome more then one about a yard high and rough, are smaller and with sewer divisions branched from the middle upwards, and sometimes from the very bostome, bearing the smallest yellow slowers at the toppes of all the rest; after which come small long pods set on allides of the branches and standing upright, thicke and blunt at the toppes with small yellowish seeds in them not very sharpe.

6. Erysimo similis hir/seta planta. An hairy hedge Mustard with uncut leaves. This hairy hedge Mustard-like plant hath many leaves lying on the ground clustering together, each whereof is rough, hairy, and whitish, an inch and a halfelong, unevenly dented about the edges, and some a little more deeply cut in, from whence rise up sometimes many stalkes, and sometimes but one, rough, hairy and reddiff at the bottome, with some sew lesser leaves set thereon compassing them at the bottomes: the slowers stand spite fashion at the toppes of the stalkes, which are sometimes branched made of source small white leaves, and sure them rise straight long cods with small seede in them.

The first is very frequent in our Land by the wayes and hedge sides and sometimes in the open fields: the scond is more rare to meete with, yet is sometimes found but still in the better grounds which maketh it solute third is sound wild in It-19 as Matthiolus saith in the like places with the first the fourth and six are of Napit as Columna saith: the last groweth upon stones and subbish and upon old mudde walles at Bassis, Mompiler and other places.

The Time.

These doe flower sometimes late and sometimes earlier, but most usually in Iuly or thereabouts.

The Names.

The Greeke name is eviouve Erysimum and re efficient a follorum multiplici sectione sic dictum a quibusdam putare alist control quasi pretiosum, neither of which seemeth so likely as and resident quade frame caliditatem attractions facultate praditum est: in Latine also Erysimum and Irio quod acrimonia sua irruit in gustum. This is the Erstimum of Dioseorides and not of Theophrasium, for hee placeth his Erysimum inter fruges among the sorts of Comes at Comment.

Games shallbe declared both when we come to speak of them, & somewhat also in the Chapter of Myagrium Company in the doth acknowledge both forts, for of this kind he speaketh in 6. simplicium medicamentorum, following: Galen doth acknowledge both forts, for of this kind he speaketh in 6. simplicium medicamentorum, following: Gunn would acknow the measurement of the state and of the other in products them both together; for in the former place he faith Effive frumenta diximus Sefamuns, but after the felical Sefamuns, and the felical Sefamuns, buside end contounated them both together: for in the former place he faith Eftiva frumenta diximus Sefamus, heim Paicems, and after hair seilers Sefamo simile off in Asa Graciaque Erysimum, idend; erat nise panguint esset, heimens, medicaminibus points amnumerandum quam frusion, idend; erat nise panguint esset, indentification in the other place hee analysis the figes Sefama smiless esset diximus, and a Gracia Sefamum vocariz est autem sinisos smiless esset sinismis interfruges Sefama smiless esset ship being the description of Diascandae his Eussiana and a State of the smiless of the same of the s the content of Dioscorides his Ergimum and the other uniformism tamen, jenune account of the called Hierabotane famina of Brunfelfius, Verbena famina and Sinapi septimum of Traof Tamens five fire of Fuchius, Erysimum Sinapi species of Gester in bortie. Irio of Matthiolus,
Institution Language Landanessis and Cossilpinus, Irio sive Erysimum of Lobels Cleone Octavii Horatii of and Similar and Configuration of Bankings and Coffiguration of Lobel Cleone Octavity Horatif of Lobel Company and Eryfimum valence of Bankings calleth it Eryfimum alterum Eruca sliquis: the third is the Irio Gardhah placed for Bruca stativas. Bankings calleth it Eryfimum alterum Eruca sliquis: the third is the Irio Gradual placed for Dynamical action. Danishing Callette Erjjimum alterum Eruca litiquis: the third is the Irio aliquibus, Lugdanenfit and Camerarisus, Erjfimum verum of Anguilara, Dentillaria alia Irio aliquibus officiaria Heriu, Irionis terria species of Casalpinus, and Saxifraga Romanorum of Lugdanenfis according to his design, but the figure is transposed to a contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Bankinus designed according to the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea anrea and the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea and the contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea and the contrary place under the other title of the c deligion, but the lighte is transported of contrary place under the other third or saxyragia annea, Banbinus clich's Erfamme polyceration velcorniculatum, but is generally called by most berbariftes with us Eryfamme verus from the fourth is called by Columna Irio lawis Apulus Ernes folijs, and by Banbinus Eryfamm latinus usin glabrum, and was fent him as he faith by the name of Rapiftrum Hispanicum und descriptum, I have entitled it Eryfamme latifolium Neapolitanum: the fiftis called by Columna Rapiftrum montanum Irionis folio, but balina Poliman angustifelium majue: but in this as in many other, Banbinue doth much forget what he had winen but two or three leaves before in his Pinax, for he fetteth this for a Rapistrum among the other fores of Resistant but it cannot be an Erysimum and a Rapistrum both, for so to doe were to make a confusion unsufferable minofarreunfit fo worthy a man as he was, or any other that would be accounted of any worth in his judgeunitoristic alled by Banhinus Erisimo similia hirsuta non laciniata alba, and was called as he saith Barbarea undiby his brother Iom Banhinus. The Italians call it Erisimo and Irione, the Spaniards Rinchaon, the French Vila and de la torteille, the Germans Hedericke and Wilder Senff, the Dutch Edel Rakette, and in English by Ge-10/Buke Creffes, but because I finde the most judicious to make it a kind of wild Mustard, I have thereupon entiroled it wild Hedge Mustard. The Vertues.

The dree first forts of Erysimum as the most in use and effectuall doe temperately heate, consisting of a thinnessiblume, outing and clenting with some moyst parts joyned therewith, whereby it doth not dry the thicke and vision segme but maketh it easie to be spit forth, for it is singular good in all the diseases of the Chest and Lungs, boarderse of the voyce, and by the use of the decoction thereof for a little space those have beene reconcered perfectly well, who had utterly lost their voyce and therewith their spirits also almost: the juice thereof made into a Syrupe or Lohoc with hony or Sugar, is no lesse effectuall for the said purpose, and for all other costs wheelings and shortnesse of the same also is profitably taken of those that have the I annotics, the Planse, paines in the backe and loynes, and for torments and wringings in the belly or in the Colon, which is called the Collicke being used also in Glisters: the seede is held to bee a special remedy against poyson and veaces. It is singular good for the paines in the hippes or huckle bones, called the hippe Goute or Sciatica, the Gotte also and all joynt aches, as also for Fisulaes, hollow Vicers, and eating or running Cankers, and for Aposims, fores, and Cankers in the mouth or throate or behind the eares, and no lesse also for the hardnesse and swelling in womens breafts or in the testicles or stones.

CHAP. XII.

Thlaspi. Treakle-Mustard.

No the Cresses, Rockets, and Mustards perteine these herbes called *Thiaspi*, Treakle-Mustard as comming nearest unto them both in forme and qualitie, whereof there are found at this day so maken my forts more then the former ages ever knew, that I must with these as I have done with many other such herbes that yeeld a plentifull varietie, distribute them into fundry rankes or orders, that so they may be both better described and apprehended.

Thisfpi arvense. Treakle Mustard of the Fields.

This inde of This pi Drabe folio. Treakle Mustard with broad stat Powches.

This inde of This pi rifeth up with a hard round stalke about a foote high, parted into some branches, having diem fort greene leaves somewhat long and narrow set thereon, waved but not cut in on the edges, broadest towns the ends and somewhat round pointed: the slowers are white that grow at the toppes of the branches sike shion one above another, after which come large round powches, parted in the middle with a farrow, large one blackish browne seede in eyther side somewhat thicker and larger then in any other of the This pies the slowe, somewhat sharpe in taste and smelling of Carlick, especially in the fields where it is naturall, but in Gadens, neither so sharpe nor smelling of Carlicke as others have expressed it, for any thing I could ever service by it my selfe: the rootes are small and threddy perishing every yeare.

This pickers is the state of the state o

That the groweth higher then the former foreading more and longer branches, whose leaves are smaller improver sometimes unevenly dented about the edges; the flowers are small and white growing on long that with much smaller and rounder seede vessells after them, and parted in the middle in the same manner.

T. Thiafpi Drube folio.
Treakle-Mustaid with broad flat powches.



3. Thlaspi majus. Great Treakle Mustard.



2. Thisfpi Vaccarie falle.



Thisfpi villofum capfuli hisfuti. Hairy Treaklo-Mustard.



will findler toward freden these in these in the former, and much sharper in taste : the roote perisheth after seede

with finalter browne freeden these in the former, and much sharper in taste: the roote perisheth after seede mit but shideth the first winter after the springing. Great Treakle-Mustard.

The great Treakle-Mustard hath larger, smoother and broader leaves then the last, somewhat pointed at the me sowers are small and white like the other standing at the toppes of the stalker which are two or three some since some sharpers on them: the seede vessels are round; and set with browne seems therein the souther standing and set with browne seems therein the souther standard standard seems and set with browne seems therein the souther standard seems and set with browne seems therein the standard seems and set with browne seems therein the seems seems and set with browne seems therein the seems seems and seems and seems and seems seems and seems and seems seems and seems and seems seems and seems seems and seems seems seems and seems whole plant is of a strong unpleasant sent and taste. This pant is or a trivial of This Fi Vaccaria felio Monfeliacum. Fronth Treakle-Mustard.
This Figure hereof are somewhat like the leaves of the second kind being smooth and of a darke greene colour,

he fower are small and white also that grow on the stalkes which are about halfe a yard high : the seede vessells at the head like unto those of Shephards-purse but greater.

Theoreting or bending branches of this Thlashi are all hoary over, scarle rising a handbreadth high, whose Increping of berding translations and narrow without any footbalke unso them but for thereon without order breamball feeds wifelis following.

This is illofum capful in infution. Hairy Treakle-Mustard.

The hills of this The his the pour a foote long round and hairy, at the bottome whereof grow divers hairy levelone what long and broad fet upon long footestalkes, but those that are upon the stalke have no sootestalke but compasse it at the bottome being pointed at the ends and somewhat dented about the edges, the flowers standardeppe spile fallion made of five white leaves a peece, after which succeede star hairy powches parted as then are with reddiffs tharpe feede within them.

other are wintremum manys recome winter them.

A. The first roungs perfoliarum majors. The greater Treakle-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.

The lower leaves here of that lie upon the ground are small and somewhat round like those of Baffil, but yet a literator tone on the edges at the bottomes, where they are smallest and a little dented about the other part, of tension into on the suggestate of the suggestate wile come forth other finaller leaves upon thore branches, whereon and at the toppes of the flalke fland divers finall white flowers that break forth out of reddish huskes, after which appeare small flat powches like unto those of Shephra's purse parced in the middle, as is usuall with most of the Thlaspies, on each fide whereof lye small flat. velowih feede : the roote is long white and wooddy, the whole plant is more milde or leffe tharpe then

8. Thlashi perfoliatum minus. The smaller Treakle-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves. This other This other This bath a few leaves lying on the ground, which are of a grayish greene colour, like both for

7. Thisfpi aroense perfoliation majus.
Thegrener Treakie-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.

8. This iperfoliation wings.
The smaller Treakie-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.







9. Thiafpi arvenje minus latenat Yellow field Treakle-muffard,



forme and colour unto the leaves of Braffica campefiris Codded Thoroughwax, but much leffer, those that grow up higher upon the stalke, which is scarse a footenigh, and but a few set thereon are smaller, pointed at them, and broad at the bottomes compassing it like the last, the flowers are small and white and the seede vessels for like the Candy kind, somewhat sharpe pointed.

9. Thlashi arvense minus luteum. Yellow field Treakle-MuRard. This hath fometimes but one stalke and at other times many fee thicke with small long hoary and had know, with a great long tuft of yellow flowers at the toppe, made of five leaves apcece, after which follow flat round yellowish powches, swelling in the middle, containing within them browne seede : the roote is small and long and dyeth every yeare.

10. Thlashi (panospermon'Americanum. The spare bearing Thlashi. This This phancheth from the roote divers wayes somewhat thicke, set with long fat greene lengtone-what like that of Mechlin: the toppes of the branches are without leaves, but stored infinitely with small yellow ish flowers of foure leaves which endure onely one day, falling away for the most part without being huiter feede or very sparingly, so that on the whole plant there will be scarse foure or five buskes of feeds guinerday yeare which are flat and a little long like to those of the manured Woade, with a sharpe tasted seede within, the root is hard with many fibres thereat, and tafteth sharpe like Cresses.

II. Thiashi incaunum marinum Hispanicum, Eruca peregrina Clusio. Spanish licary Treakle Multud.

This small Spanish (or Italian) plant sendeth forth sundry slender round hoary stalkes about two score high with many long and narrow leaves at the bottome, a little unevenly waved about the edges, narrows at the bottome and broader to the ends, of a grayish greene colour or rather hoary, with a great ribbe intermedie of a sharpe taste, the upper leaves on the stalkes being smaller then the lower, with some pale relowing some state toppes, made of source leaves a peece dented in the middle, after which succeede somewharmend. and full seede vessells parted in the middle as many other forts of Thiaspi are, with a small point atte end containing therein many browne reddish flat shining sharpe seede: the roote is white and somewhat long thick at the toppe with many fibres downewards.

The Place: Divers of these forts of Mustard have beene found in sundry places of our owne Land, especially the fall and ke cond, as halfe a mile from Hatfield by the river side under an hedge as you travell to Hatfield, and in the street Peckamon Surrey fide, &c. the other forts grow fome in Germany, fome at Mempelier.

The Time. They flower and seede some earlier and later then others, even from May unto August.

The Names. The Gracians call it Orden and Orden Thiaspi and Thiaspe, quod fruttue quali infrattue, and also Ordente The

charaf frustum elypeatum and virum averor Sinapi agreste quod Sinapi acrimonia resert : the Latines keepe the who are for the most part and call it This spirit forme do call it Capfella and Scandul accum, Nasturium tectorii contrate to the spirit and the spirit in the spirit and spirit imam for the most part and call it Thlassi, yet some do call it Chifella and Scandul access, Nashwrisian sectors and sample from the Italians call it Thlassi, the French Seneve Savage the Germans wilde Kerse; the Dutch Board Indiana, the Litalians call it Thlassi, the French Seneve Savage the Germans wilde Kerse; the Dutch Board Indiana, the Litalians called Multard, or Mithridate. Mustard, because the second sort, especially above our Indiana in the Italian of the Savage the trush of the Italian in The Institute is that Thlassi that the best do allow for the trush Thlassi to be these in Trease and Lugdestensis; with be Lobel Thlassi of Matchialais, called Platycarpon by Comprarius, and by Baubinus Thlassi are unforted to Matchialais could Thlassi could Thlassi of Matchialais, called Platycarpon by Comprarius, and by Baubinus Thlassi of the same with the first of Matchialais of the such thas is called Thlassi of Saubinus Commission of the Saubinus Commission of the Italian of Thlassi of the Italian of Thlassi of Thlass The sealest of the person of the sealest of the sea fort Young pare respired it rather to the I major than any other as nearest resembling it, and to this ranke of field This which is the proper place of the growing: the tenth is so called by Commun in his history of Canada plans the last is called by Clustum Ernca perceyina, and so doth Lugdanensis, but Lobel inverteth the name calling klausium morthism Patavisum, but Clustum missiking it, holdeth still his owne, and Bauhinum more enclining a list than him (for his loves sake to Padoa as it seemes) callestr it Lencoism incanum utriculo rotundo: but constitute and frede is hot and sharpe, and so are not the Lencoid generally, I have thought it more fa to joye a to the Thlaspies. The Vertues.

The most of these corts of Multurds are hot and drie in the fourth degree, or very neare like unto Cresses, for they are the preand quicke in cafte, and are heating, rarefying, attracting and purging: It is fet downe by some amont to purge the body both upward and downewards, and that if any exceede a due proportion it will scoure unto blond, but how truly I know not in that I never heard of any to make triall thereof in that manneralt is faid to prouse womens couries to forcibly that it suffocateth the birthsbeing taken inwardly it breaketh inward apoflum and afed in glifters helpeth the Scianica, the feede applied outwardly doth the fame. It is an especiall ingredient into Milbridge and Treakle, for it is held to be of it selfe an antidote resisting poylon, venome and puuthdion besides the actimony it addeth to the composition. It is also availeable in many of those causes that Multirdispled but fomewhat weaker.

CHAP. XIII.

Thiafpi Umbellatum. Vmbelliferous Treakle-Mustard.

Nother kind of Treakle-Mustard beare their flowers in tusts and round umbells, and not in spikes, of some whereof I have spoken in my former booke, that is, the Thiashi Candia, Candy tusts, both with white and purplish slowers, as also a Spanish kinde not set forthroy any before.

Thiashi Creticum album umbellatum majus. Great white Candy Mustard.

This Candian plant bath divers hard and small stalkes, bearing a few long and narrow pointed Imouth leaves, fer on them one above another up to the toppes, where the white flowers grow inheritand tufus, former booke : the feede vessels than in that fort is expressed in my former booke : the feede vessels that follow are greater also with a pointell in the middle of them : the roote is small and threddy, and endureth divers reaction dying as the other dothe

3. Thiaspi umbellatum arvense Iberidu folio. Variable flowted Mustard. The leaves here of are somewhat long and narrow, cut in or deepely dented about the edges, more than those of Com Mailard : the flowers grow in tufts or umbells like thereunto but of mixed colours, that is white and purple stally, and fometimes wholly white, and in others yellowish but much more rare: the feede is like the Can-

Thiaspi umbellatum Creticum flore albo odorato Sweete Treakle Mustard with a white flower. This white (and Mustard is finaller, and groweth lower than the first, bushing thicke with smaller and narnume leaves dented onely at the ends; the flowers are white but femilier than they, and smelling very sweete, and which follow such like powches with yellow she seed in them: the roote perished search, a. Tologi umbellatum Nasturiy folio Monspelianum, C. Mompeliers umbile teroits Mustard.

The full kes of this Multard are many and greater than in the other before, bearing many more jagged leaves on the thore of the common garden Creffes : the flowers are white in spikie rundles or umbells at the www.which give smaller seede than the others but as sharpe as any of them.

The Place... Someofthale grow about Mompelier, and the greatet number in Candy, and but in gardens with us.

741317.

1. Thiaffi Creticium ulbum ambellatum majm. Great white Cando Multard.



3. This fri ambellatum Creticum flore albo odorato. Sweete Treakle-Multard with a white flower



1. Thisfi ambellatum ervenfe Iberidis felle Variable flowred Multard



Thisfir umbellatum Nafturtij folio Mujett, Momneliers umbilliferous Mustard.



The Time.

The Name 1 Tale

The Names.

It is abbins calleth Thlass Creticism flore also majus, and I thinke it to be the Thlass Narbonense Cenatis of Label, which as he laith the Italians and Matthiolus accounted an Alglum: the second is taken to state Thlass Abbregicano of Classics, and the Thlassical aliad genus vel tertimorary the Thlassical amount of Table Italians I aliad the Nastrations of Second and the Nastrations of Second and the Nastrations of the Second and S

The mast of these herbes are to be referred to the former, for being almost as sharpe they cannot but worke he fields, yet in a weaker manner, and therefore thus much shall be sufficient for them.

CHAP. XIIII.

Thlashi Montanum, Mountaine Treakle-Mustard.

Hepert kinde of Treakle-Mustards that are to be spoken of, are those that grow upon high hills and mountaines and in rockie stonie places.

1. This I bissip momenum Glass Ffolio majus: Clusus his Hungarian Treakle Mustard.
This I bissip riferti up with divers small but strong stalkes a foote or more high, see at distances with long and somewhat broad leaves, compassing it at the bettome as the Brasica campestris doth, and nor more sance colour, greene above and grayish underneath smelling somewhat like onto Garlike, as those

allower that lieupon the ground: the flowers are many and white plentially growing at the toppes without any fent, which should give hard and flat powches, not parted as other art, as whole and round sticking forth in the middle like a baller, in the middle whereof lieth but one feede, the roote is bullicand full of ftrings and fibres that continue many yeares.

2. Thashi montanum Glasti folio minus.
The small Trenkle-Mustard of Baden.

This hash a great many small leaves lying on the ground round about the roote, very like unto the blew Daysie, full of juyce, addadake blewish greene colour, among which rise up diver falkes about a foote high, bearing thereon many leaves loger and more pointed than the lower, and at the toppes fundy white flowers one above another, which afterwards bring fix powches like those of Shepheards purse : the roote is long white and fibrous.

2. Thlashi montanum, semper virens:

7. This is sentamme femper virens.
Evergegee Mountaine Multard.
The like of this This fit is formewhat great and wooddy, coverd from the This fit is formewhat great and wooddy, coverd from the cost of Stocke-Gillow flowers but finaller and years and harpe in talks: at the soppess of the branches who, is many and much differed fland rufts of white former which come fuch like thanks as a resist the common This, and find like fleed in them very hot and sharpe: the contraded it fells into many branches and parallet in the former also above ground uncorrupted many years.

This figure the committee with the count leaves.

The state of the country of the

This first Alpiness wines continue rounds. Small mountaine Mustard with roundificals.

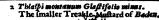
This first Alpiness wines continue rounds. Small mountaine Mustard with roundificals.

This first Alpiness wines continue rounds many small short leaves, that grow near the ground being mind the tade, lightly desired about the edges, and every one on a short foote stake, due to take the toppes, and bearing a few narrow long leaves on them, and small was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field divided by a small skinne into two was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field divided by a small skinne into two was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field within them: the roote grow-informating upon very slender foote stakes with small yellowish sharps seeds within them: the roote grow-informating and smaller downewards.

Ccce

1. Thiafpi mhutanum Glaftifetto majus. Clufus his first Hungarian Treakle-Mustard.







5. Thisfpi Alpinum minus capitule votundo. Small mountaine Mustard with round heads.



3. Thiafi montanum femper virens.
Evergreene mountaine Mustard.



11. Thisfi montanum inteum majus. The greater yellow Thisfi.



ayranwich in ilirah ban belgi geduck see

13. Thieffi Ference folio. Tresile Multard with Speedewell leaves.

TE188 7.



14. 15. Thiathe montanum Vermiculato acuto folio;

G alterum carnofo rotando folio;

Treakle Multard with very finall and pointed leaves,
and another with finall thicke leaves.



6. Thisp: Alpinum majus capiculo resunds. The greater mountaine Mustard with round heades.

The greater kinds hathdivers heads or tusts of somewhat longer leaves next the ground, from the middle of the burner fisch up a bigger stalke, set with narrow leaves up to the toppes, where they branch forth and beare subthictivities flowers and round heades with seede, as the lesser kinds doth but larger: the roote likewise is somewhaters.

7. This fall this is Alpinum repens. Creeping mountaine Treakle Mustard.

This stall this is the many small branches creeping by the ground of foure or five inches long with some few kind that of the many small branches creeping by the ground of foure or five inches long with some few kind that are somewhat round set without order on them, and at the toppes many white flowers somewhat have a great in whose places afterwards come small state powches, containing seeds in talke like unto Rocket:

2. This is around faxafile flore rubente. Small reddish flowred Treakle-Mustard.

2. This is white and long, from whence come three or some round upright yet weake stalkes, The note of this This is white and long, from whence come three or some round upright yet weake stalkes, with refinal thicke and round leaves at the bottome, not much broader than the fruit or seed evessels themethe, of sale greene colour, and those that grow up higher smaller and narrower up to the toppes, where the sown made of source leaves apeece, stand in tusts many set together of a pale reddish or blush colour, striped swin reasons of a deeper red rising our of reddish greene huskes being the outer slowers, which as a crowne combination of the sale reddish strength of the sale reddish of the sale reddish strength outer slowers, which as a crowne combination for from the middle rise other slowers afterwards upon long soote stalkes, and flat seede-vessels with the reddish the reddish greene strength with the redde in them, but the rootes and leaves are baster.

with the part with the perfect of the plant of the flowers are business. The part with the perfect of the plant of the perfect of the plant of the perfect o

remarkwore, but much smaller or rather like unto those of the pulse we call Lentilis (and in some countries and the state of the state

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o hode

of a deeper vellow colour almost like the Wall-flower, every leafe being round pointed, and cut in in the side of a deeper yellow colour aimort like the value of a deeper yellow colour aimort like the wind and in round tufts or unabells but in those spikes, after the middle of the middle of the winds a point of the winds o making them feeme like narres with a with a pointell flicking forth in the middle of every one of them, and long and long and forthers, and the state of them, and long and forthers are the state of them, and long and forthers are the state of them. come rough and hoary round seeds venture, which is the roote is small and long and springeth new leaves Stalkes every yeare : this harh but little sharpenesse in it.

talkes every years a this nation that the first folio. Treakle-Mustard with Speede-well leaves.

This This pi hath divers leaves lying next the ground rough or hairy and almost round, of the base of nayle of ones thumbe, and of a deepe greene colour every one upon a thort footestalke, formwhat recent. nayle of ones thumbe and of a tere give he had been at the bottome, without branches, fet with very few leaves that compafe them at the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes are the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the finall white flowers and after them small round and long pode upon small footestalkes one tone fpike fashion, containing in each a small brownish yellow seede somewhat sharpe in talle : the thore in talle

13. Thiaspi montanum vermiculato acuto folio. Treakle-Mustard with very small and pointed lane. From a great white hard roote rife fundry thicke and short riveld stalkes above a span long, thickes and From a great white hard roote he tuning that will very small leaves without order, being narrow and almost round, & pointed at the ends, somewhat help don't be edges and of a sad greene colour, but smaller upwards unto the sowers at the toppes which grow may be edges and of a sad greene colour. edges and of a fad greene colour, but ittelled the conficting of four e white or formewhat reddifh leaves, the under couplebeng generates the upper with fome yellow threds in the middle: the feede followeth in broad round flat powdes, he lowed in the middle like a Spoone on that fide next the stalke and bunching or bellying forth only confidence of the flat also at the head, with a scame in the middle as is scene in many forts of these This spices which is far as vellow in boththe fides.

14 Thlaspi montanum carnoso rotundo folio. Treakle-Mustard with small thicke leaves The roote of this small This spi is long, smooth, white and hard, from whence spring divers reddifficulty thicke with small leaves that are fleshie, and not much broader then the powches with seede, of a blewill present colour, vet smaller and narrower up to the toppes, where the flowers stand in a small round tuft of a blub colour friped with reddish lines or strakes: after which come smaller flat pouches a little dented at the topper ad me plish with small sede in them like the other but lesse.

The Place. All these Mustards grow on hills and in rocky stony places in severall Countries, yet some of them are finaling our owne Land in the like stony places. The Time.

They all for the most part flower and give their feede in the Sommer moneths, yet some some former or named The Names.

The first of these is called by Lobel, Camerarius, and Tabermontanus Thlaspi Pamonicum Clusii, by Clusius himselfe Thlaspi primum vel montanum peltatum, and by Banhinus Thlaspi montanum Glasti solio maju : the fected is the second Thias is montanum of Clusius, called also by him Thiaspi Badense, by Lobel and Tabermorium The fpi album supinum, Columna mentioneth it under the title of Thiaspi montanum primum bursa pasture from which Baubinus calleth Thlafpi A!pinum Glafti folio minus according to his correction in his Appendix : thether Bankinus onely maketh mention of by the name of This fiscatile roundfolium: the fift is called by Cauring in his Epitome upon Matthiolus and in horto, The foi tersium faxatile, and by Banhinus in his Mathinius Thigi faxatile minore folio, but in his Pinax and Prodromus, Tolafpi Alpinum minus capitule retunde, and by Pout in in description of Mount Baldus Theafpi perraum Myagroider: the fixt is the third Theafpi faxaile of Manhida, which Lugdunenfis and Thalius doe also mention, but Thalius his description thereof is much differing fromit, and Camerarius upon Matthiolus faith her never found that fort among rockes and from places, but inteffeds and under hedges, and therefore in his Matthiolus he letteth forth that figure of that which grew with the and under hedges. omitted the other of Mathiolus, Bauhinus afterwards faith that fuch an one as Matthelus fet forth was tought him out of Italy and therefore he giveth the figures of them both in his Matthiolus and Prodromus by the title of Thlaspi Alpinum majus & minus capitule retundes the seaventh is called by Banhinus onely Thlaspi Alpinum mer the eighth is the Lithothlaspi quartum carnosofolio of Columna and called by Banhinns Thispipa vum sasaile for rubene: the ninth is called by Baubinus Thlafpi faxasile Polygal efolio according to the correction in his Apanto, folio 519. at the latter end of his Pinax, but is among his Thlafpies folio 107. Vermiculato felio: the tenth is later. his Thlafpi supinum luteum which Banhinus entituleth Thlaspi montanum incanum luteum Serpilifolio moju, nice doth the eleventh Thlaspi saxatile incanum luteum Serpillifolio minus, and is the Ionthlaspi luteo fore incan montanum Standered no of Columna : the twelfth is called by the learned of Mompelier, Thiaspi Vermicafelia win Baubinus faith is the Draba minima muralis Diefeoridis of Columna, and yet hee maketh it tobe a Barfi plan allo, calling it major loculo oblongo, but Columna faith it hath a sharpe taste like a Draba but so hath not harfe pastoris: the thirteenth and the last are mentioned by Columns under the same titles here expressed.

The Vertues. These forts of Thiafpi also as they are all or the most of them of the like sharpenesse in rate unto the forms, fo they may bee of the same qualities in operation but no speciall properties being set downe by any under that have made mention of them nor other private experience, I cannot speake further concerning of of them.

The step Ruckle Thlashi alppoenten. Bucklet-like Thlashi or Treakle-Mustard.

Fourth kind of Thiefs is to be spoken of, whose difference from others consistent in the seed vestells, which are formed somewhat like a buckler, and thereof taketh the name, of which we have not many to entrear, but as they are they shall here follow.

1. This is in the constraint there is the major. The great Buckler Mustard.

This This This is the divers long leaves lying next to the ground, fomewhat like unto those of common Hawkeweede, but lesser and unevenly dented or rather waved about the edges, and a little hairy alfo, among which rife up two or three weake trayling stalkes, with a few less theren much smaller then those below, without any dent or incision in them at all, at the toppes they

the dates much as whiteon are let many pale yellow flowers made of four eleaves, each etc. which after-single whenches, whiteon are let many pale yellow flowers made of four eleaves, each ecce, which after-tion for round powches divided as it were into two round parts like bucklers, the footestalke standing be-the end ending in a small pointell. in each olds subsection that the contestal co was preserved in a small pointell, in each fide whereof is conteined one seede of little or no sharpe wentury, mote is small and slender perishing every yeare.

2. Thaspiclypeatum asperum minus. The leffer Buckler-Multard.

limber or leffer Buckler-Multard hath leffer leaves but more rough and hairy then the former, deepely and the deges, and from them rifeth a finall weake falke, divided at the toppe into two or three bran-backwin into we leaves and finall yellowith flowers, made of five leaves a peece at the toppes one above anoder frite fathion, where afterwards ftand finall Buckler-like heads, and pointed in the same manner as are in ser inter tation.

the former but immier as the receive is and the roote is imail and perimetri.

3. This pi for a time for a calcar's donata. Spurre flowred Buckler This pi.

The length of this This pi that lye on the ground next the roote are about two inches long & halfe an inch broad, The large of this This pi that lye on the ground next the rootears about two inches long & halte an inch broad, and me tedges into deepe gathes being hairy, and of a light hoary greene colour: the stalke is likewise hoary and make edges into deepe gathes being hairy, and of a light hoary greene colour: the stalke is likewise hoary and hairy of acobit high, fer with such that like torno leaves but lesser and compassing it about at the bottome branded the temperand leaves a peece, with a small heele or the the stalke stalke in the middle standing interbehinding of the stalke stalke stalke stalke in the middle standing into the stalke in the middle betweene them standing forth: the roote is thicke and long of she big-into the stalke stalke stalke betweene start stalke sta nefeotom intellinger of a tafte betweene fweet and fharpe, but the leaves and feede much more sharpe and biting upon the tongue

4. Thispi clypeasum minus Serpillifolio. Small Buckler-Mustard with wild Time leaves. This is a very finall herbe not above foure or five inches high whose lower leaves are as small as those of Mothe of lime, of a whitish yellow greene colour, those on the stalkes are like the other but smaller, and thickly

1. This fit clypeatum Hieraci folium majus. The greater Buchier mustard.

5. Thiafpi clypeatum arbore fceus Creticum. The great Buckler- muliard of Candy.





1. 174 . 17 danen eb fet thereon, the flowers are small and yellow like the last, and so are the seede vessells but cleare and made like cleare Parchment somewhat yellowish: the talke whereof is small like the first.

This hath the lower part of the fialke thicke thort and wooddy, the branches may of the find one way, bearing at the town one way, bearing at the towns, with final white flowers, and after them round flat hinkes, receiving thin the flowers, and after them round flat hinkes, receiving the finanches find flowers, and after them round flat hinkes, receiving the finanches, many of the mine way, bearing at the toppes fundry small white flowers, and after them round flat hinkes, receiving the finanches, and forewise there is the core is thicke, short and wooddy, with divers strings and fibres thereto.

T be Place.

Some of these forts are naturally growing about Mompelier and the parts not farre off, some alle about the accounts relateth, and the last in Gandy as Alpinius faith.

They flower and give their feede about the same time that the others before set downe doe, or form what later.

The Names.

The first is called by Lobel The last parvum Hieracifolium goe Lunaria surea Monspeliensum, by shim Tus, clypeatum, by Camerarius The silentame vel Lunaria bifulcuta, by Lugdsweis surea surea surea Deschario, Thalius Leucoium montanum primum, by Columna Leucoium Alysoides sandollatum montanum, by Tahumi Thalisu Leucoium montanum primum, by Comma Leucoium Argentee inflead of the lesser authe desiration of the lesser at the desiration of the lesser at the desiration of clare, and by Bauhinus Thlassi biscutatum asperum Bieracifelium majus: the second Columna called land Alysicides Apula spicata and by Bauhinus Thlassi biscutatum asperum minus: the third Columna called Land montanum store pedato, referring it rather to Leucoium then to a Thlassi, although the seede vessells are une size, but Bauhinus contrarius maketh it a Thlassi as it dots most first thereum ogree, and called the Thlassi alterna minus Columnia. ting, out saminm contrarise the fourth is called by Ewel Thiapp alternamental experiments Spitch Thiap alternamental contrarise the fourth is called by Ewel Thiap alternamental Copeanum Spitch Ingdomenfs Thiap in minus cipeatum Pena, by Columna Thiap in minimum fricatum lanatum, by Columna Thiap in minimum fricatum lanatum, by Columna Thiap is to the last is so named by Apinus in his book. of exoticke plants as it is in the title.

The Verties.

There is none of these herbes of halfe that fiercenesse or sharpenesse that many of the others before are, seving is any of them used in Physicke that I know for any purpose, but serve onely as varieties in name to bee the curious.

CHAP. XVI.

Thiaspi fruticosum. Shrubby, bushie, or wooddy Treakle-Mustard.

Fift kind of Thlaspi is of those that grow greater then the rest and more wooddy like a small bush, whereof there are some varieties here to be expressed.

I. This protect increase the state of the st bearing thereon long pale greene leaves like unto those of the Stock-Gilloflowerter flour, yellow colour, after which follow feede vessels made like shields parted into two parts, as many other of the for-

mer forts are.

2. Thiafpi fruticosum Leuceij solio angustisolium. Narrow leased wooddy Treakle-Mustard.

This other wooddy Thiafpi spreadeth with many branches thicke set with narrow long leaves, very lite unto the leffer Sea Leucoisses: the flowers at the top are white standing many toggether in short spikes, which much to small stated eversells like unto the rest rule roote is white long and wooddy spreading much under gound.

to small flat seede vessels like unto the rest reference is white long and wooddy spreading much under gound.

3. This first spreading much flip anicum. Spanish wooddy Reakle. Mustard.

This This fish shootest forth many weake hard and wooddy states; seeds able to stand upright, this test sides with rough hairy leaves like unto Savory up to the toppe where grow many small white sower in hard fishes and after them small flat powers with seede in them: The roote is hard and wooddy perishing resynant.

4. This thorny This for itself up with divers hard wooddy stalke branches without and sharpe thornes, the leaves are dispersed on the branches without any forther. It stoppe places fire a wooddy stalke branches without any other, who places fire so to getter and at others more, which are small and long, pointed at the ends, also done to the grant on the underside: the slowers are white standing thicke together at the side of the state of the standing stand deth not but perisheth as the rest doe.

This Thiaspi of Machin groweth first with many long and whitish hoary leaves lyttle on the ground, and storwards bushing thicke upon the slender weake stalkes, beare a number of small white slowers at the topic in tustes, and afterwards forced more in length, where follow small round seede vessels in tustes, and afterwards forced more in length, where follow small round seede vessels in title pointed as the contractions of the state of the sta containing small seede therein, and lesse than the same the roote is long and white perishing and the time every yeare, but raying it felfe againe of the fleed feede. Sometimes I have tene this kind to give down flowers but no feede neither did it endure long after in my Garden.

Thispi frusicofum felio Leucois angufrifolium.

3. Thiafpi frut cofum Hifpanicum.



4: This is in fine fun fratico fun Thomy Treakle, mustard.





T blafti incanum Mechlinien fe. Hoary Thlaspi of Mechlin



The Place.

These forts grow in severall countries, some in France about Marfelles and Mampeliar, some in Second for the countries beautiful. Italy, and some in the Low Countries, the same also that were thought proper to some countries have been alfo in others.

They all flower in Summer, and give their ripe feede shortly after, but few of them abiding after the feet and start the feet a

The Names. The first is called by Bimbinus Thlaspi fratice fine Leuceij felio latifelium, as it is in the title : the found itel-Inte first is called by Demonstrate I really fracion and folio Lencois marini minorie, whom Lagdanens and There is the best of the control of led by Love in his Outervations a mappy of the leave of folio angustification; and Camero in Thissis Comero and the come doe follow, but Bankinus callethic Thissis Leaves folio angustification; and Camero in Thissis Comero and the tanu doe tollow, out Bauerine cauchit I varye Lencon jow anymisjoums; and convertes I nash framerine bistorum; the third is called by Lobel Thaspi fruitcosum alterum, and to dee Lugdenensis and Taterumian; at as Cinsius chinketh is his Thiaspi sextum Hispanicum alto store, by Baukinum Thiaspi sand Taterumian; at bis fut to: the fourth is called by Lobel and other since him Thiaspi fruitcosum spinosum Narbonense or Thispi since the fift is called by Lobel and Clussium Thiaspi incanum Mechinicusse, by Baukinum Thiaspi fruitcosum and the since who taketh it to be Thlafpi incanum fruticosum Franconia of Camerarius in horte, as also the Iberiros Taken nus which Gerard hath expressed under the title of Thlafpi fruticofum.

The Vertues. Some of these forts as are sharpe as any of the former which therefore may be judged as conducable for the greefes the first forts were appropriate as they : the others that are little or nothing sharpe are held to be more fitable.

CHAP. XVII.

Thiaspiexoticum. Strange fashioned Thiaspi.

He last kinde of these Treakle-Mustards are such as are in forme of leaves, or growing same wing from all the other kindes and not from the strange countries where they grow. 1. 7 blaspi bederaceum. Ivic leafed Treakle-Mustard.

This This/pi shooteth up with many weake tender stalkes leaning downewards, and rather one ping upon the ground, than railing it felfe to be much above a spanne high, dispersedly fet with faul broad leaves, thicke and short, broad at the bottome, cornered about the middle, and pointed at the end, saw what resembling Ivye leaves: the flowers are small and white growing spike fashion at the topper of debanches. which after wards yeeld small round seede vessells parted at the ends containing small seede and shapeline Thiaspie : the roote is small, long and fibrous perishing every yeare.

Ivic leafed Treakle Multard,

² Thiafpi alind Lunaiu folijs five Lunaria Magorum Arabim Lehij, Strange Moonewort-like Treakle Muliard.





FRIBE 7. Abfield Lunaris foliji five Lunaria Magorii Arabum Lobelio, Strange Mooneworte-like Treakle-Multard. Abough it be not determined by Lobel to what genus this plant is to be referred, yet I have prefumed to Although it to the leafed kind untill it can be otherwise disposed his discription thereof being briefe thus, the section of the section and the coloured bending wooddy roote divers leaves form what like unto a Landau form in forms of the section of t k anoth form in what are also source benuing wooduy roote diversieaves somewhat like unto a Linguist like unto the new spring like unto the new sp like the stream relation of the high hill called Mons Seny, and Saint Iean de Morienne,

2. Thiaspi Alexandrinum. Levant Thiaspi or of Alexandria. This is fault plant but very beautifull, fearfe halfe a foote high, from whose roote which is long and stem-der industry divers branched flatkes, at each joint whereof where it brancheth groweth a large round leafe comde ment p uvers or a le le constant de la constant The Time.

nad whereof lie fmall feede. The fat Lobel (sich hee foundin Portland which is an Iland belonging to Cornewall nor farre from Plimmouth well of England, and in divers of the sea coastes thereabours : the second he likewise found he saith in Sawhiteletdowne in the description: the last came from Alexandria and other parts of Syria. The Place.

The fall flowreth and feedeth plentifully both in the naturall places, and whether it is transplanted in the Sumas matths: but the second, as is fald was not knowne : the last as comming out of an hotter climate is somewhen note that der and hard to be kept a Winter, for it beareth not the first years, and hardly the next but very late, The Names,

The felt is called by Lobel The app bedoraceum, and so doch Lugdanensis, and others that have made mention templismes; Bankinus callet hit The appropriate hedere folio: the second is called by Lobel Lunaria Magorum Arabe, whe faith the Italians doe call it : Banbinus calleth the last Thiaspi Alexandrinum being so called by Cortufu who fent the feede. The Vertues.

thereigh the triall beene made of any of these forts by any that I know, and therefore thus much shall suffice where folken of both of those and the others before, for I intended not to invent receipts of those things I mennin but to relate what I have reade or knowne to be practifed.

CHAP. XVIII.

Draba five Arabis. Arabian Mustard.

nearest both in forme and qualitie unto the Thiaspi is this herbe Draba which I have Englished Arabian Multard for want of a fitter name, for although the Latine or Greeke name (whether ye

will, or neither if ye will) may feeme to urgean Arabian originall, yet we find that itis as an adulterate a Greek name as a Latine, and not thought to be of Dioscorides

wowe festing downe, but intruded by others into fome mpics of his, because others that are more anthenticke areit not at all: the ancients have mentioned but one for, but thefe later times have produced divers others, which have been fo called of the likenesse in some parts, mothemoft knowne and common.

1. Draba vulgaris.

The more common or knowing Arabian Mustard, This Archies Mustard from a creeping white roote houshup in divers places many straight straked stalkes in the with grayifu greene leaves, fomewhat broad an army long, a little pointed at the end, and broad at the bomme compassing them, but those that grow at the four of them have every one a, thore four talke and dandmevenly about the edges a the soppes of the stalkes ar fread into many branches, all of them rising to an eall help, with many franches, and or them thing to an indicate with many fmall whiteflowers for thereon of the large space. Soming a large suff or minbell, where see her was palt fland fmall round feede vessells, divided to make the same like some of the former Thispies with a the last it the end, containing in each part one the member that there as the leaves are a little also a this by the creeping rootes maintaineth is felfe in the Winter adpailheth not.

1. Draha minor capitulis orbicularibus.

The fmaller Arabian Multard. This finaler fort hath diversioning leaves rising from the more somewhat dented about the edges, and standing ing teste stalkes, from among which spring up a stalke about an hand breadth high, having a ewkenmuch longer and narrower fet thereon, and from the middle thereof plentifully stored with small branche and round heads on them (for the flowers have

1. : Dreba vulgeris. The more common or knowne Arabian Muffard.



7. Draba tutea, Yellow Arabian Muffard.

not beene observed) parted by a thinne skinne containing one seede in each part : the roote is restorate for the smallnesse of the plant, with small fibres annexed thereunto and living many yeares. 3. Draba tennifolio. Thinne leafed Arabian Multard.

From a small long white roote rise brittle short stalkes about a foote long, with small beauther trans toppes, fet with a few pale greene leaves of two inches longand one broad, dented about the edges and dented fing them at the bottome, of a fierie hot and tharpe tafte : the flowers frand as the toppes as it were fi fing them at the bottome, of a neire not and inarpe take a the however take a long foote falke, finall and white, which afterwards give small round heads every one fee upon a long foote salke.

4. Draba alba slignosa repens. The more creeping codded Arabian Mustard.

This more creeping square codded Arabian Mustard sendeth forth many heads of leaves computing on the computing of the computing o

ther circlewife, thicke full of juyce somewhat broad, dented about the edges and of a darke greene to and pricking upon the tongue, and from the midft of them severall weake stalkes a frost or more lost, and whom grow smaller leaves and broader at the bottomes where they compasse them, set at several disease, are toppes whereof come forth divers white flowers in a small tuft standing one above another, more separate toppes whereof come forth divers white Howers in a insul ture training one above appears, more feature at they flower, unking a long finke, and give small long and round coddes, which parting into two parts flow the small reddish seed within them cleaving to each side: the roote is small and except the spreading the thore.

5. Draba alba siliquosa minor. The lesser codded Arabian Mustard.

This smaller fort hath divers branches of leaves rising from the roote which lying on the ground or a link over

red with earth shoote forth small fibres whereby it creepeth farre about : the leaves are broad at the polyrad greene colour which so abide the first Winter, and then somewhat earely before the beginning of Sames follows. ing, from among them rife fundry upright flender thairy stalkes halfe affoote high, set with lesser lesses which compasse the stalkes at the bottome, after which come flender long and round coddes, like to those of the ordinary Mustard, containing within them in a double row small reddish seede: the roote is small and white, staging from fuch like branches of leaves yearely abiding all the Winter after.

6. Traba Erysimi flore & siliquis. Bastard Arabian Mustard. This small plant hath divers such like branches of hairy whitish leaves lying about the roots, slightly deared bout the edges, every one on a small foote stalke, from among which rise up weake and stender stalke, troit the like leaves and fundry finall yellowish flowers at the toppes, whom small long coddes doe follow, one ning small sharpe seede: the roote is of the bignesse of a finger, white and long, set without, or withvey few fibres.

7. Draba Intea. Yellow Arabian Mustard.

The last plant is not so small as this is great, shooting forth square, but weake stalkes, source or five sources. or more, not able to stand upright, but lie on the ground oftentimes, fer orderly with long and somewhat broad greene leaves, a little hairy and dented about the edges, spreading many long branches, all of thundred

> Draba alba filiquofa repens. The more creeping codded Arabian Mustard.



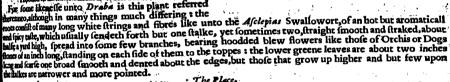
Draba atha fifiquofu miner. The letter codded Arabian Muttard.





invarimall yellow flowers, growing featteringly at who with one finall leaves among them, which me vey finder and limber long pods, with very Helowih feede in them very sharpe and biting upmile manne: the roote groweth to be very great and forestst wooddy, very (trong and fierce both in fmell at the abiding under ground many yeares, but loofing alternal leves above ground every yeare.

2 Draba flore ceruleo galeato. Hooded trabian Mustard with blew flowers. For fone likenesse unto Draba is this plant referred



The fift Claffin faith he found as plentifully about the borders of the fields at Vienna, as others have done in the plant and faith, the fecond being not mentioned where it grew, the third without shorn Bongoia ; the fixt Lobel faith groweth not farre from Mompelier : the feaventh at Tubing neare dright House about Heidelberg and Bornie in Rhatia among the Switzers ; the last is naturall in certaine places of Narbou in France

The Time. The docal flower in the moneths of Ihne and Inly and their feed ripeneth in the meane time. The Names.

hindledin Breeke descis & shafe and some in Latine Arabis and Draba but from whence deduced it is not valuation although Label and Pona docateffe much thereabouts: for divers writers have observed, that this primment although Lobil and Pona docidiesse much thereabouts: for divers writers have observed, that this survey known to Dioscorides nor mentioned by him, but thrill into the text as I said before by some lest survey thrown to Dioscorides nor mentioned by him, but thrill into the text as I said before by some lest survey through the followed Dioscorides method, and wrote most of the same manner and this said antention thereof at all, no more document of Pauling Expirets who in the same manner and the same better with Dioscorides, no nor Plany neither who wrote out of Dioscorides the most of said the same of Dioscorides the most of said the same of Dioscorides it is twisted to the same that Plany interact, that Plany in his second booke, is sometimed freeze copies that are manuscripes, first in the Chapter next unto Totaly in his second booke, is sometimed of the same booke betweene Glassum and Telephisms, yet how soever it is, this herbe so named is and a rid of the same booke betweene Glassum and Telephium, yet how loever it is, the herbe so named is a lownerious a dayes, and accepted by that name among all the moderne writers of hierbes, and although Documents and thought the and thought the Telassic treatment to be it, yet others soone sound his errors & avoided it. Sarapia to the same the same oriental the same oriental either the same oriental either the same oriental either the same oriental the same or the same oriental the same or the same oriental and faith it may more fitly agree thereunto then unto the Solidaginet, by which name he received it and faith it may more fitly agree thereunto then unto the sound in the fame herbe that wee doe usually which maketh me much to suspect that this Draba lutea is the fame herbe that wee doe usually here

here in England call Solidage Sarafenica and Germanica filiquefa, it doth fo mearely answer it in comhere in England call Solidage Sarafenica and Germanias jumpinant doth to nearest amwer it in was also well knowne to Germania his time, although mentioned by him in a contrary place from the sarafenica, namely in the Chapter of Epissedium Barren-wort, where hee compareth the code of the the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, meaning this plant and not that which he had described before to the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, meaning this plant and not that which he had described before to the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, whose seeds of Sarafenic Confirmed Sarafenic Conf samles galeate, which as I sayd doth hardly or very little agree tinto any Draba. The Vermer.

The Arabian Multard being as sharpe in taste as any Thiaspi, is accounted to be not and dry, and thinly as a effectuall to all the purposes that Thiaspi or Cresses serve unto, and as it is in Disserties if the Chapter is used in stead of Pepper to put among broths and meats, and also being boyled with Prisancia walking and the serve unto a series of the contract and the series of the tough flegme that (ticketh in the break and lungs, causing it to be easely expectorate and foir forth

CHAP. XIX.

Turritie five Turrita. Towers Multard.

F this herbe there are two or three forts mentioned by fome writers, whereof fome of them refer them as Bankinus doth unto the kinds of wilde Coleworts, to whole centure I cant to readily gree, in that the herbe in part but the feede chiefly is as hot and that pe in talte as the Thiefit or Dra ba, and therefore fittest to be joyned next thereunto as comming nearest unto their family.

1. Turritis valgation. The more common Towers Multard.

This more common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort about two inches long and more them one broad, pointed at the ends and broades in the midde, into roothing dented about the edges, lying round about the head of the roote upon the ground, from smong while rise up divers rough and hairy stalkes neare two soote high, set orderly with such like leaves one above smole on all fides thereof, but compaffing them at the bottome which are narrower & longer pointed then the below on all lides thereor, but to comparing seems because the lower as it were to the seems of the lower as it were to the lower to the lowe upright round about the stalkes before the highest flowers are blowne, the whole stalkes ferme like president Steeples or Towers from whence it tooke the name, in which code are contained small browne and shape the ting leedsthe root is composed of many white fibres or strings seldome abiding after it hath given seed three

> 1. Tarritis valgetier. Common Towers Multard.

CHAP. 19.

2. Turrith major.
The greater Towers Muland.





here doth spring up divers plants before winter, and so abide to flower and seede the next Sommer.

2. Turrists major. The greater Towers-Mustard.

A. Turish major. The greater Towers-Mustard.

It goes for spreadeth many leaves upon the ground somewhat greater & longer, and not so rough or hairy specific for spreadeth many leaves upon the edges, and of a paler or whiter greene colour, almost of the field Coleworts (which onely thing in my opinion cauled Bashisms and others to referre these specifies of the field Coleworts) the stalker rise higher and more branched, the leaves of them estimpassing them at the most specific property of the specific property of th

Torries Alpins. Mountaine Towers-Multard.

The description of the state of the stat The Place,

The Helighteth to grow more on the open Sunnie hills, and the fecond more in the woodes and shadowve Is in deligned in Austria pentifully as Clusius faith where the last was found also, part, all both in Austria pentifully as Clusius.

the flower early for the most part sometime in April but usuall in May, and the seede is ripe in Inne. . The Names.

The below have not beene knowne to any of the ancient Hert arifles either Greeke or Latines, neither yer to dor moderne Writers, for I finde none of them to make mention thereof by the name of Turrity or Tural and the Datch Herball Challen Talendary Malinhis Dutch Herball, Clusius, Tabermentanus, and Gerard from him whose figures were nied for his Relation in Dutch Herball, Cinjim, Tapermontanus, and Gerara from him whose figures were nied for his Relation by the Chapter referreth them rather to the limit of Buffica fivefirit wilde Colewortes. The first is called by Cluffin Turrita valgation, and Turritis by Lini, Tampananus calleth it also Vaccaria, and Baubinus Braffica fivefirit folips integris & hispidis: the second is calleth grains by Cluffin folips integris & hispidis: the second is calleth finding Braffica fivefirit process, and Baubinus Colombia following Thalism rather than Chaptelich it Braffica fivefirit ramofa tota pene glabra: Baubinus calleth the last Braffica fivefirit Alpina, although it kith it was sent him by a skillul Herbarist by the name of Tarritis Alpina. The Vertues.

The final largentile of theile herbes, and especially the seedes doe plainely declare them to bee congeneres to the Millinds, Creffes, Thiaft i, and the like, and no doubt will worke the fame effects, although I have no author from whom I might declare any speciall properties in them, and therefore I leave them to every ones practise to experiment their vertues.

CHAP. XX.

Iberis Cardamantica, Sciatica Cresses.

Catica Creffes are of two forts, of both which Marthielus entreateth but in feverall places, the one in the end of the first booke under the title of Iberis, the other under Lepidium in the second booke.

1. Iberie Nasturty folio. Sciatica Cresses This limit rifeth up with a round stalke about two foote high spread into divers branches, whose ins long raich up with a round stalke about two foote high spread into divers branches, whose lowe large are somewhat larger than the upper, yet all of them cut or torne on the edges, somewhat like modeled Cresses bits smaller: the flowers are small and white growing at the toppes of the branches, what shawing grow buskes like into Cresses, with smaller brownish seeds therein than in the other, very should sharp in taste more than the Cresses, with smaller brownish feeds therein than in the other, very should sharp in taste more than the Cresses, which along with larger leaves.

1 lors it states of bits of the roote is long, white and wooddy.

2. Iters it states of bits. Science Cresses with larger leaves.

This obstract hat the lower leaves whole, somewhat long and broad not rent or torne at all, but onely somewhat depthened about the edges cowards the ends very like unto those of This spic Cresses for forth here before sample This spic, but those that grow up higher are lesses; the flowers and seeds are like the former, and so is throat likewise, and both roote and seeds as there as it.

The Place.

The Place. Thele grow by the wayes fides in untilled places, and by the fides of old walles, &c.

They flower in the end of Inne, and their feede is ripe in Inly.

The National in Greeke by Discovides 1 septements, Ibert five Cardamante a quod Cardamo, id est. Nasturaments, il bert sive Cardamante a quod Cardamo, id est. Nasturaments, il the verke Discovides his owne, which is plainely continued ask to be by good reasons, because by the testimonie of Galen Iberts and Lepidium are all one (for in his und booke De camp, medicans secondami loss, from the authority of Higgsins Hipparess, her saint thus a common debress because of suprimer, bertham therefore Lepidium occant; and Nassuriam special continues to the saint ask of the saint sain The Names. ends, doth never increase of them feverally as of two herbes, but fill as of one. Phillips of the Lepidem was called Ibers, being hot in the fourth degree and neare with

1. Iberis Naffurtti follo. Sciatica Creffes.

s. Iberis Cardementice latiere folio. Sciatica Creffes with larger larges.





Cresses in the properties and in his third Booke and 77. Chapter, speaking De Ischiadu caratine, he saith, h totum ischiadicos sanitati restituit Iberidis herba usus quam Lepidium quoq; vocant: they therefore that separate then and make them different herbs are in an errour, but the said Paulus Eginica in the same Booke and place shewth that there is another Iberis saying, Iberis fruticosa que apud nos nascitur Lauri folijs similibus o multo amplini that there is another Iberu 1aying, voern processing of a processor nagister Lauri Josys jimusom or moto ampon-bus respondere multis testimonia testantur, non solum in coxarum sed in aliji quoqua disturnia affetibus; which low or Iberiu altera is very likely to be the Lepidium of Pliny in his 19 Booke and 8. Chapter, whereof he saith the, Exit Lepidium in enbitulem altisudinem soliys Laurinia, which Lepidium, by the judgement of the both of the laur Writers is that herbe which some call Pipritis, and some Raphanus specifis; in English Dittander, whereof I shall speake in the next Chapter. Damocrates, as Galen sheweth first, called it Iberin, because he cured a friend of his in Iberia with this herbe, which he learned of another who knew not the name thereof, and therefore Damerates in a Booke of his called Clinicas fetteth downe in Lambicke Verfee both the forme of the herbe, and the place of growing, that others might know it, and the manner of the cure also for others to follow, which me to place of growing, that others might know it, and the manner of the cure also for others to follow, whichere to recite were too tedious. Pliny calleth it Hiberia militaking the accent over the Ista, as it is likely. It is thought also by some that it is the Grias Apuleij. Matthiolus giveth the figure of the first in his greater figures, and it is other in his lesser: Anguilara calleth the sits Lepidium campestre, Tabermonamus Iberis secunda, Duranti Ibris, and Gerard Iberis Cardamantica, but Baubiums Iberis Nastratif felio: the other is called Iberis by Laginaris, Dodoneus, Lacuna, Gesner in bortis and Cesalphum, who yet faith it is Lepidium forte Columnia, by Anguium Lepidium bortense; by Lobel Iberis Cardamantica Lepidium Iberis Pauli; and by Baubium Iberis laster file: the Arabians call it Seitaragi and Hansab: the Italians Iberis and Lepidius; the Spaniards Massures mind we in Estib Eventh Passures Sources of Survey and Wester the Germanes Wilderbers. And Doniel. Sciatica Kers. and we in Estib French Pafferage sonnage and Nafivore ; the Germanes Wilderkerff ; the Dutch Sciatica Kerff ; and we in Isish likewise Sciatica Cresses.

The Vertues The leaves, but especially the rootes while they are fresh taken in the Summer time, beaten and makintos pultis or falve with old Axungia or Swines greate, and applied to the place pained with the Sciatica, to continue thereon for foure houres in men, and two houres in women, the place afterwards bathed with wine and oyle mixed together, and then wrapped with wooll or skinnes after they have fweate a little, will afforedy one, mixed together, and then wrapped with wooll or skinnes after they have fweate a little, will affored out, faith Galen from Damocrates, not onely the faid disease in the hippes and hooklebone, and others of the joun, fuch as is the gout in the hands or feete, but all other old griefes of the head, as inverence rheumes, or is myother part of the body that is hard to be cured, and faith allo that Damocrates cured hereby all those disease whereanto were Sinapiques used, or Thapps applied 1P lies reciteth the fame method and manner that Damonus useth in his Verses, and saith that if any part of the griefe tensaine, the same specific after 20, days, imberaphied againe: the same also is effectuall in the disease of the sphere and applied to the skinne it taken may be bleraithes thereof, whether they be scarres, or leprose, or supplied, or supplied, which although it embeat the part, yet that is to be helped afterwards with a falve made of oyle and ware. Dissaying, and Phys isombia say, that if the roote be hung about the necke, or tend to the arme it will ease the pames of the tooth as. CHAP. XXI.

TRIBE 7.

Ludium five Piperitis. Pepperwort or Dittunder.

Aving shewed you in the last Chapter that there is another Lapedium differing from Beris, I thinke it meete to fhew you which it is, and place it next thereunto, and together with it expresse some others, that for their likenesse and properties have obtained

Ditander or Pepperworte.

(in common Pepperworte called Dittander, fendeth inflorewhat long andbroad leaves, of a light blewish inthingerwhat long and proad leaves, or a light blewifth generolog finely dented about the edges and pointed at the side shading dron round hard stalkes three or foure forthigh, spreading many branches on all sides, and having many small white flowers at the toppes of them, after which tollow small scede in small heads: the roote is finds running much under ground, & shooting up againe in many places, and both leaves and roote are very hot and harte in talte like unto Pepper, for which cause it

1. Leidin Manspeliacum Dentellarin dittum, French Dittander or Scarre-worte.

This benewhich is utually called Dentellaria Rondelessif for National am, tendeth forth a number of long and for Newscham, rendering to the authors of rong and interesting the state of the months gound, and not standing upright by reason of the length, which in my Garden became five or sixe footen the length which in my Garden became five or sixe footen the length which is my Garden became five or sixe footen the length which is the length of the six of the le getelower end; and compassing the stalkes about, but

French Dittander or Scarre-worte.





Lepidium aurouum. Annuall Dittander or Scarre-worte.



Dddd 2

leffer ftill up higher to the toppes, where they are a little branched, and doe break forth into divers darke purplish flowers fet together, confifting of five small pointed leaves a percessanding in rough brownish huster, whereing

flowers fet together, contiting or investigate pountes tours a property flowers of the second tours of the terwards is contained times round and partial ro being layd thereon as the leaves do and the ground and abiding many yeares, although both falker and leave pend the middle, running downe deepe into the ground and abiding many yeares, although both falker and leave pend

the middle running downs usepe into an annual annual straint your space of the spring every year gaining fresh in the Spring.

3. Lephinum annual. Annual Distander or Scarrewort.

This Distander or Scarrewort hathitalikes more upright then the less three or four foote high, for within the leaves as the last but somewhat larger and compassing them as the bottomes after the flowers are white, said find upon small branches spike fashion one shows another, which afterwards give small round and points hather the

fome of the Thiaspies, wherein the feede is contained no leffe hot and fierce in tafte, and exulcerating the dialest

in the former the roote is small and fibrous perishing yearely.

high with much narrower leaves at the joynts then determs, and at their toppes such cluster-like heads of second, and at leffe by a great deale : the roote is black-

hammony.

4 Poscaria pusilla repens. Small creeping Arsmatt-Timoter small Arsmart standeth not upright at all as the fract doe, but leaneth downewards with the weake brades, which together with the small long narrow ken senot by the halfe fo great as either of the two first, addifferent not but in the smalnesse from them with facines white and formetimes purplish flowers.
5. Per ficaria acris Virginiana.

Sharpe Arlmart of Virginia. The Arfmart of Virginia is in most things like the first, willing narrow leaves, but the flowers grow on more fasts and long spikes and wholly white.

6. Pergeria fratefcens maculofa Virginiana, fore albo. Sand sported Arimart of Virginia with white flowers. This ort of Virginia Arimart rifeth up with fundry hard rondgreene stalkes with the like great joynts on them as through have, and faire large broad darke blewish greene kers with finall long points on them, spotted oftentimes in the common fort, and often also without markes, in may fix inches long or better, and three and a halfe broad, with findy compassing veines from the middle ribbe, and obesisfer and transverse : at the toppes of the stalkes and from the joynes with the leaves likewife, fpring branthe of the white flowers, like close graines as in the

per ficaria frutescens maculosa Virginiana fore ally or flore carneo. Shrub spotted Arsinart of Virginia, with white and with blush flowers.

TRIBE 7. contains of whirish with first like seeds following:

1, 2. Persicaria unigaria urens or mitis five maculata.

2 ordinary quicks or sharps Arimart, and the spotted or mild fort. be some also is on one same rainson and both perishing send; this hash no sharpe taste at all, but rather sower like smellor else a little drying or without taste.

In present Angustifolia. Narrow leased Ariemart.

The small Ariemart hath reddish stalkes of a cubits

The first is found naturally growing in many places of this Land, as at Clare in Effer, neare Emfer allo, and to on Rochester Common in Kent, at Samle Abbuy neare Whamley in Lancashire, and in other places, but is usually kept in Gardens : the other two are found about Monpelier in France. The Time.

The first flowreth in the end of Inne and in Tuly, but the second very late with us in Angusti, and next genetice feede in England that ever I knew : the last flowreth in July and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

Actifio Lepidium in Greeke is fo called as it is thought qued Actificial off, maculas & fquamma incm blat, or 28 others thinke and To Acail to quad acrimonia went alceres Lepidium alfo in Latine, yet this is not the Lyidium of Dioscorides and Galen which is a smaller herbe even the same I shewed you in the last Chapter, but is that their Distortion and Caner Aginet, and Pling his Lepidium folige lawrine allogae I showed you before: The fifth allogae I showed you before: The fifth allogae Piperitis by Fuchsius and Lonicerus, by Tragus, Matthiolus and Comerarius Lepidium five Piperitis and Little magnum by Fuchsius, I urner and Cordus in Historia, Anguilara tooke it to be Lepidium Dissertia, it is Lipidium Pluij by Lobel and Dodnara, and Lepidium Pauli & Pluij by Matthiolus, Ingdunensis and Cesasjumthy Lobel
Raphanus squestria ossicinarum, and by Bankinus Lepidium latifolium to the second is called Dentellaria Maghina,
by Gosner in hortin and Flammula, who faith it is called at Rome Herba Santii Anthonis, by Lobel and Lugunis. Dentellatia and Dentaria Rondeletij and Narbonenfium, Molybdena Plinij by Anguilara and Campain, who alfo faith it is called Crepanella by the Italians, Clufins, Durantes and Tabermentanas call it Plumbage and Phabe go Plini; Bellonius faith that they of Candy call it Saxiphago they of Lemnes Phrocalida and they of Lefter Hom. nia, Cefalpinus calleth & Glaftum spluefire and Bauhinus Lepidium Dentellaria dilinus, the last is called by Lond Lepidium annuum, and for alto by Lugdenensis, but by Banhimus Lepidium glastifolium. Wen mindly dil the full in English Dittander and Pepperwort, but the other two may be called in English from the Greeke typologie Scarrewort, eyther because it will make a marke in the hand of them that shall hold it a while, or that it will take away markes and scarres of wounds, sores, or burnings in the flesh.

The Vertues. All these herbes are as hot and stery sharpe as the last, and worke the same effects, for both Panint Egintand Pliny say, that they are as effectuall for the Sciatica of Hip-goute or any other goute or paine in the joynts, or my other inveterate greese, the leaves hereof to bee bruised and mixed with old Axangia, and applyed in the same manner, and used in the same order that the Sciatica Cresses are appointed before: the same also amendeth the deformities or discolourings of the skinne, and helpeth to take away markes, scarres, and scabbes or the source markes of burnings with fire or Iron. The women of Bury in Suffolke doe usually give the jaice thereof in Alem drinke to women with child to procure them a speedy delivery in travaile. The others are judged by the kanned men at Mompelier to be also of the same effect, for some of them tooke that of Rondeleins to be then the Lepidium of Dioscorides, whereunto such vertues are attributed by Rondelisius, who made as good the times for the tooth ach as he did of Pelletory of Spaine, and moreover by holding fome of the leaves in their hand that had the toothach did give them case, and withall raise a marke or wanne discolouting in the palme of the and, and leave it so after it was cast away.

CHAP. XXII.

Hydropiper five Perficaria. Arfmart.

Ecause the last herbe was called Piperitis I thought good to joyne these, and although is former until there were onely two forms of Arimart knowne to all Herbariffs, yet fince them Label hath added a small one, Baubinus affortith, and we to increase their number are to joyne divers others monthem.

a imall one, Baumana a rough, and we to increase their number are to joyne divers ourses ourses.

1. Perficarie unit aris five minor. Ordinary quicke or fharpe Arimart.

The quicke or fharpe Arimart groweth not so high or great as the mild fort doth, but with more store of branches and leaves, ionicitying like unto Peach leaves, and are long and somewhat narrower then the other, and most usually without any spot at all upon them, yet sometimes it hash beene found with reddin markes upon the leaves at the greater joynts as well towards the toppes of the statice, as at the toppes also come forth small spike heads of blush coloured, and sometimes more red or white showers mixed or clustering together, which salling array. Machisto state come in their showers in the control of control of the state of the salling array. which falling away, blackish flat feede come in their places: the roote is somewhat long with many first thereat, which as well as the rest of the plant is of a very sharpe and quicke taste, biting the roose more then Pepper-

2. Perficaria vulgarit miti five maculofa. Ordinary spoeted Arimert. This other Arimare hath form what broader leaves fer at the great red joynts of the finites, with femicinal blackish markes on them usually yet fometimes without the flowers grow in fomewhat longer spike mally





other but greater, succeeded by the like blacke and flat shining feede: the roots confisheth of a great bath of a other but greater, increeded by the like Disease and the Humang access to but abide from yeareto years, blacke ftringes and threads which perish not years as the former doe, but abide from yeareto years, yet disease the state of the state

blacke stringes and threads which perish not yearcy as the former doe, but make from yearch yearch, yet one times the stalkes with leaves above ground dye downe and rise afresh in the Spring.

7. Personia altera frustsent longifolis maculata Virginiana flore carnes.

This other Virginia Arsmart groweth up with straight round stalkes, much higher than the last, with much longer and narrower leaves, marked also oftentimes in the like manner, and often also without this is more plants. ger and narrower leaves, marked and orientatures in the line burthicker fet, with fine bluft coloured flowers, which are shorter spikes but thicker fet, with fine blush coloured flower, mediatifull in branches of Howers, which are more approved to the Gentleman Mr. Iohn C. Merrice of Hohers, but gave no feede with the Gentleman Mr. Iohn C. Merrice of Hohers, that had ger than in any of the former, but gave no house with the works the roote is greater and more woody than he it rifen from the feede that was fent him from a friend in Virginia: the roote is greater and more woody thanks last, and perished with the extremitie of the hard winter frost. The Place and Time.

The former two forts grow almost every where with us in watery plasses, disches, and the like, that forthe most part are drie in Summer : the third in Germany : the fourth in the like places about Answerpe, a Label fight. the three last forts came from Virginia; the former forts flowring in Isme, and their feede being tipe in Angal; but the other forts flower much later with us, and scarce perfect their scade except the fift. The Names.

It is called in Greeke of prime, id eft, Piper aquaticum, many doe call it also Hydropiper in Laine, and grant It is called in Greeke vo province, inep. Figure against many the milde or gentle fort Professis finely, and ly Perficaria a foliorum forme, yet ionic untinguin them, calling the billion doch: fome as Lugianani, faith the other Hydropiper or Perficaria mens, as Lobel doth, or mordax as Thalian doch: fome as Lugianani, faith would make the spotted fort to be Plumbago Plini, because of the leaden-like spots on the leave, butter me much deceived : some also call it Britanica Plini, but they are as farre wide as the other : Lacuna callethic Crossogonum, and Anguillara calleth the sharpe fortby that name of Crategonum, and by some Zingler comments the third is onely remembred by Bankinius, the sourch by Lobel, and the three last by no other before: the Indians call it Persicaria, the Spaniards Munchas, the French Cubruge, the Germans Wasser pieser, and Washenkam, the Dutch Waster poper, and we in English Water pepper and Arsmart, and in some countries Red-knees. The Vertues.

The milde Ar smart is of a cooling and drying qualitie, and the other contrarie is hot and drie: the fifth very effectuall for putrid ulcers, either in man or beaft to kill the wormes, and clenfe the putrified places; the juyee thereof dropped in, or otherwise applied, it likewise consumeth all cold swellings, and dissolveth the consended bloud of bruifes by strokes, falls, &cc. a peece of the roote, or some of the seede bruised and held to an akine took taketh away the paine : the leaves bruifed and laid to the joint that hath a felon thereon taketh it swy : the juyce dropped into their cares that have wormes in them destroyeth them quickly: if the herbebe stowed in a chamber it will soone kill all the Fleas therein; and if the herbe or juyce thereof be put to horses or other carelles fores, it will drive away the Flyes that will sticke thereto, even in the hottest time of Summer : a good handful of the herbe put under a horses saddle, will make him travell better, although her were halfetired before. The milde Arsmart is held to be good against hot empositumes and inflammations at the beginning, and to hele greene wounds.

CHAP. XX III.

Piarmica vulgaris. Common field Pelletory or Sneefeworte.

Ext unto Dittander should follow Tarragon called Tarchon and Dracuncinius bortengs & significant being of the like hot, and sharpe biting taite, but that I have entreated there in my former Book a also of the garden Dragons, whose figure 1 herewith shew you, & must in this Chapter skew youte framica vulgaris, ordinarily called wilde Pelletory and Sneedeworte, of which kinded to have Ptarmica vulgaris, ordinarily called wilde Pelletory and Sneeleworte, of which undeanor are fee forth one with double flowers in my former Booke. Pyrethram also vulgare, called by a felletory of Spaine, although fet forth in my former Booke. Vato this I mult adde an other firmer former former bound for much as by name to our Nation. This common Pelletory shooteth forth diverse brittle status a watchight winds. more spread into sundry branches, whereon are set narrow long leaves pointed at the ends, and finely dented a bout the edges flanding one above another up to the toppes, where grow many white flowers in a conductive getter, formewhat like unto those of Yarrow or Millfoyle, with a very small yellowish themme in the middle bordered about with very short whitish leaves dented in at the broad ends, which is single away knowledges them small heades with chassic feeds therein the toote is long and whitish joynted at created different where farre about under ground: both lease and roote are of an hot sharpe biting taste, like unto the upper state, where the roote is properly to the property of the Spaine whereof it tooke the name.

2. Pyresbrum vulgare officinarum. Pelletory of Spaine. This is a small low plant bearing many finely cut long leaves upon the falkes lying on the ground, mading than Camomill, bearing at the toppes of each one lingle large flower having a pate of border of many large, white on the upperfide, and reddish underneath fee about the middle yellow thrumme; but not standard foods joyned at the bottome as the Camomill flowers doe, but more severed one from anothers it bearth small which is hardly contained and discussed for the barder. feede which is hardly found and difference from the chaffe: the roote is long growing dawneright of the basel of a mans finger or tumbe in our countrie, but not halfe fo great where it growers maturally, with direct bress from the fides, of a very hot, there, but diting tafte, drawing much water into the mouth being a white chewed after it hath beene dried, but nothing fo much while it is fresh and greene: the plant is very tender with us not enduring our Winter, unless it by very carefully preserved.

3. Pravinca Alpina five The carefully in Scabiole false. Wilde Pelletory with Scabious leaves.

This mountains Delivery hather the second of the carefully preserved.

This mountaine Pelletory hath round thalkes about a foote high, spreading some branches rowards the upper, whereon are set divers long pale gracing. Eaves on both sides one above another as in the former, burjaged or deepely cut in on both sides, somewhat like another Scabious lease: at the toopes of the stalkes and branches had

TRIBE 7. Common field Pelletory or Sneeferorte.



hestowersomewhat larger than the other, else not much un-hestoring aborder or pale of white leaves, set about a middle thrance: thereote hereof is more firingy and fibrous than the

The fift groweth in fields and medowes by the hedge fides majorh wayes almost every where, and in lanes also and wast grounds; the other in Spains and divers other countries : the last washand in the mountainous fields of Helvetia or Swifferland and other parts there abouts.

The Time. The fift and last flower in the end of Iune and in July, and the found not untill August with as, and seldome giveth ripe sed melete carefully preferved in the Winter.
The Remos.

tinciled in Greeke flaquin Pramica, quod eft Sternutatoria, or Surentamentoria, as it is also in Latine from the effect of proroling intering. The first is diversly called by divers. Trague colon it to accession album five accession, & Millefolium primum, Gim when a Thelion (pleus fire wel aquaticum, & in collett, fiv-jim Drace aquaticus, Brunselfinis Pyresbrum, Cordus on Dioscord-del Justrum Spluestre, Dodonesus Drace Spluestris sive Ptarmica, referreth it to that plant which Lugdunensis calleth Monde Sergionice Species altera Afgeonis, and yet maketh it also ikide of Cosmarie; Thaliss Pearmica Slousstris Germanica, Clutinke of Colemanie; Thaliste Pearmica of twestiris Germanica, Clu-particulum praticifie; Lobel Printiplita follo Turaccani vel Sorma-minicia, Matchieleus, Pacchini, Gesser, and others Pearmini, and lating Praticipleus, and of contre Salivaria but. Gesser in bore is a miniciple protein, and of contre Salivaria but. Landamens is not a little Germanicani, as it is thought that a tole late. Landamens is and doing a terminal but affections which is hallower fore Bellidis ritte in a first onely by Bradinals with a allette is procuncable as a supplied by the lating the state of Arabians Maconvarable, or the lating of the Arabians Salivaria, the Symmens Pullers by the Colemanicanic by the Colemans and Durch Bernam; the lating of the Arabians of the Colemans and Durch Bernam; the lating of the Coleman and Durch Bernam; the lating of the Coleman and Colemans and Coleman of the Coleman and Coleman of the Coleman of t



2. Pyrethrum vulgare officinarum. Pelletory of Spaine.



Wilde Pelletory is hot and dry in the second degree while it is fresh and greene, but in the third de Wilde Pelletory is hot and dry in the reconstruction in a draught of Muscadine an house or two before the key when it is dry. An ounce of the juice hereof taken in a draught of Muscadine an house or two before the key. when it is dry. An ounce of the juice nereof cases may be a same an incare or two before the an Ague and prefently layd to fweat, will affiredly drive away the Ague at the fecond or third time taking a the mouth drawesh downs from the best and the same than the same the same that the same than th an Ague and prefently layer to tweather in the mouth draweth downe from the head modified at the herbe dryed or the roote chiefly shewed in the mouth draweth downe from the head modified and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the mouth draweth downer from the head modified in the mouth draweth downer from the head and recth and to draw the head and recth and the head and farthest: the herbe dryed or the roote ententy enewed in the mouth drawers downe from the head much figure and is thereby availeable to ease the paines in the head and teeth, and to draw forth cold rheme, countries also fluxions upon the Lungs or distillations into the eyes, it mightly also purgeth the braine from those houses that are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epilepsie or falling sicknesse: it helpeth also to confine the former than are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epilepsie or falling sixty of the body is the cause of the former. that are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epicepine of laining meaners of the body is the cause of many disasts and any officers and trouble thereunto: the power of the head and braines, that falling into other parts of the body is the cause of many disasts and any trouble thereunto: the power of the dryed between or flowers bruised and made into a solution which trouble thereunto: the powther of the dryed nerge or roote put up into the Nottrills procureth faceing with often times doth ease the head-ach, the leaves or flowers bruifed and made into a falve or poultis withold hap greafe, being applyed taketh away blacke and blew spots that come by stroakes or falls or bruifes, as also all the fores or blemishes in the skinne, and is also good for the Goute and Sciatics. The true Pellecory of Spain is not strong the strong that the property of the strong that the str fores or blemishes in the skinne, and is and ground an and commonly used for the toothach, by the root it felfe or with other things to bee chewed in the mouth Gain line. it is to be used with oyle, and rubbed on the parts that have shaking fits of Agues.

CHAP. XXIIII:

Raphanus Rusticanus. Horse Reddish.

declared in my former Book, & therefore need not to describe the againe, but onely to shew you their Figures and with them the Horse Reddish, whose first leaves that rise up before Winter are about a foote and a halfe long, narrower and very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, of a darke greene colour with a great rib in the middle, but after these have beene up a while others follow which are greater, rougher, broader and longer, whole and not divided as the first, but onely somewhar roundly dented about the edges: the stalke when it doth beare flowers as it doth but feldome is great, rifing up with fome fe " lesser leaves thereon to the height of three or foure foore, spreading at the toppe many small branches of whitish flowers made of foure leaves a peece, after which come small pods like those of the lesser Shepherds purse, but seldome with any seede in them : the roote is great, long, white and rugged, shooting up divers heads of leaves which may be parted for increase, but it doth not creepe within the ground, nor run above ground, and is of a strong sharpe and bitterish taste almost as Muftard.

He kinds of Garden Reddish I have

The Place.

It is found wilde in some places of this Land, but is chiefly planted in Gardens where it joyeth in a moyst and shadowy place.

It flowreth as I fayd but feldome, but when it doth it is in Iuly.

It hath no Greeke name that I can finde for if Disserides his Copies beettne it cannot bee his Raphanus sylvestris, called by the Romans Armoracia, for hee maketh the roote thereof to bee small, and the leaves tender and fit to bee eaten



which cannot agree hercunto, yet Tragm is confident that it is the Armereia of Pliny, and thinkin with all that it is the Toracin radix and Elothalaffon of Theophrafim, lib :7, cap.4. which Pliny referresh to the Impeliate It is called Raphama Russicanus by Lobel, and Raphama valgaria and Russicanus by Masthiolas, by Defines be phanus winds and Radicula magna, Armoracia and Raphama major by Brunfelfims. Raphama major by Tragm all Cofner, Cordus upon Disformate and Lonicerus call it Things major and magnifum, and Basicanus and magnifum, and Basicanus and magnifum, and Basicanus of the properties of the Raphama Russicanus Things alternate Disforming in 1.cap.13, But Pliny is 19, booke and 13. Chap. hath-fiulted much, in reciting the kinds of Reddish, with the Greetians to make these with the taketh out of Theophrafia lib 7.c.4. where he by the word idea of odes not understand Reddish and bage as the learned doe well know that reads him, and that the style with limit as it is thought Raphama Reddish, whereof in the firms Chappen bamentioneth sive forts, Cornatina Claussa. Liesbalassa, Research wild fort with Rocker-like leaves which Athenese calleth America, and Pliny inverting the word.

Ordinary Garden Reddifh.

Rephasest niger retundiore sudice. The rougher rooted blacke Reddish.





in Nam calleth virids: the Corinthia faith Theophrastus is the greatest, whose roote is bare above ground, growing awards and not downewards as the rest doe. List balless called of some Thracia, doth best indure the colding awards and not downewards as the rest does not be the former being similared round, when as the Clemas is somewhat long. Now let any senting all these forexisting the cortistic transport of the senting and some transport of the senting and some senting and the senting and the senting and senting the senting and the senting senting and the senting and senting and senting senting senting and we have senting and senting s Multid for it is too fitting for any tender fromacke. The Vertnes.

Hork Reddith is hot and drie in the third degree : with the roote fall and vinegar is made a Multard, much none sessaits is not and drie in the third degree: with the roote fait and vinegar is made a solutare, much side with country people, and firring indouring men in some countries of Germany, &c. and in our owne land also, side with country people, and strong however and in some countries of Germany, &c. and in our owne land also but it is of the faith state. It is the paines of the raines, blad-with the and country and four belchings, but it is of much good as in the paines of the raines, blad-with the providing much urine and helping to separate the gravell from the stone and to expell st, being by its little of the paines of the raines, blad-with hony and vinegar into an Electricary: it is also a good remedy in strong bodies, both for the Cough, but it still de and other discasses of the lunges, as also to procure womens courses that are stopped; the same also trumking women is and small strong before the size of the smartage ague to alter the course; the by providing womiting and fweating, is often given before the fit of the quartane ague to alter the courfe: the pycgien in drinke is held to be very effectual for the fearvey; t k illeth the wormes in children being drunke, allowing laid upon the belly the roote bruifed and laid to the place grieved with the Sciatica-gour, joynt ach, with the wormer in children being articles and laid to the place grieved with the Sciatica-gour, joynt ach, other diffilled water of the herbe with a little Sugar for all the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. XXV.

Rapifirum. Wilde Rape or Charlocke.

Minis Chapter in thall thew you the forts of wild Rape called Chadlocke or Charlocke with us, where-

The leaves hereof are very like the garden long Turnep, but growing thicker and more plentifully funds more and not form that and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company thicker and more plentifully funds more and not company the roote is long and flender, in the reft it different more more plentifully the more and not company the roote is long and flender.

2. Rapiftrum

2. Rapistrum alind sylvestre non bulbosum.

Another wilde Turnep. This other fort hath fmaller leaves at the bottome not jagged

This other fort hath smaller leaves at the bottome not jagged, but those that follow are larger and somewhat jagged and waved, the flowers are yellow and the steele flat, and of a whitish yellow colour in small long pode somewhat sharpe.

3. Rapim slueter frog Rapiferina actionin.

Wilde Charlocke.

This wilde Rape hath many long and broad rough leaves hairy and greene, lying upon the ground round about the roote, somewhat deepely gashed in on the edges and round pointed; from among which sifeth up one slender and hairy stalke seldome many, branched from the middle upwards into many parts, with divers lesses seen them by to the toppes where stand divers yellow slowers of 4.0r 3 deaves a peece after which follow somewhat long and rough pods, not very slender with divers round small reddish browne seede therein like unto Mustard seede but larger, as quicke and sharpe in taste but more bitter then it i the roote is long and white and growing wooddy when it runneth up to stake and perisheth after seedetime.

4. Rapistram alternation roots.

Another wilde Charlock hath large leaves waved in but not cut or jagged as the former, the upper leaves being whole and smaller, the flowers hereof are pale yellow and the pods following are not more smooth with a shew of divisions in them, and is annuall alfo.

and is annuall also.

5. Rapistrum album articulatum.

White wilde Charlocke.

This Charlocke groweth up with sewer, smaller and rougher leaves in some little or nothing jagged in others more: the stalks are rougher and lower then the others, the slowers likewise grow not so many together, neither are so great or yel-

2. Rapiferum aliud fylw fire non balbofum. Another wilde Turnep.







. Rapiffram arvorum. Wilde Carlocke.



The Theater of Plants.

Repiffrem elterum erbernin



6. Repiferum monospermon. One grained Charlocke.



5. Rapifirum arbum articulatum. White wilde Charlocke.



9. Rapifrum manimum rotundifolium monoferm on Hifpanicum. Spanife one grained Charlocke.



vellow, but eyther pale yellow or more white, after which come smaller rough pods with joynts or divisors in the rough pods with joynts or divisors in final and the rough in final and yellow, but eyther pale yellow or more winterstress which could be supported by the state of the them, with imalier prownin tectie nothing to hery not as the called Turnep. Of this kinde also some in form purpureo. with a purplish flower. 6. Rapistrum album nigris lineis. Charlocke of Naples.

The Neapolitane Charlocke hath the greene leaves next the ground like unto those of the Carlen Reddin The Neapolitane Charlocke nath the greene leaves next the ground line that on the water Redding out in or torne on the edges in the fame manner but harder and rougher, the ribe on the under fide being had and rough, but those that grow upwards on the stakes which are two foote bigh, and are divided, and those up higher than the state of the rough, but those that grow apwards on the traines without any incident at all 1 the flowers are white with blacklib vision and next the flowers long and narrow, without any incident at all 1 the flowers are white with blacklib vision them and the pods that follow are small and long with small feede in them, nothing so hoose sharpes are former the toote is white and long, sharper in taste then the leaves which are in a manner herby without shirpersic.

the toote is white and long that per in taite then the leaves which are in a memory nervy without marpenede.

7. Rapiferum parvum Mafilianie. Charlocke of Marfelles.

This small Charlocke groweth not above foure or five inches high, with small rough leaves with the division in them of an inch long, and dented about the edges, the flowers are small and of a pale blew color like mooth Sea Stocke gillosower, the pods that follow are small and long contenting small seeds within them; as roots in fmall and white.

finall and white.

8. Rapistram monospermon. One grained Charlocke.

The lower leaves of this Charlocke are somewhat large thicke and hairy, of a very fresh greene colonions on both edges at the bottome, but broader at the ends where they are onely waved, the stalkes also we a lime hairy about a foote high or more, set with a few such leaves as the lowest, but smaller and branches that had long spikes of gold yellow slowers the length of ones hand, in whose places come small round shipe head or huskes with a small point at the end, contaying in every one of them but one seede from where it has the saces is long and white and samples shows the saces is long and white and samples shows. name: the roote is long, and white, and somewhat fibrous.

name: the roote is long, and write, and to mew nat morous.

9. Rapiftrum maximum retundifolium monosperum Hispanicum. Spanish one grained Charlest.

This Spanish kinde different from the former French or Dutch fort set torth by Banbinmain that it is considered, with larger leaves divided into parts, the end peece great, round, and more hairy: the branche more, the flowers large and white in yellowith huskes without any threads in the middle; the seede also rounder and not pointed at the ends.

The Place. The first is found wilde in fundry places, but for the profit of the feede is fowen in field in divers commissof this Land : the feeded of found going from Shorditch by Bednall Greene to Hackney, the third, fourth and fit are found as well in Corne fields as in the Pastures, and in the borders and hedges of them, as also on ditchbanke. and untilled and waste grounds : the fixt is of Naples, the seventh of Marfelles in France, the righth in divers places of Germany as well as at Mompelier, and the last in Spaine,

They doe flower and feede the one or the other all the Sommer long. The Names.

They are diverfly named by divers, for some would make them to be forts of Erysimum, others of Sinapi, and others referre them to the Lampfana of Dioscorides, but they tooke their name Rapifirum a similiudine Rapifilia. rum for the most part, and therefore some would name them all wilde Turneps. The first is the Rapuna filinging of Mathioles Lugdanenfir and Tabermontanue, and Rapism non bulbofam of Lobel; the second is not extent in my author before, the third and fourth are called Rapistrum by Branfelfiss, Dodone me and Gefore in buris, and Rapistrum by Branfelfiss, frum arvorum by Lobel, Matthiolus calleth it Lampfana, and so doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Go doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Go doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Gerard their figures declaring it, Lugdamensis maketh ith fourth Sinapi agress, Fachsius and Turner call it Irion, Camerarius and Castor Durantes Erstimus, and Tahinus Rapistrum store luteo: the fift is the third Sinapi agresse of Tragus, Lampsana of Turner and Castopius whosh so calleth it Radix solvesting Rapistrum store also Eruca solves of Lobel, of Gerard Rapistrum avorum, and yet his 10 calletti it Acaix; jive pris, nappir mi pore also Ernes 1 1000; of 2000; of 3000 or a great a great light before figure of Raphamus floor is agreeable unto this rather then unto Distander, for which he letteth is the roots chiefly declaring is which are not trade to be (mall and creening, of Tabermentanus Armeracia quieffer Lapchiefly declaring it which are not trade to be small and creeping, of Tabermontanus Armoracia quibifica keifirum album, and Kapistrum purpureum: and of Baubinus Rapistrum sore albo saliqua articulata: the sut in citics
by Columna Lampsana Apula Plinis & Dioscoridis, and by Raubinus Rapistrum flore albo linen nigris dividia, which
in the title is Rapistrum album nigris lineis: the seventh Baubinus onely hath set forth by the name of Rapistrum services. vibus Leucoj marini, but I have entituled it Rapiferum parenum Massileusse; the eighth Baubinus hishinemional in his Matthielus, Phytopinax, Ptnax and Prodomus by the name of Rapiferum monosperases the latin mentioned in Cornetus history of Canada plants: the Germans call it Gutthedrick and Hederick, the Dutch Hedrick; and we in English Charlocke, Chadlocke and Kedlocke.

The seede of the Rape that groweth naturally wilde is hotter then that which is manured and sown more bitter also, whereof some doe make use in stead of Mustard feede, or mingle it there with, but the own pushed out of the seedes is that Rape oyle that is used in Lampes, and therefore called Lampe oyle, and the best for that purpose then the Traine oyle which is made of the Whale, which Rape oyle in diverse Committed in the Whale, which Rape oyle in diverse Committed in the seed of the Whale. many, and ours ferveth to make Sope with all in the flead of Oyle Ollive, as allo to fry their fifther. The first of one of the first of the first of one of the first have as little use in medicines as the former, and therefore until I can learne some properties I shall former to Let downe any unto you.

Bunias five Napus Sylvefiris. The wilde Navew.

He Navew differeth little from the Turnep either in leafe flower or feed that they are hardly known afunder, of both which being garden herbes, whole rootes are to be eaten and therein chiefly to be diftinguished, I have spoken in my former booke; of the wilde kinde hereof I am to speake in this Chapter, which differeth almost as little from his owne kinde of the Garden, as the Garden kinds themseles doe : noto whom I must adde one stranger not well knowne to many. 1. Bunias five Napus Sylvestrie nostras. Our wilde Navew.

whover faith Lobel hath seene and knowne the manured Navew, may soone upon the sight hereof savitis

the wild fort of it, because it is so like thereunto in the long from and not hairy leaves, more or deepelier jagged then the forder kinde, the flowers also are yellow, and the feet in small pods like it but more sharpe hot and biting: the roote likewise is somewhat tuberous, round and long with lof the bignefic of ones thumbe or thereabouts, with fores at the bottome.

. Hous filvefiris Cretica. Candy wilde Navew. The Court wilde Navew hath divers rough leaves of the hemotohes hand, formewhat like unto the leaves of the white flowred Charlocke, or the wilde hedge Multard, divied into eight or ten galhes on both fides, and each of them deard about the edges, the stalk is white round & rough, divided into fundry branches each of them ending in a fharpe point: the flowers fland not at the toppes but on the fides, sthe joynts with the uppermost leaves whose colour is not apelled, but the cods that follow them are very flender and fmall, about two inches long.

The first is often found wilde by the hedges and wayes fides and apon dirch bankes likewife, and in clay grounds especially, and seldome in any other; the other was sent

The Time ... Theledor flower about the fame time that the Charlocks

The Names Asthemanured Navew is called Banias in Greeke and Napus in Latine, fo this wilde kinde is called Berice iyes, Bunias or Napus agrestis or Sylvestris in Latine, signikaime aimmente radicio signara deducta, sed rapie hoc nomen muji competere videtur, qudm pryvint: but Galen putteth nodifirence betweene Buniadas and Gongylidas, as indeede there is little but in the forme and greatnesse of the roote and swettenesse also. Plany hath much evred herein, for in his 20. Booke and fourth Chap, he faith, that the Greekes madetwo fores hereof, the one they called Bunium which it seems the referred to the manured, and Bunias to the. 1. Bunias five Napus (ylvefiris.
Our wilde Navew.



while fort, which by the judgement of the Jearned cannot hold true, for that Bunium is a farre differing plant all hewed you before and Dioleonides also declareth it plainely entreating of Bunjus in one place, and of Bunjus moote. Play againe in lib. 19. 19. 5. maketh quinque genera Naporam five kinds of Navewes miltaking the Greieword lagaris millaking it to be Napus, for it is evident that hee taketh this division from Theophrastus, whole, sap 4 maketh source forta var passaridaris Raphanorum and not Naporum. There is a great controversie among liven learned men, whether of the forts of Bunias or Napus, sations or fylvestris, the seeds should be reken that is appointed to be put into the Theriaca Andromachi, some following the Greeke verses of the Fathery wherein the composition is described and translated into Latine verses, extant in Galens Latine workes, who mentions the state of Bunius dusters, which all doe understand to be the manured kind, and which Dioscoridaticommensentificate of Bunish dulcis, which all doe understand to be the manured kind, and which Diofeorides commeneth (for her mentioneth no wilde kind thereof) to be good against venome and posson; and some followlower Askermachus, the sonne, who in a continued stille or prose in setting downs the said receipt, saith, the seed
of Bunis stille stilled in many of our moderne Physicians doe better allow of because they have more actionayabeto, which by they are thought to be more vigorous then the tame kinde, which is more sweetness to
put that haid the more sharpenesses in it is taken for that composition, and for Mithridate also, before that
the invited of Bunis spice stilled in the stilled of the said stilled by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist that comments from Candy is to be taken in that place. The first is called by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist that comments from Candy is to be taken in that place. The first is called by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist has become the said that the softwist to the poore while they are
spinds and that the softwist is the softwist and the softwist and the softwist and softwist and yong, and that the roose is tuberous which this rape is not. Turner calleth it Rapus agressis. Lugdamensis and Duness, April specific and Sandinus. Lobel calleth it Bunias specifies, and Napus, and Cafalpinus. Languageris. The offier Baubinns had it sent him from Hamorius Bellus in Candy, yet by the name of Bunias

Sylvestris and called by the Cretanes Scilobronbes, the Italians call it Navone saluatica' and Napsalunie, the Sylvestris and caused by the Gretanes State Parish wilde Steckrape, and we in English wilde Navette, the Germans wilde Steckrape mide Navette, the Germans wilde Steckrape mide Navette

This wilde Navewe as it is hotter and drier, effectially the foode than the tame, so it is more effectuall to provoke urine and womans courses, helpeth the crudities of the fromacke and connected the bowells, and put in the decoction wherein Horshound is boyled and taken it helpeth the yellow jaundise: the same chief the Distance of the cannuted Naveure, which is to excell venous and residents. the decoction wherein Horenounu is population that it is in the part of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population or idea and others give unto the feede of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and the manufed Navewe. corides and others give unto the seeme or one manuscon stayewes, wanted to be appeared and poylog and feeling them to doe any harme; the same Galen it seemeth give to the wilde fort brought from Canada way. ring them to doe any harme; the name water it retained gaves to be a decoction of Maiden hare or Leville, and when as Matthiolus faith, that the feede of the garden fort taken in a decoction of Maiden hare or Leville, ded as onely drive forth the venome and infection of the small pockes, but of all other spotted or infectious seven and infection of the small pockes, but of all other spotted or infectious seven and seases, and also defended the heart and spirits from being infected with those contagious and malicious rapon, so the seede of this wilde fort is found to be as effectuall it not more forcible.

CHAP. XXVII.

Pastoria bursa. Shepheardes purse.

Have yet two kindes of heroes to entreate of, that fome referre to this Classis, which I therefore bring in the end, because that in not pleasing my selfe in so doing, I know not how I shall please other that are judicious, for I doe not finde either of them to have that acrimony in them that the reliave, for elfe this might be referred to the kindes of Thlafti, it is in many other things fo like them. Hereof there are many more forts knowne now than formerly have beene, of which I shall speake in this Chapter, and of the other in the next.

1. Burfa Pastoris major vulgaris. The greater common Shepheards purse. The common Shepheards purse hath divers small and long leaves, somewhat deepely cut in on both fides into feverall parts of a pale greene colour, among which rifeth up a small round stalke parted into some branche, having smaller and lesse divided leaves on them to the toppes, where grow many white slowers one above moter. after which follow flat whitish powches or seede vesses, small at the bottomes, broad at the heads and pined like the Thlashi, in each side whereof lieth a small brownish yellow seede: the roote is small and white, and perisheth after seede time, there is no sharpenesse, and but a very little heate either in herbe or seede of this; although some attribute thereunto a little acrimony, but is drying and astringent.

2. Bursa pastoris major folius non sinuatis. Great Shepheards purse with whole leaves.

This other great Shepheards purse hath a small root with some fibres thereat, from whence rifeth usually but one small stalke a span long, branched into two or three parts, whose lower leaves are whole without division, having long footstalkes to them, and those upon the stalke compasse them at the bottomes, the flowers are white and the feede veffels flat like the former.

> 1. Burfa paftoru major valgaru. Common Shepheardspurie.



3. Ber a paftoric minor.

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Burfa puftoris minor. Small Shepheards purfo. This small one is in all things like the first, but that it is leffe in every part thereof. And there is also another Minor folio This man one is in all things like the fecond, having no division on the leaves.

A. Barfapfteria Alpina birfata. Hairy Mountaines Shepheards purfe.

The fault Shepheards purfe hath many small leaves lying in a round compasse upon the ground soft and The mail orrepressive partie shall make y stress toward syring in a round compatie upon the ground foft and harry of the bigness of Lentilles, slightly dented, and sometimes not at all, matting or spreading many that on the new theory many stress and from the new many stress and some the new stress many stress and some the new stress and some stress are some stress and some stress and some stress are some stress and some stress and some stress are some stress and some stress are some stress and some stress and some stres bey others, or the digitalities, suggests dended, and conference not at all, matting or spreading many best of leaves, and from thence many stender naked stalkes, bearing white flowers, and fmail long and yellowish made, greater than the common, with small reddish seede within them: the roote is small and thready. The Place.

The golder and leffer forts that have cut leaves are frequent in every place with us, but the other two with The grant and feene to grow wilde, but in Germany, Mompelier, and Italy, as Banbinus and Thalius lay. The Time.

The flower and feede all the Summer long, yea so quicke some of them are, that they flower and seede twice and reare ware.

nerry four-listing Greeke name, and all that have written hereof do'call it in Latine Burfa or pera pastoris, except Gesner, who clich it This fatuum & Cafter Durantes Herba Caneri, Bauhinus maketh particular relation both of the will conduct the last : and Thalism of that small one with whole leaves : the Italians call it after the Latine name Bulidufire, the French Tabonret & bourse de bergier, the Germanes Sickelhrant, and Teschelkrant, the Dutch Beiden and we in English Shepheards purse or pouch, and in the North, Picke purse and Caseweede. The Vertues.

Some doe hold that Shepheards purse is cold and binding, others finding a little heate upon the taste of the fower and seed, doe judge it not to be cold at all but drying and astringent, and by that onely quality worketh sowerfully in staying all fluxes of bloud, either in inward or outward wounds, as also the fluxes or laskes of the belies the bloudy fluxe, and the abundance of womens courses, or the pissing of bloud, the juyce or the decoction outside with some Plantane being drunke, or any other way taken it some doe hold that the greene herbe build addound to the wrests of the hands, and soles of the feete will helpe the yellow jaundise; the herbe builed and laid pultis wife upon inflammations, Saint Anthonies fire, or the like represent them: the juyce dropredinto mattering or running eares helpeth them : it closeth the lippes of greene wounds, and is of great effect tene made into a falve for wounds in the head.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Myagram. Gold of pleasure.

He other plant that I entend here to fet forth, and therein also not pleasing my selfe to bring them into this Classia Myagram; Gold of pleasure, whereof there are more forts come to our knowledge in their dayes than formerly hath beene.

1. Myagrum sativum. Garden gold of pleasure. This golden feeded plant rifeth up with one or more upright round stalkes about two foote high, set with sundy long and somewhat narrow leaves, of a whitish greene colour, somewhat deepely dented about the edges, or despely waved, copassing them at the bottome, spread from the middle upwards into sundry branches, bearing at their tops very small veillow flowers, where when they are fallen come small flat seede vessells, with gold yellow column free within them; somewhat long and finall, the roote is small and long, perishing still after seede time.

2. Myagrum fylvestre seve Psendomyagrum. Wild gold of pleasure.

This plant that is much found among the fieldes of flaxe, springesh up but with one round stalke, almost a yard high stabut with long and somewhat narrow leaves, resembling those of Woade, but longer and smaller pointed, bradat the bottome where they compasse the stalkes about with a point end striking out on each side, shootting forth many branches from the very bottome almost, at whose toppes come forth divers whitish flowers vericlic unto those of Flaxe, after which rife round small heades, with a small point at the toppe, very like in fashiounto the Myagram with one seeds therein, but these are full of small yellowish seeds like unto Cresses, but frome in talle without any acrimony when it is dry, and exceeding bitter when it is fresh as the herbe being

3. Camelina five Myagrum alterum amarum. English Wormeleede,
The English Wormeleede groweth very like the last, with a taller upright stalle, branching toward the top, bit thicker fet with long and narrow, greene leaves, fomewhat like unto those of the single Wall-flowers, but male, and of a whitergreene colour, and very like unto the leaves of Clufin his L-uconsum fylvefire, that it is of millaken for it, but that the leaves of this are formewhat smaller and not of fo fresh a greene colour, at the toppend the flalkes and branches come forth many very finall pale yellow flowers made of foure leaves apeece. try like allo unto those of that Legocism, but much smaller, even more than halfe, which afterwards give small log code, containing within them very pale coloured seeds, bitter intale, the roote is small and wooddy, petiling every yeare after feede, but rifing againe of the fhed feede.

4. Myagrum factidum. Stinking gold of pleasure.

Includes of this Myagrum rife to be about two foote high being rough, round, and greene, bearing rough plegene leaves on them, fet here and there one above another, being foure or five inches long, and one and a blebroad, very lightly waved about the edges: at the tops of the branched stalkes stand divers small pale yellow home upon long foote stalkes in a thicke suft together, where unconnected small round huske containing small that the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate.

the leaves and flowers hereof, not onely bruiled but growing, have to me what a grievous or evill fent.

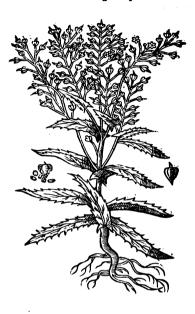
1. Myagram minus formon majar. The greater one grained gold of pleasure.

1. Myagram minus formon majar. The greater one grained gold of pleasure.

1. Myagram minus formon majar.

1. The first leaves bereof that lie upon the ground are long and narrow, round pointed, and cut in on the odges have bereof that lie upon the ground are long and narrow, and of a pale greene colour, but those that he white line in the middle of every one, and of a pale greene colour, but those that

2. Myagrum Spiveftre fen P feudomyagram Wilde gold of pleafure.



5. Myagrum monespermon majm.
The greater one-grained gold of pleasure.



3. Cameline five Magrum alterny ameren. English Wortpeleede.





TEEB 7. gor gos the whitiff bending hard fhalke, which growether be a yard high or more, spreading branches from gos gos the whitiff bending waved about; but compatting it at the joynts where they stand, the toppes to branch one shows another, after which come round when the best finall at the bottome and broader as the source with the source which come round what servores was the bottome, and broader at the toppes with three corners and a small middle point white notice, whereof is contained but one feede which is long and reddiff whereof it tooke the name; the hide up in each wooddy perifhing after the feede is ripe.

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note white, long and wooddy perstaining after the seede syripe.

6. Myagram monoffermen minas. The selfer one grained Myagram.

The lefter Myagram hath much smaller leaves, the lowest whereof are two inches long and one broad, waved doubtedges, standing upon spote talkes, and of a pale greene colour, from whence rise one or two slender doubtedges, that with a few very narrous leaves for on the contract of the c short be siget, itsnessing upon process causes, and or a pase greene colour, from whence rife one or two flender falls our a foote high, with a few very narrow leaves fet on them, compaffing them at the joynts: the flowers final and white, standing at the toppes in a round tust together, where afterwards grow small round both sine terms are the roote is white and thready but perishes in the like manner.

Before final in the like manner.

best with one kernell speece wittin them: the roote is white and thready but perisheth in the like manner.

7. Advagro similis filiana retunds. Round podded like Myagrum.

13 plant bath a stake a cubit high, hairy, brittle, and spread into branches, whose bottome leaves are about in index long, and one and a basse broad, rough, hairy, and sappy, not dented at all about the edges, a little far index long, and some clamminesse also, but those that are set at the joynts of the branches, and compasse that the property of the branches, and compasse the branches and compasse the branches. ben not senothing fo great, and the higher they grow, finaller and narrower, the flowers fland spike fashion manufacture, being small and of a white colour, after which come small round rugged heads with a pricke at missiprature, being a finall long footestalke, greene at the first, and blacke when it is ripe, with an joylie yellow temell within them.

The Place. The fift growth in some places of Italy wild, but yet both they and we doe sow it in gardens for pleasure, and introduces for the seedes take, whereout is pressed an oyle that serveth the poore for meate, and the rich for this Lampithe second is frequent in Germany most usually in all their flaxe grounds, which being in stalke like it, but of that use is accounted a weede and cast away , except of such as will save the seede to give to small birds, whereathey will feede when it is ripe, and erowing upon the stalke most greedily the third groweth in many pheriofour owne country, and being once brought into the garden, and there suffered to shed the seeds, it will come pyrarely against of it sollies the fourth growth in the sandy grounds about Balfill: the fift on the Enganea hillsby Pades : the fixt not farre from Mompelier : and the last neare Lunella that is also hard by Mompelier. The Time.

All thicklower in the Summer moneths, and their feeede is ripe about August.

The Names. Ititalkin Greeke wiay por Myagram and unduneer alfo Melampyrum as Dioscorides faith, and some wayers Myspium, Panim Legineta hath two forts of plants of an oily substance, wideer quod impurum aut fordidam fignifice, crips modi est Melampyrum. & μύαγεν quod musicipulum stve musicarium significat, qua insidentes sive prater vo-lant unsca glutine suo implicate. Some (saith Matthiolus) take the first fort here set downe to be the true Myagrii of Disseries, which, he faith, it cannot be because this hath the leaves of Rocket, but Disserides his should have the layer of Madden. Others againe as he faith would have the fecond fort to be it, which he disaloweth also, beconfetheleaves are liker Woade than Madder, and therefore callern it P Jeudomy agrum, yet by the judgement of thebell inthetrue one. Some there be also that take them both to be but one plant : but Banhings milliketh of thir judgement, because they are described to be so different both in leaves and flowers, and therefore hee judgeth them to be two distinct plants as they are indeede. Dodanens setteth downe this first Myagrum to be that plant which the Germans call Flach/dotteren; and Les motteren, which Tragm faith is proper to the fecond.

Distant allo taketh this to be that kinde of graine which both Galen in primo de aliment; facultat. and Theophran. fu, il 3.1.3. c.c. call Eryfinium, which Gaza translateth Trionum; and is like unto Sefamum, as both he and Pling ly, but not the Eryfimum of Dioscorides, although Pliny confoundeth them both together, as you may reade here 2 bulebefore, in the Chapter of Eryfimum, whereunto I agree, but not that the Eryfimum of Theophraft is is out Tra-Buckwheate, as foine would have it, for thereunto it is fitterly milke, in that the feede of Theophraftus and Play, their Eryfimmum is oily, which that of Buckewheate is not, nor is fit to be used for Lampes, as you shall have further, when I come to speake of Buckwheate. Tragm taketh it to be, although not the true Sefamum of Ethniet to be very like it as Pliny & Theophraftus before him did, and callet bit Sefamum Germanicum, the oyle of work tode is not onely like the true oyle of Sefamum, but is of divers, and may fafely be used in the steede thereof both for meate and medecine, and therefore fome have called it Sefamum minus. The first is that Myagram that Mathein milliked in Ruellins and patters, that they should so call it, and faith his country people did call it Droda, Dublia and Dorella having learns like Rocket as he faith, and therefore calleth it Pfendenty arram: Lobel in Admittigaleth it Mysic in Germania & Camelina Gallis, and in his Icones Camelina Mysicum, the French, as Ruellina
and Duscin in youll it Cameline and Camelina Banbinus in his Matchiolis and Pinax calleth it Mysicum for Mysicum & Mysicum and Pinax calleth it Mysicum for Mysicum & Mysicum for it indeede: the second is the Livin quinta of Tragiles, which be also calleth Selama, and of the Germans Flachflotter. Cordin upon Disserides linera quinta of Tragins; which he also calleth Selama, and of the Germans Flachschotter. Cordin upon Disstorides sinh, some pertinacionsly institued that it was the true Selaman of Dioscorides, but he there dissprove them, and sinh, some pertinacionsly institued that it was the true Selaman of Dioscorides, but he there dissprove them, and sinh people called it Selaman on Which German is not the Taba of Milliam, Gespar in hortis Germanic Lydner) whose toppe hearnches with the seederesembled the Juha of Milliam, Gespar in hortis Germanic Lydner, which the neither Selaman nor Myagram Dioscoridis (thereby judging them to be two severall plants) are blown, that neither Selaman Mathibian called it than Tragin doth, yet in initiation of it: Bushimus norwishstanding that he hath with more exact figure of the thin Tragin doth, yet in initiation of it: Bushimus norwishstanding that he hath with most exact figure of the second of the thing of the second of the sec Thias i amarum of Lugdunensis as who so will well compare them shall findes the fourth is Banking his My grum feridum: the fift Banking saith was sent by the name of Bricorroes, and that Alpina sailed it Picalisis but calleth it himselfe My agrum monos permon latifelium: the fixthe also calleth My agram monos permon latifelium at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram the last Banking saith grew with his brother Iohn Banking at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram of the last Banking saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at Manual at My agram of the saith it was called a Levidium at My agram of t This pi amarum of Lugdunenfis as who so will well compare them shall finder the fourth is But the last Handsom last in grew with his ordered took Donother at Michie Desground by the name of a Myagro similas sligua rotunda, but faith it was called a Lepidium at Momphe, and Doctor Doldius sent it him from Norimberge by the name of Thaspi. The Vertues

The oylinesse of the seede of Myagrum serveth as Dissecribes saith, to make the skinnessmooth that is neged in The oylineste of the secue or mayagram serveth as proportion statistics manufactures and colors and Galen faith that the feede being only hath an emplasticke or clammy quality them. any part of the body, and Gaten into the tree receipting oyay that are companied the Vices of the mouthing Pliny faith and Ruellium as it should seeme from him, that the oyle thereof helpeth the Vices of the mouthing Play faith and Kneum as it mound reeme from mill, that the oyle darker places where they for me monthi it be therewith annointed: the oyle of the feede is of much ufe in Germany and other places where they for me be therewith annointed: the oyle of the feede is of much use in Germany and other places where they fow many fields therewith, and is used as I said both for the poore mens tables and rich mens Lampes; and streth alow that a lye made of ashes to make Sope, for which purposes it is most used; the oyle, thereof being as I said to like unto the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst if it bee drunke as the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst if it bee drunke as the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst inference the like effects or warm needs to be the sound of t may fafely be used in the stead thereof, and no doubt will performe the like effects or very neere the me oyle will. The second fort is in qualitie very neare the former, and although the herbe as the seeds allowing oyle will. Inc second forcis in quantity very mean time sources, set when they are dry they loofe their bitterness, and it is greene, is to bitter that no creature will tatte thereor, yet when they are uty they acoust the rolling the feede effectably becommeth fo fweete as no other can bee more acceptable to finall birds as Linco, Finder and the like to feede upon: the third being called in many places Worme feede, and I thereupon calling it fage life. Worme feede, but by Gerard Treakle Worme feede is much ufed by the country tools where it would be too the country too. groweth to kill the wormes in children, the feede being a little bruifed and given in drinke or anyother way, The other forts I have not knowne to be used to any purpose, either inward or outward for meate or medicine, and therefore let this suffice untill we can understand with what vertues they are endued to be related.

CHAP. XXIX.

Cepaceum genus. The sharfe Onion rooted kindes.

Epe., Porrum, Allium, Onions, Leekes and Garlicke as under one kind, are to be referred unto this Chiffe of many whereof I have amply entreated in my former booke, of which I shall say little here, but of some others not there specified, namely of other sundry sorts of Garlicke, yet I thinke good to rece of Onions (comming very likely of the Latine Unio, because the roote is single; not giving off-sets of entire to other bulbous rootes doe) there is the ordinary round

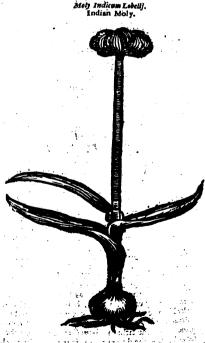
white one, the flat and the long both sharpe and sweete, and the greater and leser red flat, some onely on the outfide, others red quite through: the Squill or Sea Onion, I have there shewed to be no Onion: Of the ordinary fort of Leekes, there is a greater and a leffer, called Ampeloprassum the French or Vine Leeke, Cives called Schenoprassum which are the smallest, and Scalions, accounted by fome, to be of the kindes of Onions rather then Leekes, because they are called Cope Ascalonies, or Ascalonisides, and may be the Gethyum of Theophrasius, which some call Gethyllio, Lobel taketh it to be Bulbus Setanius of Theophrastus and Pliny. Besides these, Lobel mentioneth a 1 andorum wilde Leeke, without fent or tafte, which is like the Garsyriacum, den kinde, but fmailer.

And Tabermomanus one of Syria with large leaves.

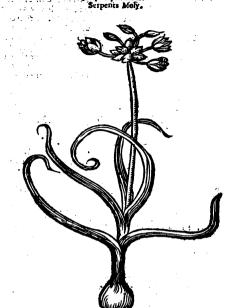
Of the tame or Garden Garlik, as well as of the wilde, The tame or Garden warms, as wen as or the wine, I have given the descriptions of divers, both Allium Urfinum Ranisons, and Moly of sundry sorts, as Moly Indicum bulbiferum sive Caucason. Moly Homericum vel Theophrasti. Moly Rannonicum bulbiferum of two sorts. Moly Serpentinum, Moly caule & foliys triangularibus. Moly Navcissinis foliys. Moly montaunus latifolium lutes store. Narcissins solys. Alosy montantine tatyvismi inter surve. Moly Pyreneum purpureum. Moly latifolism purpureum Hispanicum. Moly purpureum Neapolitanum: Moly peridatum argenteum Hispanicum, Moly serotinum Consferum, Moly Dioscorideum & alterum Hispanicum, and Moly Moschatum vel Zibettinum Monspeliense : The rest are here to follow.

1. Allium fylveftre. Crow Garlicke.

The Crow or wilde Garlicke is of two forts, each of them hath fundry narrow long leaves like graffe, the one fofter, and the other fliffer and harder, from among which rise up one or two slender bare stalkes, bearing a tust of purplish flowers, and blackish seeds after them, the roote is long and round with three coates, or feverall peckings,







Mo'y serpentinum.

1.2. Alium folvestre & Alium anguinam. Crow Garlike, and spotted or Snakelike Ramsons.



Alterum

the outermost whereof is whitish in the one, with fundry fibres under its; and subtish in the other and entered by the offers, but is not parted into cloves as the garden Garlieles to the Garden Garlieles. milke of Kine that feede thereon will tafte thereof.

2. Allium anguinum. Spotted or Snakelike Ramfor

This kinds of Ramson hath somewhat broader leaves then the other Ramson, somewhat like to Lily County leaves but spotted oftentimes with blacke spots as the stender stalkes are which bear many small white sower leaves but spotted oftentimes with blacke spots as the instruct instruction with a brownish entward skince or on the head; the roote is bulbous but longer then the other, covered with a brownish entward skince or our, on the nead : the roote is builded but tonger for the nead; it is called by Herbarilla as Chambridge for the comments of the state of the comments of the comm Victorialis longa because the Gladiolus is called rotunda.

3. Scorodopraffum. Great Turkey Garlicke.

This great Garlicke shooteth forth sundry great long leaves much bigger then the ordinary Garlicke, and the divers yeares abiding a great long stalke three or source foote high with some lesser beaves thereon naked from the middle up to the toppe, where it beareth a large tuft of flowers enclosed at the first in a thinne skine, of a paler colour then those of Homers Moly or rather whitish, with three square huskes and black feet in them like the rest the roote is great white and almost transparent at least shining, and seldome giveth of the force

crease. There is another with looser scaly and yellower rootes, and narrower leaves.

4. Scoroloprassum alternia bubbes or revolute rapite.

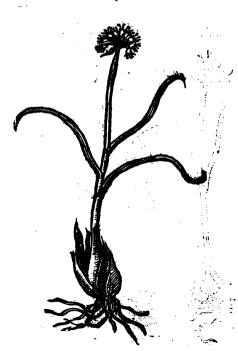
Great Turkie Garlick with a bulbed and twining head.

This other great Garlicke groweth after the same manner but larger in each part: the stalke rich sometime halfe a yard higher, having at the toppe a large head of bulbes like to the Indian Mesh, wrapped in a thing thing. halfe a yard higher, having at the toppe a large lead of bulbes in time breake that our stime and they with a long point growing above it being smaller to the end, which bulbes in time breake that our stime and thew the bulbes to be at the first purplish, but growing which afterwards, having also some stome them: the head with the toppe of the stalke at the first doth winds, or twine it selfe like a Snake or sepent. which when the bulbes grow to ripensife standerh upright: the roote has great and white as the last, and more ready to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: both of these doe smell somewhat less strong the standard to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: both of these doe smell somewhat less strong to the standard to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: then Garlicke, partaking of Leckes, from whence role the Greeke name at Dieferrites faith. 5. Moly Pannonicum latifolium primum Clufis. Clufim his lift leafed Hungarian Moly.

This Hungarian Moly hat divers long and formewhat broad leaves rifing from a white round roote that fundry finall bulbes growing thereto: the stalke rifeth two or three foote high with those leaves theren, but naked or bare from the middle to the top, where it beareth a round tuft of purplish flowers after which comment blackish seede in three square huskes.

3. Scoredoprassum.

3. Scorodopraffum atteinem Lokelij. Mochec fort of great Turkey Garlick with narrown lases.

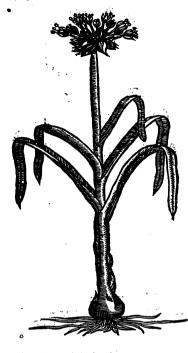




TRIBE 7. Great Turkey Garlicke with bulbed and twined heads.

5. They montanum latifolium frimum Clufis. Clufus his first broad leafed Hungarian Moly.





6. Moly Pannonicum odorato flore. Sweet fmelling Hungarian Moly This sweete kinde is very like unto the last, but with lesser leaves and fewer stalkes bearing at the toppe a long uhofpale coloured flowers upon longer footestalkes hanging downe their heads, of a pretty fine fresh sent which bideth not long, but quickly vanisheth, the three square heads that so low bring blackish seede somewhat blewhole of Pinkes or Gilloflowers, the round roote hath some bulbes growing thereto.

7. Moly montainem capite rotundo purpureo. Purple round headed mountaine Moly.

This purple mountaine Moly hath a few long narrow greene leaves fee on the stalke like unto the other, and a largement delicate purple flowers on thort footestalkes, never fully opening themselves, and imelling somewhathrong of Garlicke: the round white roote hath some bulbes thereat.

8. Moly Africam umbella purpurascente. Purplish headed Moly of Africa.

The African Moly hath sometimes but one stalke of halfe a yard high or thereabout, and sometimes two or the with a few somewhat broad and long leaves, pointed at the ends, and a little hairy about the edges : the thind puplish flowers at the toppe confift of five leaves fet on long footestalkes.

9. Moly Italicum album caule triangulo. The small Italian white Moly. This little Italian Moly hath one or two long hollow leaves, fomewhat broad likewise, and ending in a point: the falke is three square, growing to be halfe a foote high, with sundry small white flowers at the toppes : the toots small and round, of a shining purplish colour smelling like the rest of Garlicke: Pona in his Italian Baldu mentioneth this.

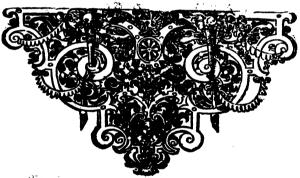
The Place and Time. Thefeforts of bulbous are peculiar to divers countries as Germany, Hungary, France, Spaine, Italy, Turkey and or owne Land alfo, flowring in Summer and feeding after.

Thrames of them all are sufficiently expressed in their titles, all authors that have written of them not much diversifying their names from those here set downe, and therefore I shall not neede further to insist up-

The Vertues. Onions are flamient or windy, yet doe they fomewhat provoke the appetite encrease thirst and ease the belly adbowells, provokeurine and womens courses, helpe the biting of a mad Dog, and of other venemous creawe, to be used with a little Hony and Rue, and encrease Sperme, especially the seeds: they also kill the Wenes in children if they drinke the water fasting wherein they have beene seeped all night: being roading the Embers, and caten with Hony or Sugar and Oyle, they much conduce to helpe an inveterate by drinke the water fasting in the case of the conduction of the conduction of the case of the cas

T.R. 181.7. the Nostrills, purgeth the Head, and helpeth the Lethargie, yet the often eating of them is faid to enough paines in the Head; it hash beene held with divers country people a good prefer vative against interinces.

An in which bread and falt, as also to make a great Onion hollow, filling the place with good rethe Politius, pargett has beene held with divers country people a good prefer varive against infestionous paines in the Head; it hash beene held with divers country people a good prefer varive against infestionous paines in the Head and falt, as also to make a great Onion hollow, filling the place with good Irest and after to roaft it well under Embers, which after taking away of the most outermost skinnes thereof, being is good for scalding or burning by fire, water or Guspouther, and used with Vineger taketh away all benifes, is good for scalding or burning by fire, water or Guspouther, and used with Vineger taketh away all benifes, with Figges bearen together helpeth to rip:n and breake Impostumes and other fores. Leekes are much about a fame propertie that Onions be, yet not altogether so effectuall; they are a remedy against a Surfet of Mostrome being baked under the Embers and taken, and helpeth the Piles boyled and applyed warme; to avoyd analoge to the paint of the paint being baked under the Embers and taken, and helpeth the Piles boyled and applyed warme; to avoyd taxologic I referre you to what hath beene faid before of Onions. Garlicke the garden kinds as the beft, and the other a meaner are hotter then Onions or Leekes, and is more effectuall to all the purpofes aforefaid, being ancienty accounted the poore mans Treakle, for that it is a remedy for all diteates or hurts, for befides the properties whereunto Onions are conducible, it hath a special qualitie to discuss the inconvenience by compressive or minerall vapours, or by drinking corrupt and stinking waters as also by taking off Woolfes bare, Hendocke, or other poisonfull or dangerous herbes: it is held good also in hydropick discales, the landisc, Falling sicknesse, Convulsions, the Piles or hemorrhoides and other cold diseases the other she strong sent thereof and cause it to be lesse offensive, divers have set downe divers things. as some to each dife, Falling ticknette, Crampes, Convuntions, the rates of memory feet downe divers things, as fome to the firong fent thereof and cause it to be lesse offensive, divers have set of a Recommendation of the fire of the fir Rue, or herbe Grace, some to cate a raw Beanc after it, others to take of a Beete roote roasted under the Embin



VMBEL

BELLIFERÆ.

VMBELLIFEROVS PLANTS. CLASSIS OCTAVA, THE EIGHT TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Ferula. Fennell giant.



N this Classis I am to intreate of all the kindes and forts of umbelliferous herbes, such I meane as are generally so called, for there are many other herbes that beare their I meane as are generally to called, for there are many other nerves that beare their flowers and feede or berries on the toppes of their stalkes in manner of an umbell as those doe, as you may observe through the whole passage of the Booke, which cannot properly belong hereunto. Now because there be many forts of these herbes, I thinke it sit to distribute them into three Rankes or Orders: the first shall be of those which beare fine leaves like Fernia: the next shall be of such as have fine and thinne cut leaves like Carrots or Parfley; and the laft shall be of such as have broad leaves like Panax or Angellica, that so under these three rankes, I may as nave broad leaves like I amax of Angelius, that it direct three ranges, I may comprehend the whole Family or Tribe, of thefeumbellifers; yet I must entreate you to be a with the passages of some of these, if for names sake I insert sometimes into one forme, such as

might be placed in an other, the vicinitie of the names constraining that effect. Othere Ferular there are two or three forts plainely to be differred to be differing one from another as shall

1. Ferula tenuiore folio. Fine leafed Fennell giant. This fine leafed Fennell giant bringeth forth fundry large hollow fungous thicke branched stalkes, of very light finething (for substance but thicke set) leaves together, and bushing more than the next, both greener, finer, and form than it also, placed out of order, formetimes two or three or four leaves together, the bottome of the more man ratio, placed out of order, sometimes two or three or source leaves together, the bottome of the falkebeing aschicke as ones finger, but compassing one another with broad thinne hollowish skinnes, at the bottome, from among which rifeth up a strong upright stalke eight or ten foote high, sometimes as bigge as a great bottome, from among which rifeth up a strong upright stalke eight or ten foote high, sometimes as bigge as a great degel, for with divers such fine leaves thereon, one above another, compassing the stalke at the bottomes out of the bosone whereof come forth several small branches towards the toppes, the toppe also being divided into the bosone whereof come forth several small yellow flowers, which turne into black is flat seedes, but yellowish, sady parts, forming a large umbell of small yellow flowers, which turne into black is flat seedes, but yellowish, sady parts, some descriptions are stalked whereon shows the sta studiave beene observed in the gumme, two alwayes joyned together by the little foore stalke, whereon they had, a is usuall in all these umbelliferous plants; the two inner sides being somewhat hollow, and the outside and with the longnesse: the roote groweth very great and never decaieth, branching forth many wayes
of blacks in browne on the outside, and somewhat white within, yeelding a thicke juyce being broken in any par, which doth quickly condensate and grow into a yellowith gummie substance, not smelling any thing strong in our courty, as I have often proved, and nothing so much as the Gum Sagapenam, which is supposed to be gathered red from the roote of this plant.

This other Fennell giant groweth in the like manner in all things, and as high, or rather higher, whose brandefialles of leaves are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete set of leaves are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete set of leaves are yellow, and the feede somewhat larger; the guminic juyce that iffure the set of cham from the roote of this smelleth a little more, even with us, than the former, although nothing so strong the gabanum, which we have in our shops, and said to be taken from this plant in the hot countries and climates

3. Eerulago feu Ferula minor. Small Fennell giant.
This small fort groweth nothing so high as the former, but abideth much lower than the ordinary Rennell, having twent nothing in great or branched, yer larger than those of Fennell, as the tufts at the toppes, which give halfer feede than either of the two former, but fomewhat like them and blackish: the roote is much smaller and what than either of them, with but few sibres thereat.

The Place and Time. Thy at all found growing as well in Narbone in France among the rockes that are to trefied with the Sunne E. Fevula tenniere folio. Fine leafed Fennell giant. 2. Fernia latiore folia. The broader leafed Fennell giant.





all day, as in divers places of Italy, Apulia and Florence, and divers other places, but yeeldeth little gummein Europe that I can here of by any: they flower in Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe in the beginning or end of August.

The Names.

The Crecke call it Nasons, and the least raposition which Gaka translateth Fernia and Ferniago; the Greekenne signifying Thyesum, virguitum, bacillum, as the Latine name is deduced a seriendo quod illim scap pedamenta fruitions & seriendo quod illim scap pedamenta fruitions & seriendo quod illim scap pedamenta fruitions, where with he strones suiferness which Cesalpinus calleth them Ferniag that triffes, Lecause they were serien a seriendo of Manthing, so he doth the other seriend of Manthing, so he doth the other seriend in the scalled by Lobel, and others from him Ferniaga sharifers; but Bandinus Ferniaga, who thinkes it to be the same that Gesner and Camerarius calleth Ferniaga; but I am in doubbhe was therein deceived, so both toles same as Dioscorides, I beophrastu and all others have called it, homilius Ferniago which is my last, importest a dirumine, and call it Ferniago, Narthecium Theophrass.

At the first springing up every years of the Ferula, before the leaves breake forth, there risking from the roote a great yellowish head like to the yolko of an egge, which the Shepheards there gather and rollinger the hot Embers, being first wrapped in double wer papers or ctoathes; and after eater them with sepper and salt, and this is a meater not onely pleasant and delightfull into them, but mightily provoketh Venery, as they say, 20% spring written that the inner pith of the stalkes while they are greene, being drunke with wine, he'pethiboeths ments of the belly and the chollicke. *Plany* saith that the stalkes being drunke doth ease the gripus written with new wine or with honey, but if any doe eate many of them, they will cause the sometic flowing taken to the quantitie of a beane looseneth the belly; it doth helpe the falling studie, and say great a severall times of the Moone; the fresh styce of the roote stropped into the eyes clearen the diagrace the sign taken at severall times of the Moone; the fresh styce of the roote stropped into the eyes clearen the diagrace the foode to Asses, but a present possential, the start as Ferula is most deadly to Lampreyes, fo it is anoth this manner; the seede, saith he, doth heate, and rarise, the pith of the salke is of a binding qualitie, wherely it plants are much better than the relt of the herbe; for Sagapinine is hot and drie in the third degree; which being turine and womens courses, expellent the dead child, and threighteneth the weake sighted eyes; being disolved into the juyce of Rue and taken, doth wonderfully helpe to breake the stone in the bladder, provoken in wine and taken doth much helpe the cough, and the distillations of thinner the unce called Catarrhes being disolved in oyle and applied, doth strengther the members that are out of joynt, or the overstretched some solved.

signly openeth the obstructions of the Mother: Messive saith it purgeth tough slegme, and other claiming historians, and is helpefull to all the cold diseases of the braine, breast, and lungs, the joynts, aches also be they never man, and is helpefull to all the cold diseases of the braine, breast, and lungs, the joynts, aches also be they never man, and is helpefull to all the cold diseases, it abatech the hardness for the special to the special the wanter of the dropsie taken withyellow for motivations, it abatech the hardness for the special to the spe

CHAP. II.

Thapfia. Scortching Fennell.

Lthough there is but one true Thapfia, yet for therefemblance of other plants to nearethereunto? Cluffus hath referred fome unto it, and entitled them Thapfia, which Lobel and others have called by other names.

I. The plate nature.

The true Thaplis faniculi folio. The true Thaplis or fcorching Fennell:

The true Thaplis hath a finaller and lower stalke than F ornia, with fornewhat broader and shorter leaves then it also, and nothing so much winged or branched, the flowers are yellow that

1. Theppe fenicali folio.
The true T hapfin or footching Fennell.







Ŧff.

stand at the toppes in umbells, and the seede is more like unto Siler montanum than Ferula or Thapsia, but much greater than it, and lesse than Ferula or Thapsia, the roote is of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, brownish on the outside, and much whiter than Ferula within, with a thicke barke, and a slender tough pith, yeelding forth a yellowish milkie juyce, being broken, which being condensate is somewhat gummie, but hard and drie: at the toppe of the roote there groweth a smallbush of short haires, whereby this plant is knowne from Ferula, which else would scarce be discerned; the taste of the herbe is somewhat sharpe and unpleasant, but the roote much hotter and offensive to the taste and stomacke, moving vomite, and in the greene more than dry.

2. Thapfia latifolia Hispanica.
Spanish broad leafed Thapfia.

CHAP. 2.

The leaves of this Thapfia are somewhat like unto Fennell giant, greene, but covered over with a little woolly hairinesse, ipread round about on the ground, of an unpleasant rathe the stalke that riseth up among them, groweth to be a cubite, and sometimes to be two cubitshigh, of a singers thicknes, with a few joynts and leaves at them like the lower but lesse, at the top whereof stand somewhat bread unbels of yellow slowers, which while the seed is in riprosing changeth the forme to be round as a ball: the seed is broad & winged as it were, the middle part wherof which sprouteth out the leaves is long and narrow: the roote is somewhat like the former, thicke, long, and broader at the toppe, with a blackish thicke barke ful! of a milkie juyce which is most bitter and sharpe in taste, provoking vomiting and white within.

3. Thapsia maxima Hispanica. The greater Spanish Thapsia.

This I hapfia shooteth forth stalkes three or foure singers thicke, like to a Fernia, and exceeding any mans height, having branched, winged leaves like the last, but larger, and spread on the ground like it: the flowers and seedes are like it also: the roote is greater.

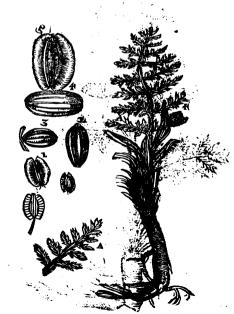
4. Thapfia Carote folio. Carrot Leafed Thapfia. This was the most usual Thapfia that the shoppes of these

Seminum Thapfia 5. genera cum folio & radice latifolia.

Five forts of Thapfia feedet, with a leafe and a roote of the broader leafed one.



The toppes of the Charrot leafed The fin.





und Emop knew, and tooke to be right, until learned and judicious men fearning it better, found it to be set differing, having large winged leaves lying upon the ground, more like unto the wilde and tame Carrot, set distributions for the true is compared it the timbell of flowers is yellow, but finaller, as its both the strong than the Fernia: Maribiolas for this forth first for Thapfie, but is disproved by all: it smelleth the strong to the first forth first forth first forth.

forement more.

5. Thapfia feridiffina. Stinking Thapfia.

Is the country of Salamanca in Spaine, faith Claffin, groweth a certaine Ferulous plant with leaves like Labarine her francum fence foread upon the ground, bedewed alwayes with a clammic moisture, of a deeper great color and shining: the stalke is said to be small and straight, bearing an umbell of slower almost as modulabile.

we have had the feedes of a Three brought us out of Spaine by Boel, whose rootes were short and subcrous, Thapfifice in the stringing, and small time of the abiding of them is my garden, by the early frostes comming there be role in an analysis of them is my garden, by the early frostes comming there be role in an analysis of them away so quickly, that I can give you no further relation of them: but he called it Thapfia tubero diet. I which whether it were a special kinde, or but the young nesses of the rootes I cannot tell, never having the like opportunity to get of the seede agains.

The Place and Time.

TRIBE 8.

BABIR

The fift, is Dieserides laith, groweth in Thapfia one of the Iles of the Sphorades, and in the countie about Atien, a Imperation faith, and as Lobel faith about Mompelier, and the way to Frontignacke; all the religious plentilly in fundry parts of Spaine, and doe flower there, as he faith somewhat late.

The Names. higiledin Greeke Salls, and Thapfia also in Latine, from the Hand of that name, as Dioleorides faith burge Table Pros fay, it may as well be fo called from the fierie heate wherewith it fcorcheth or burneth the bare parts of the body, even a farre off, if they stand in the winde or breath of it that gather it; and therefore Diofeorides stricture gather it, but in a quiet day free from winde, and to be on the leefide thereof for feare of exulceraingut face and hands, &c. The first is the true Thapfia of Lobel and Pena, and Lugdunen for so entituleth it; and the from Therisof Cluffus: the second is the first Thapfia of Cluffus which Lobel and others setting forth for Seleti front Impact Compute the Letting for Godoing, faying, that their so easie sliding to errour, ariseth from their want due consideration of all the parts thereof, and the fight of the true plant, and onely led by weake conjecture of the figure, and as he faith, is called Cuerrillo by those of Murcia in Spaine: the third is Chim hinded Thanks, which some, as he saith, would call Cientaria maxima Lobely, for which he blameth them likewifethe fourth is Clufius his fourth allo, which as he faith the Spaniards call There: the last is that Thapfia that Mathida Aquilara and Cafalpinus, because it is most frequent in Isaly tooke to be the right, but is since knowne to differ much from it: Lobel in his Observations, ps. 452. in the title over it, maketh some doubt whether this plant bould benot the Segapenifera Fernia, for all do account these Thaplias to be kinds of Fernia, & so the Italian name which is Ferniaeoli doth import as much; but as I shewed you in the Chapter before, that I have gathered some gum from the Fersia in my garden, that hath bin in thew as pure and good gumme Sagapenum as any we have in our stoppes, and therefore I doe not thinke any gumme Sagapen was ever taken from this or any other Thapfia : the Arabias call it Iameum and Dryx; the Italians Thaffia, and those of Naples Siciba, and other parts Fernia. cili the Spaniards, as (lufter faith, cell this Canabeja promifenously with Fernia and Libanotis, making no di-findion betweene them: the French call it Turbit blave, and gris by others: the High and Low Dutch little howing them, have fearfe given them any name, but as the Latine doth: Gerard calleth them stinking and dead-Caron, which how fitly it agreeth with any of them, but that of Mainhiolus, let others upon due confideration ing: I have called the true Thappa according to the nature, burning and fcorching Fennell, which if any can altradgive abetter, I shall be well content: the rootes of the first Spanife kinde are accounted for Turbith with them, but they differ much from the right, and therefore are called Thapfia turbith.

The Vertues.

The Vertues with an election of the vertue of the properties of the vertue of the danger to the inward parts, for more harme of tentimes came then the properties of the vertues of the danger to the inward parts, for more harme of tentimes came then the Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues is the fact of the danger to the inward parts, for more harme of tentimes came then the Vertues of the properties of the vertues of the vertues of the vertues of the properties of the vertues of the v

2. . .

and to purge the body which it doth with that violence both upward and downeward that they at dea brought into great danger that take it.

CHAP: III.

Peacedanum, Sow-Fennell.

Ee have three forts of Sow-Fennell to offer to your confideration in this Chapter. I. Pencedanum majus Italicum. Great Sow-Fennell of Italy.

The great Sow-Pennell hath divers long branched ftalkes of thicke and somewhat long leave, the as Fennell with fome joynes thereon, and leaves growing thereat, and towards the toppe fome branch if from thence, likewife on the toppes of the stalke and branches stand divers this of yellow flowers where any grow formewhat flat thinne and yellowish feede twife as bigge as Fennell feede; the roote growed greated deepe with many other parts and fibres about them, of a ftrong fent like hot brimftone, and yellow further. lowish milke or clammy juyce almost like a Gum.

2. Pencedanum vulgare, Common Sow-Fennell.

The common Sow-Fennell groweth in the same manner that the former and hath no other different but the this is lower and smaller by a fourth part, and the smell thereof as strong as the former.

3. Pencedamin minut. Small Sow-Fennell.

As the first Sow-Fennell was larger then the second, so this is leffe then it, having smaller and some leaves of a blewish greene colour, of a little bitter talte but almost no smell, the stalke is slender and round, should be the stalke is slender and round be the slend a yard high, parted into divers branches, whereon frand small tufts of white flowers in an untell, which are succeeded by thicke short seede almost like to Parsley, but of an ash colour, and bitter sharpe talled the more of the bignesse of ones thumbe, sometimes greater or lesser, with a bush of haires at the toppe, blackish or brownish on the outside, with a thicke barke of a pleasant sweet taste at the first and afterward sharpe, The Place and Time.

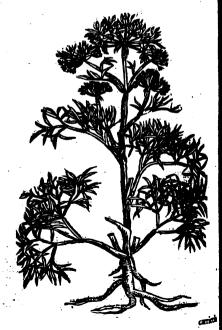
The firstgroweth naturally in Italy in divers places the second in good plentie in the salt low Marshet shield Fever sham in Kent: the last was found on Saint Vincents Rocke by Briston, by Lobel as hee setteth it down in his Adversaria pag. 331. and in Hungarie and Austria by Clustus. They all flower and seeds in the end of Sonner that is in Iuly and August.

It is called in Greeke muxiday and in Latine Pencedamus and Pencedanum, fome take it of the pichy lent

1. Pencedani majoris Italiana famitat The toppes of the Italian Sow-Fennell.

2. Pencedanum unigere.





Mers Biel 8. enjohand officers of the Pine tree whose leaves are like it. Apuloist calleth it Pinastellum : the first is the Poil. enrich, and omers or the rime ties where leaves are like it. Appuring cauteth it Pinastellum; the first is the Panastellum of Maithfilm, Augustum and others, and Pencedanum major Italicum by Dobel and Lagdanum sit is the second is called by Banhimus Pencedanum Germanicum and Pencedanum simply without any other addition by Tracod's called by Banniams I encruanam Germanicum and Pencedanum imply without any other addition by Tra-gal Fulfus, Deductus and others: it is called also Faniculum porcinum but by Tabermontarius Cauda porcina: the gal Fulfus Deductus and Banhiam say to be the second Saxifrage of Matthidius: the Arabians call it Harbarum, the Ita-bus Classicand unloat it Finacchia silverus and bu torne also Pinasalla bushes Cauling Finacchia silverus and bushes and Bushes and Banhiams. her Classes and Banguage 1ay to be the recond Saxurage of Mattensian; the Arabians call it Harbarum, the Ita-bas Patrilles and vulgarly Finecehie photine, and by fome also Pinafelle, by the Spaniards Femiche det porce s by the bas Femil de Penretan, by the German's of fome Harffrang, but commonly Semfenchel or Schobelmarts, of the Dunbyerkess Venekell and we in English Sow-Femaell, Hog-Femaell, Sulphurwort and Horffrange.

The Vertues.

The interference of the hole, helpeth those that are troubled with the Lethargie, the Phrensie, the turning of the hole in the head, the Falling sicknesses, long and inveterate Headach, the Palsie, the Sciatica while Crainge, and generally all the diseases of the Nerves and Sinewes used with eyleand Vinegar: the juice with the prince of the parties of the prince of the passes of the prince of the passes of the prince of the passes o middle rampe, and But into an Egge is good for the Cough or shortnesse of breath, and for those that are troubeing namine or particular and tormenting paines in the body ; it pargeth the belly gently and diffolyeth the winde and become wind and control of the Spleene, it gives heafer to those women that have fore travaile in child birth, and cases the principals of the bladder and reines, and wombe also: alittle of the juice diffolyed in wine and dropped into pursuant of the paines in them, and put into an hollow tooth ceafeth the paines thereof. Ther oote within the like effect, but more flowly and leffe, and is to be boyled in water and the decoction thereof warming the rest of the roote being put into foule Vicers of hard curation clenfeth them throughly remoreh any folinters of broken bones or other things in the flesh, & healeth them up perfectly, & likewise bring-moreh any solinters of broken bones or other things in the flesh, & healeth them up perfectly, & likewise bring-should and inveterate fores to cicatrifing: it is also put into such salves as serve to heate and warme any place. th most and investigate force to clearring: It is an operanto fuch faires as serve to heate and warme any place, the note is hot in the fector degree and dry in the third, but the juice is stronger. Play recordent the vertues bounding of the most being drunke in wine with the feede of the Cypresse repe in powder easeth the single of the mostler, but some use to burne read by the small thereof give ease thereumto; the juice helpeth with dispersor children and their Navelle when they ticke forth a the victor is of to great the read of the little state. work children and their Navells when they sticke forth : the roote is of 10 great force in greene wounds menings of control and the distance from the very bones.

CHAP. IIII.

Libanotis. Herbe Francumsence.

Here be divers forts of Libanotides as both the old and new Authors have recorded, fome whereof bearebroad leaves, others fine and like Fennell, of which I meane to entreat in this Chapter, and referre the other to the last order of these V mbelliserous plants, which contains those with broad

Libanotis Fernia folio five Cachryfera five Cachrys vera.

Fennell leafed herbe Francumfence.

Thiheibt Francumfence is a worthy, goodly, and rare plant, shooting forth divers buthy great reddish stalkes of a reflection of a first greene colour, being somewhat thicker and longer then those of the Fernia but shorter then of Paulaman Sow Fennell, yet often and in many places set, three together, of a quicke atomistick sent and talkenming somewhat neare a Lemmon: from siming these sets that the formetimes plut not every years with magood bigge stalke, but neither so great nor halte so high as the Fernia, and not much above a yard high, not make higher then be stilled with leaves beauted into mentionant study realized wellow. with magod bigge stalke, but neither so great nor halfe so high as the Fermia, and not much above a yard high, no such higher then the stalkes with leaves, branched into very many stunder parts; bearing yellow flowers with a stalker with good big which yellow seeds; round and a little long withall, somewhat crested the outside two joyned together as is usuall in most ferulous plants, which maketh one side star, the small souther two poyned together as is usuall in most ferulous plants, which maketh one side star, the small souther too growers to be given to the star of the ground; bigger then a great safeth the toppe, and white on the outside as well as inside, with a pith in the middle, but so bristle that as mall landle it very tenderly if he doe not breake it, and yeeldeth forth a claiming ball juice; of so fine a sharpe star lands and was and and write many ball juice; of so fine a sharpe

or mail hadde it very tenderly if he doe not breake in and yeeldeth forth a classimy pale juice of fine a sharpe for man had it very tenderly if he doe not breake in and yeeldeth forth a classimy pale juice of fine a sharpe for man for Panar Afelepians Perula facta Lobelij.

Libes his Esculapius, Woundwort or Aliheale.

Libes his Esculapius in the right, and because they all seeme to be worthy plants fit to be more in thinks it meets to show you them ill with their differences, and wherein they come nearest or are fundations the true and first to beginne which that is subject to the worthy plants fit to be more in the true and first to beginne which that is subject to the the standard wherein they come nearest or are fundations the true and first to beginne which that is subject to the true and wherein they come nearest or are fundations to the true and first to beginne which that is subject to be worthy plants fit to be made that subject to be worthy plants fit to be worthy plants fit to be worthy plants fit to be worthy plants for subject to the subj

1. Liberat keasbryfere for Carbry; verd; Fennell leafed herbs Francomfence,



ler and shorter seaves then Fernia, and a smaller umbell of flowers, the roote likewise is small and no way answerable to a Ferula.

4. Panax Asclepium Apulum Columna.
Columna his Biculapius Allheale of Asples.
Fabius Columna faith that this his Panax Asslepin is the truest of any other, hath bin described by any other author, growing frequently in Apulia, answering it in every part according to the descriptions thereof in Dioscorides and Theophrassius. Fo it hath a small slender roote with a bush of haires at the toppe of the bignesse of ones thumbe, with a thicke rugged barke of a whitish yellow colour on the outside, and springie white and wooddy pith within, full of a clammy white milke hardening quickly into a Gnm which is bitter and thatpe in tafte and unpleasant but yet aromaticall : the stalkes of leaves which are ipread next the ground, in a found forme at the head of the roote, are cut into feverall long haires as it were thicke fet together, somewhat like unto common Yarrow and hairy withall, which is not feene in the other forts, or rather like unto Fennell leaves but bigger, having feven winged leaves fer on a pretty big stalke, five bigger and two smaller which are next the nairy stalke, being greene at the sirst, but changing yellow when it groweth toward flowring, which with the leaves is halfe a yard long: fro among these doth rise up but one maine of stalke, which is slender two or three foot high sometimes having some lowns but no leaves that or the stalke and the stalke which is slender two or three foot high sometimes having some

which is slender two or three foot high sometimes having some joynts but no leaves thereon to the toppe, wherear assault stand but one or two small tuites or umbells of yellow flowers and seldome three, but spread a little largely and growing and seldome three, but spread a little largely and growing closer and rounder as it turnesh to seed, which are sat winged on both sides two growing together as is install in all, other umbelliserous plants, whereon as also on the liastic is often found a sweete smelling Gum as cleave as Tunpentine or Gum Arabecke, which is hardly dissolved in water without heate, the like also is taken from the roote tit in precess, but that it is yellower because it must be forced by the fire.



Penen Aftispier Forbie fille Labert



Purch Aftering Date Line of the Property Estate pins Allheste. The French annual formation about the party of wither like Corisinder than Fennell and somewhat hairy with unitable formation flowers of an absolute roundriesse:

phorelow flowers or an adjoint rounding.

So Penale Afteriam Anipollars of Collectory. Escitapins Albeale of Candy.

In Itself which drogoilars and Collectory have remembeed, stying that in Candy it is usually called Seferit as in Stills Periculation though both fallely risethup within tound Februal-like stake four or five aubits high, as in Stills Periculation of the collectory of the c distribute greene colour on the supper the and on a between greene matter and tafte; the leaves being match flowers the toppes turning into broad flar Winged feede of a refinous fent and tafte; the leaves being match more sale, and yeelding a whitish milke nothing so hot or strong in smell as Fernia.

7. Libanoth minor umbella candida. Small beibe Francumsence.

This small betbe Francumience hath fundry leaves lying upoff the ground, much cur and divided into longer that Peneralisism, and narrower than the greene English Saxifrage, the stalke hath but few joynts and beartouthem, bearing small umbells of white flowers like Mosm, and small seede after them, almost like the feet of Amini, Bishops weede: the roote is great and white, divided into sundry bratiches, and with a bush of ales shore. 8. Libanotis fernlacea Germanica. Germane herbe Francumsence.

The laste Franctimience of Gormany hath a blackish long roote, as thicke as ones finger, full of a refinous lie more remountained.

Jose, hape and well finelling, fet with a buft of haires at the toppe, from whence fpring stalkes of fine Fennellistane, but shorter than they i the stalke riseth to halfe a yard height, on the toppes whereof stand bowing added white slowers smelling sweete. There is of this kinde a lesser fortalso, not differing from the former. in my thing, but in the finallneffe.

The Place and Time. Ministindes of Libanotides have beene found growing in sundry places of Italy and France, except the sixty which is faith beene found in Sicily and Candy, and the last in Germany, and doe all slower, and seede, if the water indely, in the end of Summer. The Names.

Adequin Greeke is derived from Nifer , which is Thu of Olibanum Francumfence, because the fmell of the hous housinged to the finell thereof, and Liberois likewife in Latine : but because this later age hath found on direntifies which may be referred for the forme, or for the fmell, unto fome of the ancients; The above two Distributed Gales (who yet in their writings, acknowledged that there are many more forts than they have fedome) have here onely the wed you those kindes that have fine leaves, whereof the Italy A chammer, or when draining may well be accounted as one of them, both for forme and finell taking the name from Escalain, the tasted his life by a fall from of a ladder, as it is fet downe by Pliny. The first is called Libeaurii in Universities by Marthiolus and others (and indeede many Writers have interpreted the Libeaurii to be References, and thereby confound the two names together, for the Albarenis steamental, Liberenis, Stephanomental, differential onely is the fourth fort of Liberenis with the ancients, which is properly the Reference of Resistant, and thereby confound the two names together, for the Maronic Statumanica, Libanotic Stephanomics, and the Constant onely is the fourth fort of Libanotic with the ancients, which is properly the Refinitions of the Lines, and was, and is utually put into Garlinds, dec, and therefore for challed Geromanical when as none of the other Libanotic, being ferulated plants can fitly be called Refinitions in that sence, or serve for that the had is the fit Libanotic plants, being ferulated plants can fitly be called Refinitions in that sence, or serve for that the had is the fit Libanotic function of Descripts of Canchrys, as it is in some copies, because it is singled the material called in the Libanotic Cachrys or Cachrys, as it is in some copies, because it is singled to the sent of the plants of Descripts of Cachrys verior Libanotic Galeno, and Calching a Cachrys, as of divers significations, and it is the pillot or ball wherewith they use the task in the pillot of ball wherewith they use the the skin to make an escarte, from whence also the feed had the name, having their qualities and first qualities and first plants the skin to make an escarte, from whence also the feed had the name, having their qualities and first plants the skin to make an escarte, from whence also the feed had the name, having their qualities and the resistance of the state of the pillot of the same of the pillot of the same and the s

Microbe faith that the leaves of all the force of horse Francissines doe titually stay the bleedings of the sominute veines, and established heate, inflammations, and swelling of the fundament; if they be brusted and apinute them, and does not be the kernells and empositions of the body, whereforever they are hard to be
included a ded reases included with honey clerife footbaseless, and esta the paines and tormients of the body or
leads, and being sales the beautie beloch the biting of venessess Serpents; and provoketh both using and woleads, and being sales the fame the holes of the biting of venessess Serpents; and provoketh both using and woleads as well as the body of the body of
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the latter as well as the body of the body of
the latter as well as the body of the latter of the latte faith that the leaves of all the fores of horse Francumience doe usually stay the bleedings of the bewith the meale of darnell, and mixed with vinegar, and laid to the places a the same also mixed with him gar, cleanseth the septy; morphew, and the like deformities in the skinne; that seede that is built of the clean of the state of all wounds being bruised and laid thereto, but saith Disserted, the seede called Castry is of a hand and mightied rying qualities, and therefore is good to be put into washing balls, or such things as clease the same and being annointed on the head helpeth the defluxions, and rheumes of the eyes, but it must be table of a third day. Signifigure Panax or Allheale, as the said Disserted saith, bath in the slowers and steels as a significant of the said code in the said of the s

Finiculum, Fennell.

Lthough I have in my former booke given you the knowledge of two or three form of Formell, yet because there are some others not there spoken of, I thinke it not assiste to few you them all in this place together, and the rather, because therein I did not so amply not to the vertues, as they did require. . Faniculum vulgare, Common Fennell.

Common Fennell is well knowne to rife up with fundry round stiffe stalkes, former for foore high, bearing at feverall joynts long stalkes, of fine small long leaves, fineling finewhat firong, but not unpleasant, and at the toppes on severall branches, tusts, or umbells, of yellow hours, which turne into fmall round bitterifh greenish seede, two alwayes together, as in the other umbelifen, solle ing ripe and drie become somewhat fad coloured; the roote is long and white, running downe deep into the ground with divers branches thereat: forme doe make two forts, one with greene leaves wholly, anothr with

teddish greene leaves not differing in ought else.

Снар.5.

2. Faniculum dulce. Sweete Fennell. Sweete Fennell groweth no otherwise than the former doth, having both rootes, leaves, stalkes, and form after the fame manner, faving that this, neither beyond fea, nor in our country doth rife to high, and hardyes dureth the fharpenefic of our Winters; the feede is larger, yellower, and fweeter in tafte, neare and Ami then the former, which fo continueth in the hot countries, but will not hold either colour, largenetic, or free neffe, long in par countrie, but each of them decay yearely, fo that the third yeares fowing, yeeldehabine finall, and fair coloured feede as any in any other garden or country of this land, so that you may hereby caused,

know that it is the climate onely that changeth it to be either larger or imalier, longer or thorter, yellower or paler than others, & also giveth the talte to be sweeter or bitterer, which divers have thought to be differing forts: fome also thinke that the Cardus Fennell, as the Italians call it, is a divers fort of Fennell from the other fweet fort, when as it is onely the art in ordering it, by transplanting and whitening it that maketh the leaves grow to thicke bulling together more than the ordinary, and the whiting giveth it a sweeter rellish, and a shorter crispe talte in eating.
3. Faniculum semine rotundo minore.

Small round Fennell.

There is a farall kinde of Fennell which differeth not from the common fort, either in take or fmell, but in being lower and smaller than it, and that the umbells at the heads of the stalkes are white, and the feede that followeth is leffe than the ordinary fort, being fomewhat thore like unto Carata Caraway feede.

4. Faniculum fylveftre. Wild Fennell.

The wild Fennell groweth up with great, but fewer stalkes than the common of the garden, having also but few leaves, and those very thinly set thereon, but somewhat stiffet or harder in handling, and shorter also; the seede is final and somewhat round; which followeth after the small umbells of yellow flowers.

5. Hippomaratirum Cresicum, Great Fennell of Candy.
This great Fennell hath fine, but shorter leaves than the theordinary fort, the stalke is crested and round; two or three cubits high, of the bigneffe of ones finger, divided into fundry branches, bearing yellow flowers at the toppes, and great large, almost round feede afterwards, the roote is great and whitish.

6. Hippomarathrain fiberotophalam. Great round headed Fennell.

The stalkes of this Fennell are three cubits high, with large Fennell-like leaves, and round globe-like umbells,





TRIBE 7. the lowers are of a purplish violet colour and large seedes like Fennell, but of a strong sent almost stinking

performs of Fennell grow in hot countries as in their titles and desciptions is declared, for the coldnesse of destruction even the pertand investell is fowen with its; the wilds fort was brought mee out of Spaine and feeds by Bool i they all flower and feeds in the end of Autumne if the years be kindly, I meane the time fort. Interest of a series and feet and feetest is fowen with us: the wilde for twas brought mee out of Spaine of the best and feete and feete in the wilder for the series out of Spaine of the but Book a they all flower and feede in the most of Annual for the series of the

The Names.

The Names.

The Names.

This skillin Greeke compassor, and Faniculum in Latine, and both from one fignification, quod qualifernum in Iticien in the trace of the control parants ayes. Landing the Capabiness calleth it files from and Camerarius in borto faith that fome tooke it to be Hippomaken a well as we, Cafalpiness calleth it files from the second is the Famiculum dulce of Mastholius and divers others, and called vulgare by Lugdunenmakens; the second is the Famiculum dulce of Mastholius and divers others, and called vulgare by Lugdunenfindfull Gramme authors say doth as well alter in their countries as in ours, but holdeth more sweete still behave the countries is wherein it groweth: the third Bankinus onely hath made mention of in his Pinax: be found Label calleth fionte virens in agris Narbenenfium and I may fay as well Hispanorum, Matthiolus calleth betoming, and Anguilara doubteth whether it may not bee Hippomarathrum : the fiftis very probable to bee the English of Honorism Bellist of Candy whereof he maketh mention in his first Epistle to Clusius which the continue and of Cluffur his hiltory of plants, who faith the Candiots call it Platecumino, whole feede as numerical or confirm the filtery of plants, who latter the common feeth at Plants this having but a branch the fighth as great as those of Cachrys, Banking in his Prodomus feether to aime at this having but a branch through the first him out of Signor Contarini his Garden at Venice, but could not demonstrate the whole plant: the his temembred by Apisans libro de exoticis. The Arabians call it Raienigi, the Italians Finocchio, the Spabilistemembred by Alpines 11070 ac Excess. The Germans Fenchel, the Dutch Venkel, and we Fennell.

The Vertues.

Fourthis Gales faith is hot in the third degree, and dry but in the first, and put to many uses, the leaves seede and room being both for meate and medicine, the Italians especially doe much delight in the use the reof, and the three slayd before transplant it and whiten it, to make it the more tender to please the tafte, which being (weetrand formewhat hot and comforting the Comacke, helpeth to digest the crude flegmaticke qualitie of Filh, and other viscous meats which they much intue themselves unto. We use it to lay upon Fish or to boyle inductional with divers other things, as also the feede in bread or other things: the physicall use thereof is mbrake winde to provoke Vrine and to case the paines of the Stone and helpe to breake it the leaves or seede booksin Baley water and drunk is good for Nurses to encrease their milke, and to make it the more wholsome forther Nurse Children to take a the leaves being boyled in water but much more the seede stayeth the hickocke. adukehaway that loathing which often happeneth to the flomackes of ficke or feaverish persons, and alayerh the feede boyled in wine is good for them that are bitten by Serpents or have eaten poyfoobliberbes or mushromes, the feede and the rootes much more helpeth to open the obliructions of the Liver. Spleme and Gall and thereby much conduceth to all the diseases arising from them as the painfull and windie swelling of the Spleene and the yellow I aundies : as also the Goute and Crampes, the seede is of good use in potential medicines, and those that helpe the shortnesse of breath, and wheeling by obstructions of the Lungs : a helpeth allo to bring downe the courses and to clease the parters after delivery : the rootes are of most use in Phylickedrinkes and brothes that are taken to clenfe the blood, to open obstructions of the Liver, and to provoke Vrine and to amend the evill colour or complexion in the face after long ficknesse, and to cause a good colow and agood habit through the whole body : Fennell both leaves and feedes or rootes are snuch and often used indinator brothes, for those that are growen fat to abate their unweldinesse and make them more gaunt and lake: the diffilled water of the whole herbe is likewife commended for the fame purposes, as also to be dropped imotherperto clense them from all enormities risen therein, but the condensate juice dissolved or as some take is, the mainful juice or Gum that issueth out thereof of it owne accord in hot countries, doth clense the eyes from mile and filmes that hinder the eye fight : fome for this purpose take the greene stalkes of Fennell, and holding thraw the fire in Autumne while they are greene, cause a certaine juice or liquor to drop from them, which they appropries holding it to bee more effectuall then eygher condensate juice or the naturall Gum. And one primore neately make a water to cleare the eye fight in this manner: they powther some fine white Sugar Cany try finely, and put that powder into the hollow greene stalke of Fennell while it groweth a foote above the pound, so that it be betweene two joynts, which after it hath remained therein a day two or three, and the becomed and bound close over that no raine get in in the sacane time, they open it at the lower joynt, having and sand a good peece of fost wax made a little hollow gurune wife under the hole, which may ferve as a gutthe faller. The sweete Fennell by reason of the sweetnesse is smitch weaker then the ordinary, which is better to attended in tweete Fennell by reason or the sweetness is such the five and others, that use the sweet said the physical purposes aforesayd, and therefore they doe but does ive themselves and others, that use the sweet seed in compositions as thinking it the better when as it is much the weaker, by want of the bitternesse said in the most operative; the juice of Fessiell dropped into their eares that have wormes breeding in them, with the most operative; the juice of Fessiell dropped into their eares that have wormes breeding in them. the women. The wilde Fennell is stronger and hotter then the tame, and is therefore most powerspins the Stone, but not effectuall to encrease milke, for it is dryer: Honorius Bellus saith that the women of Candy use to boyle the great seeds of the Hippomerathrum of Candy in Lye to dye their haire

Cm A P. 6.

TRIBE 8:

Anethum, Dill.

Lehough formerly we have beene acquainted but with one fort of Dill, although Thomps of there are many forts but expressed none of them, yet in these later times two other form none have beene found out, which we will show you together here.

The common Dill groweth up with feldome more them one stalke, neither to high nor so great usually at Fea.

The common Dill groweth up with seldome more them one stalke, neither to high nor so great usually at Fea. nell being round and with sewer joynts thereon, whose leaves are sadder and somewhat long, and so like Fea. nell that it deceives himany, but harder in handling and somewhat thicker, and of a stronger sent also and appled fanter, the toppes of the stalkes have sewer branches and smaller umbells of yellow showers, which turns into roote is small and wooddy perishing every yeare after it hath borne seede, and is unprofitable, never put to eny use.

2. Anethum fylvestre majus. Great wilde Dill:
This great kinde differeth not from the former in any notable part but in the greatnesse both of stalkes, leaves, slowers and seede and that it is found growing naturally wilde in Siellia as Casalpinus saith.

3. Anethum fylveftre minus. Small wilde Dill.

As the last was greater in all parts then the first so this is much lesse then it growing but a foot high, the leaves are fine and small on the stalkes, and the flowers yellow like it, and the seede small and long, thus in roote as well as the rest being smaller maketh the difference, for both these last are but annuall as the fift.

The Place and Time.

The first is most usually fowen in Gardens and grounds for the purpose, yet it is found wilds with us in some places: the second as is sayd hath beene found in Sicilia as the last, and sent by Columna to Baubinus, and by Beel from Lisbbene to us.

The Names:

It is called A'mor in Greeke nuck to did on quad cite crefcat fay some, or as others thinke quasi drivaror, id est, invictum quia cibi appetentiam excitate : as also drived quad est congressive costio venere and quam lacessit Ametia ign set antiqui prodiderant, tameats plurimo usu geniteram tandem exbansiat. The sirst is simply called Anethum by all authors, or Anethum horsense as Baubinus doth: the second is onely mentioned by Cesasimus and Baubinus out of him and the last by Baubinus onely stom Columna, the Arabiaus call it Zebet or Sebet, the Italians Aneto the Spaniards Eneldo, the French Amet, the Germans Dyllen and Hochkyaus, the Dutchalso Dille and we Dill.

Dill is hot in the third and dry in the fecond degree, especially being greene, but when it is dryed it is hot and dry in the third, digetting then, more then before it is good to breede milke faith Dustorides, but Galen in the Fennell before feemeth to gainesay it, for being so dry it sayeth milke and engendreth it not, and to ease swellings and paines being boyled and drunker the same also stayeth both the belly and the stomacke from casting: the decostion thereof helpeth women that are troubled with the paines and windinesse of the mother if they six there-

in a it provoketh Vrine, is flayeth the hickock, being boyled in wine and but smelled unto tyed in acids, and dulleth the eye sight, and being much taken extinguisheth venery, for it mightily expelleth wine, and dyell naturall sperme; the seede is of more use then the leaves, although they bee much used to relish continuous, and is more effectuall to digest raw and viscous humors, yet more unpleasant then Fennell, and is used in all medicines that serve to expell winde, and ease torments and paints thereof; the seede being roalted or system and used in oyles or plaisters dissolved the Impostumes in the sundament, and dryeth up all most lycersespectally in the secret parts: the oyle made of Dill is effectuall to warme, to resolve humours and Impostumes when there so had tumors, to ease paines and to procure rest.

s. Anetham hortenfe free valget. Common garden Dill.



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CHAP: VII.

but wee have had the relation of our best latter writers and Herbarists to be of any more forts then one; but wee have had the relation of other forts, but not those of the ancients, as eyther Syriacum, Agyptism of Africam which are but one and the same as many good Authors thinke, and but onely differing by the soyle and climate where they grew as shall be stewed.

1. Cumins vultare.

time or Africans which are but one and the fame as many good by the foyle and climate where they grew, as shall be shewed.

1. Caminum vulgare. Ordinary Cumin.

Ordinary Cumin, groweth up with slender and low stalkes or short halfe a yard high, growing white at the last and trasthout more, having store of leaves which are small trasthout more, having store of leaves which are small resulting site more femall, the slowers are somewhat reddish at saling site mint seminor femall, the slowers are somewhat reddish at saling site mint seminor for the store of the stalkes, which turns into small whitish yellow indionewhat long and almost round, crested or straked on the monter side and smelling strong, the roote is small long and subtraying yearely.

Cumin of Malta.

This small Crimin whose seeds is small and like unto Anneside, but as sweete Fennell, is usually sowen in the least with to other parts, for exchange of other commodities, is a langivent to understand as small and low a plant as the Comin and much like it in leaves and growing, the seeds onely is observed to be differing.

3. Cuminum fatiteum abre Melitenfe.
Great sharpe Cumin of Malea.

Great harpe Cumin of Data.

This offer hath greater feedes then the ordinary Cumin longer alloadpointed at both ends, crefted likewife on the rounder fide, and of a deader colour fmelling more unfavourly and affing harpeace and finite harpeas almost like Cubebes or Pepper and n in probable (for we never faw it greene) groweth greature then the ordinary, although like it in all other parts.

All the fore grow familiarly in the hot countries as Spaine,
All the fore grow familiarly in the hot countries as Spaine,
All the lies in the Mediterranean Sea, whereof Malta is
one, and in Syria, and the other East countries where it is
sown in our Land it seldome commeth to good, unlesse in a
kindly year, and sown in the middle of the Spring, so that it
and to late with us (though nothing so with them) before it

The Names.

It is called in Greeke zo unor, and in Latine also Cuminum and Ominum the ancient authors as Diofeorides, Theophraftus, &c.

matching many kinds, calling them by the fundry countries which given, as Egyptium, Galatium, Sytiacum, &c., when as it is confidently held they were not differing which given, as Egyptium, Galatium, Sytiacum, &c., when as it is confidently held they were not differing in the programment of the state of

The Vertues.

The India Head and Meate to give a relibit to the the Head of the Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

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The Vertues and the Vertues are the Vertues.

The Vertues and the Vertues are the Vertues and th

Ordinary Cumiu.

thed therewith flayeth the abounding courses of women : Cumin seeds britised and fryed with a bed to thed therewith flayeth the abounding courses or women a commission of the head and bound to the backe part of the head eafeth an old head-ach, and flayeth this rhemme that falleth into the many into the forme of a plainter and stigling into the many into the forme of a plainter and stigling into the many into the forme of a plainter and stigling into the many into the forme of a plainter and stigling into the many into the forme of a plainter and stigling into the many into the former of the plainter and stigling into the many i and bound to the backe part or the nean caucha moust of the forme of a plaifter and uppined water to the forme of a plaifter and uppined water to the former of a plaifter and uppined water to the former of the power of the pow or are blood shotten, or esse the powder times with was the constant of the co

CHAP. VIII.

Menn. Spignell.

Mesim the ancients likewise knew and described but one kind, although it was thinked by F Mean the ancients likewise knew and describes our one many, a was considered and divers names of the places where the best grew a but we have in the se latter times best and divers names of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the places where the best grew a but we have in the selection of the se ted with three or four other plants which may not unfitly be referred allo thereuso, a by the de feriptions you shall soone understand.

1. Menin unigation. Common or ordinary Spignell.

The rootes of common Spignell doe spread much and deepe in the ground, many strings or braiding with from one head which is hairy at the top of a blackish browne colour on the outside and white with, seeing from one head which is hairy at the top of a macking prowne colour on the outlide and write with, Ineling well, and of an aromaticke talte, from whence rife fundry long stalkes of most sine cut leaves like him, finale then Dill, set thicke on both sides of the stalke and of a good sent a among these leaves rife up mod size fulls with few joynts and leaves at them, and at the toppes an umbell of sine pure white slowers at the edge, where of sometimes will be seen a shew of reddish or blush colour especially before they bee full blowne as are fixed that the stalkes are showned to be supposed by the stalkes and of a browness some size of the stalkes some size of th ceeded by small somewhat round seede bigger then the ordinary Fennell, and of a browner color divided into two parts and crefted on the backe as most of the umbelliferous feedes are.

The small Spignell hath a good big roote a foote long into the ground blacke on the outside and white within without any branches downewards, but parted into severall heads upwards, each whereast sendent feeth forth foods. without any branches downewards, but parted into severall heads upwards, each whereof sendeth forth smy short stender stalkes of most sine short leaves set by small suffer together: a smong which rise up a few low hilm not above a foote high, bearing white umbells of flowers and very small seeds after them as small in Pally, but blacker of colour, the sent whereof is most quicke sharpe and very pleasing as is the rest of the plant.

3. Menin Alexistrian Creticain. The preservative Candy Spignell.

The stalke hereof is about two stoote high, as thicke as that of Dill and greene, with many long winged land thereon as sincely cut as the former Spignell: the umbells of slowers are white and small, and very small long

1. Mem vulgatim Common or ordinary Spignell.

The prefervative Spignell of Cant.





5. Meum Albinum Germanicum illis Muttelling di Bom Mountaine Spienell of Germany.





weit smelling seede follow them : the roote is slender long and white of a fingers thicknesse, smelling well and a sharp talle: Our author Alpina saith hee had another fort from the Bassan hills, but this hee holdeth for the trueft.

Meum spurium Italicum. Italian bastard Spignell. Ballard Spignell is somewhat like unto the true, yet more like unto Dill with longer and thicker leaves: the ballard spignell is somewhat like unto the true, yet more like unto Dill with longer and thicker leaves: the ballard spignell is somewhat like unto the true, yet more like unto the whole plant and every ballary the source street like unto the source street

pathernic as high as the first with white umbells of flowers, and larger seede on them: the whole plant and every pathernic is of more strong and unpleasant seat and taste then the former, but the roote especially which spreach branches like the true Spignell, but similar somewhat like Sow or Hogge-Fennell.

5. Menn Alpianam Germaniana this Mustelina distum. Mountaine Spignell of Germany.

This spignell hath but few stalkes of winged staves rising from the roote, somewhat broader then the seaves of the order of tracked of the order of the stalkes of winged staves rising from the roote, somewhat broader then the seaves of the order of the stalkes of purpose the state of the stalkes of the stalkes of purpose the stalkes of the stalke long the tennes, and a bush of haire at the toppes, of a smell somewhat sharpe like the ordinary Spignell bus

The Place and Time.

The Place Mes: when it incetter growne up with me I shall the better judge of it.

The Names. ticalled in Greekeunor and pates, in Latine also Meum, and by some of the ancient authors Athananticum, eythe som Athanantes the son of Assim who is thought first to have found it, or from the mountaine. Athanantes
which is not a set of the son of Assim who is thought first to have found it, or from the mountaine. the son Athementes the son of Assism who is shought first to have found it, or from the mountaine Athementes with in Tossain where the best grew i Play nameth it Macedonicism and Hispanicism, not as though they with in Tossain where the best grew i Play nameth it Macedonicism and Hispanicism, not as though they with the in in many other plants, they named the places what the best was vertically the son that the interior of the mountaine Means was onely sowed in Italy by some sew pared in their time : for the similar Play saich that in his time Means was onely sowed in Italy by some few plating, when as it is now without or grow wilde in many places of Italy. The first is generally taken for the lamin of the ancients, & southern to grow wilde in many places of Italy. The first is generally taken for the Means of the ancients, & southern and biforia to be Tordylon, some allocated and in the collection of the southern and bistories to be Tordylon, some allocated in the collection of the col

vations giveth a very briefe touch thereof, and the figure withall, calling it Means Dissess alterna lediens various giveth a very office couch the continues; the last is first remembred by Gefner in boris, and binus and Tabermontanus call it Menus adulterinus; the last is first remembred by Gefner in boris, and the by hinus and Tabermoneanus Call it Mattelina, from the name Mutry or Mutteren, whereby the Geralius, Helwissa, and Dinay Calleth in Mattelina, and Dinay Calleth in Mattelina and Dinay Calleth in C. Marin Mattella and Dinay Calleth in C. Marin Mat merarius, who call it Muttelina, from the liame arrives calleth it Menin Alphina mubella proprietaria, and others did call it. Bauhinu in his Matthiolin and Pinax, calleth it Menin Alphina mubella proprietaria and maketh a doubt if it be not the Danciu Montaniu of Cluffins, which in my mine opinion it cannot te, for the Claratic and the fands is as small as Daylon. maketh a doubt it it be not the Dancin is like Sefeli pratenfa, and the feede is as small as Parsey, in both which the find faith, the leaves of that Dancin is like offerpringing and the purplish umbell, and somewhat in the more the Muttelina different from it, although it seeme to agree in the purplish umbell, and somewhat in the more the Arabians call it Me, the Italians Mos & Imperatric as Mathibilia faith, but that name is given by the when Italians to Angelica, and many other plants that are of any especiall vertue, as Lobel saith: the Spaining Find. and Siftre of iome, the French Menm, the Germans Beerwarts, The Vertues.

Galen faith that the rootes of Spignell are hot in the third degree, and dry in the second, whereby it is trained. able to provoke urine and womens courses, and the paines in the kidnies and bladder; but if more three beater than is fit and convenient it caufeth head-ach, for by fending the hot vapours to the head, it is thereby mored and hurt : the rootes of Meum or Spignell (for no part elie of the plant is of use unto us, and yet the seeds is very anhart; the rootes of nature of Spignen (to in part of the brangury, and hoppings of the wine, the wine, fivellings and paines in the flomacke, the paines of the mother, and all joynt-aches if the powder of the roote be mixed with honey, and the fame taken as a Lohoc or licking medicine it breaketh tough flegme and drink up the rheume that falleth on the lungs: the rootes are accounted very effectuall against the sting or bing of any vermous creature, and is one of the ingredients into Mith idatum and Theriaca Andremachi, which are openill an tidotes for the same, and many other effectuall purposes.

CHAP. IX.

Gingidium. Strange Chervill.

Have two forts of this Chervill that properly belong to this Division or Order, and there are two more which might be referred to the other Divisions of these umbellismons plants which I diftinguished in the beginning, yet for the names sake, I would not willingly exclude them the family, but let them keepe company with the rest at this time.

1. Gingidium verum feve Syriacum. The true Gingidium or strange Chervill. The true Gingidium that Rannolfine saw in Syria groweth up with an upright salke some what rough, branching forth from the very ground almost, whereon are fet fundy falked fine cut leaves, smaller than Fennell, especially those on the stalkes and branches, for the lowest are a limb broad-

Vi/naga Gingidium appellatum.



4. Gingidium la tifolium Syriacum. Broad leafed Chervill of Siria.



to just the toppes where of grow great broad umbells of white flowers, a little purplish in the middle, which a; sthe topper wants a grown being downe their heads, and after the flowers are past, the umbells doe contract or most being higher than the middle, which show in 6 hollows from the middle which the contract or the contrac and before they have their part being higher than the middle, which then is to hollow, that it represents the models are part, the umbells doe contract or any benefitives rounder, the outer part being higher than the middle, which then is to hollow, that it represents the middle carrot, and beareth plenty of very small seed, sub-bids seal; somewhat like to the umbell of seeds in the wilde Carrot, and beareth plenty of very small seed, small bids seal; somewhat like to the umbell of seeds in the wilder carrot, and woolly, resisting any many that in the umbells doe contract or this seat, tout long, white, and woolly, perishing every year that it beareth feede, which is usually the seat of the feede, which is usually then the property search the form of the search sea the first part is the refinous talte and finell to my fenfes,

the Spails Tookhicke Chervill groweth rather greater than the former, but with smaller and stenderer The spanje 100 migrates at the joynes, thicker and more finely cut at the toppes, whereat fland large umbells the mattheware, divided into many parts, and francing upon long stalkes, which when the seepe groweth ripe of white sources, and sources are sources and sources and sources and sources and sources and sources are sources a of white nowers, any and flender, and ferve well for tooth pickes: the roote is long and white: the whole plant is of a bicer tafte.

Gingidium Charefolij folijs. Another strange Chervill. The other firange Chervill hath divers stalkes of winged leaves, very like unto the ordinary Chervill, but not The one many parts, the stalke is round, straked, and blackish, halfe a yard high, with joynts and leaves the foreign repair are contracted together somewhat like the first, and are somewhat clammy, wherein lie small seeds the foreign repair are contracted together somewhat like the first, and are somewhat clammy, wherein lie small seeds the roots is long, white, and bitterish. interdents: the umbells of white flowers are compaffed about with smaller and finer cut leaves, which when 4. Gingidium latifolium Syriacum. Broad leafed Chervill of Syria.

This fries Chervill bath but few stalkes of winged leaves, somewhat like to Parsneps, but that every divided lafe broad and round but leffer, the stalke is formewhat hairy, crested, small, low and naked of leaves to the took, where grow divers long stalkes with small umbells of white flowers, and two or three small long leaves with them; the small andtaste is like unto the first.

The Place and Time. Allucic bereexprest, are said to be brought out of Syria, but the second groweth also plentifully in Spaine. from whench it hath beene brought and fent to friends : they all flower late, and therefore the feede is much lam, fothat if the yeare be not hot and kindly, the feede will hardly ripen with us.

The Names. kis called in Greeke philow, and Gingidium in Latine ; Dioscorides faith it was also called in his time Lepidim, but that name doth more fitly fute to another plant, as is shewed before : the old Romanes were wont to call ir Rilams, and the Syrians Vifnaga. The first, as I faid, Raumolfim in these later times first made knowne to the Chillin wold, having gathered it in Syria, giving it the name of Gingidium Dioscoridis, which it doth most muy renefect, for Discorides, copareth Gingidin to Pastinaca sylvestrie, which as it is finer in leafe so is it most like interest of feede, and Camerarine in hortis thereupon calleth it Syriacum: the second is the Visnaga of Matthinm, Label, and others; yet Matthiolus would faine have itto be Pastinaca Sylvestris major, because it groweth Comm. Tragm calleth it Sefeli, and Fuchfin Sefeli & Maffilienfe, Cafalpinin Cumini fativi alterum genus : the third in the Cingidium of Matthiolus, Lugdamenfis, and Tabermontanus: the last is called by Lobel Gingidium folio Banic Sprium, and is the first Gingidium by Dodonesu; yet as he sheweth in the Chapter of Pastinaca latifolia, Iaco-lu Madius taketh Bancia to be the Pastinaca tennifolia of Dioscorides.

The horses are more used as nutriment than medicine, both in former times and now also where they grow, ha Dissenides and Galen speake more of the edible propertie, that they are by their bitternesse welcome and agrable to the storage, being eaten raw or boyled, or divers other wayes ordered, as those times and mens will led them to take them : but in that Galen faith in one place, that they are rather medicinable than nourishing, it is because he sheweth that they have a températe qualitie betweene heat and cold, but have a manifest bittrandbinding property, by both which they are so commodious to the stomacke, that they are of the nature of a authors, to clenfe and dry up the moilt humours that by their abounding doe much offend the itomacke, mby it the liver and other parts: the other medicinable qualities also therein rising from thence, are to be prohe before the diseases of the bladder, and to provoke urine being boiled in wine and drunke.

CHAP. X.

Pyrethrum umbelliferum. The true Pelletory of Spaine.

Here are in mine opinion two forts of this Pyrethrum, the formeof their leaves being different, indu-

cing me fo to thinke, although there be nothing elfe as shall be shewed.

1. Pyrethrum umbelliferum primum. The first Pelletory of Spaine.

This Pyrethrum hach divers stalkes of fine cut leaves, the forme and divisions whereof doe somewhat refemble the forme of Mayweede, being short, and not long like Fennell, or like wilde Carrots, what refemble the forme of Mayweede, being short, and not long like Fennell, or like wilde Carrots, a biginal compareth them, from among which rifeth up some stalkes, with few or no leaves on them, branding more stalked, which is a biginal stalked to the stalked stalked stalked to the stalked stalked to the stalked stalked stalked to the stalked stalked to the stalked stal definorwoor three parts, bearing a round umbell of white flowers, after which follow somewhat round the coloured feed bigger than Annifeede : the roote groweth fometimes as great as two thummes together, addition a thumber bignesse, and a foote or more deepe, of a brownish yellow colour on the out side, and white th whim of a very that pe and heating tafte, drawing forth water into the mouth, more plentifully and quickly that common Pelletory of Spaine, which hath a Daifie-like flower (as my rafte if it deceive mee not, hath a me) how foever forme authors have fet deswae the contrary, and endured after feede time, if it be forme, which hath a Daifie-like flower (as my rafte if it deceive mee not, hath a partie of the contrary and endured after feede time, if it be forme. wint orifilly defended in the Winter time.

2. Pyrethrum umbelliferum alterum. The other Pelletory of Spaine

This other Pelletory groweth somewhat lower, the leaves are somewhat longer and finer, resembling Dill; the stalkes are slenderer and full of leaves, the umbells of flowers are white, but not fo great: the roote is flenderer and fingle, and herein confifteth the chiefest difference.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth more usually in the hotter countries, of Italy, Spaine, &cc, the other on some mountaines in Germamy, and often among the rockes whereon there is but a crust of earth, fo that the rootes grow in the chinkes they flower and feede toward the end of Summer.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke mips Spor , ob radicis ioneum ferverem and Pyrethrum in Latine, as also Salivaris, from the quality to draw in ttle into the mouth : the first is the Pyrethrum verum of Matthiolus, and alterum of Lobel and others, Came. ravisu calleth it Pyrethrum Dioscoridis, Cesalpinus doubted to call it Pyrethrum, for untill it was well examined by the learned, they were loath to admit it as Dodoness, who would rather find a fault in the description of Diescorides. and suppose it to be a kinde of Saxifrage, than admit it for true Pyrethrum. The other is called by Lngdanenfit Pyre-thrum Gesneri, because Gesner sert it to Dalechampin, and as I faid, is most probable to be a differing fort from the former : for I rather thinke this to be it that Tragus found on the mountaines, and called Faniculum montanum, than the former, as Bauhinus doth, who also noteth it in his Pinax, that the Pyrethram, that hee faw in the Padoa garden, varied in having yellow flowers from this, which hath growne with us and is white.

The Vertues

This Pelietory is hot and drie in the third degree: the roote taken with hony is effectuall against all cold discases of the braine, as the Apop exie, falling ficknes, the vertigo, or

turning of the braine, and others of the like nature : it helpeth also the defluxions of rheume from the bead to the teeth, being braifed and heated in some vineger, and the mouth gargled therewith, or the roote it felfedswell in the couth, doth often ease the furious paines of the tooth-ach if it proceede from theune; it is effectually put also into all those oyles or oyntments that are used to warme and hears any part of the body, or the snewside are benummed with cold, or the dead or shaking palie: for which purpose, some doe much commend more drawne from the greene rootes, to be anointed, yea though the parts be drawing to a gangreenet afferedly, 2 much helpeth all cold griefes either inward or outward.



Nucula terreftris sive Bulbocaftanum, Earth Chesnut.

F the Earth Chesnut there is two sorts, a greater and a lesser in each part,

1. Nucula terreftris major. The greater Earth Chesnut. The great plant bringeth forth divers long stalkes of leaves immediatly from the roote which at finely cut in and divided, somewhat like unro the leaves of Parsty, that grow on the middle or too divided. the slake, as Dodoneus compareth them, yet larger than the next or small Earth-nut, among what riseth up a slender stalke about a foote high, bearing at the toppes many small white flowers in an upbell, what there is no blackish small than some sine and some like the stalkers of the st

turne into blackish small long seede, smelling somewhat sweet: the roote is not fully round or smooth in bunching out in one place or other, and somewhat rough, of a blackish browne colour on the outside, and white within, of a p'eafant tafte, betweene a Chefnut and a Parsnippe, which is often eaten by women and children. they have roafted them by the fire or under the embers.

2. Nucala terrestria minor. The leffer Earth-nut or Chefnut. This smaller Farth-nut hath a small toundish browne roote like the former, but lesser, from whence richt a long stender whitish string or stalke, whethersoever you will call it, within the ground, not always in the ground ftraight up from the roote, which groweth foure or five inches deepe in the earth, but foulding or crumpings felfe to and fro unto the toppe of the eround, from whence it rifeth a little bigger naked or bare of leaves for minch or two and them foundable for the country of the state of the s inch or two, and then fendeth forth from the fides of the fame stalke, fundry imali stalkes of very fine on the fides of the fame stalke, fundry imali stalkes of very fine on the fides of the fame stalkes. little bigger than haires, of a fad greene colour, and at the toppe whereof fundry branches of white flowers in umbelle, and fuch like for the like in umbells, and fuch like small long seede, as in the former, but lesser, and somewhat sharpe in taste.

The Place and Time. ning of Summer, feeding quickly after,

2. Pyrethram ambelliferen prim The first Pelletory of Speint.



The Names; hat what is acquired from the The Names.

It had no Greeke name, but what is acquired from the Latine, which is a constance, when as the Latines by a constance with the latines by a constance with the secondary of the latines by a constant would be referred to the latines are the word should be rather Balanacaftaneous which the latines as the other, and but formed toges, which the latines as the other, and but formed toges, which the great stable to the wearing: Dodonass in the bullet a coat stable to the wearing: Dodonass in the bullet of coat stable to the wearing of Dodonass in the form approper to the Damismo of Dioferrides, and matter premion thereof in his later, or Penystade as an advantage pention thereof in his later, or Penystade as an advantage pention thereof in his later, or Penystade as a matter of the later of the rott, but on the stalkes, nor are the slowers like Dill, which are yellow, nor is the seede smaller than Henbane, the properies also of each, being different, Thus have I shewel vouthat Belbeaft anon connot be Bunium, but what Bunimi, by the judgement of Dalechampius, I shall shew you seint herater among the wild Carrots. Matthiolise ma-ken the full here, to be his first Denanthe in fol. 6 27.0f Banhim edition; Doctor Turner tooke it to be Apies; and Cafajam clich it Pancafolim and as Camerarius faith, Gera-niam pini Disceride, but he faith that the Icalians callit fo; bemiethevulgar care it in fread of bread and cheefe. Lugdungs calleth it Bulbocastanon grandism, as Camerarios in burillo aknowledgeth it, and doth call it Bulbo caft annua

Nucila terreffen major velminer.



Trakes, but Lugdunenfis by that name understandeth the leffer fort calling it mas, because he would make after missibility of the control of the co Grans Erderften, and Erdnuff, the Dutch Erdtnoton, and wee Earth-nuts, Earth Chefnuts, Gronnd nuts, and

The Vertues.

The roote is hot and drie; and fomewhat binding, yet all moderately, but the seede is more in both, yet hard an opening repertie to provoke urine: the roote is faid to be good for those that either spit or piffe blond: they that we water them doe finde them nourifling as Chefnuts, and no otherwise profitable in any especiall respect.

CHAP. XII.

Ocuanthe récepta berbariorum, Dropwort.



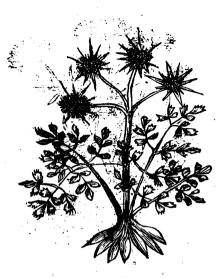
Lthough I know that none of these plants described in this Chapter, is the right Oenanthe of Dioscorides, yet because the common vote of these times passeth so upon them, and that I could not fo well forne them to the Filipendulas here before fet forth, unto whom they are in some fort like in that they were numbellifers, let me place them here to beginne this second division of the umbelliferous plants, which are of such as beare thinne cut leaves, like Carrots or Parfley, and that in the last Chapter it was shewed you, that some did call the Nacula terrefirm, Ocnanihe, as well as the ordinary Filipendula.

1. Ocnantie Apij folio major. The most ordinary great Droppewort.

This greet Droppewort, and the property of trathe topper, and ending in small fibres, from whenes rife many greene winged leaves, made of many parts, Cambite forme almost of Smallage leaves, but much smaller, and from among them two or three stiffe round halfea pard, or fomerimes two foote high, befor with fome fuch leaves as grow below, and at the coppes placed umbells of white flowers, converted afterwardes into Fennell-like feede, but smaller, and of a

1. Omanhe Apij folle miner duarum frecierum. Two fmaller lores of the former Droppewort. In the form of fmall Dropworts have their winged leaves very like in the divisions unto the former, but beeth

3. Ocuanthe Cretica ficilata. Candy Dropwort with flarre-like heads.





fmaller by much & more green, yet the one of them also fmaller than the other, and the leffer a little finer jagged, which plaine-ly sheweth the difference as well as the seede, which is smaller almost by the halfe, and rounder than the greater of these, which is somewhat like unto Dill seede, but somewhat smaller and white, the flowers in either being white, but differing in greatnesse: the rootes likewise are much alike; yetfill greater or lesser the one than the other, and each consisting of fundry fmall tubers, with many firings or fibres among them.
3. Ocnanibe Cretica fellata.

Candy Droppewort with starre-like heads.

After many yeares standing, this sendeth forth an upright stalke, scarce a foote high, without any leafe thereon, and with foure and five heads or tufts of white flowers, upon long footestalkes, encompassed with eight or tenne somewhat long and pointed leaves like a starre, after which follow small seede fomewhat like to the Indian Scabious: the leaves that grow below are winged, that is many [mall ones fet at diffances upon a long foote stalke, very like, both for forme and bignesse, unto the biger of the last two recited forts which fall away in the Winter, and springing a fresh in the Spring from the roote, which consistent of fundry Asphodill like closs, but lesser, somewhat hard and blackish.

4. Oenanthe Cretica prolifera.

Candy Dropworte with fruitfull heads. Very like unto the last is this Candiot, yet differing first in the leaves, which are larger and not enterior for many parts, then in the heads of flowers, which though white and cinffering together like it, yet in flead of the long pointed leaves fet thereabouts, this hath fundry small heads of the like white flowers, after the manner that many other plants have as mely Marigolds, Daylies, &c. which we call childing or fruitfull, or as some doe, lacke-Anapea a horse backe, and againe in the frede, which is like to the water or Marth kinds, and laftly, and most especially in the rootes, which are not glandulous like the other, but wholely composed of a number of white fibres 6. Octranthe Cierta facte Libelij.



situals: this also upon the first springing thereof from the seede hath but three leaves upon divers stalkes, and those after gaine more.

Oenanthe angustifolia Lobely. Lobels narrow leased Enanthe or Dropwort.

The Franche of Lobel is fayd to be like the first, but with much narrower and finer cut leaves, and not to differ

The Emathe of Love, is sayu to be the courses, but want much narrower and finer cut leaves, and not to differ grain many other particular, of the course facts Lobelly. Lobelly Tempocke like Enanthe of Dropwort.

The kare hereof are more like the medow Rue cheft Smillage having many final lones fet together of a large of colour, and formew hat like Hennlocke the colour as also in the flowers but more in a fiech, trous the medium that the medium series as Label (also make the more but more in a fiech, trous the medium that the branches are as a Label (also make). to the discrete group colour, and conserve may also receive and on the flowers but more in effect, trouble and the state of the state o

prosecution talkes are much finer and finaller: the fighte tumbells of flowers are white as the other, and the

possebblow traines are protecting and insurer; the ipine tumons or nowers are white as the other, and the feel the Hemlocke; the records are many finish tubers faithed by firings and other fibres among them.

The community Montpelian major or missor. Project Dropwort a greater and a smaller.

The community of these two Fresch plants of Daleshamphus as Langdonensis remembrath them, hath a thicke crested that the high and seaves thereon like times Carrots, the umbells of sowers are white, and some white four it toute night and leaves thereon like the terrors, the timbells of flowers are white, and somewhat forg sede increeding: the rootes have many somewhat long and black in tubers with other follows among the left for that a thicke handhigh stalke, and the like Catrot-like leaves: but the seed thereof is stat like Arring which the said of it that it groweth in stony places, it commets nearer then the other unto the like the control of the said of the

Athough theregive your the leffer figure of Lobels Ochanthe aquatica in want of the right, whereunto this Amount of the description shall amende that desect: For it hath sundry very fine and small divided concervery treat-system to the all the Winter and fours as small and fine as Meam Spignel but those upon the bolow greene Rush like stalkes which are about halfe a yard high are finer by much, yet very few, and at the more joint with the leafe and not at the top of the stalke come forth a few very small white flowers which turne into very small feede : the heads or tubers that bee dispersed among the small haire like fibres, are as small as reaforable big Plus heads, which abide and perish not encreasing yearely, but best in a most and shadowie

10. Ornante tennifelia altera Africana, Fine small Dropwort of Africa.

Ihaveyand other of these Ornantees to shew you which Beel gathered on the Barbary coasts and brought to m, hving a small slender broad stalke with very fine cut leaves thereon as fine as either Dill or Spignell, set at different with divers branches of timbel-like white flowers at the toppes, changing into very fine white feede: the more being small and ruberous like the last. The Place and Time:

All firethe second two forts, and those particularly entituled grow in our owne Land, which second and last here not beene remembred by any other before, flowring and feeding in the end of Summer.

The Names. Dufariles hath by Matthiolus judgement recorded three forts of derdon Oenanthe, derived ant ra oire & ar 3 @avis to fore quafi fles vinofine, quod florum decore, odore et quadantente colore non fint viti dissimiles : vel etiam Luculum appillori a florum camdore scribit, yet Theophrastus in the last Chapter of his sixt Booke maketh mentioni but of one fort not to be excluded from the number of flowers yet fowen of feede, which all doe interpret to be thebloomings of the wild Vine, and as Matthiolus faith Dioscorides implyeth that wild Vine that beareth Grapes a well nither which is barren. Divers authors have diverfly judged of Dioscorides his Ocnanthe, Matthiolus counsiding Pachfin, who first and Lobel after him that strove to maintaine his opinion, that the common Fibrank was it : yet not with franding Lobel his opinion, Matthiolus his reasons stand for good arguments thereasuch. And although as I fayd in the beginning of this Chapter, I here shew you many diversities of Ochanthe as seins oscounted, yet we cannot be affirred that any one is the genuine and right plant: and how foever as makes Fachfine and Lobel would maintaine Filipendula; Lugdanensis his smaller Mompelier Ocnanthe, Alpinus about infilteth that his is the right, yet still there is somewhat defective in each of all these, namely eyther in the motes of stalkes, or feedes : but because I cannot absolutely determine this controversie, I must leave eve-Jost bis owne judgement, touse them that are found most vertuous. For the names, the first doe most truly deemedenance of Api folio, which our countrey women herbe gatherers, and fellers most falsty call white Peony hous, because the rootes are white and cloggy, somewhat like unto the female Peony rootes are white and cloggy, somewhat like unto the female Peony rootes are sum stooding to the titles their authors give them, yet except the first the third and the fixt they have all roots nor like unto Filipendula: Bashimu in My opinion hath much millaken himselse in quoting Columna his Cymi-mahilylus Plisi to bee Omanibe App filio which may plainely bee seeme to bee the Nucula terrestris or Bul-historius which is Matthiolis his seek Ocuanibe after Filipendula, and not Ocuanthe App folio which is his

The Vertues. Unioney brandeth his Generale Ciente facie to be virulent and venemons, from the relations of the North county people, whereas he faith it chiefely groweth, and contribute against Maribioless that approved it benefail in Hillericall, Epilepticall, Analeptical and Cephalicall diseases, as also the Strangury or hard making of war; yet holdeth the other to be by fome fingular prerogative available in the fame cases. Alpinus also com-

map. XIII.

Danem. Danhe or wilde Citrous.

The true Candy Danke heth similar of a which of a which of a quicke feet and talkes a foote high, bearing at their properties of a which of a quicke feet and talkes a foote high, bearing at their type finall umbells of white flower and the mind hory grayifh feeds, fomewhat long and found of a quicke feet and talks at the roote is final long at white, almost as quicke and sharpe both in sent and talks at the seeds, but will not abide our Winty what

white, almost as quicke and sharpe both in sent and taste as the series, but will not abide our Winers what the care we can use.

a. Dances Alpiness Cratice sensitis. Mountained leasted Danke.

This sine Danke differest little from the former which is in that it groweth in colder places, we kim him somewhat longer and greener then the former, nothing so hoary or white and grow not to many or this operation, the imbells of showers are white and she feede like also but a little longer and not so hoary, but somewhat eare both in taste and smell: the rooterasto is quicke and sharpe as the other.

2. Dances montages: Mountaine Danke of Hangery, but somewhat montages: Mountaine Danke of Hangery which Clusters calleth Santings Pannericus, and Buchina Dances grows a strong sent and taste, and somewhat sharpe withall; among which rise up joyated saltes about a foor high with the like leaves on them, and at their tops umbells of white slowers and hort and black their quicke and sharpe, drawing water into the mouth upon the chewing, and bath a bush of haires at the topse quicke and sharpe, drawing water into the mouth upon the chewing, and bath a bush of haires at the topse of the thereon, formewhat resembling Sow-Fennell but seldome exceeding sifteen leaves on a stake rooms which leaves riseth up a short thicke stalke not a store high, branched from the bottome upwards with the leaves on them, but seldome exceeding nine on the salke, broadest below and of the smell and taste of Caron the toppe of each branch and stalke is furnished with many small umbells of white showers without any sent all unto which succeede small seede like Parlley: the roote is small and short, browne and ropged on the omise and white and spongie within having a bush of haires at the head: Classus calleth this Sessions nontensional white and spongie within having a bush of haires at the head: Classus calleth this Sessions nontensional white and spongie within having a bush of haires at the head: Classus calleth this Sessions nontensions which and s white and spongie within having a bush of haires at the head: Clustus calleth this Selsum mentanum punitus, bar Banbinus referreth it to the wilde Carrots and calleth it Dancus montanum multified fulso Seliul femire.

1. Daucus Creticus verus Diofcoridis. The true Dauke of Candy.

2. Dancus Alpians Cretice faith.
M contraine fine leafed Danie.



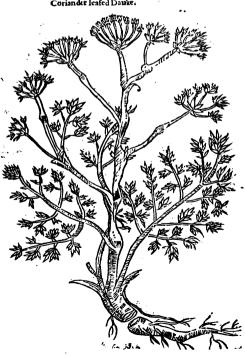


PRIBE 8. Daicus montenas Pamenicus.



7. Danens tertius Diofcoridis Bello. Coriander leafed Dauke.





Dane

5. Dancin Selinoides major. The greater Parlley leafed Danke.

The greater of these Dankes which hath large stalks of somewhat broad pale greene leaves bigget then Parls, and with divisions of the same fashion and manner next the ground, hath somewhat bigge slakes almost an and with divisions of the same fashion and manner next the ground, hath somewhat bigge slakes almost an armound of the same stalks income has shorter and at the toppes spokic rundles of white same stalks. and with divisions of the same tainion and manner need the ground, and a the toppes spoker randles of white flower with foote high with the like leaves at the joynes out morter jame at the topper and the topper with turne into long crefted feede bigger then ordinary Fennell feede, and of a yellow browne colour; the roots turne into long crested seede bigger then ordinary remines seede, and as many other umbelies me fomewhat great, thicke, long and white, with a bush of haires at the head as many other umbelies plan formewhat great, thicke, long and white, with a bush of haires at the head as many other umbelies plan.

There is another fort hereof as Lobel in his plan. fomewhat great, thicke, long and write, with a built of another fort hereof as Lobel in his blowning have, and of a hot and sharpe taste as the seede is also. There is another fort hereof as Lobel in his blowning have, and of a hot and sharpe taste as the seede is also. have, and of a not and that pe tatte as the recurs a sale.

faith, somewhat leffe then the former but else agreeing therewith in all parts, which hee found in the world in

6. Dancus Selinoides maximus. The greatest Parsley leafed Danke.

This greatest kinde called by Clusius Sofeli alterum Pannonicum yet putreth the figure of the last for it but tree fometimes as great as ones arme, or being young of the bignesse of ones thumbe, parted into severall branches the bottome, and covered with a rugged blacke barke of a clammy taste at the first, but sharpe afterwards and to the bottome, and covered with a rugged blacke barke of a ciaminy take at the introductinarpeanerwards and the fing spitting, having at the toppe many hairy heads, from whence spring sundry very large and given winged leaves, much divided and dented about the edges somewhat like the last but larger, of a faint greent color somewhat shining on the upper side, and of a grayish ashcolour underneath: a mong which rischip a large greet or what shining on the upper side, and of a grayish ashcolour underneath; and with branches also some send leaves at them. fted stalke of a singers thicknesse, with some joynts and leaves at them, and with branches also some streets them, at the tops whereof stand small umbells of whitish flowers, and somewhat larger but like seeds with the Both the fe two last forts may well be referred to the second Dancus of Dioscorides, whose leaves are like Solice or Parsley before any other.

7. Dancus tertius Diofeoridis Bello. Coriander leafed Dauke. This Dauke which Honorius Bellus saith groweth in Candy, and is referred by him to the third Danu of Disfer. rides, and both leafe and roote caten by the Candioss as a familiar Sallet herbe, bath fundry stalkes of fine cur beare fomewhat like to Corianders but leffer and thicker, the stalkes are neare two foote high, with great and fuel len joynts (and therefore called by some Sefeli nodofum but by Bankinson Dancon Creticus nodofus mubels landed smaller leaves at them, at the tops whereof grow yellow umbells of flowers but white with me, which turns in to bigger seede then Fennell: the roote is great, thicke and short, perishing yearely, the whole being monains.

8 Dancus montanus Apis folio store luteo. Mountaine Dauke with yellow slowers.

This yellow flowred Dauke hath a crefted fmooth stalke branching forth into fundry parts, having levelike unto Smalage but shorter and not dented at all about the edges, fet on both sides of the crested ribbe, the fowen are small that grow at the toppes and yellow.

9. Daucu pratenfis Apy falso Banhini. Medow Dauke of Banhini.

The rootes of this Dauke are long and reddish on the outside smelling and tasting like Carrots, being hirys.

8. Daucus montanus Apij folio miner. Mountaine Dauke with yellow flowers.

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11. Dancus freundes Delechsmeij. The French wilde or fielde Duke.





the soppe, from whence rife flalkes with many winged we obtained, cut in on the edges and dented also

behavish long teede finelling well.

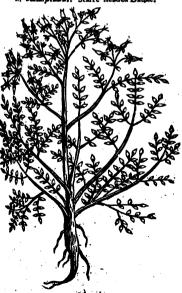
10. Dances Hiffanieus. Spanifo Danke.

The Spanifo Danke hath a thicke long roote, parted into The specific bong frings hairy at the head, from whence rife cut winged flalkes of leaves, parted into divers other wined or disided leaves let one against another on a middle libe, of fallen greene colour, among which rifeth one or two bates as high as a man being formew hat reddish, cre-aded londed with the like leaves at them, but leffer the bate of the leaves at them, but leffer the bate of the leaves at them, but leffer both flower, after which come flat and lome what thinne medicale. This came to me by the name of Dancin His Luicus, but doth very well answer the Dancus Alfaticus Same in his Prodromue in every part which hee faith den welligree unto the Apium paluftre of Dedonau, and wife Infelium Pliny of Lobel, but that it giveth milke which this doth not and that this rifeth much higher then he the finell and tafte of this is wholly like unto a

11. Danem secundus Dalechampy. The French wilde or fielde Danke.

This kinds of field Dauke hath a long round white root, Retimo a small long Carrot, sweet and somewhat stage hary athe head, with long stender stalkes of winged leaves rising from it, which are whole and somewhat thicke, not gaffed or cut in on the edges but dented, ttlembling Parinep leaves but much finaller, feaven for the mol part ier together one against another somewhat close. ad the odde one at the end, the stalke is a cubit high or higher, with finer leaves at the joynes then grow below

15. Danens Bellatus. Starce headed Danke.



1 2. Danius urtius Daleibanpij. Another French wilde Dauke.



16. Daucus Alfaticus. Dauke of Germiny.



with flore of white flowers in umbells, and fmall long feede after them, fomewhat fweete in theliand

12. Dauem tertim Dalechampy. Another French wilde Danke.

This other French wild Danke hath a whitifh yellow toote thort and thender with hines at the stalkes of leaves that grow next thereunto are somewhat broad like unto the lower leaves of College.

stalkes of leaves that grow next thereunto are somewhat broad like unto the lower leaves of Calling the control of the leaves of Calling the long that the highest the lighest the leaves of Calling that is sharpe. White and the seed somewhat long like in taste unto Dill or Cumin that is sharpe.

13. Dancin prateries Dalechampi. Wilde Danke with water Milfolle leaves.

This sine leased Danke hath divers long stalkes of most sine leaves for many together at spaces one against the rivery, like unto the water Yarrow or Milfoile, being fost and of a fresh greene colour; the stalk has see few joynts and fine long leaves like Pennell set at them with branches rising from thence, likewise being he umbells of flowers which are reddish at the beginning and white when they are open, somewhat blue are sharpe but well smelling.

tharpe but well smelling.

14. Dancin Petrosetini vel Coriandri folio sive Bunium Dalechampy. Rockie wilde Daulie.

The wilde Dauke that groweth in rough and rockie or stony places riseth up from a small white branched well smelling roote, hairy at the head with sundry long stalkes of leaves so nearely resembling Parsley this may no deceived at the first sight untill they better heede it, the stalke is square, tall and of a singers thickness, without leaves thereon like the siner leaves of Corianders and umbells of slowers like Dill, the seede is smaller than heabane feede of a good fent. 15. Danem stellatm. Starre headed Dauke.

This Danke hath fundry leaves, at the ground are somewhat like unto Parsley, but smelling well like that This Danke fath fundry leaves, at the ground and to have a the like leaves at them, and plaw makes and talting hot: the stalke hath sundry branches set with the like leaves at them, and plaw makes the stalke t representing little starres five or fix small threds rising from the bottome to the toppes making every had feme like a Cone, each standing separate by it selfe on its owne footstalke, smelling sweet and aromatical in tale. the roote is thicke and long like unto a Parsiley or Parsine roote, and eaten familiarly by the Natives either nw or boyled, and held good to procure Vrine; womens courses and Venery.

16. Dances Alfaticus. Danke of Germany.

This Germane Danke hath a thicke root somewhat long, with fundry great strings thereat, and at the had many haires from whence come divers large winged leaves made of many parts, fet one against another, among whom one or two reddish stalkes, seldome more doer ife to a mans height, divided into many branches and they im leffer with the like but smaller leaves at the joynts, and at the toppes stand arge umbells of yellowish sower and fomewhat flat feede facteeding them. The Place and Time.

The two first forts grow not onely in Candy but in many places and countries, the shorter, thicker secand most hoary leaves in the warmer, and the longer, thinner fet and lefte hoary in the colder countries of German, Swifes land and Savoy; most of the rest are declared in their titles or descriptions: many of them flower and seed Ions. what ear lier then others, yet all before the end of Autumne.

The Greekes call it Danke, and the Latines also Dancus, Dancum and Dancium. Diescovides made three some thereof, the first he named Creticus the second Selinoides that is with leaves like Parsley, and the third with leaves like Coriander, which severall forts hath caused many learned men to suppose divers herbes to be the same, which are fince found much differing, and yet the certainerie of the two last is not fully assured, but that some doc justly question those are held to be the truest. For as for the first it is in these times, and so bath beene for a good while in Italy, France, Germany, &c. well knowne and onely used now a dayes in all the compositions wherein Dans is appointed to be put: whereas fortnerly the common wilde Carrot (which is in most things like the sames, except the roote which is more hard and wooddy, and more physicall and not edible as it is) was wrong and of is appointed to be pur: whereas formerly the common wilde Carrot (which is in most things like the manner, except the roote which is more hard and wooddy, and more physical and not edible as it is) was wholy also all in stead of the true [andy kinde: But to come to the declaration of these here see downe. The sufficience is the former of Dioscorder, as Lobel, Matibiolas, Gesner and others lavebbered, and so set it downe: the second also is acknowledged to be so like the sinft, that the climate and coming only maketh the difference as I sayd before, and so say Gesner carner, Lobel and others: the third and coming on the weed in their descriptions to whom they belong and how they called them: the sist is diversly about, the second Dances, and Dissenses the other kinde of Liberation des and Theophrasses call it Dioscordes his second Dances, and Dissenses the other kinde of Liberation des and Theophrasses. Camer wine, Gesner and Fuchsius to be Selest Pelapomasse, Lobel sink it is Sanstallame, or effect the next or sixthere set downe, which Bandisans, in his Selest montaneous alternam, whose description are restained to the next or sixthere set downe, which Bandisans, in his Pinax entitled Dances, wontains applied thing, but I have for the next eresemblance unto the something called it maximus, because it is greated that the seventh is expret to be from Hoperitis Bandisas of Candy, as it is set downe in his sirst Epstleterol instances and described in his Prodromas, the fourte next take the assume Dalesianspip by Landisas sirst sirst and described in his Prodromas, the source sixte eighth and ninth are remembed onely by Bandisas sixtificates and described in his Prodromas, the fourte next take cight hand ninth are remembed onely by Bandisas sixtificates and described in his Prodromas, the fourte next take cight hand ninth are remembed onely by Bandisas sixtificates and described in his Prodromas, the fourte next take cight and ninth are remembed onely by Bandisas sixtificates and described his sixtificates and descr led wilde Carrot.

The Vertuer.

Th ich od and inveterate Conghes.

CHAP. XIIII.

Pastinaca sennifelia. Carrots.

Aving sliewed you in the last Chapter all the forts of Dancin which some for want of a more propersone have called wilde Carrots, I will in this shew you all the rest whether tame or wilde that fo they may fland together.

I. Pastinaca tennifolia sativa lutea. Common yellow Carrots. The common Carrots I might well have spared to describe here, having shewed you all the fetts of them in my former booke, but feeing I am to speake of some wilde forts which are like in that not be impertinent to fet them forth against that so the wilde fort may bee knowned. white manures. It man not be important to a stress large spread leaves made of many thin cut deepe greene when they differ. This is well knowne to have divers large spread leaves made of many thin cut deepe greene which rifeth a round stalke three or source spote high bearing large tusts of white showers which doe close together and spread not much, and turne into small whitish rough glary feeds bolding one to another, the roote is formewhat great and yellow; big above and small pointed below, without any langs or twines of a pleasant sweete taste, and therefore wholly spent for foode. There are charlefu is I have thewed in my former booke, whereunto I referre them that are defirous to know, but I have the widgroweth in a manner altogether like the tame but that the leaves are formewhat whiter and rougher &

the wasgrowed in a state of the control of the cont

wan are contracted together when the feede organised to riper the out falkes rifing high maketh the whole umbell shew likewa shits rift, as I shewed before in the Chapter of singe Chevilla the Gingidium verum useth to doe, the roote is fall long and hard, unfit for meate, being somewhat sharpe alking, although Diescorides seemeth to say it was used to

3. Passinaca sylvestria Apula Columna.
Wilde Carrots of Naples.

This Neapolitane Carrot is so like in leaves and stalkes unto he that they can hardly be diftinguished one from the other difficulting the whole winged feticit to be lesse and the parts fewer, yet therein is small the street to be lesse and the parts fewer, yet therein is small the street but being in flower the umbells are larger, the make purple, with a reddish yellow spot in the middle, wherein lyeth the chiefest difference) long and was exet (wherein lyeth the contents difference) long and the said a little white hairinesse upon them, and not rough them, being more like to the true Danem, but of a reduction being greene and sresh, and of a bitter and little arother the roote is somewhat long, white, hard, sweet light and little arother than the said of the

Pastinaca echinophera Apula. Prickly wilde Carrots of Waples. The more of this kinde of Parinep or white Carrot is of a finthings on a cubic length, equal alike, like unto the distribution and a cubic length, equal alike, like unto the sea Holly roote, fomewhat yellow on the season white within, the barke being thicke and of sub-like, no mada, for a still formewhat sharpe and sweet like, no mada, for the same still the same and season the same same season to the same season to the same season to the same same season to the same same season to the same same same season to the the not unpleasant, especially the younger rootes, the lyemon the ground are like unto those of ordinary To not altogether fo large and broad, but are finely in these betweene it and the Sea kinde, of a whitish the with fome hairinesse: the stalke is thicke and full the indicates which bend a little downewards and picke fashion, being smaller, lesse divided, harder the firecon up to the toppes, where the mibells of the firecon up to the toppes, where the mibells of the firecone, which have fix thicke sharpe pointed the bottome of them, the middle mibell sink

Paftinaca fattva altera tenuifolia atrorubens.





flowring, and the rest at the sides afterwards: after they are paste the seeds appeareth which is of an ovall form; long and round, hard and straked, with six lines pointed at the toppes and yellowish, whose inner kentlings and round. brownish, and of an aromaticall savour. This faith Columna differeth from the usuall Passinaca marina both in the large spreading and manifold fine divisions of the leaves, and in the pleasanter taste and greatnesse of the root, resembling rather a Parsnep although their seedes are alike.

5. Rassing and file states of the state of t whence rifeth up a stalke a foote and a halfe high as thicke as ones little finger at the bottome, being forewhat round but crefted or cornered very plainly, exceeding hairy and full of joyats, whereat grow large crefted falker of winged leaves compassing the stalke at the bottome, a foote in length, divided into sundry leaves, and they againe into other imalier parts very rough and hairy also, and of a yellowish greene colour, from between which leaves and the stalkes at the joynts, come forth other crested stalkes and the like leaves at their joynts but leffer, and doe very well refemble the leaves of our garden Carrots but larger and foft if one handle them hard, but rough both on the backe and edge being gently touched: from every one almost of these joyns both of the stalke and branches ariseth a certaine long huske, consisting of six small long leaves close set together which who it openeth sheweth forth a small tust or close umbell of white slowers, and sometimes yellowish sometimes. fweet, after which doe follow formewhat round feede, two alwayes joyned together and very prickley, or the backfide, the inner fide being flat and more yellow then Carrot feede, elfe somewhat like,

The Place and Time. The first kindes are alwayes sowen in Gardens or in the fields chosen out for that purpose, the rest grow wides the first plentifully in our owne Land by the fields side and in untilled places : the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the like places of Gardens of the last in the my: the rest in Naples and doe all slower and seede in the end of Summer.

The Names, Σλαφυλίτ in Greeke derived (as is most likely) from 5490, the grape when it is almost ripe whose parplish to Emported in Greeke derived (as is most likely) from sagor the grape when it is almost ripe whose pupiling lour the one forthereof doth resemble and not from sagors, the stalke of Bryonie as some thinke don universe both to the tame and wilde forts of Pastinaca in Letine as Diosprice. The worth in the said Chapter but minally Staphylinus simply is taken for the wilde Carrot it mays be not popular which in the safe the name a past content of the part of popular with its persentife the tame the safe to the same content of the safe to the safe making of a spation of a spation of the feast and with us. the first wild for the true Danem, but hereupou making of several first beyond the feas, and with us, the first wild fort was unfully in former times taken for indicate and the use continuent with many to this day, and The Continuent times taken for is the Aponecanes and the use continueth with many to this day; and Dioscorides shewesh that Staphylinus bea-Date; and to used, and the wind the white umbell, whereby it may be knowne to differ much from any Dancing white umbell, whereby it may be knowne to differ much from any Dancing white that he speaketh of them in severall Chapters. The first is the Passinaca sattera, or teuniwhich one to, pennes that he pennes the light and in everal chapters. In that is the Palinaca fathor, or tenni-pliation by most Authors, yet some following the Greeke name, call it Staphylinus primus of fewnius, ac-coming on the colour of the tooke yellow or red, as Tragus and some others, and Matthiolist, Lacana, and Taber-order, and Sifer alternus, or Cariote, as Guilandinus, Casalpinus, Camerarius and Lobel : Camerarius sites intensity of the control of the control of the control of the peccalaneum to Ben intensity of the control of the control of the control of the control of the peccalaneum to Ben interint some do not much amisse that take the rootes of the rad and yellow Carrot for the soccedaneum to Ben along the sound is called Passinaca follows the sound others, and solvestris tensifelia and along the policy Dodonaus and Lobel, Passinaca erratica by Fuchsus; Corden and Tabermontainus, Staphylimus pushfully Tragus and Casalpinus, and Dances agressis by Galen in lib. de alimentis; Dances outgaris, and officinalistic and Lobel: the third is called by Columna Passinaca stuestris Dances Apula: the fourth is by him macalled, as it is in the title: the last is the Dances radious of Thalise, that is to say his succession of Carden in bissionic, although he singleth some despite and differences of the same states. the Margiled, as the incidence of the last is a state of the last in the last is to lay he face caule, and may tent Dairm as subject of Corona in the force a lithough he findeth force defects and differences therein from his. The last is the careful in Carotta, and by some Passinabase, the Spaniards Canaboria, as they call the Parsneppe; the The Indians can it Coronne are of the parties of th the natured kind Geel pooten, and geel wortelen; and we in English wilde Carrot. The Versues.

The manifed or garden kinde is somewhat windie with the sweetnesse, and therefore in the nourishing stir-The manner of galaxies are the winder as fome have thought, for so it should worke contrary effects which is to load berein: the wilde kinde indeeds, is more physicall, and besides that it breaketh winde, and stitches soot more than the provoketh urine and women's course, and helpeth to breake and expell the stone; the seede also of the same worketh the like effects, and is good for the dropsie, and those whose bellyes are swollen with winde, me me water the folicke and the flore in the kidneyes, and the rifing of the mother being taken in wine, or boyled in bepetiting choicke and the total state and the belief to be being taken in while, or boyled in wine and taken, and helpeth conception: Dioscorides faith, that it is so powerfull to helpe the bitings or stings of vicence creatures, that if it be taken before hand their bitings shall not hurt them; the leaves also he saith, and Galanden the like, being applied with honey to running ulcers or fores doth clenfe them.

CHAP. XV.

Sefeli, Hart-wort.

Ecause there are many forts of Sefeli, much differing in forme one from another, some having fine leaves like Fennell, others like Hemlockes, or other herbes they might peradventure seeme fit to some to be referred to the severall Orders here appointed by T-hinds in house the seeme fit to some to be referred to the severall Orders here appointed, but I thinke it better to place them all

1. Sefeli Massiliense Fæniculi folio, quod Dioscoridis censetur. The true Seleli or Hart-wort of Marfelles, as it is thought.

Theme Sefeli Maffiliense Dioscoridi, as it is taken by the most judicious Herbarists of our times hath a vey long white slender roote like unto Fennell, but smelbetter, and tasting hotter and sharper, having but few lawer thinly fet on the stalkes, thicker and shorter, adharder than Fennell leaves, turning downewards, of a grayish or ash colour, as all the rest of the plant is (especially in the hotter countries, for in some places they are thicker or longer or shorter than in others, as auxiones foote high, bowing to and fro fometimes, bring many branches from the bottome with the like lave on them, and each bearing umbells of white (not usually and seldome purplish) flowers, after whichcome small long seede more like to Anniseede than funell, somewhat pleasant in taste, yet sharpe and

2. Sefeli Maffilienfe alterum?

Another Hart-wort of Marfelles. Theother Sofels Maffiliense hath likewise Fennellinteres, but thicker and florter divided, greene added, but with white points, whose winged stalkes at the great more spread than Fennel: the middle the two cubits or more high, of a fingers thickpero, each of them carrying umbells of white mike to Angelica seede, and bigger than Dill, bilde, and very aromaticall, the roots. Sefeli Maffitiense folio Faniculoquod Dioscoridis censetur. The true Sefeti or Hart wort of Diofeorides as it is thought.



2. Sefeli Maffilienfe alterum.j Another Hart-Wort of Marfelles



4. Sefeli pratenfe noftras. Our Englifb greene Saxifrage:





6. Se feld painfire last esteme. Milkie Marth Hart-wort



TRIBE 8. 3. Sefeli prasense Manspeliengens. Medow Hart-wort of Membelies.

Theore of this Hart-wort is blacke without and white within, parted into many strings with fibres at them sending well, from whence riseth a stalke two or three soote high, with divers large spread stalkes of winged sending well, from whence riseth a stalke two or three soote high, with divers large spread stalkes of winged sending well, from whence riseth a stalke two or three sootes, with divers large spread stalkes of winged sending states and of a darke greens large the syntax, and branching forth towards the toppes, bearing untitles of white slowers, and after the syntax, and branching forth towards the toppes, bearing untitles of white slowers, and after some specific stalkes of the syntax deverties and a finall fharpe tafte.

The Theater of Plants.

4. Sefeli pratense nostras. Our Englis greene Saxifrage.

1. In likenesse of this our English greene Saxifrage unto the last Sefesi described, hath made me joyne it next The likeneste or this one in a special or the Classis of the Saxifrages, but that being an umbelliferous, I would themso, although I might have put into the Claims of the Saxifrages, but that being an umbelliferous, I would be fame I ribe or Family, which bath stalkes rising nothing so high, somewhat crested, and thereon winged sine cut leaves, but nothing so largely spread, yet somewhat like them in greenenesse, harshall somewhat less the inchesses are smaller, paler, or somewhat tending to a yellowselend torms, or indicate the first state of indicate of abrowner colour and fmall tafte.

g. Sefeli presente sensifolism. Medow Hart-wort of Germany.

This fermine Hart-wort hath a round crefted or straked stalke above two cubits high, with divers joynts and The former in the former and divisions unto the wild Carrot leaves, but smooth, and not rough, and distinction, very that the locate and divide the wind canot leaves, our imoorn, and not rough, and distinctions of the state of the sta winnious minutes is as thicke as ones finger, and very long, blacke without, and white within, of a sharpe and fomewhat bitter talte.

6. Sefeli paluftre lattefcene. Milkie Marth Harr-wort. This milke Hartwork rifeth up with a round stemme or stalke three cubits high, with joynts and long stalkes Immune traces for at them, the divisions whereof are very small, and much cut in, almost like to those of Currenges, or betweene them and Fennell, at the toppe of the stalkes it breaketh forth into branches, and they Communes, or netween them and a content, at the toppe of the traines it in exercit form into prancies, and they benefinal numbels of white flowers, after which follow thinne, flat, and winged feede a the roote is long and brown on the outfide, of an unpleasant tafte, with no small heate joyned there with, which inflameth the threat established. bubeing planted in a Garden, it loofeth muth of the evill taste of the burning qualitie becomming more mildes but the whole plant, or any part thereof being broken, there issues from it a certaine milke, as many other umbeiliferous plants doe.

7. Sefeli Creticum majus. The greater Hart-wort of Candy. This greater Candist kinde hath rough and hairy round stalkes, about two or three foote high, set with long shkerof winged leaves, much resembling Parsneppe leaves, both in forme and greatnesse, but comewhat longer an another stalkes, and pointed at the ends, being rough and hairy likewise, and turning themselves a little backward to the stalke, towards the toppes of the stalkes they branch forth and have smaller larestrathe joynesthan grow below, bearing umbells of purplish white flowers, whereon after they are falkn, gow flat whitish round seede, circled about, as it were, with a border, and cut in round about it also with roundents, of little or no smell or taste: the roote is white, somewhat long and wooddy after it hath seeded; amprishers, rising from the sowing of its owne seede againe plentifully,

8. Tordilum froe Sefeli Creticum minus. The lesser Hart-wort of Candy.

The lefter Candior Harr-wort hath frich like stalkes of winged leaves, but smaller, rounder, and shorter, somewhat have what harry and whitish: the stalkes are lesser and lower, fuller of branches, bearing paler purplish flowers in umbilliand feede after them, of the same fashion, but somewhat sharper and quicker, as the herbe is also, and therefor more accepted and used as a faller herbe with the Italians and others : the roote is as unprofitable and perishing eth as the laft.

9. Sefeli Creticum majus luteum. Great Candy Hart-wort with yellow flowers. This Hart, wort groweth very like the first greater kinde, having the like leaves on the stalkes, but somewhat hadrand florter, a little sharpe in take, and not above two of three couples together, set on the like stalkes, bufmiller of branches, and bearing umbells of yellow flowers like Dill, without any leaves under them as the other bare : after which follow such like whirish flat buckler-like seedes ringed and denred about the edges like the bullarger and smoother, and divided in the middle with a brownish stroke or line, making the seeds seeme like mito a kinde of Theafis or Treakle-Mustard seede : this flowered and seeded at Naples in May, as Columna fish, and that onely in gardens, and not wilde,

10. Sefels Applano Creticum minimum. The fmallelt Hart-wort of Candy. This figlieft kinde is very like unto the leffer Candy fort that is eaten in fallets, but with leaves like the lower broof Corianders, foft but a little hairy; the first leaves being of an inch and a halfe long, and an inch broad, addented about the edges with round dents: the fecond leafe is of two inches long; the third hath a longer the with two leaves fet thereon, smaller and rounder than the other, about halfe an inch broad, and a bigger take, with two leaves fet thereon, smaller and rounder than the other, about halfe an inch broad, and a bigger take thereod, yet smaller and longer than the first leafe, the next are lesser and longer; the stake is naked of ket the next are lesser and longer; the stake is naked of ket the bear of the winds and staked, and carrying thick tumbells of white stowers, with yellow ket bear in the middle, and under ser with long hairy leaves, the outer slowers being larger than the inner, thereby thin the middle, and under ser with long hairy leaves, the outer slowers being larger than the inner, thereby the stake see the former have but taked to great, the middle part being of a darker colour, before they are right looke of a purplish greene what is great, the middle part being of a darker colour, before they are right they are such as the stake with the stake is staked to the stake it will be staked in the stake in the stake in the stake is the stake in the stake in the stake in the stake is the stake in the stake in the stake in the stake is the stake in the stake in the stake in the stake is the stake in the A land of Lobel is like unto this plant, if the figure be not imperfect,

It. Sofit montaine (icute folio glabrum. Mountaine Hart-wort with (mooth Hemlocke-like leaves:

It sofit montaine (icute folio glabrum. Mountaine Hart-wort with (mooth Hemlocke-like leaves:

It mountaine Hart-wort hath large (pread leaves; divided into many finaller party, fomewhat like unto

It mountaine Hart-wort hath large (pread leaves; divided into many finaller party, fomewhat like unto

It mountaine Hart-wort hath large (pread leaves; divided into many finaller high; dented into branches)

Industrial Pelegoment Lithe Stalke is hollow, and rifeth a cibit and a halfe high; dented into branches

Habels of the large for the stalke is hollow, and rifeth a cibit and a halfe high; dented into branches

TRIBE 8.

7. Sefeti Creticum five Terditium majus.
The greatet Hart-wort of Candy.



I I: Seftli montonum Cicute folioglabram. Mountaine Hart-wort with imooth Hemlocke-like leaves!



8. Tordition five Sefeli Creticum ming The leffer Historiet of Court.



12. Befelt montanum Cicuta folio hirfutum. Hairy mountaine Hewlocke Hart-wort.



selli Pelepenefis cum recentiorans.



14. Sefeli Athiopium frutex.
Shrubbe Hart-wort of Ethiopia.



braing small smooth long leaves, more finely divided at the joynts, and larger umbells of white flowers at the topic, which turne into yellowish crested seede, two joyned together of an aromaticke and hot taste.

12. Sefeli montauum Cicuta folio sub-hir suum. Hairy mountaine Hemlocke Hart-wort.

This other Hemlocke Hart-wort from a thicke roote, fendeth forth broad Hemlocke-like leaves, or like to the guar sweete Chervill, of a darke greene colour, and somewhat rough and hairy, especially the foote stalkes of the large, in the middle of whom rifeth up a thicke hollow, crefted, hairy and joynted stalke, about two foots bely divided into severall branches, with few leaves thereon but lesser: at the toppe wheteof standeth a large

bet, divided into severall branches, with few leaves thereon but lesser: at the toppe wheteof standeth a large tability white flowers, which are succeeded by long, sharpe pointed seede, two joyned together.

13. Sofels Peloponessaum recentiorum. The most usualt received Sofels or Hart-wort of Poloponessa.

This Greism Hart-wort hath a great roote, blackish on the outside, and white within, growing deepeinto the studies on Thapse, somewhat sweete in smell and hor in taste, the stake riseth two foot high or better, which as one singer, with divers large spread leaves at the bottome as great as Hémlocke, but crumpled, rough tashing the stake and branches beare large tusts or umbells of yellow slowers, which after yeeld broad flat wieed seed and branches beare large tusts or umbells of yellow flowers, and nothing so thicke, of a wij weete sent as the Scieli Echiopicum hath. This, saith Lopel, the chiefest learned and most judicious Herba-sibil Companies of proposed unon due consideration thereoften be the true Scieli Peloponenie of Dioscorider. thol Mouphier, acknowledged upon due confideration thereof to be the true Sefeli Peloponense of Dioscorides, stough formerly they tooke it to be a Rinde of Thapsis, but saith he, the true Thapsis is much differing, both in amend colour from this, to that none there doubteth of the truth thereof.

14. Sefeli Lebiopicum frutex. Shrubbe Hart-wort of Ethiopia. Thillert-wort of Ethiopia (to keepe his fellowes company for name fake is fittedt to be placed here, although hubble and everliving) shootest forth fundry wooddy rough stems, covered with a blackish barket divided inmany branches, two or three cubits long; beset with many faire, large, thicke, and hard, smooth and pale greene with pranches, two or three cubits long; befet with many faire, large, thicke and nard, imooth and pale greene the being long; and fornewhat like unto Woodbind leaves, but not fo broad, smooth on the edges, and not award at all, on the toppes of the branches stand small tusters yellow slowers; which afterwards beare twith fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, if it be defended from the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, but not constant the cold in the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, but not cold in the cold; the whole smaller parts fet with fibres illuing from it; abiding many yeares, but not call the cold in the cold in

19. Sefeli Cretenie nodofum. Great joynted Hart-wort of Candy, This Sofili rifecti it is with foure of five hard round, and round, or rather prickly falkes, about two foote high, white loyus are great, and bunched out like knees, with a round; large winged leafe, or two at each of them, and others of five parts, and every of them also divided into severall parts, of a sad or dead greene this, changing reddish at the feed time; the stalke is sough and crested, and the fundry branches hereof do carry leading to white slowers, which turne into great, long, and round, round feede; the roote is composed of smallender, long, whire wooddy strings, perishing yearely.

The Place and Time.

Mill of these Social and the stalk and the stalk and country to the in stalk and

Motofthele Sefeliei grow about Mempelier, and in Narbone in France, yet fome in Germany, other in Tealy and

TATES.

1130

Candy, and some in our owner country; and although some of them be entimated of Candy, yerthat is but to a fiver that kinde which Disserted doth so for call, as likewise that of Pelaphors in Greece, and that of Pelaphors in most of them doe beare ripe seeds with us before the end of Summer, if care be had in the ordering and keeping of them.

The Names. Ziona in Greeke, is likewise called Sefeli in Latine, and of some Sile. The first is taken by Lebel to be determined Seleti Massiliensium of Diescorides, because there is not about Marjelles & Mampelier, any other berbetter seth in truely unto the description thereof by Diescorides as this doth, and Cliffin also contented hereung mile. reth fo truely unto the description thereof by Louis called by the students, and others there, Famiculum trungin, becalled hit. Lobel faith also that formerly it was called by the students, and others there, Famiculum trungin, because the stake groweth seldome upright but crooked: the second is the other Sefell Massilians of Lobel which he calleth Ferula aut Dauci Cretici facio, 82 the Sefell Massilians of Massilians, against whom Lobel constant by affirming that it grew on the hills by Trent, where he faith, it is not to be found, nor yet on Baldon, which is now affirming that it grew on the mine by I would be found about Minagelier, and at the foote of Mous Fig. fruitfull in rare plants than they are, and but onely to be found about Minagelier, and at the foote of Mous Fig. come in Italy, which is in the way from Rome to Sienna, Camerarine calleting Sefeth Maffilms moundarm, and faith Lucas Ghinna affirmed to have feene twentie fosts of herbes called all by that name. Gefur in horo, Indianelle and others, doe meane this kinde that they call Mafilians: the third Lobel also calleth Sefeli practice. Belienfum, which Gefner in borto thinketh is the Ligufticum of Matthiolin, Dodonam calleth it Siler abrum me tenfe, Baubinun thinketh it may be the Silans Pluni in lib, 26, c. 8. and withall faith it is the Paffinaca meraci Candus in his history, which in my judgement differeth much from it, for that of Corder hath divided know its wilde Carrots, and this like Fennell, that hath yellowish flowers, this white, and the seede likewise sement m whice Carrott, and this had a common this, although growing in a hotter climate. Taberment and called it Hip, pomaraturum: the fourth Lobel calleth Saxifraga Anglorum facie Sefeli praconfis Montfelienfium, to although the formwhat like to it, yet it is not the fame as he there sheweth: the fift is called by Bankinum Sefeli praconfis tunife. lium five Dauceides pratenfis tennifelium described in his Prodromus, as though none had exprest it before, when a it is the very same Passinaca nigra of Cordan spoken off before, as any that Will compare them together shall enter it is the very tame P agrinar a myra of comman appetition occore; as any time will compare them together indicates finde: the fixer Camerarius in borto described, but Bauhimm in Prodomo giveth the figure of it, which none had done before: the seventh is called Tordylion seve Sessil Creticum major by Lobel and Lagdonensis, and Sessil Creticum major by Camerarius; Casalpinon saith, that in Italy it is called P impinella Romana alternum genus spoons; the eight is the Ordision Nicandri, and Tordylion Dioscoridis by Anguilara, Tordylion and Gordision by Doloneus, Sessil Creticum and Cardision by Doloneus, Sessil Creticum and Cardision of Cardision by Doloneus, Sessil Creticum and Cardision and Cardision by Doloneus, Sessil Creticum and Cardision by Doloneus, Sessil Creticum and Cardision an ner, and others, and Sefeli Creticum by Lobel, Dodonam and others; Cafalpinam and Columna laith, this is common ly called in Italy Pimpinella Romana, and familiarly eaten as a fallet herbe, and Bellonius faith, that this is the Cofy cauted in trait i impressed to the suited in Candy and Greece, as Honorism Bellm sheweth in his full Spille to Candia the ninth is set forth by Columna, by the name of Tordylion major alternm Insense: and the tenth is Tordylions minimum Apulum alternm by him also: the eleventh is thought by Banhinsus to be the Levisium alternm of Lobel and Lugdanenfis, Ligufticum Jecundum berbariorum of Tabermonsanus, but I thinke it doth better seree unto the next, and is the Sefels primum montanum of Clusius, called by Bashimu Sefels montanum folio Cione glainus, and thinketh it may be the Sefels Peloponefiacum of Dioscorides: the twelfth is set forth by Bashimu as it is in the title : the thirteenth is the true Sefeli Peloponenfe folio Cienta Diofeoridis, as Lobel faith, and fo taken by thelearned at Mompelier, as I shewed before, and therefore thought fit to set it forth with them, although his Feleponense is placed with the Thaplias: the fourteenth is also taken at Mompelier for the true Sefelia Ethiopicum Dioscoridi, as Lobel faith, all other authours acknowledge the verity thereof, onely Matthiolis maketh a doubt whether his Sefeli Ethiopicum (which is an herbe and no shrubbe, and well knowne now to be the Libanetic Theophrafi) or this Ethiopicum, which he calleth alterum should be the truer, for that as he faith they both relemble itvery well, but Lobel taxeth him too bitterly for it : the last hath his name in his title as I received it, and is not the Dancus Creticus nodosus before.

The Vertues. The true Sefeli Massiliense is commended by Dieserides to helpe the strangury, and the straighness of breath, as also the suffocations of the mother, provoketh their courses, and expelleth the dead child, helpethallo the falling ficknesse, old coughes, and all other inward griefes, either the roote or the seede being taken in winet the feede drunke in wine doth helpe digeftion, expelleth winde and the paines in the bowell s: it helpeth those that have taken cold in their journey, if they drinke it in wine with some pepper : it is given to Goute and other cattle to facilitate the delivery of their young. Pliny faich that women use it before their delivery of child (being taught by Hindes that eate Sefeli's to speede their delivery, as Ariftet did declare it before) to helpe them at that time. Gales theweth that the rootes of Sefeli, speaking in generall of them all, are so powerful in hearing that time, the time, and are of thinne parts, that they helpe the falling sicknesse, &c. the other Sefeli, sinh Dioscovides, have the same facultie and operations the Comby Sefeli is good to provoke urine, if it be stopped or induced, and womens courses also the juyce taken with the seede in wine for tenne dayes together helpeth the paines of the kidneyes, and driveth forth the stone engendered the can't the roote being taken with hory is good to hearth a second to the second in course and a conclusion. good to breake the flegme in coughes, and to cause it easily to be spit forth. Paulus & Egineta saith, that Turbian taketh away bruises, and the blacke and blew spots that come by stroakes or otherwise if one part of Terra Section 1. min be put to two parts thereof, and laid to with hony. Our English Sofeli or Saxifrage is well experimented and much used by country people, either the juyce or the decoction or the diffilled water or the seede in powder, and drunke in wine, to helpe to breake and expell the frone, to provoke unine, and to expell wind, and the cholicke in old or yong, and is much given to fucking children for the frets, as women call it, which is winde in their bodies and flomackes. The Ethiopian Sefeli is preferred for the fingular vertues therein, beyond all the other form of Je feli, and therefore most fit of all other to be used in condiciones especially those two notable great compositions, Mithidatum and Therines Andromethi, and Lobel factoreth that he gathered about Mompelier at a time lounch that he fent thereof to Venice and other places fufficient for them toute in the faid compositions: the ten of them are little or not at all used to any physicall purpose.

Lieuflicum verum five Siler montantes. Libificke or Sermountaine of Liguria.

The true Surmousesine of Ligarian to bring to your confideration both of them in face neare consideration both of them in face neare consideration on a mother and first of their which is incided to be trueft.

The true Surmousesine on the stiglion. The true Libitlicko or Sermountaine of Ligaria.

The true Surmousesine of Ligarian tight up with a round joynted falke two or three foote high bearing both at the bottome and at the joynts large spread winged leaves, divided into many sund leaves whose small footestalkes beare usually two leaves and sometimes source, see one against another then sow Fernall leaves almost considerable processing much broader and shorter then Sow Fernall leaves almost considerable. and there alwayer ar the end, each being much broader and shorter then Sow-Fennell leaves, almost equal to the state of th to, since awayes at the cash being much broader and inorter then sow Fennell leaves, almost equal being the first first proper into a few branches widle, of a small sweete sent if they bee a little rubbed, and spreading at the toppes into a few branches widle, for a small sweete sent and after them long, thicke, full brownish yellow feede larger by large ambells of white flowers and after them long, thicke, full brownish yellow frame by the cash single same winged, with yellow faining large and of a spicke share but feat and take the roote is long great and white the cash will fain his im Camin teede, two sawayes joyned together; ittiped on both into and wanged, with yellow infining was the edges; and of a quicke sharpe hot sent and taste : the roote is long great and whitish on the outside, was the barpe sent and taste likewise spiding long.

3. Silor monamum argust instant.

3. Silor monamum argust instant.

3. Narrow leafed Sermountaine.

The blue of this Sermountaine is finall about a cubit high divided into branches, which beare fmall umbells of The Busic of the Leaves are few (aparaged into many thinne (mall leaves like unto Sow-Fennell but much short me whole towards and at the toppes more finely cut like haires. The Place and Time.

The fit is found plentifully growing on the Appenine hills in Liguria, whose chiefe Citie is Genua: and the in in Astricand doe feldome beare ripe feede with no unkeffe in a warme kindly feafon. The Names.

his apposed by the most judicious writers of these times that it is the true Argumed of Dioscorides of Assumed of Gan by changing one letter, and tooke the name from Liguria the Country where the best and most store gowin and there they call it Sier manuals, in Latine it is also called Liguificum but not Levillicum, which is or Lorsement differing from this se may foom be differened but this is also the same that Matthioles calleth Lipfiem, and after him Lugdunenfis , Cofter Durantes and others. Tragus , Lobel , Dadonens and Clufius call it Silv metators as was used in the Apotheraries Shoppes, and Sifelies also, because in former times they know none of the rue Sefelies, but as Lobel faith this errour was tollerable, because they tooke a seede that had more happerfried was of more efficacie then Sefeli, although as Gefrer faith it is like none of the Sefelies, Cefalpi, mulich it Ser montaum and Peloponense. Pliny sheweth that Siler tooke the name from Sila whereby

1. Sier montenum vulge Sifelies. The true Libiftiche or Ser mountaine of Liguria

Siler montanum anguftifolium. Narrow leafed Ser mourraine.





they used the teede for Sefeli: and antiently they used to call Sefeli by the name of Sili and Seli: Play finding they used the seeds for Sefelit and antientry tries used to eath of the free onely by Bashing in the Cratevas used to call it Canila bubula, and some Panacest the last is remembed onely by Bashing in the Free of the Sefence of the fet downe in his Prodromm, I have called it in English Libisticke, or Ser mountaine, as the fittelt to experie

The Vertaer.

This Libifticke or Ser mountaine is of a warming and digelting qualitie both roote and feede, and block is ward gripings and priness (wellings and winde, especially in the stomath, it provoketh urine also warming and priness being drunke or the roote outwardly applyed, and is used against the bittings of venemous beat the pents, and therefore is put both into Mithridate and Treakle, and for the propertie to breake winds is used and the story of the propertie to break winds is used to be a story of the properties to break winds is used to be a story of the s their meats, to feafon and rellish them as others doe with pepper.

CHAP. XVII.

Caram. Caraway.

Lthough with most writers there hath beene but one kind of Caraway formerly remembed, which because there are two other herbes that nearely resemble it. I will put them together. 1. Carum unigare, Ordinary Carawayes.

The ordinary Caraway is well knowne to beare divers stalkes of fine cut leaves lying on the ground fomewhat like to the leaves of Carrots, but not bushing so thicke, of a little quicke talte in them, from smooth which rifeth up a square stalke, not so high as the Carrot, at whose joynts are set the like leaves but smallereds.

ner and at the toppe Imali open tufts or umbells of white flowers which turne into small black th seed lesser that the Anneleede, and of a quicker and hotter talte, the roote is whitish imall and long, somewhat like unto a Parsnep, but with a more wrinkled barke and much lesse, of a little hot tafte and quicke, and fittonger then a Parinep, and abideth after scedetime.

2. Carum Alpinum. Mountaine Caraway. This mountaine Caraway is a small plant and smooth. shooting forth from a long blackish aromaticall roote sindry long stalkes with leaves on them like unto the former Caraway, but the devided leaves are somewhat broader and of a pale greene colour, from among which rifeth one or two sender stalkes halfe a foote high, from the middle upwards bare or without leaves and thence spreading five or fix small sprigges to forme an umbell, each of them bearing at the toppe a few small flowers in a tufe as it were together, of a reddish yellow colour.

. Carum pratenfe. Medow Caraway The Medow Caraway groweth greater and higher then the ordinary kinde, with leaves somewhat like also unto it but larger, the spokie umbells of white flowers are likewife larger, and the feede like unto Cumin feede but much larger: the roote is small and slender of a fent somewhat strange or like unto Dauke, of an hot and sharpe taste yet not so much as the seede.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth as Tragus saith in Germany in many places in the fields, and by the way fides, it is usually fowen with us in Gardens : the second was found on the Pyrenian hills, and the last in the fields and medowes of Germany, as Tragus faith alfo : they flower in Inne or Inly and feede quickly after.

The Names.

Kd 9 in Greeke is Caros, and Carum in Latine or Carui, as it is in the Apothecaries shoppes, Simeon Sethi calleth it Carnabadion, and tooke the name as Dioscorides faith from

the Conntrey of Caria, from whence it was first brought. All Authors doe generally call the first Cara or Caria and some Careum and some Careum as it is in shoppes, Banhium calleth it according to his owne country name Carum pratenfe : the second Banhinus hath onely expressed in his Pinax and described in his Producer the left Tragus calleth Cyminum equiumm after the high Dutch name as they call it thete Roffkimmel : Banbinus referethis to the Faniculum erraticum alterum Loniceri and Hippomarathrum of others, as if it were a Fennell whenhe himselfe calleth it onely Carnifolia. The Arabians call it Karvia, Karavia of Carvi, the Italians Care; the Spainards Cara vea, and Alcaravea, the French Carni, the Germanes Wifenkummell that is, prassife Caminam and of lone Motthkummell, the Dutch Carve, oft Swicker peen, and we in English Caraway. The Vertues

Caraway feedes are hot and dry as Galen faith, almost in the third degree, and have withall a moderate himse qualitie, whereby it breaketh winde and provoketh urine, and that not the feede onely but the herbe also and the latest distribution of the latest distribu goote thereof is better foode then of the Parinep, and is pleafant and comfortable to the stomacke helping dige-

i. Garain vulgare. Ordinary Carinages.



the feede is conducing to all the cold greefer both of the head and ftomacke, the bowels or mother, as also in hem, and helpeth to featpen the eye fight: the powder of the feede put into a poult is taketh away there shows for bruiles; the feede is much nied in Bread, Cakes, &c. to give a rellish and warbut molew spots of a fpice, and in Comfits, to cate with fruit to breake the windinesse of them: the herbe by son case the paines of the winde Chollicke.

CHAS. XVIII:

Anifom. Anife.

Nife is a small low hetbe seldome a yard high, having the lower leaves broader then those above few upon the stalkes, seldome divided, but dented on the fore part, of a whitish greene colour, and of a good sweet taste and smell, the stalk is rounder and not spread into branches saving at the toppe, where the white ambells of flowers doe stand, which afterwards give small round whirifh feede very fweete, yea more then any unbelliferous feede and pleafant tafte, and fmell yet somewhat quicke withall : the roote is small and perisheth every yeare, and is to be new sowen

The Place and Time.

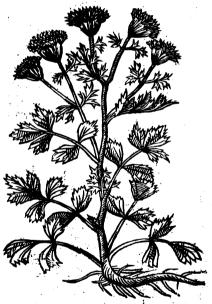
liverery where fowen even in the East Countries as wieke, or elfe where, and not knowne where it is natuallbuisvery fruitfull and plentifull in hot countries, being fowm and gathered within three or foure moneths at

The Names.

Itisalledin Greeke delove quafi deluntor vocavere, quia chimpeteniam preftaret, & forfan fic dictum on arino ras iunduammi, qued tenfiones flatulentas internas & externas reminue leverit is generally called Anifam of all authors, and simofiby all nations according to their dialect, onely the Speniadi call it Matabalna and yerva dolce.

The Vertnes.

Galarhath erred very much in relating the temperature of Anictede, faying it is hot and dry in the third degree, and burning withall, by reason of the sharpenesse and bittenefic: when as it is well knowne it hath no fuch acrimonietherein that it should come neare to any burning qualitie: for the sweetenesse doth so temper the sharpemicherin that it doth not exceede the fecond degree in bestenorthe first in drinesse: but the chymicall oyle drawmhombe feed exceedeth much thefe degrees, the fpirits being contracted must needs be the more fierce: The seede being ohm taken helpeth a stinking breath and to breake windein my part of the body, bee it the head, stomacke, plene, bowells or mother, and to provoke Vrine and Repeto them that want it a they helpe Nurses to store of mikefortheir children, to eate the iledes comfitted falting tallate night, and is very good also for teeming women or windid; they helpe those that are those winded, or bres like or Consumption, to take the decoction of then with Figs & Licorice, &cc. they helpe also to expectothe legacin them that have a Cough or straightnesse in the body, and is very conducible to the stomacke, and beAnlam, Anile.



bordin wine and taken it helpeth the obligations of the Liver affuredly, and the Dropfie that comments the bordin and the brother in broth or in wine the liver affured love taken in broth or in wine me and mayers me necessarian neperior digerior : the enyment of yet taken in front in the me of the most for a rise doth wonderfully help the giddiness of the head, the straightnesse alpha in the breast and stomacke, or the wonderfully help the giddinesse of the mach desire to cast, and the rise of the mother, as also all other greates and paines inwardly that rise of cold or winderif Antic cyther greene which the method of the property of th static take away the vergome of any time by the bitings of venemous reauties, and healest them quickly t the laborated boyled moyle of Rofesand dropped warme into the cares caleth the paines and noyle in them: the builed leede and Roran mixed together, and the fumes thereof taken being calt on quicke coales, fo the head kound over that the figures may penetrate the better, will (oone eate the continual) headach: The Italians we thinking, Qui ray must in mane mus plants at anilo, non far an moleft at it and that with the falling fickness; that it to say, he that with plant of Anilois his hand shall not be troubled with the Falling fickness; but stitlings it the may seeme what two easie to he be so grievous a sickenes, yet assuredly the distinct water of the herbe of more effectushanicall office I would fay and use rather, the Quintessence thereof made as I shall shew you presently The section with the herbe or feede and other conducible things to the forehead and temples : the fame wery effectuall for old folkes as well as young children that have the Falling ficknesse, or are troubled

with Spafma's and Convultions. The Quinteffence is made in this manner, having infufed the first little (what quantitie every one please) for as hours in good spirit of wine, let it stand as long in the neum then let it bee pressed forth and distilled or vapoured gently in glasse, he residence in the bottom was come to the shicknesse of thinne hony, keepe it for your use as afore and.

CHAP. XIX.

Ammi. Bishops weede.

Lethough we have not the true Ammi of Disserties and the ancients in all the Christian wolder, ther growing or to be seene with any Apothecarie or Druggist, yet wee have two or three behat that learned men have called by that name which we will here set forth unto you.

1. Ammi valgatim. Common Bishops weede.

Common Bishops weede riseth up with a round straight stalke, formetimes as high a round fraight stalke, formetimes as high a round straight stalke, formetimes as high a round straight stalke and straight stalke are stalked as the formet places, and dented about the edges, growing on both sides of the long so them, and at the toppes small darke greene colour, somewhat like unto Skirret leaves, having sundry branches on them, and at the toppes small umbells of white slowers which turne into small round and browne seede, little bigger then Parsley seed, and are so bigge as Annesseede, of a quicke hot sent and taste, the roote is white and shrous perishing every year after it hath seeded, and riseth usually of it owne sowing agains.

2. Anness or sequences. Bishops weede of Candy.

This Ammi sendeth forth divers slender stalkes of fine cut leaves, somewhat like unto those of wide Caron, similar somewhat quicke, from which rise slender stalkes with some joynts, and the like leaves for therea, and at the tops umbelts of white slowers, which turne into small seede like unto Smallage, of a sweet share seat and quicke taste: the roote is somewhat great and browns on the outside, with sundry shree thereat,

2. Ammi parvnum folg: Famiculi. Small Bishops weede.

This small Ammi hath rising from a small source two or three small and stender stalkes, about a soote high brached towards the toppes, and set with divers very sine small leaves siner then Fennell, bearing small unbelled white slowers, and very small blackish seede after them like to Parsley seede, somewhat pleasant but shape and little quicke withall: the roote is small and white, perishing after seedetime.

The Place and Time.

The first is found growing wilde in many places in England and Wales also; as by the bedge fide of the next field beyond Greene hithe on the way as you goe to Grave feed, Geo. the fecond hath beene fent from Camp, and

I. Ammi vulgatius. Common Bishops weeds.







Markfolds fath, from Anguilars on Lorente in Italy with last was brought from Alexing my groweth in Arabia, and do all flower & well with us, if the years prove kindely, or

The Names.

Side in Greece hum and a tumor, Ameni and Aministrated from an American in flooppes, and is included for the interior most flooppes; the first is called in the own of the price in most shoppes; the first is called in the own of the price in most shoppes; and some tooke it to be a claim of the price in th

3: Amai pervum fotijs fanicali. Small Bilhops weede.

Onion allo, as both one; Lobel calleth it Ammi Gresicum aromaticum: the last is called Ammi aletrum parvum by finess, and as he faith divers suppose it may rather be taken for Sisan than Ammi. Ammi verum by Gesner, is impossible by Libel and Ammisian primum Alexandrinum by Tabermonianum. The Arabians call Ammi may be supposed and Manakee the Italians and all other Nations Ammi, or neare thereupon, but we Bishops with supposed the Cuminum supposed in the Greit in the expect? is peradventite the true Ammi may be the Cuminum supposed before set with most nearest considered.

The Vertues.

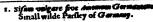
The Vertues is comminded by Diological and Galon, being of an heating and drying property in the third in the position parts is little bitter in talte, and find the withall, whereby it digelieth humours; provoketh and printed parts is little bitter in talte, and find the withall, whereby it digelieth humours; provoketh and printed parts and the parts of the parts of

nous d'inc. . . . o contant a Ch. In. XX.

Me unleare five Amomum Germanicum. Small wilde Partley of Germany.

Define relemblance of this herbe, with the first in the last Chapter, I thinke good to joyne it next determine this rifeth up with a tall slender stalke scarle able to stand upright without helpe, thimmely the pitch winged leaves on the branches, the lower leaves being largest, and divers being set on a little on both sides, each whereof is as small almost as the former Ammi lease, some whereof will be shall another state of the more standard about the edges, at the toppes the state of white flowers, which mane into small blackish seeds, lesser than Parsley, but of a small quickers in the state of white flowers, which mane into small blackish seeds, lesser than Parsley, but of a small quickers in the state of t

med of trade and an absolute long. Sweete wilde Parlley.







like leaves at the joynts, which swell sweete between Dill and Fennell: the numbells are small thin set and white, and the seede small blacke well smelling, but bitterish, somewhat like Smallage; the roote is long, white and slender; some have taken this to be seed sweet and slender; some have taken this to be seed sweet and since she said street.

This was formerly taken to be a forraine plant, the feede being to be had in the Apothecaries hopes onthis Germany, but afterwards divers found it wilde with them, as Gefiner in bertin she with and we have done the law with us, growing neere hedges by most ditches almost every where, and flowreth in lady, the feede being in The Namer.

Disserted scalleth it in Greeke Ziour, and so doth Galen & Sinon also, but Hippecrate: Sinon, and Fliny doth the like, so that Sison and Sinon be both but one plant, as Cordun also doth acknowledge: Tragus, Going, and other German Writers doe testifie, that the seede hereof was called in the Apothecaries shoopes of their country, among any during the knowledge of herbes, but of good literature was in a manner buried, of at least neglected and of the refore it is still called by many Amonaum Germanicum: Fuchsim calleth it Potrofelium Michigan, and Dodoneum maintaineth it, taking it to be the truest was extant before other: in the Chapter near good the still still called by many Amonaum Germanicum: Fuchsim calleth it Potrofelium Michigan Michigan I should be signed and the still still called the Among perpiasillum to be signed, and not should be such as knowne to be the true Sison, and called so by Tragus, Comerarious and Lingdomensis, he would that it is the section of the Parsier, but surely this cannot be referred to any of the Selium, the compositive thereof, in well is one things contradicting it; Alpinus hath onely mentioned the other.

The Versus.

The properties given to Sissuare all found to be effectuall in this plant, that it is good against the distinct the spleene and thirches in the sides, against the strangury and difficulty of making water, and womens consistent they are stopped: it likewise helpeth digestion, and is therefore used as Pepper in broths, means, and water.

CHAP. XXI

Cerefolisme. Chervill.

F the Chervills, there is both tame and wilde; which shall be here distand, but for distance of the chercof, which although it doe is some foreresemble, yet in the same of the chercof, which although it doe is some foreresemble, yet in the same chapter, which although it does not consider the same chapter, which is the same chapter.

This garden Chirvill at the first doth somewhat refemblish which the hour constraints the state of the state





tering white flowers in spoked tusts which turns into long and round seeds pointed at the ends, and blackish what hey are ripe, of a sweete taste, but of no smell when as the herbe it selfs smelleth reasonable well: the root is shall assore and perisheth every years being to be sowen a new in the Spring for seeds, and after Inty for himself likes.

a. Cerefolium fylvestre. Wilde Chervill.

The wife Chervill groweth two or three foote high, with yellow stalkes and joynts set with broader and more high swide did not stalkes and joynts set with broader and more highested into study parts, micked about the edges, and of a darker greene colour, which likewise gowing with with the salkes, at the toppes whereof stand small white sufts of slowers, and afterwards smaller tallogs seed the roote is white and hard and as I suppose enduring long this hath little or no sent.

The Place and Time

The fifth flowen in Gardens to ferve as a fallet herbe: the other groweth wilde in their Vineyards and Ordens to ferve as a fallet herbe: the other groweth wilde in their Vineyards and Ordens to the medium many of the medium of our owne Land, and by the hedge fides, as also on heathes a the best bad feede early and thereupon are fowen againe in the end of Sommer.

The Names,

Giunticalleth the first Cheerofofthum and is likely to be the Cerephyllum of Pliny which he faith the Greekes child edona, but because he is so briefe nothing certaine can be affirmed, some also take it to be the women's defining his 1,2.7, which Gaza translateth Enthusicum, all authors doe call it Cerefolium or Cherifolium, to can defining thinke it may bee Oreofeliums which it cannot bee. Tragus, Matthiolus, affirm and the defining to that opinion, Furthism and Lakel take it to be a kind of Gingidium: the features alk [miglio: the French dis Cersueil, the Greenens Korfel and Kerbelkrant, the Dutch Kervell, and wee Careful.

The Fertus:

In Caden Chervill by reason of the good rellish it hath, is willingly put among Sallet herbes to make them the statement of the good rellish it hath, is willingly put among Sallet herbes to make them the statement of the good to have the statement of the statement

CHAR XXII.

Scandix, Shepheards needle.



916 CHAP. 22.

Here are three or foure forts of Sepheards needle that I am to shew you in this Chapter, some of which are revived and referred to those of the ancients, and some never knowne before.

Scandin vulgarin five Petten veneria. Common Shepheards needle.

The common Shepheards needle hath fundry long hard large, greene stalkes of leaves, more divided, and into many more parts, and of a fadder browne greene colour than Chervill, and of no fent; the stalkes grow a foote high, bearing small tusts of white flowers, and after them five, or fixe, or more or leffe long feeds, fomewhat round pointed at the ends, and a little rough, as if they were dented, all of them comming from one head or stalke, with a few small leaves under them: the roote is very small and threddy.

2. Scandix altera capite glomerato. Round headed Shepheards needle.

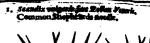
This kinde of Shepheards needle bath stalkes of larger leaves than the wilde Carrot comming somewhat neare to Parsley, smooth, and of a pale greene colour, thole that grow at the joynrs of the stalkes come forth out of a broad filme or skinne, as is seene in many ferulous and umbeliferous plants, and bearing at the top a round head, of many greenish white thredes set close together: the roote is like the wilde, Parisippe, and of a bitter and sharpe taste.

2. Scandix Cretica minor five Anthrifcus. Small Shepheards needle of Candy

The small Shepheards needle of Candy hath sundry Stalkes of very fine cut leaves, not bushing thicke like

3. Scandix Cretica minor five Anthriftm. Small Shepheards needle of Candy.







4. Scandix Cretica majar. The greater Shepheards needle of Candy.



Miss 8. Affihitmore sparsed and thinne, comming somewhat neere to Camomill, but finer and a little hairy, of a infinition for and tafte, among which rife flender short stalkes, somewhat hairy or hoary, with but few that but letter and takes on them, at the toppes whereof fland five or fix fmall white flowers close fet together confifting one twee on the middle whereof is a darke purplish file or leafe longer then the rest, spreading for large peece, at the which follow long feedes like the first but finaller, bigger below and ending aforther they be rine, which are the feeder should be a little purplish as the bet involunt points, who is eaged at a more rough and terms incredented, and bee a little purplish as the page are before they be ripe, which are the seedes themselves: the roote is small long and white. This hath page defined to have a better sent that growth in untilled voyee and gravelly grounds then that which growchia the fields. 4. Scandix Cretica major. The greater Shepheds Needle of Candy.

The greater kinds hath a crefted fmall ftalke a cubit high, parted into divers branches, a little hairy at the very The great announced by the lower leaves broade and formewhat round, divided like unto the leffer Burnet Saxifrage one fet murate the control of opone memory regions are much more finely cut in, and like unto the leaves of the first, the umbed are a little spread and at injuries when the first, which are succeeded by more from colony round denied (seeds the the last basing and proper then the first, which are succeeded by more store of long rough dented seede then the last, having and then two small prickes at the end : the roote is small and fibrous.

The Place and Time. The fifty oweth plentifully in our owne Land among Corne: the second in France, the third both in Candy and Reputallo, and the last in Candy: they flower early and seede accordingly.

The Names.

The Greekes call it start & and the Latines Scandix also, and Petten Veneru, Acus Veneru, and Acus pattoris or and and some call it Scanaria. There is much doubt and controversie among our later writers, first what herbe is sealing of Diescevilles, Gallen and Pliny should be, that was so common a Saller herbe for the people to seede candgowing wilde with them, fo that Aristophanes merrily taunted Euripides the Poet, that his mother fold not true wort but Scandix, which was accounted the meanest or vilest of all others, for our Petten Veneris is not niembethe true Scandix in Candy, as Honorius Bellus fheweth in his first Epistle to Clusus; for he there faith the Continuente it not, calling it a year of lines, and hath no fmell, but another which they call Transline Sandici, and incleth well, but moveth nothing to Venery: divers therefore doe thinke that the Gingidium of Maribilm should be Scandix as Lugdunensis setteth it downe, Columna taketh the Caucalis echinato nodoso semiwhich how farre they are from veritie or almost any shew of reason this one thing doth declars than either Marthiolus his Gingidium nor Banhinus his Cancalis were ever used to bee eaten as Scandix was nor slitely to grow fo familiarly in Greece as Scandix fo wilde a wort ; but if I might spend my opinion in the matter, I should sooner believe Bellus his judgement hereof that lived long among the Gracians, (for I accome the Cardious in speaking Greeke and using the Greekish rices, to be as it were the off spring of the Greeks) and some both their denominations of herbes, and the use of them besides his owne both reading and observation; bolingthe ancient Greeke words although somewhat corrupted, who sheweth that Scandiki as they usually culin habe that they eare should be the true Scandix, then eyther Matthiolus or Columna, whose opinionative conclustrat he had found out the genuine plants of the ancients, made him runne farre awry in many things, as baybekenein his Hyffope, Polium and divers others the like: fo that my opinion is that our Petten Veneria is not the true Standis of the ancients, but a kinde of wilde Chervill, and not nied to be eaten with them or us, as the popule, also do declare sout that Seandics which they in Candy (and as it is likely throughout all Greece also) doe the madale for their foode is the true Scandix which we have seldome seene or knowne : next what Anthrife at of Play houldbee, whether this of Honorism Bellaw Sent to Clufism, or that of Columna in his Chapter of Scandix, withluke to be our Petten Veneree, and whether Bellus his correction of Pliny his description be not true which copartithe matter throughly. Ambrifous faith Pluny were the same that Scandix is, if it had thinner and swamkares, which reading being admitted, Authriform is an herbe that hath broader leaves and not so sweete in facil is Scandix, which Calumna as it should seeme would have to be the Scandix of Dodoness, and is our Petten Vami, which Columna commendeth him fo much for his true description thereof, and so would make our han Vernit to be the true Seardix of the ancients, which is neither fweete nor used to be eaten, and all this is Impost because he would have his Anisomaratorum to be a new plant of his owne finding, and not the Anthrismolling, as others before him had judged it to bee, when as his description of Anisomarathrum sheweth it make seeies of the Scandix by the france of growing and the forme of the feed-but admitting Bellus his correlated Biny that Authorem were the fame but that it hath finer and (weeter leaves, it endeth the whole convente, putting all things without doubt. I am somewhat more ample and tedious in the explanation of these they then I thought tobe, because they are intricate and various : the first here is called Scandix by divers authan, and Pellen Veners by others without doubting or questioning whether they were true or no : the second Lightnife remembreth, and the last Bashinss onely hath made mention of : the other I have. I hope sufficiently

The Vertues. Both Disferides and Galon fay that Scandix is somewhat sharpe and bitter, being hot and dry in the third demadthereby is good both for the fromacke and belly being eyther eaten raw or boyled : being made into distinct taken it is good for the Liver, backe and bladder, provoketh Vrine mightily and freeth the inward multionobilitudions: it also bindeth a loofe body, the feede being taken with vinegar prefently stayeth the ition and used in an oyntment it helpeth the parts that are burnt with fire : Pling faith that the roote of Petten Partibeaten with Mallowes draweth forth splinters or any other thing sticking in the flesh. Honorius Bellus the Ambrifem is used in Gandy by the people with great delight, not onely because it is pleasant to the taste, between it mightily provoketh to Venery and helpeth those persons that are weake or spent therein, and helwhwomen to conceive in that it clenfeth the feminary parts.

emetholisto be called and taken to be the Anthrices of Pliny which Baubiness calleth Scandix cretica minor.

Chap. XXIII.

Coriandrum, Coriander

He ancients formerly knew and fet forth but one fort of Coriander, and fayd that it had so dreffee but the later writers have added two more unto it as shall be shewed. 1. Coriandrum vulgare. Ordinary Corianders.

When Coriander first springers uniques of comments of the united parties of the united p round ftriped hollow feede of a whitish yellow colour when it is ripe: the roote is small and periheberer yeare after seede sime: the whole plant, seede and all while it is greene and growing hath a strong and long. fome favour scarse to be endured, but when the seede is full ripe and dry it is of a reasonable good sext and relative without offence.

2. Coriandrum minus odorum. The leffe fweet Coriander.

This Coriander hath the lower as well as the upper leaves all finely cut in and jagged, the stalkes gow lower not halfe a foote high, and lying almost on the ground, with white flowers on them and round feeds at the other but fuller and greater, and two alwayes joyned together.

but fuller and greater, and two alwayes joyneu togetner.

3. Corianderum færtidiffimum. The stinking Coriander.

This other Coriander hath sundry small stalkes that are five square being firme, and not hollow, not growing high, all the leaves whereof are as fine as the uppermost of the sirst; at the toppers of the stalkes stand ich ale imall umbells of purplish white flowers, after which come round feede like the other, but two always joyned together: the roote is great dying yearely as the other, the finell hereof is more from and officialty then the other to the head and fenies.

The Place and Time.

The two first are onely sowen in Gardens as well now as in ancient times, for Pliny faith it is not found wide. their naturall places being not knowne : the last was sent from Bareinona to Lyons by Mycomm to Melinem, who hath fet it forth in bistoria Lugdunensi : they doe all flower in Inly and ripen in August.

The Names,
It is called in Greeke xberor and xoplaror, and fo in Latine alfo Corion and Corionon, but infually Corionom, and derived from x6gue, which is that kinde of noyfome flie or worme that is called Cimen in Latine, a wall Long or Punie in English, whose stinking smell Coriander doth much imitate. There hath beene formerly some controversic betweene Avicen and Galen, and others also about Coriander, some condemning the use as hartfull and dangerous by reason of the grievous smell, and that it maketh the voyce hoarse, procureth a kind of frence

> Coriandium vulgare. Ordinary Coriander

· 2. Ceriaudrum alterum minus ein The leffer (weete Coriander,





TRIBE 8. Beauto drunkernnesse, and that the juice thereof being drunke capseth death, and that it is very cold, all these proposes the dradius Physicions give it: the correction therefore of the seede they appoint to bee by seeping it moves the dradius physicions gave to be safety inset to be seeded they appoint to bee by seeping it is the content to result this preparation, saying the conduction of the Vinegar canadraw forth none of the soule and stinking spirits from it, but rather the dry-dark conduction of the same seed as it is used when they are made into Comfits, without any other preparation and ignited the same seed of the same design tours among many countrey people of it felfe without preparation; and some commending the use bemissioner among many behind a warming, fweete and no noylome finell or take the noylome vapours fubshe only in the moynture and not in the drying, as wee may fee in many fruits which being not ripe are for the last high that fearfe one can ease them without harme, but being ripe are both mellow and sweetes, heate with white this effect: the hotter countries for the most part giving the mellower and sweeter fruit. The first is delty all writers Geriandrain, the second is mentioned by Lobel, and Dodonem giveth the figure without highly all writers Geriandrain, the second is mentioned by Lobel, and Dodonem giveth the figure without highly all writers Geriandrains onely remembreth the last. The Arabitus call it Casherra and Elcosur, the Italians Containing the Spaniarist Calantro, the French Coriandra is the high and-low Dutch Coriander, and we in English Contains and Collander.

Figitor greene Coriander and the cooling qualitie thereof: the juice as is before faid being drunke killeth through the state of the property market and botches riling in the skinne or flesh, and taketh away the swelling and inflammation of the cods. charles juke or greene herbe applyed t the juice thereof made into an ointment with Ceruffe, Litarge Vine-than doyle of Rose doth the like, Now for the dryed seeds of Coriander which is most inuse, and being taken in the wine killeth the Wormes in the body and encrealeth coiture: it is also good against the Serpent that is states wine kinetit the women in the body and collected to the street control of the florance of layd to the bitten place; it is very comfortable to the florance, by heatin g salwing, the cold and moifture thereof helpeth digettion and represent the vapours therein that rise upwards, admitted forcible paines of the winds chollicks and the flopping of Vrine; and being a nourishment of a tempracegulitie it helpeth to encrease both blood and Sperme.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Caucalia. Baffard Parfley.

these Canealides I have above a dozen forts to expresse here in this Chapter, some whereof have small fine cut leaves, others are larger and broad, some well knowne of a long time to many, and others of later invention.

1. Cancalis villgaris floribus albis. The common Bastard Parsley.

This Bastard Parsley riseth up with a short stalke, not above halfe a yard high, set at the joynts with which rough diverfly cut leaves smaller then Parsley, furnished at the toppes with small sweete umbells of whichowers, the ontermost being the greatest, after which succeede divers rough prickly round seede, two al-

2. Cancalle Hiff anica. Spanish Baltard Parsley.

This Spanish kind hath divers crested rough stalkes and leaves very like unto the former, but the umbells of whithours are smaller and growing more round together as it were into the forme of a round head, and the south this followeth is greater very much striped and rough but not prickly as this, it being broken in any prigreth a fweete milke : the roote perifheth after feede likewise but giveth no milke.

3. Cancalis major flore fature rubente. Deepe red flowred Bastard Parsley.

Third flowred kinde hath larger winged leaves then the former, being divided and cut in after the manner of tekin Burnet Saxifrage leaves : the flowers hereof are larger then of the first and of an equali bignesse, but of a deepered colour.

4. Caucalis maxima. The greatest Bastard Parsley.

This greatest kindebringing forth many upright tall stalkes three or foure foote high or more sometimes, being added and bollow within with divers joynts on them, and the stalkes of the long and large winged leaves complus the bottome, which leaves are large almost like Angelica leaves, fet by couples on the middle rib additione at the end, all of them finely dented about the edges, and of a darke greene colour; at the toppes white lakes grow large umbells of white flowers, somewhat purplish or of a blush colour underneath, after which me very large and flat rough feede, with a double point at the head and prickley, round about the roote white and wooddy

Cancalin Anglica flore rubente. English Bastard Parsley with reddish flowers. The English kinde groweth about two foote high, of an Olive greene colour, with a firong round crefted rough the groweth about two foote high, of an Olive greene colour, with leaves three or foure inches long, which are two or three inches in funder, with leaves three or foure inches long, which are two or three inches in funder, with leaves three or foure inches long, which are two or three longs for the complete former than deputy denied about the edges, the conting of feaven or nine narrow hairy leaves fet by couples, fomewhat deepely dented about the edges, the tone of the stalke being a broad thinne skinne or filme, and from betweene it and the stalke come forth lesser biteref leaves, towards the toppe parted into three or foure branches, which at three inches diffance doe each diem from one center, thoote forth foure, five or fix equall frems about an inch and a halfe long apeece, having a the running all the length of them, and the two innermost strings, being of a darle red colour composing tokismbell : at the toppes of each Remme grow five or fixe long rough hairy finall knaps or bottomes crow-slavishowers of a pinkie rad colour, confifting of five leaves a peece, the onermost whereof shewest like two by helding of it inward, and the inner foure with five chives and a double pointed shew not halte so big as it Whathey are full blowen: in the center of the flower lye fix or feven fuch like final! flowers: the leaves give mile lang broken of little or no talte : after the flowers are past come the feede which are rough burres, sicking

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to any thing they touched, like the feede of Hounds tongue: within which are contained two browne feeds like unto halled Oates but bigger; the roote is small and long, white and hard, perishing every yeare after seede time. It slowrethin Inne and the seede is ripe in Angust. This may seeme to be the Cancalis rabro flore folio latiore of Lobel, and the Cancalis rubello flore of Clusius fet forth without description, but the leaves of theirs are larger.

6. Cancalis tenuifolia purpurea. Fine leafed Baltard Parfley.

I find in Columna one other very like unto this last also which he calleth Echinophora leptophyllon purpurea, but that the leaves as he faith are most finely cut into fundry parts like unto the wilde Carrots, and the umbells of flowers, and to the feede after them it and by three and three at a place, whose kernell or feede within is fomewhat like unto hulled Barley.

This Parfley hath fundry stakes of hard rough leaves, divided into five party, each leafed into five party, each leafe being three inches long and an inch broad, deepely dented in on the edges somewhat like unto Oaken leaves : the stalke is rough and hoary, two foote long, so crested that it seemeth square, bearing such like umbells as in the last, standing 3. together but their small stems are shorter and thicker, the flowers are red like the former, but greater, having small leaves like beards under them; after which followeth the feede being smaller then the former and not fo rough, containing such like seede within them but fmaller and aromaticall: the roote is white, hard and aromaticall.

8. Cancalia magno fructu echinato. Bastard Parsley with great prickley seede.

The leaves hereof are divided somewhat like unto those of the greater Parsley leased Dauke, set forth before in the

Caucalia Anglica flore rubente. Buglifb Baftard Parlley with red flowers.



6. 7. Cantalic Echinophora major of minor & pupure Colon The greater and leffer Baffard Parfley with prickly feeder.





The Theater of Plants.

Organ of Dances and hairy underneath: the statice is two foote high, and somewhat rough, having the like countries the joints upwards but finaller, bearing small umbelts of white the stowers standing three together and terms the joints upwards but two seedes on them which are ewise as big as others and more rough and prickly, having a pricing mustly within it: the roote is small and white but somewhat sweete both in taste and smell supplies termell within it: the roote is small and white but somewhat sweete both in taste and smell.

Somewhat and hairy underneath: The state of the sta

Parlley hath a smaller and short rough stake, whose leaves are divided somewhat like unto Hemlock The foull variety many a mineral street and proper in many various reaves are divided in mewhat like unto Hemlock by the city of them broader, and the end leafe longest and hairly, all of them dented deepely about the edbrobt sen of them dented acepely about the ed-gr, adotadarke greene colour, at the upper joynts of the stalkes come forth stender branches bearing sparsed and models of reddish flowers, and sometimes more white, and after them small round, rough seede : the

ports fmall and white. 10. Caucalie nodoso echinato semino. Small Baftard Parsley with knotted burres. for from distances, which are a tree for the first of the form of the first of the and documents, and tourne about the course in internal and periffecth every yeare, the feed rifing by the falling of, toky my flarpe prickly and hard: the roote is small and periffecth every yeare, the feed rifing by the falling of, indicated gardens whereinto it is brought.

II. Cancalis folio Faniculi. Fennell leafed Baltard Parfley. This both in stalke and lease very like tinto Fennell, but rising seldome above a cubit high, bearing white seldome in the sel better then of this; the roote is white growing deepe, and of the tafte of

12. Cancalio tenuifolia montana, Small Mountaine Bastard Parsley, The root bereof is formewhat thicke and from it rifeth a stalke of a foote long, divided from the bottome into full road (mooth branches, and they againe into leffer, whose smallest branches even neere the roote as well as bedom, beare small umbells of very small white flowers, and afterwards small long striped seeds: the leaves sertum the roote are divided into very fine and small leaves, but those above on the stalke much more small 13. Cancalis pumila Hiffanica. Dwarfe Baltard Parlley of Spaine.

ThisDwarfe kinde which Beeline brought out of Spaine with a number of other fine feeds rifeth not with us balks foothigh and lower in Spaine, whole leaves are very small and much divided on the stiffe stalkes, bearing missione man and a start them finall rough whitish feeds: the root is small and annualla never swhiberebut once, which was from the first feeds I received from Boel, which was thorough ripe,

Cancalle minor flore rabente Small Baftard Parfley with reddiff flowers. It. Cascalis folio Faniouli. Fennell leafed Baftard Parfley.





The Place and Time.

These forts of Parsley grow in the severall countries of Germany, France, Spaine, Italy, &c. and diversofting in our owne Land likewise; and particularly the fift was found in Lincolnessies, on the North defent of the countries in our owne Land likewife; and particularly the life was round in the life with an night to Bourne; and doe all, fave the last, flower and feede reasonable well, but that work

It is called in Greeke worth?, and Cancalin also in Latine, either of the bemisferical seede, or from the tole It is called in Greeke usurals, and [ancalis also in Latine, either of the vemisperson seede, or from he noise that the seede will make when it is dry, being shaken with the winde, or from narrow mouthed poit, such as seed is like, that make a noise at the powring of the liquor out of them: the first here express is the Cancalis also pribus of Lobel, the Lappa agress of Tragus, the Lappala Canaria Plinis of Anguilars; the Cancalis also valgained Myrrbis Lappa Dalechamps of Lagdanensis, the Cancalis of Dodonaus, Gesner, and others, and the Principal Cancalis also valgained for Columna: the second is the seascalis Hispanica of Classia and Canarrarius; and the third the Cancalis served to the season of the season of the cancalis and canarrarius. Jature rubente pore of C. inp. ; the country not published exactly before, although Gerard Seemeth to have she aculeato semines the fire is of our owne country not published exactly defore a through orrera remet to him split indiff had a hint of it the first is the Echinophora Lept sphillon of Columnas the leventh his Echinophora men identification of the country of the second of the country of the second of the column of the colum minth is figured by Daumins in this removement, out the deletapeton to the wildin our own land the tenth is also the Daucoides minor of Cordus in historia, and of Thalius: the eleventh is the Cancalis of Anguilera, as Labelling. in his Adversaria which Lugdunensis calleth Cancalis Pene, and Banbinus Cancalis folio Pencedani t thetwelith is In 118 Au versaria Willed Languagements and the last I had from Boel by the name of Cancalis marine Init. The Italians usually doe call Cancalis Petrofello falvatice; and the Germanes, as Tragus hath it, Feldt oder Estribute. and we in English Bastard Parsley, rather than wilde Parsley, as the Italians doe. The Vertues.

Dioscorides in regard that Caucalis was a familiar sallet herbe, and therefore used more as meate than medicine siveth no other propertie belonging to it than to provoke urine, but our later Writers have found out and mislished divers others, as Matthiolus, who saith it is comfortable to the heart, and helpeth the obstructions of the liver and ipleene, clenieth the raines and kidneyes, of the flegme and niter, gravell and the flone which incodereth in them, if the juyce thereof be taken: the feede being drunke sharpeneth the eye-sight, and pround womens conries : it is likewife given to men with Miltwaft, and the feede of Agnus caffus against the running of womens confirs it is interwise given to men with antique and the vine, and helpeth the biting of the theraines: it also causeth fruitfulnesse in barren women, being dranke in wine, and helpeth the biting of the Trigon (we understand it to be the Thornebacke) the Drace marines, which is called a Quarier, and these Scorpion being applied to the wound; if the whole herbe be taken with vineger after a vomit, it pages the belief and firreth up a fainting appetite, taking away the evill of loathing ones meate : all the parts of the herbe as well feede as juyce, or decoction being taken, is helpfull to melancholicke persons, and therefore is good to be given against a quartaine ague, and the itch and scabbes, as also for the great French disease.

CHAP. XXV.

Selinum five Apium, Parfley.

Nder this title of Selinum or Apium, is contained divers and fundry forts of herbes, for with the ancients, besides the Ziarroy un meior Apinen borsenfes they had in acordiror Baludapine iperfaces Api pium montanum nitronitation Petropium or Petrofelium, immofiaro Hippofeliummolam appui diam Stueffre and others, of all which I must give you the knowledge, and therefore I thinke it finds

Interior of the series of all which I must give you the knowledge, and therefore I thinks it fined to distribute them into severall Chapters, and to comprehend under each all the species and fort the pertaine to that genus or kinds: and first to beginne with the Apingo become, which by an usuall received into its our Petroselinum, Garden Parsley, whereof I shall say more in its due place.

1. Petroselinum unlgare. Common Garden Parsley.

Common Garden Parsley is well knowne to have many stalkes of stella greene leaves devided into sundry parsons into three parts or leaves, and then each of them into these somewhat round and finely shipt about the edges: the stalke riseth much higher in some places than in others, according to the folle wherein it growth with divers smaller leaves at the joynts, and still siner cut, and long like Fennell at the toppe, that one would not thinke them to be the leaves of Parsley; the flowers are white growing in umbells, and the steep that one would not and sharpe take a the roote is white and long, with somewhat a sugged barke perishing after seeds time, are manufacted as the herbe is also and very pleasant to the taste and somewhat a sugged barke perishing after seeds time, are manufacted as the herbe is also and very pleasant to the taste and somewhat a sugged barke perishing after seeds time, are some sugged barked to the same manner, yet they are since of the same since of the

the like.

3. Petrofelinum majus sive Verginianum. Virginia Parsley.
Virginia Parsley groweth after the very same manner that the Gazden Parsley doth, but larger saving prefit stakes of leaves, set by three and three as in the former, but much larger, even at large as Smallage, into the or yellower greene colour, the stakes, slowers, and seedeure allike but still larger, the seede bing and so thrise as bigge as the common, the roote is greater and shorter, but perishests like it.

4. Petroselinum Cresicum. Candy some Parsley.

This Parsley of Candy is very like to the ordinary parsley, but lesser in every part, having leaves make all of the like divisions, but lesser and somewhat thicker, the stake is like, but shorter than Parsley, being this of white slowers, after which follow stiller seede than that of persisting the professions as we prote in always sage.

of white flowers, after which follow smaller seede then that of Parfley, but blacker : the roote is always for





3. Petrofelham majas fice Virginia

busing one, of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, long, and covered with a thinne blacke barke or rinde that may only be with ones singer, being white underneath, and of a sweetish talte, like unto the Earth Chesnut, big of the cattering of the country of the count orm commenced by the reactives, and avertances which is redded on the outfide, and of this which different in nothing from it, but in the colour of the roote, which is redded on the outfide, and at higher than others, and is called Agricopaftics by the countrey at high former: this flow reth and feedeth earlier than others, and is called Agricopaftics by the countrey netwide as the former: this now fern and recuert cannet than others, and is taken expression by the country that is, fylvebris Passiones, but hath no likenefic to a Passippe, but in that it is it to be eaten. Other than the property of the passion of the passio the face vertices that the ordinary hath.

The Place and Time. The dot all grow in gardens onely in our Ladd; the naturall place of the first being not certainely knowne. in the freed is of the Iland of Sardis, and the third, as the name forwerh, was fent out from Virginia; the last in Con they perfect their feede in August, but the last earlier.

The Names.

The Names.

The Names.

The change is the circumstance of the description of the countries of th

The land of the first the state and broths, Sec. in all countries, as trach beens, a forefaid, being of fo milde a set forefaid, being of formilde a set foreign death helpe to provoke arine and world foreign death helpe to provoke arine and world foreign and didn't a little open the body, but the locality, and to breake winde, both in the flourable and browelly, and didn't a little open the body, but the many more, and opensity the oblimations, both of the lives and spleams, and therefore is usually puramong

those herbes and rootes that move the belly downewards, and is one of the figure according to the body as Dioscorides hashits, and bereby also is profitable for the yellow: Jandilies and Dribe commendeth it against the Falling sicknesse, and to provoke urine mightily especially if the rootes is divided eaten like Parsness: the seed is held by most to be the most effectuall part of the plant, yet this divided roote to be strongest; but the seed is effectuall to provoke urine and womens courses to expellight the strongest; but the seed is held by most to be the most effectuall part of the plant, yet this divided and is also essentially appropriate the strongest of the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is held by most to be strongest; but the seed is a seed against the venture, and as pure strongest with a poysson sor that purpose, as also against the danger that comments to them that have taken pointed among other things that serve for the cough: The leaves of Parsey strongest provides all seven in the serve strongest the serve strongest strongest the serve serves strongest strong

CHAP. XXVI.

Petrosclinum Macedonicum. Macedonian Rone Pariley.

Ivers authors have set forth divers forts of herbes for the true stone Parsier of Macedonia, every one supposing that to be the right which they propose to of them all lentend not to entreate in this Chapter there you that kinde, which pare a design eth currant under that name, and joyne thereto another which Landanensis calleth Parsier Design.

1. Petroselinum Macedonicum quibusdam.
The first supposed stone Parsley of Macedonia.

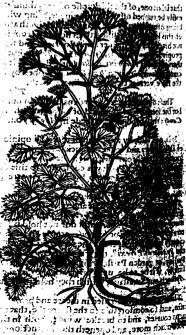
This Parsley of Maccdonia hath divers stalkes of leaves next the ground, divided much like to the garden Parsley, but with greater, broader and rounder leaves, dented round about and in some places more deepely cut in or gashed, of a bright pale greene colour, among which rifeth a short thicke and some what hairy stalke about halfe a yard high or better, full of joynes and leaves, and branches at them that it seemeth a small thicke bush, bearing small umbells of whitish slowers and small rough darke grayish seed after them, somewhat like unto ordinary Parsley s. especially after the roughnesse is them, yet somewhat longer and darker, of an aromaticle and sharpe taste, and of an unsavoury bitternesse last of all like cumin seede-the roote is somewhat thicke short and white perishing after it hat have heard not so in the warmer.

2. Petrofelinum Maccionicum forte Dalechampig.
The fecond supposed stone Passevos Maccionia

This other Paifley taken to be the true Paifley of Macadania.

by Dalechampius and not much gainefaid by Columna; hath a fhort roote (a long roote faith Columna like ordinary Paifley) blocke on the outfide. With a tuft of hair es at the head thereof, neither sharpe nor sweete which is wonderfais (but Columna faith it is both more sharpe and bitter then the common Bussey roote) from whence riseth up sundry stender stalkes, with diverse very thinne cur leaves thereon, all of them like the uppermost sand not the undermost) leaves of Parsley, or like anno Dill of a blew greene colour, having three of the leaves always set together at the end of the winged stalke as Parsley wayes set together at the end of the winged stalke as Parsley thath, and smelling so like unto Parsley as both Lugdanams and Columna doe say, that if any should smell it when it is a clittle bruised that were blinde and did not see it, or having his sight of did not plainely perceive a difference in the leaves, here would farely say it were, very Parsley; at the toppes of the stalkes said after which sollow small seeds like unto that of Parsley; some of the safer which sollow small seeds like unto that of Parsley; some of the

1. Petrofelinum Macedonicum quilifilm. Thefirst supposed stone Parsley of Macidola.



trackift furrowed or gurrered like unto Cumin feede, of a very sharpe taste almost burning the mouth, as sweete sent, but so bitter without date it may well bee accounted the most bitter of all the kindes from.

The list industry originally to come from Candy unto Venice where they have fowen it, and taking it to be the list in the list of it that different countries where they have fowen it, and taking it to be the list in the list of it is the list of

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CHAP. XXVII.

Elasselinon, Paludapium five Apium paluftre. Smallage.



CHAP. 27.

Ee have befides the Smallage that hath usually beene knowne with us another for thereof (a) call it from the likenesse) which in my former booke I called Selinam dalce tweet Parley and meane here to joyne it with the ordinary Smallage.

I. Apinm vulgare five Paluftre. Ordinary Smallage. The ordinary imaliage groweth up with greater hollow and more crefted fallies then building greater and larger winged leaves fer one against another, broapium vulgare five palufire. Ordinary (mallage,

der, and of a darker greene colour and thining more then Parfley but dented somewhat unevenly about the edges, at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand large tufts of small white flower, swhich turne into smaller seede then Parsley: the roote is greater but not fo long and flender, with a number of blackish fibres set thereat: the whole herbe and roote is strong in smell, and much more unpleasant and bitter in taste then Garden Parsley, not to be endured to be eaten alone, but being boyled and otherwise dressed it savoureth better.

2. Selinum five Apium dulce. Sweete Selinum or Smallage.

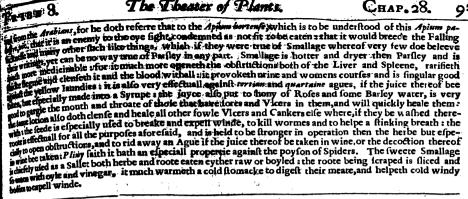
The fweet Smallage or Parsley call it which you please. groweth up in the same manner that the former Smallage doth but larger then it, the leaves likewise are larger but not of so deepe a greene colour the flowers and seede likewise are like those but somewhat larger: the roote is great and long with divers fibres fet thereat, white and much more sappie and pleasant than eyther Smallage or Patsley, with a very warming and comfortable reliath also nothing offeative, but the whole herbe is so pleasant as it Sugar had beene mixed with it: This both rellish and forme wee have found it hath held for the first or second years, the seeds hath beene sowen with us that commeth from beyond fea, but as fweete Fennell doth degenerate more and more in our Land, and onely continueth sweete in warme countries, so doth this, the leaves also decay in their verdure and become nothing so fresh, but are more fullen or fad like Smallage.

The Place and Time. The first groweth naturally in wet and marsh grounds, but if it be planted or fowen in gardens it there prospereth well: the other is familiar in Greece and Italy, where they eate it with great delight both herbe and roote, and is onely fowen and replanted in all those places, the naturall place being not knowne to us: they both abide greene all the winter and feed in August with us.

The Names. The Greeks call the first example Escofelinon which the

Latines render Paludapium or Apium paluftre, and is the fame with the Greeke word; Selinen in Greeke is alwayes rendered Apism in Latine, and thereunto is added the other Epithite, which doth demonstrate is tind at fautheren in the Control of the fayd before in the first division of these Apia: but as I gave you then a caution concerning the Greek and Arebian acceptation of Apiam, folet it here be observed also that Apiam after the Arabian authors, whom the Aparthesian of Apiam, folet it here be observed also that Apiam after the Arabian authors, whom the Aparthesian authors who are a supplied to the Aparthesian authors are a supplied to the Apart the Careles Commander and the Creekes Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and this Smallage, when a cle April 19 Commander and the Comm the Greekes St finon: and therefore it is by most writers called Apiam and Apiam palastre and Esolelization by Dedonew and Lobel; Columbia in his eleventh book and third Chapter sheweth how by sowing the seed of Apian which the Apian and Apian an (which Mathieles thinketh is this palastre but I thinke rather he meant of the hortense) to make it have a medical leafe and hours and hour leafe and hours winch Matthielm thinketh is this palastre but I thinke rather he meant of the hortense) to make it have a true der leafe and how to make it have a crumpled leafe, and Matthielm saith also that Gardiners in follows he rules have made this Smallage to beare crumpled leaves, onely for pleasure to looke on: but by his tense leeve they are but conceits, and rather fallacies then vertices, for that Apians latifelium is this Apians for many and properties of the pr fed. The other is mentioned by Bellonian in his observations, yet taking it as Columna doth allo but for from taneum altered by art of transplanting, &cc. to make it to be called Geofelinain as Quarrantin deth, who would be the formula to the columna doth allo would be the formula to the columna to the columna doth who would be the columna doth all the columna doth who would be the columna doth all the columna doth who would be the columna doth all the columna doth a (as I shewed you before make our common Parsley to be called Geofelinate as Quarramian dath, who would say I shewed you before make our common Parsley to be Petrofelinam Adacedonicum) make this heric in the Annual bortens, whom Columna doth much inculcate for it: it is generally called Selina and Selina date by all the same and Greekes likewise in their countries. I called it before Selinam dates, sweet Parsley, which is I say in may eyther doe to or call it sweete Smallage which you will, The Arabians call Smallage Assistant and passing and Apis and Apis agrantee, the Spaniards Perexil dagma and Apis, the French de l'ache, and Parslet and Epsick, the Dutch Eppe.

Pliny hath erred much and caused others to follow his tract, in following, and allowing Chryspin and District the Greeken with its writings. The Versues. fin their writings, by militaking the various acceptation of the word spins of the Latines from the Greek



CHAP. XXVIII:

Oreofelinen five Apium montanum. Mountaine Parfley.

Have three forts of mountaine Parlley to shew you in this Chapter as they are taken by the judicious, and thereunto referred,

The first mountaine Parsley hath divers reddish stalkes of large spread leaves, divided into sundry puting the abush on the ground next the roote, very like unto Garden Parsley but somewhat larger smelling wil, from among which riteth up a short stalke of about a cubit height, with divers the like leaves upon it, wil, from among which risers up a more stance or about a cubic neight, with divers the like leader that he had been made to toppe, and bearing thicke tifts of white flowers, after which come small seeded like Smaller to the stance of the st

This other mountaine Pariley shootesth forth a hollow kexie stalke in some places, tall and high in others, short

low according to the foyle wherein it groweth, bea-ing fundry large i pread leaves cut and divided fomewhat lik into the leaves of Hemlocke bearing timbells of white fown, and after them formewhat long blackish seede. likeno Camin feede, being tharpe in talke and tweete in fault the roote is farall long and white.

3. Aplum montausmo Parificufiamo

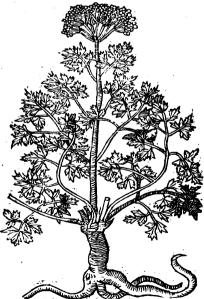
The Parifiam mountaine Parlley.
The Parifiam mountaine Parlley hath a large, thicke, mittoote, talting and imelling much like unto the roote of little terrible, the whole herbe doth refemble Parsley lyig dicke bushing on the ground, the umbells of flowmacwhite and the feede is sharpe in taste, but smelling vay (weete.

The Place and Time. The fift groweth neare tinto Vienna in Auftria as Clufwithand on the mountaines among the rockes in Germay adother places, the next is found in the borders of the fields on the mountaines of Burgundie, the last on the my top of the Surene hill by Park : they florish in the same, and give feede foone after.

The Rames. The Greeke name operations is given to thefe plants, and The circum and Apium montaines in Latine; the condition of the last differ as well in leafe as in the from Discorides description of it, and yet is did brofelimin of many, whereas the fecond onely much nearest to the true Oreofelinum both in leafe and the first is called Oreofelinum by Dodonam (who fish is called by the Silesians Veel gutta: 1, must be said for many things) Label and Clustus, and by Lug-Oroselium majus and Apium montanum Dale-it the second is the Oreselium aliud of Lugdamen-

the fecond Selimum peregrimum of Classus, as Banlike is additional and by ministrict Aplania peregrimum
that is down and by ministrict Aplania peregrimum
that is have as I promise rightly referred it to bee the crue Oreofelinum of Diefeorides, agreeing to well to the last is called also by Lingdoneige Oreofeliania Parificafiam, and by Bimbimis Apina

1. Apium montanum vulgatina. The more common mountaine Parfley.



The Vertues

Dioscorides faith that the mountaine Parlley provoketh arine, if the roote and feede be known a it bringeth downe also womens courses, and is put among those medicines that are made to expell productions that doe warme any cold part. Galon faith it is in working like unto Smallage, but more cateful. those that doe warme any cold part, value built it is in working that the only only things, is hot and free the chicke ground the standard the end of the second degree, that it doth extenuate and make thinner the thicke gross claimly honors. that it cutteth tough flegme, openeth obstructions of the liver and fpleene, and provoketh urine, braitin and openleth the stone, moveth womens courses, and helpeth the yellow jaundise, and being chewed in the most, it draweth much water and spittle into the mouth, and easeth the tooth-ach.

CHAP. XXIX.

Thy felinum five Apium fylveftre. Wilde milkie Parfley.

His kinde of wilde Parsley, hath fundry large spread leaves, somewhat resemblar are den Parfley, but they are divided intomore parts, and each division hath swaller knes.

from among which rifeth up an hollow straked stalke a yard high, reddish toward the bottome, sometimes with the like leaves at the joynts where it bran-cheth forth diversly, bearing large thicke umbells of white flowers, reddish on the one side and pale on the other, and after them stateede, somewhat like unto

Parineppe seede, but a little lesse hot in taste, and somewhat aromaticall, the roote spreadeth divers long strings, blackish without, but white within, and deepe into the ground, fomewhat like unto the Meum Spignell, and abideth many yeares. The whole plant and every part thereof, yeeldeth a milkie juyce, if it be broken in any part.

The Place and Time.

It groweth in moift and marshy grounds, and water-courses, and much also in the moist woods where Alders doe grow it flowreth in Inne and Inly, and seedeth soone after.

The Names. Both Dioscorides & Theophrastus have a reniver dyplor Apinon Syluestre, but they differ much one from another, for Diescorides his is that kinde of Ranunculas, hee calleth Herba Sardinia but Theophraftus doth not number his among his other Selina, and peradventure may be this that hath beene referred both by Dodonaus and Lobel unto the Thyffelinum of Pliny, Which Lebel calleth Thy selinon Pliny, supposing the name Thy selinon, better to agree with the forme of this plant as comming nearest to a Selinon, but howfoever if it be not the same with Pliny his Thy selinum it commeth so neare it, that no other is vet found to neare, especially in the forme of the leafe and property of the roote, as you shall heare by and by; Lobel and Dodonam doe both fay, that this was in former times used in all the shoppes of the Low Conneries in stead of Meum, taking it to be the right; and therefore Dodoneus did also call it Apium street as Lugdoneus doth likewise; Gesner in boris calleth it Dancus palussim, and Cordus in historia Ossenium strom the German word Ofenich, whereby they fo called it; Baubinus calleth it Apinus Sylvefire latter successives; and thereupon I have entituled it in English, Wild milkie Parsley, to distinguish it from other forts of wilde Parsley.

The Vertues. The roote hereof is hot and drie in the third degree, which being chewed in the mouth, drawith downe and flegme from the head to be spit out, and easeth the tooth-ach and this quality, Pliny saith, the roote of his The feliam is endued withall : the other properties appropriate to the other kinds of Apium are no doubt to be found herein, and that to no leffe effect, as both to extenuate, cur, and open, and to provoke urine, and women courfes

CHAP. XXX.

Selinum five Apium peregrinum. Strange Partley.

His firange Parliey hath from along whitish roote, sharpe in talle, well finelling, and saling the fire growing wooddy, and perithing after feede time, divers long stalkes of leaves; lying, or but which are almost round, yet a little pointed and denocabout the edges syettically and nortaling fometimes but three on the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes, let by couples and of a fad greene colour, the stalkes in the stalkes are stalked to the stalked to the





bless, three of foure foote high with divers leaves, thoosing from it, divided much, and into long parts, and band likewife, at the toppes whereof grow umbells of small white flowers, bowing downe their heads aland double before they rife to be in flower, which better expressed in the former figure, after which come very massure priore they rule to be in mower, which better explened in the former ngure, after which come very half feels not fo bigge as Smallage feede, but quicke and hot and of a good fmell: this by the shedding of its one feede therein.

The Place and Time.

The France and by the paths and wayes fide in the country of the Wheyards, and by the paths and wayes fide in the country of the Wheyards, and by the paths and wayes fide in the country of the Wheyards, and that it flowreth in Improved the feede is ripe in August, but, with us it is more late be-

The Names, and listhe first with him, Bashima calleth it Apinos from principles, and listhe first with him, Bashima calleth it Apinos from what is the third Sacrides with strange sale for the first parties with the front with Pling.

The Persons.

Resulting of hears and drineffe perceived in the take of both towes and roote, but especially of the seedd in the take of both towes and to expell the some of the large it to be no leffe especially or provoken in and to shelp to breake and to expell the some of the large it to be no leffe especially or and the some of the large and before may be also good for other discales, are probable, although we have large also, as Cofsigning given it, she with the same a these things are probable, although we have large also as Cofsigning given it, she with the same a these things are probable, although we have

CHAP. XXX.

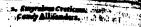
Hippofelinon five Smyrnians. Allifanders.

Mer this title of Allifanders, I must comprehend two forts of herbes, each of them called Smirnisms, as that he shows the second of them called Smirnisms, as that he shows the second of the second of them called Smirnisms only of the second of the Solina mentioned by the old Our common garden Allifanders growers the greatest of all the Solina mentioned by the old our common garden Allifanders growers the greatest of all the Solina mentioned by the old our common garden Allifanders growers; care into many parts greater and founder than Small-suction, having divers large spread leaves; our into many parts greater and founder than Small-suction greater and founders and situates, and a little spread into smallers with funding and the same spread into smallers with funding small building from the joynes; each beating large under the same should be a little tracked on the backet, and smill rounds, but a little tracked on the backet, and smill rounds and smilling states and rounders and rounders and rounders should be great, thick it long, and which on the castide of the large trackets and rounds and whilling within.

Ekk **3

hough:

T by felinum five Apium fibrefin. wilde Milkie Parlley.







2. Supprison Creticum. Gandy, Alifanders.

The Candy Alifanders is the firangest in the growth of any plant, upon the ground, by the algertion of the property plant, upon the lower leaves, for before the stake rifeth, any ane, would rike the leaves to be said that the whole leafe being large, and more divided into smaller parts than the former, as it is were those the whole leafe being large, and more divided into smaller parts than the former, as it is were those the whole leafe being large, and more divided into smaller parts than the former. the whole leafe being large, and more divided into smaller parts than the former, as it is were loss of a darke greene shining colour, and dented about the edges; the stalke is round and stiffe, since smaller, foure foote high or better, usuall having at the joynes whole, and almost round leaves, yet tometimes the round, and here and there cut in on the edges, of a yellowish greene, going which doe noted into the stalke at the bottome of them, as that the stalke in a manner growesh through them a from the logical manner stalke at the bottome of them, as that the stalke in a manner growesh through them a from the logical manner stalke at the bottome of them, as that the stalke in a manner growesh through them a from the logical manner stalke at the stand thicke ruths or unbells of yellowish some, and the stalke running through the toppes, where stand thicke ruths or unbells of yellowish sowers, which afterwards turne my small backlish seeds, about the bignesses of Radish sade: are roote is at the first almost round, as begins we stalk, yet a little long wishall, and white on the guide, which afterwards groweth thicker and logical stalk, yet a little long wishall, and white on the guide, which afterwards groweth thicker and logical stalk, yet a little long wishall, and white on the guide, which afterwards groweth thicker and logical stalk, at the toppe, ending small, but perishing onite after it hash been been been been some stalkers. It is not the stalk in the stalk of the stalk proved the stalk therefore I hold them to be both one, and make no more differing forts.

The Place and Time. The first hath beene found wilde in some of the Hes about our own Land by Mr. William Quicks. thecarie in his time, who gave me and Mr. William Coica famous Gentleman, and a great lover of the feede, supposing it to be differing from the common fort, but after they were growed any was no diversitie. It is usually fowen in all the gardens of Emopo, as faire as I beare, where the there came from Candy. They both flower in Issue or Isly, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

in of Mer in Greeke, is called Hyppolelinam allo in Latine, Gaza renderelli it Equations because the greatest of all other their Selina, Disservices saith it was called by some in his time story he saith the true Snys name is an other herbe, which be described in the Chapter following Creticum. There is some controversic among Writers about this Hypoletium and true Hypposelium of Disservices or no, then whether it or the other disservices of conder or no s for the full, Matchielus shewesh the erroit of Research in taking the Palatic

mette l'alime, and faith he findeth not what herbe this Hyphofelinam should be, unlesse it be Levisticum which yet be acknowledgeth not to answer Discovider his notes thereof, because it is in forme so like magnet Selimm, and for this opinion Lobel yerkes him too critically, stewing that Levisticism is too hot and amagnet selimm, and in no place used to be earen as a wort or fallet herbe, and that he did unworthily taxe Brasovolus for best and in no place used to be caren as a wort or faller herbe, and that he did unworthily taxe Brafovolus for the Hallans to be this Hyppoliumin by the faller translation of Marcellus Virgilius, in gid the Hyppoliumin is the blacke without and white whithin, when as Diofeorides maketh no mention and the first in the roote of t to be that he would further search what Disserbles his Hyppellium should be, as not holding this he recome of to be so. Now, concerning the other doubt whether this Hippellium, or the other plant called recome of to be so. Now, concerning the other doubt whether this Hippellium, or the other plant called recome some of the true Smyrnium of Disserbles or no, the currant opinion of mot Writers in the same, and yet as Columna hath in the said place very worthin, at the same control of the district it is nothing so, to Disserbles describeth his Smyrnium, hirst, that it was called landing in the same of the district it is nothing so, to Disserbles or quicke on the tongue, with some pleasant as a lifethat the feed is round like to Colewort seed, (wherein Columna, thinketh some, miltaking of the side that the feed is so that of the plant of the same plant is the black colour black & of a sharpe taste like Myrrhes sweete Chervill, so that one may be used the black colour black & of a sharpe taste like Myrrhes sweete Chervill, so that one may be used to the colour on the inside, of a sweete chervill to the colour on the inside, of a sweete chervill to the cherting the month both roote, seed. & leaves being of an heating properties not any one ther, and that the roote is blacke without and of a which greene colour on the inside, of a sweete stage pendic heating the month, both roote, seed, & leaves being of an heating properties not any one did not be did not be more than the second in this Smyrnium Creticum, and the stage of the green in the second in the Smyrnium Creticum, and the stage of the did right: whether then the Hyposelinum of Dioscorias can be Smyrnium, Dioscoriae himself the stage of Dioscoriaes in the description feet downe a few lines here before unto you: Theophrass which is plainely differing from the lines with the stage with his Smyrnium i for Therphrasself in the stage with his Smyrnium i for Therphrasself in the stage with his Smyrnium i for Therphrasself in the stage with his Smyrnium i for Therphrasself in the stage with his same stage of the stage of Dioscoriaes. (In that the stage with his same is sufficiently declare them) we finde that Smyrnium Creticum is not the true Smyrnium of Dioscorides, as the stage of Dioscorides, which is called also Olm atrum with his is sufficiently knowne, although some authors of Dioscorides, which is called also Olm atrum with his is sufficiently knowne, although some authors on the true Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with this the Hipposelinum of Theophrasse with his is sufficiently knowne, although some authors on the stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium of Dioscorides, but not while stage with the Smyrnium wal Columna fet it downe : Columna his Iudgement is, that the feede of this Hippofelinum, or Smyrnium may was cumme tet it downe: Columna in Inagement is, that the teede of this Hippoleimum, of Smyrnism may monthly benfed for Petriglelimum Maccolonicum (if his other fifte leafed herbe that hete mell of Garden lady tenfaled, or pot to be had) than either the common Parlley leade; or that of Venice called Petrofelimum Machine by many, and by him Dancon formation Disferrights. The Italians call the first Maccrone, the Spaniarite limit flating the Petrofelic van Macconicu and the thing the Petrofelic van Alexandrien, and we in English Allifanders:

On Willedman State of the Petropolic van Alexandrien, and we in English Allifanders:

An Allianders are much used ro make broth with the upper part of the roote, which is the tenderelt part, and the chief boiled together and forme sate them either raw with fome vinegar, or stew them, and so eate the chiefely in the time of Lent, to helpe to digest the crudities and viscous humours are gathered in by the michaile of fifth at that time, it doth also warme any other cold fromacke, and by the bitterto open ability from of the liver and spleene, to move womens course, to expell the afterbirth, to the things the feed will doe likewife if either of things the feede will doe likewife if either of the will be the feed will doe likewife if either of the wine of taken in wine, and is effectuall against the bitings of Serpents. Weeknow of no good other hath, being in a manner incipide.

CHAP. XXXL

Seligion Segetale. Corne Parfley.

mid there Apia Parlieyes, let me joyne this unto them, which Iohn Goodier first gave me the knowsign of, with some seeds which springeth in mygarden I thus describe unto you; it is a small low with some nearest which ippingers in mygaroun. It is a cut to you; it is a mind tow the paving fundry winged long leaves, lying on the ground; many being fet one against an arrived medical about the edges, with one at the end, which are each of them longer than Burnet and princed at the ends, among which rise sundry round stakes halfe a yard high with the ends of them bearing forth likewise from the joynes, and all of them bearing small umbelly which time into small blackish seeds effection Parsey but as he and sharpe in take as it: the and white, and perithing every yeare after it hath feeded, and rifeth againe of its owne

The Place and Time.

the fields among the come, or where come hath beene fowne in divers places of the land of its me until August, and the feede ripened a month after at the leaft.

The Mames. re it me by the name of Simuserrefire, and after that I found it an umbelliferous plane, the referred to the Selina or Apia, and called it then Apiam Sifelije from the compositive

1. Cicula valgaris major.

of the leaves like unto Sium odoraum Trage; but lince that I heard it, I fuited it with Selinum Segetale, which is Corne Partley, but it is called in some places of the land Honewort. The Vertues.

Because the seede is both in forme like Parsley, and as bot in talle, there is no doubt but that it is very necre of the fame propertie with Parsley, but because I have not made any triall thereof my felfe, I can fay no more, but what Mr. Goodyor related to mee, that the use of the juyce of a handfull of the leaves to be drunke in a draught of beare every morning for a formight, did cure one that had a swelling in her cheeke yearely there arising sometimes, but whereof it proceeded I could not be showen.



Cienta, Hemlocke,

Here are many forts of Hemlockes to be shewed you fome greater, others lesse, some growing in the marthes, and others by the hedge fides, &c. 1. Cicuta vulgaris major

The common greater Hemlocke. The common great Hemlocke groweth up with a hollow greene stalke foure or five foote high or more, full of red foots fometimes, and at the joynts very large winged leaves for at them which are divided into many other winged leaves, one fe against another, dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour branched toward the toppe, where it is full of umbells of white flowers and afterwards with whitish flat seeds, the roote is long, white, and fometime crooked and hollow within, the whole plant, and every part, hath a strong headdy illiavoured fant, much offen. ding the fenfes.

2. Cienta minor five fatua, Poolish Hemilocke or connigrete Parsley.

This small Hemlocke risch not a yard high, with whiter and imaller states nor specied at all the leave are much smaller comming neare unto Parsley, so that many are inistration in picturing one for another, being one found as a wilde weede in gardens of a paler greene colour. The with few branches, the flowing and seek are both white as the roote is, but small, and perishing every years the fear hereof is much less rootes. five.

This Hemlocke hath much larger winged leaves than the former, thicket fet, more freel, and a faller greene colour (for the smell whereof, which Label calleth a facidiffina! That have had it growing has good for many yeares could never take offence by the smell of it; if it be the larger that Label memory is the larger. great, but rifeth not so high as the common fort doth, and beareth large anticiles of white howers, required wards grow large and thickes hite crooked seeds of no ill some that every bould period to the root and white both growing deepe in the ground, and spreading many great brainches therein, which to grow and white both growing deepe in the ground, and spreading many great brainches therein, which proves eth after it hath given seeds, and yet not alwayes, but at sometimes, and in some places will alie. Last the joyned to this another, which he calleth maxima Branciania, but he himselfe doubters whether it is not the sound to be a some some and the sound to be the sound to be a with this last, and ther fore I thinke good to make no further mention of it.

4. Cicutaria paluliria alba. White wilde Hemlocke.

The white wilde Hemlocke hath a white long thicke roote like Fennell, but divided into many para, being a fweete fent, and an hot sharpe taffe, from whence rife divers stalkes of winged leaves much out in the among which rifeth a stender branched and crumpled stalkes a cubit high, bearing umbells of white with long blacke well imelling feede, after talting sharpe, two alwayes joyned together with a tweene them.

7. Cicataria palastria rabra. Red wilde Hemlocke.
This other red Hemlocke hath a thicke blacke, and jointed roote will divers the forme like the laft, our larger, and not fo much our into pages, and paler of colour, the faller is a foote high, bearing flat umbells, with pale red, or bluth flowers, and long blacks. imeli and sharpe in rafte.

The Marth or Water Hemlocke hath a great thicke hollow stalke, two or three could high and symmetric them. leaves at them, at the joynts with the leaves which are cue into divera parts fomewhat like unto Parligion ler come forth the branches up to the toppe, bearing familiambilit of white flowers, the facilities and blacks, fomewhat greater than Anticedes the roots is long and Mackith, with family familiambility and the come in the company of the company growing from them.

7. Ciemeria bulbe/a. Bulbous rooted wilde Hemlocke.

This bulbous Hemlocke hath divers fielkes of fine our leaves, more lained that the property comming comming tomowhat neare used the Bulbous finding. Buth Chelmic Raves, of a little that pe not the





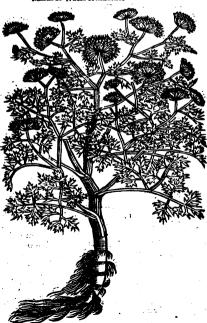




Foolish Heatlocke or counters



6. Cicutaria palustrii tennifolia.



a foote and fometimes a cubit high, having thicke and knobbed joynts and leaves at them, at the sopres wi a foote and sometimes a cubit high, naving there are another long seeds like Chervill seeds a shorted franches a number of white flowers, and after them somewhat long seeds like Chervill seeds a shorted from and subcrous, somewhat like unto the roote of the round Aristolochia Birthwort, knobbed or banked for and tuberous, formewhat like unto the route of the value of a Parinep roote, but growing form in forme places, blackiffs browne without and white within of the tafte of a Parinep route, but growing form in some places, blackith browne without and write what longer like a Turnep roote, when it sunneth to seede and perisheth yearely, being rayed of itowar forms The Place and Time.

The first groweth in all countries by walls and hedge sides in waste grounds and untille The first groweth in all countries by walls and hedge sides in water grounds and untilled place, the cond is found as well a road also as in gardens, and the third in Gardens alone in these parts, it is immediate in moist grounds and marshes and by waters sides in France, the fixt by our Thomas sides in many blant and the like Rivers fides in our owne Land, and the last as Clufum faith in Hungaria and Aufria, both wile book and in their gardens, they all flower and feede in Inly or there abouts.

It is called zo une in Greeke med vi zure, a circum vertendo qued vertiginem et imaginem earministe magici untur tanquam circumagantur ac in tenebrat inducat is qua cam biberant, ni fusina declarat Nicaide in luine untur, tanquam circumaganur at in and Cicuta major by all writers, yet Clufiu calleth it Cicuman in the feeth is called Cicuta major by all writers, yet Clufiu calleth it Cicuman in the feeth in the contract to the feeth in the cicuman in i the Cicuta minor of Cordus and Camerarius Cicutaria fatua by Lobel, Apinus cicutarium by Thelini, Inicilian the Cicuta minor of Cordus and Camerarian Curnearia Jama by Loves, Expensional by Tabermontanus, Petrofelini Vitium by Tragus, and Api comes visium by Gefuer in living the dust is called Cicutaria latifolia fatidiffims, and Cicutaria maxima Brancsonis by Espel, for as limit be juigeth tembols one, and Cicutaria Myrrhis by Thalius; by Matshiolus, Gefuer in hore, Langdonous and others Sofie Palmung which Lobel contradicteth, but without just cause as I suppose, as I said before the fourth and situated by Lugdonenfis Cicutaria alba, and Cicutaria rubra, and by Camerarem and Banhinen Cicutaria palufirit for all and flore purpureo, and peradventure may be the Meum Selesianum of Camerarian also as Banbium lath, thefinia flore purpureo, and peradventure may be use secure secure and transmit and Lieusaria patepris by Lebel and dother, and taken to be Phellandrium of Pliny by Dodomess and Lugdonensis, who make it also a kinde of Samon Long, Liousticum (stuestre by Thalim, and Silam Pliny by Casalpinus and others the last was first found or a named Cicutaria Pannonica by Clusius, Camerarius calleth it Bulborastanum Coniophyllum, Tabormentium Myrin Cicutaria, and by Baubinus as I doe also (icutaria bulbofa. The Arabians call it Sucaram, the Italian Cuna the Spaniards Ceguda and Canheja the French Cique and Cocne the Germanes Wurtzerling Scirling and Wattrick. the Dutch Scharbuk dullekernell, and we in English Hemlocke and Kexes.

Hemlocke is exceeding cold in qualitie and very dangerous, especially to be taken inwardly, for the Aller wians adjudged the most wife Socrates to dye by taking the juice thereof, for not thinking rightly of their Gods as Ariffu and Melitur accused him : yet as it was then well knowne some countries bred it stronger to killthen other, and although some doe appoint it to be applyed outwardly to the cods of those that have venerous drames or the like, or to maidens and womens breafts to represse their swellings and repell their milke, yet by reason the places are so tender and full of vitall spirits, it often proveth that the remedy is more dangerous then the disease: it may fafely be applyed to inflammations, tumors and fwelling, in any other part of the body, as alfoSaint Aubbe nies fire, wheales, and puthes and creeping Vicers that rife of hot sharpe humors by cooling and repelling the heate: the leaves bruifed and layd to the brow or forehead is good for their eyes that are red and fwollen, and doth soone ease the paine and take away the swelling and rednesse, as also to take away a pinne and web growing in the eye, this is a tryed medicine, to take a small handfull of the herbe and halfe so much bay Salt beaten together and applyed to the contrary wrift of the hand for 24, houres doth within thrice drefling remove it Ifthe roote of Hemlocks be roafted under the Embers wrapped in double wer papers untill it bee foft and triber and tren applyed to the goure in the hands or fingers will quickly helpe this evill. The remedy for Hemlocks if any shall by mischance care the herbe in stead of Parsley, or the roote in stead of a Parslep, whereby happened a kinde of frensie or perturbation of the senses, as if they were stupified or drunke, is to drinke of the bell and ftrongest pure wine before it strik to the heart, as Pliny adviseth, or Gentian put into wine as others say, but Trages faith that he holpe a woman that had eaten the roote, by giving her a draught of good Vinegar, bat if the given with wine it procureth death without remedy: Manthiolus sheweth that Asses by chance eating of the bride fell into so deepe a sleepe that they seemed dead, which when some came to flay them they flang from them in the doing it, to their amazement and mertiment.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Marrhin. Sweete Chervill or fweete Cicely.

Here are three or four forts of this Myrrhi to be shewed you in this Chapter some wherein later invention then others.

1. Myrrbie major five vulgari. The ordinary Garden sweete Chervill.

This sweete Chervill by reason of the so neare resemblance unto Hemlockes, I though good to joyne next them, which groweth not fo high, but hath large fpread leaves on introduce part, fomewhat refembling the greater Hemlocke but of a frether greene colour, talting as fweete as the American the flake rifeth up a yard high or better, being crefted or hollow having the like leaves at the joyne batter, and at the toppes of the branched dalbes unballed or earlier of making the like leaves at the joyne batter, and at the toppes of the branched stakes umbells or tusts of white slowers, after which one large and log crefted blacke falining feede pointed at both ends tafting quicke, yet fwetre and pleasant like the leater of months in feede: the roote is great and white growing deepe in the ground, and spreading sundry long branches in taste and smell stronger then the leaves or feede and continuing many yeares. Of this kinds were but much greater and larger that was brought from America, especially the leaves, which are store that former not differing else. the former, not differing elfe,



. 2. Myrrhis alteraminor.
The leffer (weete Chervil).

2. Myrrhie altera minor. The leffer sweet Chervill. Ikelia sweete Chervill is somewhat like the former, but the whole winged lease is much lesser, and divided in fewer and lefter leaves also, and softer in handling, the stalkes are lower and the umbells of white flowers sufficient followeth is long but much smaller, and not blacke but tasting searc unto the former the me is abush of many blackish fibres.

Myrrbis (ylvestris. Wilde sweete Chervill. The mile sweete Chervill is likewise a low plant, and not much differing from the last in the forme of leaves multiple formewhat hairy and whiter, the flowers are white, but in more thinne and sparsed umbells, and the the many yeares.

My bifluefire Neapolitana & etiam Anglicana. Wilde sweete Chervill of England as well as Naples. Included Chervill is so like in leafe unto the common Hemlocke, that before it be growne up to stalke it brokensy that gather it, for the stalke is spotted sometimes with white and red, yet seldome so with us as Mollimocke is but whitish, at the joynts whereof with the leaves which are lesser come forth small tufts which were and not at the toppes of the stalkes as in all other unabelliferous plants faith Columna which wee bream observed in ones, after which the seede followeth which are somewhat long and with a long point wertugh and hairy, and cleaving falter to garments then the wilde Carrot feede doth, and is of an aromaticall refrentetafte, mixed with a bitternesse as Columna faith with them but nothing so much with us: the beinfall long and white, not bigger usually then a Parsley roote dying yearel.

be Place and Time. The fathis thought to grow wilde in some fields of Germany, but I doubt the report was onely true for the third in the while groweth wilde with us as well as with them, neare unto dirch fides and other water courses, for half socily kept in Gardens with us and them too as I heare: the second is naturall of Geneva and the parts dundouna Lobel faith, but was fent alfo by Aicholziu from Vienna to Norunberge to Camerarius as hee faith and a likely to be naturall of those parts also: the last Columna found upon some of the hills in Naples, where often feene it growing with us in waste places by way sides, in the fields sometimes and walls sides.

The Names. thoused in Greeke with as well as suppa and Myrrhia and Myrrha likewise in Latine, in imitation of the law in Greeke with as well as suppa and Myrrhia and others Myrrha, yet some have it Smyriam has likewise in the liberastic units Smyrniam, as before the Smyrniam was likewest to Myrrhia some also call it Carefoliam in liberastic units Smyrniam, as before the Smyrniam was likewest to Myrrhia some also call it Carefoliams. and iome Cieutaria from the likenesse of the leaves and of some Camilaus: the sirst is generally called the first is generally called the methods, yet Anguilara calleth it Sefels Peleponense, and is Gasalpinus his Licusaria sertia, and by the methods, yet Anguilara calleth it Sefels Peleponense, and is Gasalpinus his Licusaria sertia, and by the Corressium Hispanicum and by Rankinus Myrrhis major vel Cicutaria edoratas the second Lobel calleting Corressium Hispanicum, and by the faring minor; and is the second Cicutaria of Casalpinus, and by Christian mentana: the third is the Myrrhis of Furblina and others which Camerarium Colonses.

18 8.

936 Sylvestri, and Gesner in hortis Cicataria similis Cicata berba that grew in the fields, and we need to Raubinus calleth Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus hevibus, because hee calleth the last Myrrhis seminibus hevibus, Baubinus calleth Myrbu filverry jeminom meroom, when the way added to the citie Anglicanus beautiful which Columna called Myrbu filv. nova Aquicolorum, and I have added to the citie Anglicanus beautiful. like his. The Italians call it Mirrhida, the French Perfil d'afne, the Germans Wilder berfill, the Durb Kervell and we in English sweete Chervill, great Chervill and sweet Cicely.

Kervell and we in English tweete Chervill great Chervill and I weet Cicery.

The Vertuer.

Galen faith that Myrrhw is hot in the second degree with some tenantie of parts about leaves, the are so since and pleasant in Sallets as no other is comparable to it, and give a better relish to an other put with it; the seedes while they are fresh and greene sliced and put among other het the pleasant; the roote boyled and eaten with oyle and Vinegar, or without oyle if any millite oyle of the sallet or and warme a cold or old stomacke oppressed with segme or winde, or those that have the summarion of the Lungs; the roote drunke with wine is a remedy against the bising of the venezuel langium, as also the Plague or Pethience; the same also provoketh womens out the source of the sallet in sooil to the sallet in the sallet in sooil to the sallet in the sallet in sooil to the sallet in the sallet in sooil to the sallet the sallet in sooil to sall the sallet s it also procureth an appetite to meate and helpeth to expell winde : the suice is good to hade a support of the suice is good to hade a support of the suice is good to hade a support of the suice is good to hade a support of the suice is good to hade a support of the suice is good to have a support of the suice is good to have a support of the suice is good to have a support of the support of head and face : the candid rootes of this Chervill are held as effectuall as Angelica to prefer to the transfer the forming fection in the time of a Plague, as also to warme and comfort a cold weake stomacke.

CHAP. XXXIIIL

Levisticum unigare. Ordinary Lovage.

Aving finished the two former rankes or order of umbelliferous plants, I am come now notice of the third and laft fort which is of such as have broader leaves like Panes or Angellia and be caufe I could not well place the Lovage among the Seline or Apis although it be malthic mothem, and not to be accounted one of them, let me feet it in the coeffront of this broad infed or

der, whose description is thus. It hath many long and great stalkes of large winged lerrer, divided into many parts, somewhat like unto Smallage, but much larger and greater, every late being cut about the edges broades for wards and smallest at the stalke, of a fad greene colour, smooth and shing, from among which rife up fundry strong and tall hollow greene stalkes five or fix foote high, yearight foot high in my Garden, full of joynts and such like but lesser leaves set at them then grow below, and with the leaves come forth toward the toppes long branches, bearing at their toppes large umbells of yellow flowers, and after them flat brownish seede bigget by much then Dill, and lesser then Parsneps and thicker also : the roce growth great and deepe, spreading much and enduring long, of a brownish colour on the outside and which whim the

> Levisticum vu'gare. Ordinary Lovage.

Levificum valgare Germaica I he Lovage of German.





the plant and every part of the fine lieds Iomewhat strongly and aromatically and of an hot sharpe biting taste. that the difference from the other may be seene, our rootes being great and thicke, and nothing Germanistic that the difference from the other may be seene, our rootes being great and thicke, and nothing Germanistic that the difference from the other may be seene, our rootes being great and thicke, and nothing Germanistic that the difference from the other may be seene, our rootes being great and thicke, and nothing Germanistic that the difference from the other may be seened to the other may be seened design in the flowers which they fay are white, and are yellowish with us, which Dodoneus noteth nicum. house einer they observed it not well when it was in flower, or theirs doth differeth from ours therein. mit is noted in the Passase Heracleuin

The Place and Time.

again no where wide in Europe that I can here of, but is onely planted in Gardens where it will grow as all gent it it be funded but flowreth in the end of Inly, and feedeth in Angust.

The Names. binded untilly in Latine Levisticum (for Greeke name it hath none) and not Ligusticum, being farre diffehad been found from have taken them to be both one, deceived chiefely by the vicinitie of the name, as the following forms, Common and Tabermentanus, who all call it Lignificum, either fativum or vul mans, Comm, County 1 (2015) and County 1 (2015 most to the control of the control o Taken meen translation and the Lorentz and the Lagrange of the Date Lavers and Lavers, and we in labor to the French Leverse, the Germanes Liestockel, the Date Laverse and Lavers, and we in h Ente Lovage. The Vertues.

loree is hot and drie in the beginning of the third degree, and is of thinne parts alfo, and thereby doth open madical humours, and doth mightily provoketh womens courfes and urine, as much as any of the kindes of Inferited roote in powder taken to the weight of halfe a dramme in wine, doth wonderfilly warme a wall lossels, beloing digeltion; and confuming all superfluous mositure and raw humours therein, each all in-walgings and paines, disloverh winde, and resistent poyson and infection effectually: the greene roote here, shuild in after morter, and steeped for twelve houres in faire water, then strained and drunke first in the morning and last at night two or three spoonesfulls at a time, asswageth any drought or great desire to drinke more than a caroufe of cold drinke, found true by often experience, although the roote is well knowne to be hor rivishowne remedy, and of much and continuall experience in divers thires of this Land to drinke the decodion of the herbe for any fort of ague, whether it be quotidian, tertian or quartaine, and to helpe the paines addoment in the body and bowells comming of cold: the feede is effectuall to all the properties aforefaid, exexter laft, and worketh more powerfully: the Germanes and other Nations in times past, used both the rootes salimating and of Pepper to Season their means and brothes, and found them as comfortable and warming to dad walked therewith, and helpeth the plurefie, if it be drunke three or foure times; the faid water also appeliant the eyes taketh away the rednesse or the dimmenesse of the eyes, it likewise taketh away spots or intiging the face the leaves of Lovage bruised and fried with a little hogges larde, and laid hot on any botch or ikwil quikkely breake it : the greene rootes may be kept in pickle made with falt and vinegar for a long time, in peterved with Sugar is more pleafant.

CHAP. XXXV.

Laferpitium. Lafetwort.

🛩 Eçause Lovage was called Laserpitium Germanicum, I thought good a little to declare the true Leferpitium or Lefer of the ancients, both to shew what it was, and what with divers it is now taken to be; and withall to joyne both the French kinde and that which Alpinus hath set out for the true.

Laserpitium Gallicum. French Laserwort. The French Laserwort hath a great long roote, bigger than that of Ferula Fennell giant, of a pinks the colour on the outside, and white within, full of a fat or thicke juyce, and smelling sweete, from where tile up great stalkes as thicke and high as the Ferula, whereon are set divers stalkes of winged leaves like no Smilinge, but thicker, harder, and of a darker greene colour, fomewhat deepely dented about the edges, and ministrate deepely jagged than others: at the toppes of the branches and stalkes sand large umbells of mertikenno Ferula, and after them large flat winged feede like unto Angelica, of the colonr of Boxe, and

3. Laserpitium Alpino. Alpinus his Laserwort. Pehilicofthis Laferwort, faith Alpinas groweth to be of three cubits in height, hollow, and of the bigneffe for Femila stalke, having large winged leaves set thereon, somewhat like the great Selinum, or sweete in the state of th The a milke when it is broken, which is white at the first, but groweth yellow being drie: the proportions this estant upon some of the ancient copines of Inpiter Ammon, as Alpinus saith.

3. Laserpition antiquorum. The true Lasewort of the ancients. The true Latewort of the anticums.

The true Latewort of the in Syria, Armenia C. Media and the interest of the latewort of th and weete talte, which being mot greene, of a ftrong fent and sweete talte, which being mot

1. Laferpitium Gallicum





stened with water quickly becommeth white, if any shall taste the Cyrenian fort it will move and shreal the ha mours in the body to a (weate, with a moift fweet feat, fo that his breath shall finell well that hish talted ber a little: that of Media and Syria is not so forcible or good, and give ha stranger unwholsome sent, All the som of Lafer are adulterated with Sagapen, or with Beane flower before they are dried, the falfehood whereof may be found ont by the taste, by the smell, by sight, ot by the wetting or washing it in water. Somedoe call the fille Silphium, the roote Magydaria, and the leaves Maspetum; the most effectuall is the Later, the next are the laws and the stalkes last. This is Dioscorides his text : but Theophrastus doth more largely expecte in and Pling from him, which is too tedious to infert here: I will therefore but onely mention a few of thosethings that are most pertinent, and not expressed before, which are these : the seede is broad spread like a lease, and called foliam and is as yellow as gold; the stalke is annuall as is that of Ferula; the flesh of the cattle that feede thereon doth rule most favoury, the stalke is eaten by men fundry wayes dressed or boyled it groweth wildeby nature, and will not abide to be manured or transplanted. Pliny faith that in his time it was not to be had but after the weight of five, and that it was so much destroyed, that onely one branch was brought unto the Empercur Ners of all that could be found in his time; and Pliny faith also that it groweth in plenty on mount Parnaffin. Thus faire Thingh after and Pliny, whereby it may be seene what losse there is of it by the great esseeme was made of it, and by the vertues it had which they have expressed, and how hard a thing it is to find out the true plant of all that me knowne now unto us, although divers have referred fundry herbes thereunto as is formerly fet downe, and yet hillis by divers: for fome would make Benzoin the sweete gumme to be the Laser, and called it Asadalcu, which is a word but derived from Laser as it is most likely, and is so farre from reason, that I wonder how men could be drawen fo to thinke, the Benzein being the gumme of a great tree in the East Indies, as all may know that will onquire after it, and is neither hot, sharpe, nor bitter as Laser is said to be : but it is very probable that the Apothe caries, who had many of their names from the Arabian authors, had these likewise of Asadelu, and Asseti da, and peradventure role from Serapio his two forts of Lafer, one pure, and the other impure, but that k faith the pure is of a ftronger fent, and the impure of small sent. The Arabians call the plant Anjuden, the juye Alinh and Avicen Almarut, and the Indians Imga and Imgara. The Place and Time.

This former fore was found about Marfelles in France, as Lobel in Adversaria faith, and adjudged the mell by Rondeleteus of any other that he had seene before, flowring and seeding in the end of the yeare as ferula deth, the other is expressed in the narration before, Alpinm faith it was first scene in Cardinall Bembo his Garden, and alterwards in that of the Musiares. The Names,

It hath not found any other name fince the first invention, than Laferpium and Silphium which was glenited the first by Lobel, onely Banhimm calleth it Gallerm, and Tabermontanu Meffilioricum; the other is declared in the description sufficiently.

There is not extant in any that hath written of the French kinde for what discase it is effectuall, and therefor we can say no more thereof: but of the true Laser Dissortion bath given a very ample recitall, which should thinke it almost needlesse to see downe the vertues of an herbe which is so little likely to be had as this is not instituted.

inni mila cupido, yet to fatisfie those that are curious, these they are: the roote, saith he heateth, and is hardly dided, it hurteth the bladder, and healeth knots and kernells of the throate, called the Kings evill, if it be made and, it furteen the states of the first state of the entrotes, cancer the kings evil, if it be made in acrot or plaifter, and laid to with oyle, taketh away blacke and blew spots that come by brusses or strokes; belgeth the Sciatica if it be made up with Ceratum Irinum or Cyprinum: it taketh away the outgrowings about thindament, it is boiled with vinegar in the rinde of a Pomegranarit resistent the force of deadly possonful. the instance. The Lafer of Media and Syria is weaker than that of Cyrene, & hath a loathfomer fent: it is a juvce than windy and sharpe in talte, and cureth the falling of the haire, if it be annointed with it Wine, Pepper, and Vineis windy and the fight, and disculfeth the pinne and webbe in the beginning, it is put into hollow teeth being gu, it sharpeneth the fight, and disculfeth the pinne and webbe in the beginning, it is put into hollow teeth being gulp in a little limen cloth, with some white Francumsence, and being boiled with Hisope and Figges in Vindent and the state of the mouth in helpest the little limen cloth. noun in water, it it good to wash the mouth; it helpeth the biting of mad dogges, if it be applied to the negrands, afformer enome of any other creature, or envenomed darks or amowes, if it be either drunke or ourwally applied : it cureth the wounds of Scorpions if it be releated in oyle and anointed; it is put into those manyappear ready to runne into a Gangreene if they be first scarified : it breaketh earbuncles or plague fores size that are ready to running the area of the state of t graf Brother superfluous wens or outgrowings in the flesh being first clipped off: it helpeth a continuall hoar segree in the throate, and cleareth the voyce that is fuddenly growen hoar fe, being delaied in water and fupped offin the falling of the pallate of the mouth; being applied with honey, and helpeth the quinfie if it be put mothonical water, and the mouth gargled therewith being taken in meates, it maketh one better coloured : it belieth the cough being taken in a reare egge, and being put into broathes with dried Figges, it is very profitable for those that have the dropsie or the yellow jaundise: it taketh away the shaking fits of agues being taken with requestions have the transcumfence in wine: it is given to those that have strong crampes or crickes in their recket, halfe a struple weight rowled up in waxe and swallowed it draweth out horse-leeches that by chance are exinto the throate and there sticke, if the mouth be gargled with it and a little vinegar, it helpeth those who have hemilie curded in their breafts, and the falling ficknesse being taken with Oxymell, or vinegar and honey : irmoreketh womens courses being taken with Pepper and Myrrhe, and helpeth the chollicke being eaten in a Rifin, and being drunke in lye it fuddenly helpeth crampes or convultions, and burflings: it is diffolved withhire Almonds or with Rue, or with hotbread, to be given in potions: the juyce of the leaves worketh the windput shint less powerfully; this is eaten with Oxymell, to helpe the windepipe when the speech is lost. Pling deduted many of these things out of Dioscorides, but varieth from him in his remedy for teeth-ach, for I cannot think, shith he, that any author would appoint it to be put into hollow teeth to take away the paine, when as we have seen the experience thereof in a man, that for the same cause threw himselfe downe headlong from an high place: for it inflameth oxen if it be put into their nofes: and being mixed with wine, it burfleth those Servents mutaket, who are most greedy of wine, and therefore, saith he, I would perswade men not to be anointed there-with, although they doe appoint it. Galen also lib. de fimpl, briefly speaketh thereof thus; the juyce of Silphium is very bot (faith he) the leaves, stalkes, and rootes, doe sufficient stoutly heate any cold part, but they are all of saulent windinesses hereby it is hard of concoction, but applied outwardly it is of more effect, & the juyce is the from of all other, having a mightie drawing facultie, yet it holdeth a certaine power to take away excrefences inthe fieth, by reason of the temperature is said to be in it, thus farre Galen: Serapio likewise speaketh of the Greeks Laferpitism in this manner : Lafer, faith he is knowne to the Indians to be of two forts, the one fincere hining and cleare, like to Elettrum, of a stronger sent and greater price, which is brought, as it is thought from Generic, Pateric, Mandon, Chiror and Dely, which is a cold countrey, and extending unto Chervam: the other is foole and muddy smelling lesse, which they say is brought from Corasone to Ormus in Persia, and from theme is carried to Pegn Malaca, Tanasiru, and the countries next adjoyning: the Baneans of Cumbaya, who were in timespast Phylosophers, and are now Merchants, and forbeare to eate of any living creature which was the inflitution of Pythagorus doe buy this Laser, according to their abilitie, and put it into their boulds and sallats, mbbing the vessells therewith first, and use no other saws to their meates being pleasant to them, both in taste and smell, yet doth it not breede any loathing in any that are not accustomed to it; the taste the first somewhat bitter as pickled Olives are, but being chewed a while longer it is very pleasant, the which is impure, Porters and others of meane qualitie that live on bread and water only doe buy, because they came for the greatnesse of the price buy that which is sincere, and the Baneans who deale in this kinde of merhandile doe purge and clenfe the impure, and doe not fuffer it to be used in meates before they have cured it by their skill ; and thus much Serapio.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Angelica. Angellica.

Lthough I have spoken of Angelica in my former booke, yet having more to say thereof, and to shew likewise some other forts thereof, I will here insert it with the rest.

1. Angelica sativa. Garden Angellica.

The Garden Angellica hath divers large and faire spread winged leaves, three soute long or better foreign, made of many great and broad ones, set usually one against another on a middle ribbe, of a pale, but The greene colour, and dented about the edges, from among which usually rifeth but one round hollow stalke bing very thicke, and five or fixe foote high, with divers great joynte and leaves fet on them, whose foote fissh, with divers great joynte and leaves fet on them, whose foote fisshes with the bur leffer leives at them, and at their toppes, large round spread umbells of white flowers, but Bransus the his with yellow flowers, which I never faw; after which commeth the feede which is somewhat flat, time, thort, and white, two alwayes fer together, and is usuall in all these umbelliferous plants, and a little

1. Angelica fativa. Garden Angellica.



3. Angelica fylvestriu montand daarum specierum. Two forts of Mountaine Angelica.







1. Archangellen.



TRIBE 8. added the round feeds a the roote groweth great and wooddy when it flowreth, with many great long branadded the round name a time to the growers great and wooddy when it sowreth, with many great long bran-dow it, but perisheth after seede and will rise and, spring against, better from the seede that doth fall of it the what is sowen by hand at any other time: the whole plant both leafe and seede and roote is of an ex-tile the what is sowen by hand at any other time: the whole plant both leafe and seede and roote is of an ex-like the seede and taste very comfortable, being not size of the spe but rather sweete, and give that most other reliably when it is tasted or used; the leaves be the weakest and some hold the seede to bee next, and the distributed the specially being not ready to grow up for taste. Of this binds were hone, and the more reliable when he is capable of the ready to grow up for finalke. Of this kinds were have another fort Dales, and Condens called (west Angellica, not differing in any thing from the former, but in that it hath a fweeter which then the other.

The Theater of Plants.

The wide Angellica groweth up with large spread leaves on the ground having smaller stalkes and lesser divi-The value Angeline growth and water and the state of the growth and the state of the growth of a darke greene colour, not finelling halfe fo strong as the garden kinde, yet savouring so make Angelica that by the small one may some see and know it to be a kinde of Angelica though wilde : the making angular under and smaller, yet growing three or foure foote high with smaller joynts and lesser leaves the toppes grow lesser umbells of white slowers, which turns into smaller seeds and blacker; the must a string to great as the former neyther are the strings so great or long, and of a blacker colour on the office of smaller so well.

Of this kinde likewise there is some varietie, one growing likewise wilde with us, not much differing in the Of the kinds intervite tracted to truth divided, the flalkes being reddiffs and the feede thicker and longer, the Sylvefiting leves, but being finaller and not for much divided, the flalkes being reddiffs and the feede thicker and longer, the Sylvefit is leves. room being great and thicke.

3. Angelica sylvestrie montana. Mountaine wilde Angellica. Mornine Angellica groweth like the former wilde kinde, but much lower and smaller in every part, the mer beref differeth most in that it is nothing so great, but sendeth forth many small brownish strings from the the head round about it, yet holding the fame strong sent of Angellica that the former doth.

Igireyon here the figures of two other forts of Angellica, taken out of Doctor Foxes booke of dryed herbes, while had from Faden garden, and might feeme to be the Laferpitium of Alpinus fet forth before, but that they beliverall denominations to them.

4. Archa golica. The greater water Angellica. This Angellica groweth with a taller and much greater stalke fometimes reddish, the leaves likewise being more in number and smaller divided, and of as deepe a greene colour as the first fort : in the tusts of white slow-en kinke the first garden Angellica, and so is the seede but greater and blacker, the roote is great according to the plant and endure the many yeares without periffiling.

The Place and Time. The full fatte are with us fowen in Gardens, the fecond fort is wilde both in many places of Effex, Kene, and sent Lesis Towne by London alfo, and in other places : the third growith on divers mountaines in Germany, Honor and the reft: the last is not onely naturall to grow in watery ditches, but in moist grounds also in many plant with wand in the Marsh ditches by Rederiffe.

The Names. This beide hath gained many worthy names from fundry worthy persons : for some have called it Santti Spiriundix, Larune, and Dodonom thinke it some kinde of Laserpitium, Co. du, and some others take it to be Smyrm, and Cordus to be Panax Heracleum, but all in general call it Angellica from the Angell-like properties harm, All these forts are so called by most Authors as their titles beare, and therefore I neede not explaine trassenter, onely the last is called Archangelica by Classia, and Angelica aquatica by Gesper. All Christian naturalization their appellations hereof follow the Latine name as neare as their Dialect will permit: onely in Soft they call the wilde kinde Kex, and the Weavers winde their Yarne on the dead staffices.

The Vertues.

hais bot and dry, forme put it in the fecond and others in the third degree. It relifteth poylon by defening the blood and spirits, and giveth heate and comfort to them : it doth the like against the Plague minition of the Peltilence, if the reore be taken in powder to the weight of halfe a dramme at a time, with tome good Topakle in Cardon water, and layd to five ate thereupon in their bed: if Treakle be not at hand take the note alone in Cardus or Angellica water, the stalkes or rootes candid and caten fasting are good helpes also missed installed in the stalkes of rootes candid and caten fasting are good helpes also missed installed in the root also steeped in Vinegrand little of that Vinegar taken fomerities falting, and the roote (melled unto are both good preferences for the pupel, a water diffilled from the rootes fimply of fleeped in wine and distilled in glasses, much more efficient the water distilled are such that the rootes fimply of fleeped in wine and distilled in glasses, much more efficient the water distilled are all with the leaves, and this water being drunke two or three spoonefulls at a time doth ease all water motorments that come of cold or winde, so as the body being bound the said water taken with some of the root is powder helpeth the Plurific being taken in the beginning, as also all other diseases of the Lungs, address, as coughes, and shortnessed for the stalkes mentioned in adbrak, as coughes, and shownesse of breath, Tissickes, and so doth the Syrupe of the stalkes mentioned in whome booker it helpeth like wife the torments of the Chollicke, the stranguly and stopping of the urine, promise one is an expellent the asterbirth and briefely exieth and discussed all inward tumors and winders in opened the obstructions of the Liver and Spieene; and the decoction thereof being deanake before the soft a Age, so that they may sweate if the possible before the sit come, will in twice or thrice taking rid it quite way; in higher halfs digestion in the stormacke, and is a remedy for a Surfer. The faire or the water dropped montered deareth the dignises of signs, any proper in the strangular and helperth deafenesse by appreciant the careet a the pairest also part into bother weet the same; the rootes in powther made up a made the strangular and strangular the careet a the pairest also part into a plainest, and layer on the water decopped or tents were the same and put into old and sixthy deep V core, as powder of the roote in want of the other doct clense them and cause them to heale quickly by covering the same of the other doct in the same of the other doct clense them and cause them to heale quickly by covering the same of the roote in want of the other doct clense them and cause them to heale quickly be covering the same of the sorter and control with the Gostee or Sciarica, doth give a same of the sorter applied to places pained with the Goste or Sciarica, doth give a same of the sorter sorter and such that the core of the Gostee a Sangellica is not so effectuall as the Gardens, although it may safely be cufed to all sections after the such that have been formerly accepted. white then many other that have beene formerly accepted.

a tent of a color title of a growth prate and wooding robot in a color of a color of the many of

owner of centry faculates by other than a the will also Imperatorio five Aftrantia Maillie word con vive vital has a literaturate

Imperatorie five Aftrantia, i Mailler work in the color of the first interest in the color of th what great and rather groweth fidewife then downe deepe into the ground. Shooting forth fundy breakwhich tasteth sharpe biting on the tongue, and is the hottest and sharpest part of any of the rest of the plant, and the seede next unto it, being somewhat blackish on the outside and smelling well.

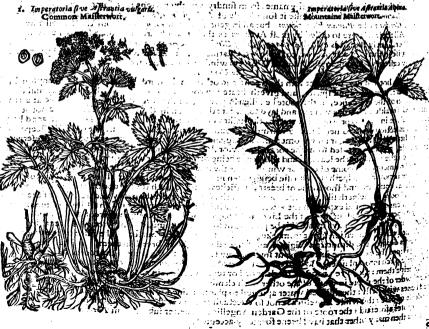
The mountaine Maisterwort groweth somewhat like the former, but lesser in every part, having mine leves standing on each stalke by three and three but they are smaller and narrower, and have sewer inclinations but finely dented about the edges; the slowers and seede are alike, and the roote groweth in like manner, with a blackish outside, but is more sharpe and hot biting on the songue then the former by much.

The sirst is found on sundry hils in Italy, as also in Germany, yet it is usually kept in Gardens, with them well as with us: The other was found on the Alpes in Switzerland. They slower and seede late within, as no until

z. Imperatoria Alpina. Mountaine Maistenwort.

the end of Angust.

It is called by the latter Writers generally Imperatoria, from the excellent vertues thath, yet many have referred that name to fundry plants of the Auncients, not thinking that an herbe of fish rare qualities hould be unknowne to them, and therefore Anguilars tooke it to be Lightheum, and Ruellius and Fishius to be Lightheum, and Ruellius and Fishius to be Lightheum, and Ruellius and Fishius to be Lightheum Germanicum, Tragus referred it to Supraisus, and calleth it Supraisus bortene, and Offersiums, and yet nameth other herbes by that name allo, sud Contain historia unto Struthion, Matth. olm, Casarin, is bortis, Logal, Ingdunessis, Tabermonianus and other, cill it Impratoria, Brunfelsus, Dodonaus and Clusius calleth, Aftrantia, Camerarius Angustrantia, and Celaspina livia rea, ut the vulgar with him did. The other Camerarius calleth Imperatoria, vel Astrantia Aspina, and faith the Germans



Tribe 81 all la front, and the former Meifterwartz, and changes it blike they derived their Magiftrantia, We in Engolis International Mailforwort; and by fome Pollatory as Spaine, but fallely.

The Vector Mailterwort is hotter then pepper, same to the third degree compleate, and is of very fubrile parts, the root of Mailterwort is hotter then pepper, same to the third degree compleate, and is of very fubrile parts, the root of Mailterwort is hotter then pepper, same to the third degree compleate, and is of very fubrile parts, is required and down eward, it is also uted in a decoction with wine, against all cold rheumes, or destinate the transfer of the taken morning and evening the formal formal to the taken morning and evening the formal formal to the taken morning and evening the formal formal to the taken morning and evening the formal formal to the taken morning and evening the formal formal to the taken morning and evening the formal formal taken to the taken morning and evening the formal formal taken to the taken morning and evening the formal taken to the taken morning and evening the formal taken to the taken to take taken to take the taken to take taken in whopward and downeward, it is also used in a detoction with wine, against all cold rheumes, or destile the lungs, and shortnesse of breath so be taken morning and evening the same also provoketh urine the best of breath and is singular good for the strangling of the mother, it procureth womens courses and expelleth the best birth, and is singular good for the strangling of the mother, and other the like womens discases: it is the destination of the destination of the strangling stranglin printing it is or a reactive feede workeen to the like effect, although not with the like efficacie if they can brooke appropriate the state of the and porosething and therefore many doe distill the water from both herbe and roote that they may take it with the bereot and therefore many goe dittil the water from both herbe and roote that they may take it with the interpolation of the property of the ground of the Goute comming of a cold cause. Trages said that the decortion of the roote in wine beray good to near the wood to the country of a country to good to near the country to go down the country to go down the country to be compared to the country to be compared to the country to the countr for martine Agues, to expell the dead child, to purge the braine, and to expell winde and helpe the Collicke.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Podagrafa Evo Barba Gerardi. Courwors or herbe Gerard.

this herbe likewise there are two forts, the one knowne but to few, yet the other is two

Fishis herbe likewise there are two forts, the one knowne but to few, yet the other is two well knowne especially where it getteth into any ground, and although for their likenesse one to another, divers have joyned this and the foregoing Maisterwort in one Chapter, yet because they are differing plants in miny notable parts, I have thought good to part them into two.

It Podagne is unigaria. Common herbe Gerard.

The common herbe Gerard is a low herbe seldome riling halfe a yard high having sundry the like seaves standing upo brownish greene statistic by three sain the former but they are smaller narrower and not cut in on the chear all, or very seldome but shipped about and of a strong unpleasant savour : the umbells of flowers are when and the feede blackish and lesse: the roote runneth and greene like Outsh in the ground some occurrence a green. Podagraria uplgaria.

competilike Quich in the ground, foone occupying a great

calcofrome.

2. Pedagrariabir sta. Hairy herbe Gerard.

This hairy herbe Gerard hair a thicke fibrous roote of a blackfibrowne colout on the outside & white within enduring many years and of a good fibrat, from whence fpringeth up talke about a tube. Disch the from whence fpringeth up talke about a tube. Disch the from the bottome and a link hay, foreading into divers those branches, bearing much divide leaves thereon like to wilds Angellica or the lath herbe Grad, but more despely gashed, of a greene colour and hair yall over the footestalkes as a life the tumbells of flowers are interested in the lath white, and followed with blackish feede.

The Place and Time. The first groweth by hedge and wall sides and offentimes in the briders or corners of sields and in gardens also comettings in the not rid and weeded out: the other groweth in a pair of the Gomen cilled Lufatia, and flower and feede fomewhat carher then the Maisterwort,

Instantia Maisterwort.

The Names.

Instantia Mathematica Manuel Manuel Maister Maiste wide as Lyte and Gerard fay : the other is onely remembred b lamines who numbreth it among the Angellicaes, and cal-this describe five fire birfack modera, and herba Podagraria



TRIBE 8.

The Forties.

Goutewort had not his name given as it (semeth at randome; but upon good experience to helpt the cold griefer; for as Lobel faith his vulgar in taking it to be Electrometry, applyed it for the fame difeases that Danewort, applyed it for the same difeases that Danewort was good for.

CHAPL XXXIX.

Palinaca Latifolia. Parinep.

F Parsneps there are two forts, the tame or Garden kinde, and another that groweth wild in division places beyond the Seas, as well as in our owne Land. 1. Paftinaca latifolia fativa. Garden Parineppe.

This Garden Parinep hath large winged leaves, that is many fet on both fides of a long flatte, each of them for the most part standing directly one against another, and one at the end, being madager. of them for the most part italianing and rougher, and dented about the edges : the falle growth he

or fix foote high, with divers the like leaves and branches thereon but leffer : the flowers are yellow that grow in tufts and umbells at the toppe, which turne into brownish thinne flat seede, smelling reasonable well, the roote groweth greater and larger in some grounds then in others, being white within and without, very fweet and pleasant to be eaten, when they are fodden tender and are dreffed afterwards many wayes as every one lift. Of this kinde I have declared in my former booke another fort differing in nothing but the roote, which is thicker at the head and shorter, and not so savourie as the former.

2. Pastinaca latifolia /glvestris. Wilde Parinep.

The wilde Parinep differeth little from the former, but as a wilde plant, not growing fo faire and large, nor hath fo many leaves and that the roote (as all writers affirme of their comtries) is shorter more wooddy, and not so fit to bee cates, and therefore the more medicinable, but as I faid in my former booke it is the garden kinde is found wilde in many places of our Land fo fweete and to tender after the fowing, that by being manured it proveth as good as the Garden kinde.
The Place and Time.

The first is every where in these parts nursed up in Gardens: the other growing wilde as I fayd in divers places, as in the Marshes by Rockester in the grounds of Sir Ioba Levelon there, and flowreth in Inst, the leads being ripe about the becoming of August the feath period to the feath of the second the feath of the second the feath of the second the seco ginning of August the second years after the sowing, for if they doe slower the first years, the country pleople call them madde Neepes.

The Names The later writers generally call it Pastinaca latifalla to put a difference betweene it and the Carrot which is called Paftinaca tenuifolia, as I taid before, some authors calling it sativa or domefica or vulgaris. Fuchim calleth it Silvium fatioum mag-num and Tabermontanus Elapobofcum fatioums join Columna taketh it to be the Sifer of Diofervides. The wilde fort is cal-led by many Paftinaca fylvefirm or latifulia frivefirm as Dodo-ness doth, Cordus upon Dioferrides calleth it Paftinaca fylvefire Gallica, Matthielus Dodonem and Tabermon Elaphonecum Entitud in Cital Silvium and I shall Burdes Patinaca (slouderin Arabum an Elaphonecum Entitles in Cital Silvium and I shall Burdes Patinaca (slouderin Arabum an Elaphonecum Entitles in Cital Silvium and I shall Burdes Patinaca (slouderin Arabum an Elaphonecum Entitles in Cital Silvium and I shall Burdes Patinaca (slouderin Arabum an Elaphonecum Entitles in Cital Silvium and I shall Burdes Patinaca (slouderin Arabum an Elaphonecum Entitles III)

nam doth, Cordus upon Dioscorides calleth it Passinaca sysvestive Gallica, Masthiolus Dodonem and Thermann Elaphoboscum, Fuchsium calleth it Sisse sysvestime and Lobel Bancia Passinaca sylvestim Arabima an Elaphoscum of Dioscorides, I shall referre you to the next Chapter, into Apothereries shops of Italy and Germanistic was usually called Bancia, Trague saith and so doth Dodonem, the some in their time did call it Staphylium as well as the other tennisolia. The Italians call it Can otta bianche, the spain and Canaoria Blanqua, the French Passinades, the Germans moven weif, Passinay and Passination the Duch Passinates. Pastinaken.

The Garden Parsnep nourished much, and the nourishment is good and wholsome, but a little windy, where The Garden Parsnep nourisheth much, and the nourishment is good and wholsome, but a little windy, which by it is thought to procure bodily lust, but it fattered the body much if it be used: it little respects by proceed uses most of those between and rootes doe that are much eaten, which made Disservites and Gales not to be self-the much upon them; onely it is conducible to the stomacke reines and bladder and provoketh unit; but the wilds kinde is more physicall, having a cutting, attendating, clenthag and opening qualitie therein; it resistes make the bitings of Serpents: it easeth the paines and stitched in the sides, and diffolveth winds, both in the short macke and bowels which is the chollicke and grovoketh Wines, this roote in often used bastle foot more.

Pafinaca latifolia fative. Garden Parineva.



1. Sifer vulgare.
The common Skirret.



CHAP: XL: Sifer. Skirret.

Baretwo forts of herbes to thew you under this title of Sifer, whereof the one hath beene fetcht as farre as from Syria.

The common Skirret hath fundry stalkes of winged leaves, somewhat like unto those of thereps, but that they are smaller and farther set in funder, smother and greener, and likewise is integer, but that they are smaller and farther set in sunder, smother and greener, and likewise found from the edger, among which riseth up the stalke, little more than halfe the height of the Parsneppe, lessing the toppes umbells of white flowers, which after wards turne into small darks seeds, somewhat bigger has less toppes umbells of white flowers, which after wards turne into small darks seeds, somewhat bigger has less to be composed of divers small long round white rootes, set together at one head, like the labeling busched out, or uneven in sandry places, and rugged, or as it were wrinckled with all, and not seed to the same seed out, and white with a single share to be cause.

1. Sign alternass Syriacism. Skirrets of Syriac, of white Cartots.

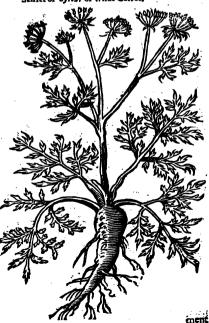
The Spine Skirret hath a long, tender and smooth roote, grayish on the out side, and white within, and easie to the stalk and integer, and twice the length, having sundry small bunches or known as the season like we have a sheet and smooth roote, grayish on the out side, and white within, and easie to the white which a ones single and twice the length, having sundry small bunches or known as the season like we

The lyes a knice maint a long, tender and innovations, grayin on the our nee, and write winnin, and eafle to broken thicke as ones finger, and twife the length, having fundry small bunches or knottes thereon, like unpowers, of a pleasant sweete taste like unto our Carrots, from whonce rise many stalkes of leaves, much diviwww. ... of fundry parts like unto Carrot leaves : the stalkes likewise have such like leaves at the joynts and midle of flowers at the toppes like unto them for forme, but of a yello wish colour.

The Place and Time. The fifth not naturallin any places of Italy or Germany that I can understand, but in the countrey of Nar-line irrace, as Lobel laith, and is every where sowen or planted in Gardens, and with us rather sowne than handler sowne among Onions, the one will not hinder the growth of the other, the Onions being still drawne any have the full growth against Winter the other groweth wilde in Egypt by Cairo, but min their gardens, as Ranwelfius faith : they flower and feede later than the Parineppe. The Names.

lis alled in Greeke Zioneer, and in Latine also Sisterum and Sister: the first is called Sister by Matthiolus, Cordus, Gijur, and Comerarius, and Sisterum by Tragus, Dodonesus, Lobel and others. Casalpinus calleth it. Sister Germanicus, and the Comerarius, and Sisterum by Tragus, Dodonesus, Lobel and others but affuredly herein they are both decired, for Dieferrides describeth Elaphobes cam at large, and how soever the manner of the leaves deceived them, that they were like unto the leaves of the Turpentine tree, yet neither is the stalke of this Ferulous, that is from and great as that of the Parfirep, is, nor hath any umbells of yellow flowers, nor feede like Dill, both which the Parlicy, for this Skirrer hath white flowers and feede like Parlicy, for that I wonder how fuch wife. and judicious men, that in other things will scanne the text of Diefeorides throughly before they give their judge-

2. Sifer alterum Syrlacum. Skirret of Syria, or Wilde Carrot.



ment, and yet in this have failed much, as you may understand by this that hath beene said i now where a manured or wilde Parsneppe should be Disserties his Elaphoboscom, I incline to thinke rather the which the tame, although he saith, it is sweete and fit to be eaten; for as I said before, even the wilde might be with them, as we have shewed it to grow wilde with us. Another controversie there is among many have men, whether this be the true Sisarms of Disserties or no, in regard that neither he not any other of the said have given almost any touch of forme or lease or roote it had, because it was so familiar and well have their time, and so it salleth out in many other things that were so common with them, that they drought said less to describe them, that they are now most unknowner to the succeeding times, and to they em our time greatest propability that we have, is that, as Disserties saith, Sisarms is pleasant to the pallate, profession their rootes are) all which agree to the Skirrer is but Pliny in setting forth his Sisarms in the said as the said of the said of the said his Sisarms said to the setting that the plants his Sisarms said to the said of the said his Sisarms said to the said of the said of the another said to the said of the another said the said is the said therefore there is no doubt but that it is the true Sisarms of sit of the ancients: the other Rannolsius said his called in Egypt by the Arabians there Secaral's Storage of the Spaniards Chiribas: the Chirobas: the French Cherny, the Germans Gerlin: the Duck Snycker norteen, that is Sugar toor, and we in English Skirret.

Skirret rootes (for no other part is in use as I know) being dressed according to every ones liking doe nound well, but not so much as the Parsneppe, it being of a stronger taste, and this more delicate and pleasant, and is so very wholesome, yet engendreth a little winde, and provoketh to venery: it doth somewhat respective kidnies and bladder by moving to utine, and a little to consume the stone and gravell in them: and this is all that we have learned it to be availeable: for those herbes and roots that are temperate and most used to be extended kise physically applied for any disease; the other as Ranwelsian saith, is died to be exten also by the Egyptian, nother rootes are and is common with them.

CHAP. XLI

Saxifraga Pimpinella. Burnet Saxifrage.

E have foure or five forts of this burnet Saxifrage, to shew you here, some being of our ownecountry, and some of others, and some greater or lesser than others.

1. Pimpinella Saxifraga bircina major. Great Germane Burnet Saxifrage.

This great Burnet Saxifrage of Germany hath divers large and long stalkes of winged leaves, one set directly opposite to another on both sides, each being somewhat broad, alittle pointed and dented about the edges somewhat deepely, of a fresh greene colour almost shining, from among which rise upone or more round hollow stalkes, three foote high or more, set at the joynts, with the like, but lesser leaves, and bering at the toppes small umbells of small white slowers, after which come small blackish round seed like und Parsley seede, but much hotter in taste, and sharper upon the tongue, the roote is small long and white, very like unto a Parsley roote, but much hotter in taste, and perisheth not after seede time, but endureth long.

2. Pimpinella Saxifraga major flore rubbente. Great Burnet Saxifrage of Germany with a reddifi flower. This fort different little from the former, either in forme or greatnesse of leaves or talinesse the stalkes, the chiefest difference consistent in the flowers which are reddish or of a blush colour.

3. Pimpinella Saxifragamajor nostras. The greater English Burnet Saxifrage.

The greater fort of our English Burnet Saxifrage groweth up in the same manner that the former doe, the former of whose leaves is all one likewise, but that they are usually not more than halfe so biggeor large, and not so deepely dented about the edges, but of a sadder greene colour; the stakes likewise are smaller and shoute than the other, the umbells of slowers are white also and the seede small and blackish, but sharper than the former; the roote is long and whirish enduring long.

mer: the roote is long and whitish enduring long.

4. Pimpinella Saxifraga bircina minor. The smaller Burnet Saxifrage of Germany.

This lesser Burnet Saxifrage of Germany hath likewise sundry shorter stalkes of finer cut leaves by much than he former, every one set against other, being very narrow and much cut in or deepely dented about the edge, which maketh the lease see in it were made of many fine cut and jagged leaves see on both sides of a stoot sake, which sometimes groweth reddish, and is very neere of the same fresh greene colour that is in the suit the stalkes rise as high, almost, and the umbells of slowers white like the former; the seede also is blackish but smaller, but more bot, quicke and sharpe as the seede hereof is also.

5. Pimpinella Saxifraga minor nostras. The lesset English Burnet Saxifrage.

Our lesset English Burnet Saxifrage hath much finer cus leaves than the last, so that there is not halfe that broads to be seene in them that there is in the leaves of the former, but yet divided after the same manner, and of so darke a greene colour as the greater English sort: the umbells of flowers are white, and the seede that followed smaller than of the last, the roote likewise is smaller, but as hot and quicke in taste as it.

The Place and Time.

The Germane kindes grow as well in their fields, as on the mountaines, and in rockie grounds, and as it is affire rmed unto me by divers in our owne land likewife; the other of our owne land, are finally growing in most medowes of this land to be easily found of them that know them, and will looke for them, for they like ind among the graffe oftentimes fearfely to be different : they doe all flower about Iiily, and their feeds in the sound of Angust.

The Names.

The ancient Writers neither Greekes nor Latines had any knowledge of any of these plants, but are called of



themoderne Herbarilis Pimpinella fimply by many, as Cordin, Tragin, Fuchfim, Cefner, and Lobel & Pimpinella Saxifushy Matthielm and Camerarius, or Saxifraga bireina, as Gefner & Clusten do, fome also Bipinella Saxifraga, as Lad, or Eipenula as Lacuna, or Tragofeliums major as Tabermontanus; the fecond is remembred by Gefner in hord tori, or opennia as Lacuna, or I ragojetimum majus as I amerimontamie the tecond is remembred by Gefar in bordi, it is inferiptione most in fracti; the third is the fecond Pimpinella of Tragus, yet is greater than that kinde that gowth most ownel and; and so is the fift, and is most likely to be Baubings his Pimpinella. Saxifraga remifolia; though it the third Pimpinella of Tragus, and is called Pimpinella minor by divers, and Saxifraga hircina minor by densitive by Cordus to be Daucus Selinoides, and by Lugdunensis Dauci sertim genus, and by folimina to be Ingium Disferrids. There is growing at the rootes of these Saxifrages in some countries certaine graines that millione factors. will give a seatlet die, as Lacuna and Anguilara have set it downe, and by them called Cotton radicum, but Amasus Library faith that the like graines are found at the rootes of many other herbes. Fragofus feemeth in reciting belignines growing at the rootes of these Saxifrages, to thinke that these graines are the Cochenill that the Dirnse to die their silke and cloth in graine colours; for he sixth, lib. 3.e. 15. that the Cochenill that comment how how be the graines that grow at the rootes of certaine plants like unto our common Burnet Sa. ifrage. where he was much miltaken, for as Oviedus faith, they are gathered from the leaves of great trees in the West hale, and died there Tunal, and with us Ficus Indica, and as it is fet downe in the eight part of the West Indian Hi-My the fourth Booke and thirteenth Chapter (and in the Classia of the trees in this Worke) from whence it fruith lebin de Last of Anwerpe in his fift Booke and third Chapter, pag. 229, of the West Indian History tooke his relation thereof, which is somewhat too large to insert in this place. I will therefore but briefely touch what he there faith, that there are divers forts of Fices Indica, fome that beare no fruit growing wilde, or fo thorny that which to no use : others that are manured and beare fruit, which are eaten, and are either white, which are the but of a reddiff purple colour dying their hands that gather them, like as Mulberies doe i and there is anodetuning of forthat beareth no fruit, but is of greatest worth, and most catefully kept, because that certaine the abtracted thereon (which are that graine called by the Spaniards Cochenil, derived from the Coccas of the the and this as a diminative thereof) which they gather twife or thrice in a yeare, and kill them by casting old water on them, and after wards drie them in the shadow batt of this he saith there are foure forts, some betworfethan others, the worfer being gathered from the wilde plants, the belt from those are planted in order hem ordand, and tended carefully. Trague calleth this Saxifrage Figure Germanicum, and faith that no other cale more fitly referred to the Petrolinum Macedonicum of Diofeorides than it, who compared the scede more fitly referred to the Petrolinum Macedonicum of Diofeorides than it, who compared the scede and many the seede of Amoes, yet to be sweeter in smell like unto spice, and there and hove in taste, and to win tockie places, and hereon complaineth that then more willingly spend their coft on strange things fetcht forming, than upon their owne hombred and country plants, and afforedly the feeds hereof is so aromaticall, happing in withall that I thinke he had reason to to thinke as he did, when as it farre surpassers in the surpassers in anot to be doubted of, or none to goe beyond it a but I am in doubt I thall finde among my brethren the that will taxe me for inferring this noveltie: if it please not them, let the judicious centure it as That inde cause and reason. Tragm also saith that some others referred this to the Oversalimentor To:

Friss 8.

The Fornace.

These forces of Sanifragues are hotter than any the former kindes of Apia Parlies, and as hot as Pener, at as Tragm faith, more wholesome, by his often experience: it hath the same properties that the Parlies as Tragm faith, more wholesome, by his often experience: it hath the same properties that the Parlies are the parlies of the Mother, and to propert their couries, to breake and avoyde the some in the Kidnes, in district viscous and tough flee me in the Richies, and is a most speciall remedy against all kinde of viscous being boyled in the diffilled waters begretely it singular good to be given to those that are troubled with being boyled in the diffilled waters begretely find guide into Comfits, as they doe Caraway seede, which is and Convultions: some doe use to be supposed after sayd, and forme doe distill the water that the more tender stomackes may take the little sweetened with Sugar: the jury of the herbe being dropped into the most grievous wounds of the last doth dry up their moysture and limited restriction quickely: the experiment is taken from Hermes whose combined doth dry up their moyture and limited restriction quickely: the experiment is taken from Hermes whose combined distilled water to take away freeking or other spots in the skinne or face, and to make it the more deterned finiouth.

ACHAP. XLIL

Pinax. Alheale.

Internd to intrease in that Chapter, and with it some others that for their likenesse may be reserved the form of this Chapter, and with it some others that for their likenesse may be reserved the form of this Chaster, and with it some others that for their likenesse may be reserved the form of this Chaster, and with it some others that for their likenesse may be reserved of this Chaster, and form may be reserved of this Chaster, and form may be reserved of this Chaster of the fifth Chaster of the worke, but Theophrasse maketh some forts, for unto these three headeds fourth, which he callett Syriacum but doth not describe it. I have to shew you in this Chapter many other som, that for their likenesse price of the price of the price of the strength of the s

among other rare feeds by fome of my divers friends from Italy, but perished by some extreme hard winter.

2. Panax Heracleum alterum five peregrinum Dodonci. The more ordinary Alhease of Hercules with us.

This Panax spreadeth many very large winged leaves round about upon the ground, most of them two foot long, consisting of source, sive or six couples of rough winged leaves, set each against other on a round great footestalk, surrounded on the upper side, each of them consisting likewise of three or source coupled rough but large faire fresh yellowish green's leaves & one at the end, broad below, and narrow to the end, the ordinary of size and facely desired by the derivative of the second size of the lease being always decreases the becomes then the other and facely desired by the derivative for the second size. lower fides of the leafe, being alwayes deeper at the bottome then the other and finely dented about the edge, taking a little hot and bitting in the mouth, and yeelding forth a yellowish juice in the Sommer much more gummy, hor and bitter than the leaves; from among these leaves riseth up one strong great round green slak four or five foote high or more, with some joynts and leaves thereat, and a few branches towards the toppes where breake forth small yellow umbells of flowers, which afterwards give whitish yellow flat short seede : the roote groweth somewhat great and deepe downe into the ground, with two or three long branches from it which yellow on the outfide and more white within, full of that yellow sap issuing from it if it bee cut or broken, of a link strong sent and hot bitter taste more then eyther lease or seeds: this description is from the plant growing in mine owne Garden where it abideth the extreamest winter without harme.

3. Panax Heracleum Alterum Americum plendente folio, Laserpitium creditum quibusdam.

American Alheale of Hercules with shining leaves, supposed to be the true Laserwort.

This Herculean Alheale groweth for the forme very like unto the last, having such like winged leaves set in the fame manner, and the wings with foure or five or fix couple of leaves, but differing in greatnesse and color, for neither is the whole stalke above halfe so long, nor are the leaves themselves either halfe so great so broader to long, but are rather somewhat short, and of a deepe greene colour, very much shining on the upper side and pair greene underneath, much hotter and sharper in taste then the former and not bitter drawing water into the mouth: the stalk hereof is seldome above a yard high, with joynts and leaves thereon, and more branches through the coppes then the other bearing larger umbells of yellow flowers succeeded by flattish but almost roandlede, of a pale browner colours the roandlede. of a pale browne colour the roote is white and great at the head with fundry long strings thereat with a pith in the middle and endureth not after seede time which sometimes is the second yeare after the springing and lone-

rare times the third. There is another fort hereof with taller and purplift falkes, and larger browne green leave.

4. Panax Coffinant five Pfendsfirm Matthieli. Coffus-like Alheale.

This Coffus-like Alheale different not much in forme from the fecond but in the greatnesse and substance of the yellow juice which this giveth not and therefore is not of that kind, for this hath such like large winged laver, the fermion of t fer in the fame manner but leffer together, each leafe whereof is larger then a Parinep leafe, thicker, rought and more crumpled also and dented about the edges: the stalke is small and about two cubits high, full of joyns and leffer leaves for a share them. leffer leaves fet at them, branched towards the coppes and bearing round tufts of yellow flowers, after which follow flat and somewhat round seeds a the roots is sapple with a thicke fielhy barke, and of a shiming ass countries. bitter and sharpe in talte.



trum Americanum filendente folio Laferpitium éveditum quibuflam. riest Albeale of Heréntes with thining leavés.

Zanan Coffingu five Pfendocoffus Santebioli. Celtus like Albeale.



TRIBLE

CHAP.42.

5. Panaci Heracleo similis Tataria Ungaris dilla. The Hungarian Albeale of Heracles.

This Hungarian or rather Tartarian herbe hath the leaves much cut in and gashed on the edges somewhat This Hungarian or rather Tartarian nerve main the leaves made and a surface of the contents, full of a rough harings, a pale greene colour, with other smaller ones less divided and less ones less among whom then rough ones less divided and less ones thurs and such as the content of the cont pale greene colour, with other image of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, full of joynes and such leaves for the thorough the leaves for the thicknesse of the thicknesse of the thicknesses of the thicknesse grow be ow, but smaller and more divided compassing the stalks at the bottome; at the toppe of the state of the stalks on the toppe of the stalks on the stalks on the stalks of yellow showers, after which follow the seede very sparingly set on the ambile (in some doth not perfit the seede many more sailing then holding) which is very great and thicke, refer the stalks. flower doth not perfit the seeds many more faiting that start the content of the Cachrys, and firaked like thereunto: the roote is very great and long even as thicke as one same, and a cubits length which perifheth after feede time, and doth finell very fouly that one can well man to a cubits length which perisheth after seene time, and done it be growen to feede is taken and attachen by feedl, but rather cast them out of the garden, yet this before it be growen to feede is taken and attachen by the feed of the garden o Hungars and Tartares in stead of bread, and is pleasant to them being of great use with the Tartar, to with out it they could not marke their long journeys through the Defarts where no foode is to be found.

6. Panaz zaeminor feu racemofa Americana. The cluster berry Allheale of America.

This herbe of America rifeth up with a round pithy brownish purple stalke, set at the joynts with large leaves divided into many parts, usually by three at a space, little dented about the edges bearing both at the joynts with the leaves and at the top on fundry branches, many tufes of flowers made of small threds like Vine blostomes, at the first greenish, but whiter afterwards, which turne into small bunches of greene berries, which grow to be darke red, when they are ripe, full of a pleasant tasted juyce, with thany seedes therein: the roote is of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, and very long: it loofeth both stalke and leaves every yeare, and new fpring up againe after winter: The whole plant both leaves and rootes are eaten as fallets and potherbes, of the Indians where it is naturall, and the French also that live amongst them, and taste more pleasantly then the berries themselves.

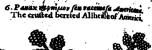
7. Panaces moschatum Americanum. Sweete fented Allheale of America.

The first leaves of this Panax are large and about a foote long, onely dented about the edges, somewhat like unto Costmary leaves, lying on the ground, and compassing the long white roote at the head, but those that follow are so deepely cut in that they reach to the middle ribbe almost, the stalke rifeth tobe two cubits high, without any leaves thereon fave onely about the middle, where that ha knot and a leafe that compasseth it of a differing forme from the rest, the toppe branches are so heavily laden with umbels of white flowers, that before they open they hang downe their heads, which have so excellent a sweete smell, that they smell like Muske, a great way of the place where it groweth : the seedethat succeede are like, but not so broad as the ordinary Panax. The leaves tafte sharpe, and a little bitter, but the roote leffe:

The Place and Time.

The first groweth in Nalpes as Matthiolus saith, on the Apperine hills also and the Sea coasts by Siena: the second is thought to grow in some places of Italy also but generally in our gardens the third came first from America, & the feede being imparted to fundry persons is received fundry names, and came to me out of Italy for Laferpinian astiquorum, and is fet downe in Cornutus for Angelica lucida Canadenfis, and the other fort thereof for Angelica un purpurea Canadenfis : the fourth as Matthiolus faith groweth on mount Garganus in Apulia : the fift in Total and Hungaria, the two last in America, and doe all flower and seede in the end of Summer.

The Names, It is called in Greek mirans i mirat and Panax or Panaces also in Latin, because it is a remedy for all dileate, not as Pliny taketh it from Fiercules, to be the fifth founder of it, and some would have it named rather from Heraclea a City in Candy, but the name Panax is referred to many plants, as Theophraftus faith, there are many one Panaces, and Diofeorides faith Origanum fylvestre, called also Canila bubula, and Canila galinacea, which is like to Origanum Heraclearity was called also in the Canala bubula, and Canila galinacea, which is like to Origanum Heraclearity was called also in the Canala bubula, and Canala galinacea, which is like to Origanum Heraclearity was called also in the Canala galinacea, which is like to Origanum Heraclearity was called also in the Canala galinacea, which is like to Origanum Heraclearity was called also in the Canala galinacea, which is like to the called also in the called Origanum Heracleoticum was called also Panax Heracleum Centaurium magunm also, and Liguftium were called Panax Heracleum. The first here see downe is the Panax or Panaces Heracleum of Matthiolm, Anguilles, Gold in hortis, Lobel, Lugdunenfis, and others, but Dodoness taketh that Panax Heracleum that grew in the low Com-is a differing plant from it, and may be the true Panax Heracleum or Herenical of Dioferides, the fecond is the Panax nax Atterum recentiorum Olufatri ant Paftinace folio of Lobel, the Panaces pergrinum of Dodonem, but milikus by Lugdunenfi, who calleth it Panace Chironium Dodonei, when as Dodonam taketh the Panace Chironium Dodonei, when as Dodonam taketh the Panace Chironium of the Helianthes or Helianthese of the Control of the Cont Helianthes or Helianthemum of Pliny as it is, and to by (luftus, Cordin ond others, Banbinus thinketh it may be





The Syriacum of Theophrafius, whereof there is great probability, for the feede of this plant as Lobel faith among the gam Openaux, and fower by Condenbergion a famous Apothecary in Antwerpe which no and mong the gam opposed, and how by Connenerges a ramous Apothecary in Antwerpe which no the plant that brought forth that gum Opposes, out of which it was taken, which as you fee the sum of the plant that of Diofeorides and Theophrafts. The third was fent to use y the name that of Diofeorides and Theophrafts. The third was fent to usely the name that we would be the property of the confidence of the plants, which was a canadents, but not rightly for the finell of the root with we is more life to the confidence of the plants, Library or man, our maying went commuted it, a round it remembred by Cornatin among his Canada plants, it is made a lacida Canadanfis, but not rightly, for the finell of the root with me, is more like unto Turpentine in lagilies, the other fort hereof he calleth are purpares. I cannot referre it better to any plant, then to the large it carryeth so like a face thereunto, and therefore call it. Pands: Heracleum alterna Americanum, co-c. Mean Marticolor first set forth by the name of Pfendocoftus, and so, many others have called it since, and School Matteriorm in the total by the matter of Franceoffer, and 10, many others have called it fince, and Office form but Comeration in borte faith, that some called it in his time Panax Chrisonium, and Tabermentanus chair Panax Costinuum, and Costinui Lyricus, but Casalpinus Herba Costa, and Banhimus Panax Costinuim, whom the fifth Clustus setteth forth by the name of Tataria Ungarica, and Banhimus thinketh it may be the Balliant to Costa, the Casalpach in his timketh it may be the Balliant to Costa. Hills me min less that the fact in Tartaria, whereof he speaketh in his journey into Persia, that the when the decockion of the leaves make their drinke, and the Hungarians their bread of the roote, and Tommer the pon calleth it Panaci Heracleo similis Vngarica, The last are so named by Cornstin, as they are set beneinheir titles. The Arabians call it Stensie Ieusie, and Giausie. The Italians Panace Herasles and thereaf-beneinheir titles. The Arabians call it Stensie Ieusie, and Giausie. The Italians Panace Herasles and thereaf-traight Christian nations that know it, and we in English Allheade of Hercules, according to the Greeke sigminarion of the word.

The Vertues . from the tootes and stalkes of this Panax Heraeleum, being cut faith Galen, commeth forth that juyce or gum and opposes, which is of much more use then any other part of the plant, and is hot in the third degree, and om virious de la company de la dwithhole medicines that procure womens courses, the juyce or gum faith Melnes hath a speciali property the intermediate that produce womens contrast, the juyce of goin active parts, as the braine, nerves, lensitive parts, incident to any of those parts, as to juy and therefore profitably applyed to all the cold greefs incident to any of those parts, as to juy average fight, an old cough, shortnesse of breath, pursinesse and wheeling and is good allo for the Sciatica, begoin the knees and feets, it is good likewise for crampes, convulsions, paines, and stitches in the sides, by the widiosis, welling and hardnesse of the Spicene, for the strangury also and difficultie in making urine: it like-wide distill the windinesse hardnesse and suffocations of the mother, provoketh their courses and expelleth the build a Plague fores, and is profitabley applyed with mollifying falves, and those that cure wounds and form the head, it helpeth the toothach, being put into an hollow tooth, and helpeth the biting of a mide Dogge, and against all other poisons of venemous creatures. The leaves of the Hungarian Tataria byselin water is a familiar & usuall drink with the Tartars as the roots are bread to the Hungarians as is before more water is a raminar of mutal uring with the 1 stray as the roots are bread to the Immariant as is before in the persist of the American plants are found to be more alimentall then medicinall, being familiarly eaten when we are not to be more alimentall then medicinally being familiarly eaten when the same is faith he hot & dry in the third degree compleat, it openeth, clenfeth, cutteth & maketh thin, and legitable, that he hot & dry in the third degree compleat, it openeth, clenfeth, cutteth & maketh thin, and legitable, that he hot & dry in the third degree of the things that are related of it, that is, it helpeth and greeks of the head and nerves, and is also helpfull for the cough, thortnesses of the head and nerves, and is also helpfull for the cough, thortnesses of the and the like, as also the best of the cough of t fourth winde Collicke and against the obstructions of the Liver and Spicene, the Stone and gravel in the rise and bladder, and the diffeates of the mother, to bring downe the courses, and to expell the dead birth; it likewikbelethall old greefes of the head, the fiwimming and turning of the braine, the falling ficknesse, the Letharge, Covultions, Crampes, Gouts and the like: it killethallo the wormes, and provoketh urine, and helpethall

CHAP. XLIII,

Libanotis latifolia. Herbe Francumsence with broad leaves.

Fthatkind of Libanotis that hath Fennell-like leaves with all the forts thereof, I have spoken before in the fourth Chapter of this Classis, there remaineth such to bee entreated of that beare broad leaves which shall follow in this as I there promised.

1. Libanoria Theophrassi major. The greater white herbe Francumsence.

This greater Libanets hath many great long stalkes with wings of large broad leaves some eight inches long special amost four broad, five being feet together whereof one at the end, one against another, three or four broad below and finaller to the end, being somewhat hard in handling of an overworne greenish colour blick dented about the edges, among which rifeth up a strong round stalk, four or five foot high oftentimes, with the leaves on the joynts but fewer and lesser then grow below and a few branches rising from the up. was used like leaves on the joynts but fewer and leffer then grow below and a rew branches ruing from the upper joynt bearing large (pread umbells of whitifh flowers, and after them formewhat flat and round light feede
the long together, white on that fide where it is joyned, and firaked with rough crumpled firakes on
the content of round fide, and of a pale browns colour when it is ripe but a little purplish before: the roote growthe great and long, whitish on the outside with a ruft of hairt at the toppe, abiding long, smelling and tasting
the great and long, whitish on the outside with a ruft of hairt at the toppe, abiding long, smelling and tasting
the great flowers as many other umbelliferous rootes doe, but the feede thuch stronger,

The lefter white herby from the forme of leaves, flowers, feede and rootes, but that

Minister Liberties agreeth with the former both in the former of leaves, flowers, feede and rootes, but that agreetles, and the number of leaves are more fet together on every stalke, being also more deepely dented the interest of the roote is white but more bitter then it.

The is mother fort hereof which Bankinus callett Libertie larifolia minor femine crifts, and different onely in the larifolia minor femine crifts.

wer leaves on the stalkes, although as small and but one or two deepe cuts on the edges.

3. Libanotia Theophrasti Apy folio Cretica. The truest herbe Francumsence of Theophrastus.

This plant which I take to be the truest Libanotis of Theophrastus Apy folio, that is yet extant, bath a stalke about a cubit high, divided into fome branches, with leaves both below and above fet (paringly, fomewhat refembling Smallage for the largenesse of the leaves, and dented about the edges, bearing white flowers, and large, rough, croo--ked brownish seed:the roote is covered with a blackish barke, and very white under-neath, smelling strong like Francumsence. 4. Libanota latifolia Aquilegia folio. Columbine leased her be Francumsence.

This herbe Francumsence hath a thicke rugged browne stringie roote, with a white

pith in the middle, finelling fomewhat iweete and bitter in tafte, having a tuft of blackish haires at the toppes, from whence rife fundry leaves upon long foote stalkes. broad & hollow at the bottome like a skinnie huske, cópassing one another as those do also onthe upper stalkes, and are hard in handling, yet of a shining darke greene colour above, and whitish underneath, with divers purplish veines running through them, not all of them divided like unto Columbine leaves. but many of them parted into five leaves, with three divisions apeece, others into three leaves, each standing on a stalke: it hath one white round stalke, straked with purple, rifing up more than three cubits high, with divers joynts thereon, and branched towards the toppes, bearing every one a large um-bell of small white flowers, and after them

long and broad striped scede, of a purplish colour somewhat bitter, hot, and drawing water into the mouth if it be a little chewed therein, and somewhat sweete in smell.

The Place and Time The two first forts are found in many places in Germany, and the parts necre adjoyning, the third in family, and the last it is likely came out of Æthiopia, by the name was given it. The two first seede with us yearely, after they are well growne; but the two last very seldome, unlesse the yeare prove hot and kindely.

The Names. It is called At Barins in Greeke, from the fent of Francumsence which it hath, and Libanois in Latine, and some Cervina alba, and Cervicaria alba, but generally Libanotic latifolia, that it may be knowne to differ from the former, which is called Ferula folio, it is translated Rosmarinus by divers, when as properly the Rosmarinus of the Latines, is but the first kinde of Diescorides his Libarotin, called Stephanomatice, that is, Libanotin Cormoin, because it onely was put into garlands, and so Galen did account it: the two first here set downe, are accounted and to the later Writers to be the Libanois fersilis of Theophrassus, which is set downe in his 9. Books and 12. Chapter, with leaves of Smallage, but much greater; the fruit or feede whereof was called Canchy, with a great white thickeroote smelling like Thus or Olibanum: but how any can well make the leaves hereof to refer Smallage I cannot fee, or that the feed hereof was ever called Cachys, having a canflick qualitie, or thereof the fmell of Olibanum. I onely touch this as a Quero further to [be confidered of : and it is probable that the figure that Marthiolius giveth for his Ligniticum alternm, was enrended for this Libancia, the five leaves being million in the placing, for that they should not be set so close together, or else he entended it for the Aquibite fits, lot he calleth this Libenotis, Sefeti Libinoicum in another place, as Gesner in hortis, Lundanentis, Clima and there doe, calling it Seseli Athiopicum Manhioli, and therefore to helpe the matter Dedonam calleth it Islinoicum horba: it is also Tragus his first Seseli, and the Danci alternam genum of Fuchsing, Turner, and Ispansia, the third Comments of th nensis: the third Camerarism saith that it was sent on un of Italy by the hame of Siler Creitons, and it the Rosmarisms Selini folia, that Honorius Bellus maketh mantion of in his full Epistle to Clustus, & saith is fully called Siler Creticum by many, but is by him taken to be the true Libanotis Theophrafti, to whole judgement after thus farre, that it is the truest and the likeliest of any other we know extant; the last is called by Control to borto Sefeli Athiopicum alterum, and faith the feede was in finell and rafte formewhat like Cinamon Tanimal calleth it; as I doe, Libanotis latifolia Aquilegia folio. Bankinini in this Pinax maketh another lefter fort of Libanotis which he calleth Apij folio, and referreth the Diancus angulofo callet of Circles in his history thereuno, and like wife the Libanotis albaminor of Thalins, whereas both it and that of Cordus, as also that Libanotis Things in nor of Lobel are all comprised under his Latifolia altera five virigative, and are not severall plants, as I think.

T be Vertues. This herbe Francumience is of a mollifying and digetting qualitie, helping the old griefes of the trail and lungs, the falling ficknesse, and the jaundise, if it be taken with Pepper in wine it increases herebe.

1. L'abanoi le Théophraift major. The great white herbe Francamience:



The Theater of Plants.

bull if the roote be taken in wine, it likewise easeth the paines of the stomacke and belly, and the biting of veteds, if the roote be taken in wine, it likewise easeth the paines of the stomacke and belly, and the bitting of vesting bests and Serpences, produceth womens courses and the urine being stopped: the leaves being bruised and pained that the bleeding of the piles or hemorrhoidalt veines, the heate also and swelling of the fundamental distributed to be easily cured: which does hard tumours and impostumes to ripenesse, which does hardly yeeld to be easily cured: which does mixed with honey and put into soule ulcers clenseth them throughly: the peth likewise those was tunters, or that have convultions and crampes, and the gout, being bruised and applied with the meale of hardland some vinegar; and being used with vinegar; it taketh away the morphew or discolouring of the skin, but allot the rheume of the present of the leaves and rootes cleareth the eye-sight, and sharpneth it, and also the rheume significant them, applying it to the forehead; the seede also of any of these forts doe the like, but if it be that seede, which called Gasbry; that is forbidden to be taken inwardly, by reason of the causticke and burning qualitic with its discolouring on tham the mouth and throate being taken or drunke. herin to inflame the mouth and throate being taken or drunke.

CHAP. XLIIII.

Sphondy lium. Cow Parsneppe.

Libough formerly there was but one fort of the Cow-Parineppes knowne and divulged to the world, verthere are now divers others found out, some in our ewne land, and some in others, all which

The othery Cow Parsney groweth with three or four large spread winged rough leaves, lying often may begound or else raised a little from it, with long round hairy foote stalkes under them, parted usually may be growed a little from it, with long round hairy foote stalkes under them, parted usually may be ground or else raised a little from it, with long round one arches and one montrainifions, the two couples standing each against other, and one at the end, and each division or leafe being infromd, yet out in somewhat deepely on the edges, in some leaves and places, and not so deepe in others, and a whitis greene colour, smelling somewhat strongly; among which rifeth up a round crested hairy stalke two or the foote high, with a few joynts and leaves thereon, and branched at the toppe, where stand somewhat largements of white slowers, but sometimes a little reddish,

anaformen flat whitish thinne winged feedes, two alwayes joud together, as is usuall in most of these umbelliserous plants: the roote is long and white, with two or three long fringer growing downe, into the ground, fmelling likewife frough indunplealant.

Sphendylium majus sive Acanthus Germanica major.

The great Cow Parineppe of Germany. This greater fort differeth onely from the former, in the largemichohofleaves and Italkes, being neere twife as large, I memeevery single leafe or divition, which are seldome above thron agreet long foote stalke, above halfe a foote long, unto takete, which is hairy and rough, of the like evill greene co-lor, and a little foulded in or crumpled, and dented besides on theology, the flowers and feede are alike, but larger, as I faid, ground higher, of an hot unplea fant talte; but not so unplea fant adjecther: the roote is white, and like the other but greater.

3. Sphondylium majus aliud Laciniatis folys.

lagged Cow Parineppe of our owne Land. This jagged Cow Parineppe groweth as high or rather higher that telat, and with greater stalkes, and a white hairinesse on them the lower leaves grow very large and much spread, diviad inofive parts or winged leaves, two couple standing diredy cach against another, but of another forme, for each of these the or divisions are parted into distinct parts, yet closely joysed athe bottome, the two fides leaves or divisions being not dhalle that length that the middlemost is, which is in some awe fire treches long, in others above five, and not above halfe where inches long, in others above five, and not above halte anchored, each of them having a deeper cut or notch at the anchored, each of them having a deeper cut or notch at the ance, than is on the reft of the leafe, which yet, is dented a series of the series of them have the series of the se

the time, and fpringing a new every yeare.

phondylium Alpinum parvum. Small mountaine Crow Parsneppe. his small fort bath a falke a foote high, parted into two or three branches, and pale greene great leaves on the state of the state of





2. 3. Sphendyliam majm & alind Laciniatis foliis. The greater Cow Parineppe of Germany: and another with jagged leaves.





and others pointed, hairy likewise, and dented about the edges, the flowers on the umbells are white, and the feede thinne and broad.

5. Sphondylium Alpinnm glabrum, Smooth mountaine Cow Parsneppe. The roote hereof is white and great, the stalke joynted, and two foote high, the leaves are like uno Figgi-leaves and smooth, being a hand breadth long and two broad, besides the foote stalkes which are a little rough, assume that the stalkes which are a little rough, assume that the stalkes which are a little rough, assume that the stalkes which are a little rough, assume that the stalkes which are a little rough, assume that the stalkes which are a little rough, as stalked into three parts, but not to the middle and dented about the edges: the toppes of the branchs. have umbells of smaller white flowers standing on them than in the other : the seede is flat and round, but having a small pricke or point at the end.

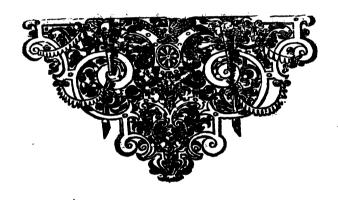
The Place and Time. The first groweth in moist medowes, and the borders or corners of fieldes, and neere dirches generally through the land : the second is proper onely to Germany, as I thinke: the third was found by Mr. George Bonles a worthy and industrious Gentleman in Stropsbire, as I take it : the fourth on the Alpes of Anstracthe last on the Alpes of Baffil: they doe all flower in Inly and feede in August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke σουθύλιον and σουθθύλιον Sphondylium and Spondylion, for both are extant in good authours, derived as it is thought from Spondyle, a flie stinking like this: Matthiolus, Gesner, Lobel, Dodner, and other control of the state of the doe call it Sphondylimm; but Tragus, Cordus, and some others call it Branca writing, and Fuchium Acanibus value ris five Germanica, and fo is most usually the second fort called by divers; and this is the plant, as I thinke, that De ris sive Germanica, and so is most usually the second fort called by divers; and this is the plane, as I thinke, that Dadonaus in his Chapter of Panax, did rather take to be Spondyllam alterum, because it bore white slowers, and is I said, is very likely, for that which Lobel saith, he saw with yellow flowers was a Panax, and not this the third is it is a plant lately found out to grow in our owne land, so I have given it a name, correspondent, as I thinke to the forme, yet I thinke verily it is the same that Banhinus hath described in his Prodomusi by the name of Spondylins bir same said in the same shall be said to the same shall be said to the same said in t Medow Parineppe by fome.

The feede of Cow Parsneppe, as Galen saith, is of a sharpe and cutting qualitie, and therefore is a medicine fit to

RIBE 8. prostothole that have the cough and shortnesse of breath, or the falling sicknesse, or the jaundise; the roote detailed, and available to all the purposes aforesaid, and besides, is of great use to take away the detailed of the purposes aforesaid upon it; the seed likewise beautiful beautiful beautiful. destite quarte, and available of the first purpose and related, and benues, is or great use to take away the destine that groweth on a Fiscula, if it be scraped upon it: the seede likewise hereof being drunke dother than the series seems to be a seem t adouskin that growermon a rittina, it it be icraped upon it: the feede likewife hereof being drunke doth the being drunke doth the being drunke, as the fmoke thereof when it is burned received underneath, and the mother, as well being drunke, as the fmoke thereof when it is burned received underneath, and of the mother, as well being drunke, as the imoke thereof when it is burned received underneath, and specified fuch as are fallen into a deepe fleepe, or have the fethargie by burning it under their nose, and if it is introduced be boiled in oyle, and the head rubbed therewith, it belpeth not not onely those that are fallen into a but those that have the lethargie or drowfie evill, and those that for long sime are troubled with the head-but those that have the lethargie or drowfie evill, and those that of hingles: if the juyce of the wife the but those distributions of the same and are full of matter. It clenfeth and healest the same is the same and are full of matter. if the parewise the earcs that runne, and are full of matter, it clenfeth and healeth them. It is faid that some dropped into the earth of the factories of the theoret for don't indicate and feede hereof, putting barme there-Experient series with us, whereof the poorer fort doe usually make their drinke-



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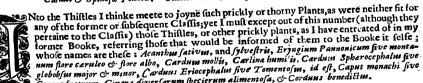
SPINOSÆ PANTÆ.

THISTLES AND THORNIE PLANTS.

CLASSIS NONA, THE XIXHT TRIBE,

CHAP. I.

Cardus & Spinola Planta. Thisles and Thorny Plants.



giovopjus major & minor, Laranns Erwiceppaum stor I omenio m, and store Corona fratrum, Cinara diversarum specierum alimentosa, & Corduus benedittus.

I. Carduu pratensis latisoliu. Broad leated field Thistle. The broad leafed field or medow Thillle fendeth forth fundry large and long leaves cut in on the edges, and outpart finely dented, and fet with small prickes that are very tender, of a whitish greene colour: those that sow phigher upon the stalkes are smaller, two of them fet together at a joynt where they so compasse is, but they will containe water in them, even as the Teafell doth, at the toppes upon long stalkes grow single grampickly heads, out of which start pale coloured thrummes, compassing a few purple threads in the midde adalter they are faded and gone, small whitish seede somewhat bigger than those of Cyanus. Corne flower, a Blew-bottle wrapped in downe, as all the forts of Thiftles are: the roote is somewhat long and great, abiding

2. Cardum pr. tenfis Acanthi foliys laciniatia. The yellow jagged medow Thiftle. This medow This the hath very large leaves, almost a foote long and fomewhat broad, cut in on both sides into further deepe gashes, even to the middle ribbe, set with prickes at the dents of the edges, from whence ribbe deepe gashes, even to the middle ribbe, set with prickes at the dents of the edges, from whence in the edges of the edges. thin pallraked flalke about two foote high, fet with a few lesser, at the tops whereof stand divers small sumpallraked shall along two foote high, fet with a few lesser, at the tops whereof stand divers small sume pickly heads, and out of the middle yellow threds or thrummes, which after wards give seede inclosed in the roote is great, long, crooked, and speading in the ground.

3. Cardum bulbosu Monspeliensum. The French bulbed Thistle.

The whitish leaves of this Thistle are of an hand breadth long. somewhat fat and thicke cut in on the edges, ine whitish leaves of this Thistle are of an hand breadth long, somewhat fat and thicke cut in on the edges, but not very deepe, armed at every dent with small sharpe prickes: the stalke is two cubits high hairy and slength with start of the prickly heads upon long soote stalkes, to with start of no leaves thereon, at the toppe whereof stand harmelesse prickly heads upon long soote stalkes, and out of them pale purplish thrumanes, wherein afterwards lie the seed inclosed in much downe: the roote stamposed of divers tuberous small long clogs like unto those of the Asphodill sastened together at the head.

4. Carduss Pratens Asphodeliradicibus. Medow Thistle with Asphodill rootes.

The Thistle hash divers blackish cloggie rootes like unto the Asphodill or Piony, which whither and perish start prate start of the sta

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cut into many parts, armed with sharpe prickles on all sides, every prickle ending in three points, from where rifeth up a tall stalle, somewhat branched with one or two prickly heads at the toppes of every one bland, or of which come purplish flowers, and afterwards small long seede wrapped in downe. Carduns pratenfis polycephalos. The many headed medow Thiftle,

This Thiftle hath but few leaves lying next the ground, being both short and narrow, armed with superior long prickes, the stalke is round straked and without prickes, spread into stundy small branches bearing men. long prickes, the stalke is round straked and without prickes, appearance to the middle of them finall heads with purplish flowers, made of thrummes or threads thrusting out of the middle of them, but he finall heads with purplish stalked is inclosed in downe as the rest are the roote is lone, head in the final heads. fmall heads with purputh nowers, made of the unimities of the many beginning or them, but the with large and fiverpe prickes: the feede is inclosed in downe as the rest are; the roote is long hard and woods,

with large and fiverpe prickes: the feede is inclosed in downe as the relt are: the roote is long, hard and woods, of Carduns palustris. The moist Medowes Thistle.

The roote of this Thistle is single, the stalke three cubits high, straight and full of prickes, thicke see withdate greene leaves unevenly waved, and sometimes more deepely cut in on the edges, having a sew prickes at this and branched toward the toppe, with many small heads upon slender stalkes, and reddish purple slowen likes.

thers, and then turne into downe.

7. Carduns Ceanothos five viarum & vinearum repens. The Creeping way or Vineyard Thifle.

The rootes of this Thifle are very small and whitish, running both deepe and farre about under ground like unto quiche grasse, but have no knotted joyns therein like it, but shooteth up heades of leaves from the bunches of the roote, so that it will be as ill, or worse than Quiche to weede out, is it be once got into a ground; the content of the roote of the roote. of the roote, fo that it will be as in, or worle than Quiche to weede out, in a counce got into a ground: the leaves are of a pale greene colour, fomewhat like unto the rough or prickly Sowthiftle, a little curin, and as it were crumpled on the edges, armed with very swall, and sharpe hard prickles, the stalke growth to be a yad were crumpled on the eages, armed with very twan, and may be have principled the maine growen to be a yard high, straked and prickly, with some such like leaves thereon as the lower be, but smaller to the toppe where it is high, straked and prickly, with folia fuel fine leaves the course made of thrummes in the middle passing into 8. Carduus Avenarius sive Muscatus. The Oaten land or Muske Thislie.

This Thiftle that rileth fometimes to the height of a man among the corne, is found growing lower in other This This that riteth tometimes to the neight or a man among the corne, is found growing lower in other places, having divers very sharpe prickly jagged leaves fet round about the stalkes, and at the toppes what they places, having divers very man pe prickly jugged leaves let follow be the flowers confifting of thread or are branched many small short heads fet close together, out of which come the flowers consisting of thread or thummes, as in other Thiftles, some whereof will be white, some of a deeper, and others of a paler pupile cothe times, as in other 1 milles, tolke whereof will be white, followed a deeper, and other or a pair purple to-lour tending to a bluth in many places finelling fweete like Maske, which being faded, the feede followeth wrip-

This small Thisse hath rising from a su all long roote divers long leaves, somewhat like unto the Auralilian This small Thittle hath ruing from a 10 an long roote diversiong leaves, ionnewn at like unto the Attrallylis of Distaffe. This lee, but smaller, and armed with sharpe prickless the weake leaning stakes are divided usually into two other, betweene which groweth on a foote stake a small This lee-like head armed with a dozenvery small long prickes standing up round about it, being so finely netted that it maketh admirable the Workensser, the middlemoft head, ever growing lower than the rest round about it: when these heads open, the blew flower appeareth never spreading much, after which come small white seede inclosed in a little downe, which will slea-way with the winde, the heads are sweete and edible before they flower. The Place.

All these forts of Thistles grow in fields and medowes in Vineyards and grounds sowne with corne, as well in our owne Land, as beyond the fea, fome of themalfo on Heathes, Greenes, and wast grounds in many place, as the Ceanothos on Kentish Towne greene abundantly.

1. Carduus pratenfis latifolias.

Cardeus butbofm Monspellenfum. The French bulbed Thiftle.





TRIBE 9.

Cardane Comothos five viarum er vinearum repens. The creeping way or Vineyard Thiftle.









The Time, They doe all flower in July and August, and their scede is ripe quickly after? The Names.

A'cir Acanus in Greeke in my judgement is most properly Cardons in Latine, for from theme beal the Co A canus in Greeke in my judgement is most property on an annual state from mence be all the Called Acanacea; the prickly heads whereof being called a called Acanacea; the prickly heads whereof being called a called a canacea; with Acanacea and Called Acanacea with Acanacea and Called and Called a called a called a canacea with Acanacea and Called a cal Called Acanacea; the prickly heads whereof being called wave common, the Landber call common and Theophraftu in his first booke and fixteenth Chapter mentioneth Acanac with Acanacad Trym is not kinde of Thistle. Some would thinke that or have in Theophraftus should better agree to denomine the kinde of Thistle. Some would thinke that or have in Theophraftus should better agree to denomine the kinde of Thistle. kinde of Thistle. Some would thinke that or makes in I neoporagine mound better agree to denominate the nall kinds of Thistles, written as well with Ypsilon as lota, because Gaza doth alwayes transact is simply dues and generally all the Latines, to which opinion Lagdanens is seemeth also to encline in the Chapter of dues and generally all the Latines, to which opinion Lagdanens is seemed and Lobel by Lagdanens same: The first here set forthis the Cardana praceuse of Trague, of Gesser in borth and Lobel by Lagdaness same specific, and is thought to be the Leimonia of Theophrash, sib 6.6.3. which he putteth among the Thisle will be supposed the wood to call it Beta sivestimic the same filtestria, and is thought to be the Lemons of a coupring man, motors, which are puttern among the Thillipprickly leaves, but Gaza hath very evilly translated the word to call it Beta florifiers the fecond Applications of Milling it is the fecond Application. prickly leaves, but Gaza hath very every translated the word to call it be a first the second Against Lugdunens doe fet forth under the name Existibales taking it to be that of Play in his as. Books and 13. Coter, which Baubinum calleth Cardum pratens: Acanthi folys laciniasis: the third Lobel Saith the learned of Acanthi folys laciniasis: the chiral Lobel Saith the learned of Acanthi folys laciniasis: the chiral Lobel Saith the learned of Acanthi folys laciniasis: the chiral Lobel Saith the learned of Acanthi folys laciniasis: ten, which Baubinus calleth Cardnus pratengs Acanthi folys laciniasis: the third Lobel faith the leaned of Active Cardnus bulbofus. The thereupon called it Cardnus bulbofus Monspelien from but Cluftus clicking guinto congener, and Anguilara Leusescantha, Baubinus calleth it Cardnius praintiffs, praticipate the fourth is called by Lugdanensis Acanthus filvestris after Dalechampy, by Tabermontonia I acanthus for the fourth is called by Baubinus Cardnus praintiffs and found profunde & tenuiter laciniatis: the fift is called by Baubinus Cardnus policepholos the fixt likewife is see from Baubinus by the name of Cardnus passific is the seventh is taken to be the Canadhas of Thospiris is a forth both by Anguilara Lugdanensis and Columna, by Baubinus Cardnus vinearmus repens solic Sands Baubinus Cardnus fivestris in avena and Thalius Cardnus e Avenarius Tabermontonus Cardnus and Grac Cardnus miscellus; and by Baubinus Cardnus in avena proveniens, which Lugdanensis mikething Drypi Laice and Woodle the Scolumnus. and would have to be Scolymus.

The Vertues.

All these Thistles are temperate in heate and drinesse, and are good to provoke uring, and to amend he had ing smell thereof, as also the ranke smell of the arme holes or of the whole body to be boyled in white added the same also is said to helpe a stinking breath, and to strengthen the stomacke, Play such that the pair being bathed on that place which wanteth haire or is fallen of, will cause it to grow againe speedily.

CHAP. II.

Cardum molis Cirfinm distus. The loft Melancholy Thiftle.

F this Thiftle there is much varietie, some growing in medowes, some on mountaines, some with broad leaves others with narrow, some greater others smaller as you shall finde them here ex

Cir fium maximum mentanum. The greatest mountaine Cir fium or Melancholy Thille. This great mountaine Cirjann bath divers large whigh greene leaves lying on the ground, fond what broad and long, pointed at the ends, as also dented about the edges or as it were a little jagged, fet about with small short prickles: among the which the stalkes that rise up being great hoary and straked or ordinate three or four foote high, bearing standary such like leaves but less up almost unto the coppe, where uponloss the standard and bearing standary such like leaves but less up almost unto the coppe, where uponloss the standard and bearing standard with the standard and and naked stalkes stand gengle, prickly, scaly whirish greene heads, nothing so great as the largestics the plant might promise, from the middle whereof thrush forth divers small purplish threes as is usual inmost his siles, which when they are past the head openeth being sull of downe, having very small whish seed, even smaller then in any other Thiste almost lying therein, which are carried away together with the wade note is composed of many which great stuberous long clogs, like unto those of the Asphodill which saids all winters, with a few greene leaves at the head thereof.

2. Cirsium majous latifolium. The great fost Melancholy Thistile with broad leaves.

This great Melancholy Thistile hath large and long leaves, larger and broader then those of Borge, dented and fet with fost prickles about the edges, the stalke which is tender brittle or easie to breake and cornered hath such like large leaves thereon as the lower are, but somewhat more rent or torne on the edges, branched towards the toppe, and bearing on each of them from among a tuft of small prickly leaves a small prickley. This like list out of which spring many purple threads which passe into downers the scote is small and long with diversions annexed to it.

2. Cirfium alind montaunm. Another foft Melancholy Thiftle. This other Melancholy Thittle rifeth up with divers stalkes about a fooce high, winged as it were or se win filmes from the Potrome, and leaves growing thereon which are somewhat like the art, but narrower dented about the edges set with prickes, and of a pale or blewish greene colour at the coppes of the stalks upon long naked stemmes stand small, scaly prickly, single heads, with purple thrums or threads in the middle, which when they passe into downe bang downe their heads, and conteine within them larger, shining, and knowne seeds then the formost that fall downe or are blowen away into the winde; the root is composed of many long thing, of the thicknesses of the stalks, which though the processes all fields, whethy is of the thicknesse of ones finger, which shooteth forth heads for encrease at the toppe on all sides, whereby a lasteth long.

The former of the in english Thirtles rifeth up with a tender fingle heaving recent fallow heaving thereon four or five long hoary green leaves dented about the edges, the points whereof are little or nothing prickly & and top, usually but one head, yet sometimes from the bosome of the upper mod leave there. Theorem forth matter final ler head which are scally and somewhar prickly, with many reddish purple through or directly and formewhat prickly, with many reddish purple through or directly and formewhat prickly. which being gathered fresh will keepe the colour a long time, and standing on the the

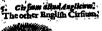


Che from Anglicans primum The first English Citium.



Another foir Melanchely Thiftles







time while it perfecteth the feede, which is of a meane bigneffe lying in the downe : the roote hush many long strings fastned to the head or upper part which is blackish and perisheth

Cirfium alind Anglicam. The other English Cirfium. This other English Cirsium is very like unto the former Englif kinde, whose leaves are as little prickly; but more hoary underneath and more greene above : the stalke also which is about two foote high beareth but one large fealy head with many purple threads and Thiftle like feedes lying in downe: the roote is somewhat tuberous at the head, and blackish on the outfide with divers fibres thereat, and thooting forth long ftrings which fend forth heads for encrease.

Of Cirfum angultifolium Germanicum.

Narrow leafed Cirfum of Germany.

This Cirfum hath divers long and narrow darke greene leaves lying on the ground, dented and fet with a few prickes. the stalke rifeth to be two foote high, set from leafe to leafe with sharpe filmes which make the stalke seeme winged, having shorter leaves, more prickly and more divided on them then those below, branched into many parts, each bearing naked long stems and single small heads at the toppes which are prickly like the rest, and have purplish red threads in the middle of them as the others.

7. Cirfium montanum capitulin compactio. Mountaine Cirliam with tufted heads.

This mountaine Cirliam hath fofter leaves then the former, and fomewhat more cut in on the edges, being long and fomewhat narrow, and fet with small prickles: the stalke rising to be two or three cubits high hath divers the like leaves thereon but leffer and leffe divided, bearing at the toppe a tuft of ma-ny small scaly and prickly heads set together with purplish red threads in the middle : the roote is made of many long strings and abideth long.



The three first forts grow in those fields that are on the mountaines in Germany in many places the fourth and fift in many moist medowes of our owne Land as well in these Southerne as in the Northerne parts the first was found on the hill Walferfall not farre from Baffil; the last by Mompelier in the moist grounds neare the sure

All these Thistles flower about Iuly and some in Angust, their seede ripeneth quickly after. The Names.

It is called in Greeke wis mor and not welmer as divers suppose for it commeth from wis out it, varices que faun me Dioscorides refert, the Latines also call it Cirsum and some Spina mollie, Fuelsius, Ruelius, and Lonierus in ther times thought that the great Buglossum was both in outward shew and inward qualities not much differing from it, but herein they were much mistaken as Matthiolus observed and objected against them. Libel supposed that none of these come so neare the description of Diescorides his Cirsium as the third fort here expessed. Thesis Clusius maketh his first Cirsium, whereunto the former Gardans buthosus Annspeliunsum was like, which Zaminus calleth Cirsium maximum Ashbodeli vadice: the second is the first Cirsium of Dodonaus, as Lugdanensis setten it downe from his French booke, and the third in his Pempeades, which Baubinus calleth Cirsium Laissium, making it another fort, whereby he confoundeth the next which is my third together, which is the first Circum of Description nanther fort, whereby he confounded the next which is my third together, which is the first of the news in his Pemphades, and the third Cirfum of Clufus which Bankinus calleth Cirfum fundamentation wis: the fourth and fift are generally called Cirfum. Anglicum primum and alterium, and of Clufus Cirfum Pausnicum primum pratesse, and Cirfum Anglicum or Britannicum secundam, the first Bankinus entiment Cirfum angulation in the last is the Cirfum of Matthialus, Gesner in horses, Lacuna, Lokel and Englangists, and is the second Cirfum of Dodoneus in his Pemphades, and the fourth of Clusus, which Bankinus called Cirfum fells up his in the second of the compassion of the second control of the second floribis compatis. The Italians call it Cirfis and fo doe all other nations but with little varying temperation, and because I would have it beare an English mame in some fort answerable to the effects and use I have entitled it. The foft Melancholy Thiftle.

The Vertues. There are no other properties found out or knowne whereunto any of these Thisles may be applied the lad which Dissertides setreth downe taken from Andreas (who brought in many figurests and appruties to be used in Phylicke) that the roote thereof being bound unto the veine in the legge or other parts of the body fwollen with Melancholy blood doth quickly helpe and heale it.

CHAP. III.

Acractylis. The Distaffe Thistle.

His Availylis or Distaffe Thissie is accounted a wilde kinde of Cnicm. The forts whereof I have fer forth in this Booke here before, and the Cardom Benedittus Blessed Thissie in my former Booke accounted another fort of this Avrattylia, which I shall not not neede to describe againe; the other forts I shall shew you here. 1. Atractylin flore laten. The yellow Distaffe Thistle.

the wide baltard Saffron or Diftaffe Thiftle (for fo ir may by both names fitty be called) hath the lower leaves the wide baltard Saffron or Diftaffe Thiftle (for fo ir may by both names fitty be called) hath the lower leaves the wide baltard Saffron or Diftaffe Thiftle (for many by one), and which can be the called of the wishey are young; plus before the maine aneural pour tuen are narger and more prickly, and still the higher, the set surface the main and branched, from an surface the bash at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the ron of every branch of the last at the last a sucharpercunia y stances, the top of every branch a few smaller, but more prickly leaves, under every prickly staiddeupwards, at nath at the rop of every branch a few smaller, but more prickly leaves, under every prickly hist with from the middle of them shoote forth a few pale yellow threads, which are the flowers, and being which it is middle of them shoote forth a few pale yellow threads, which are the flowers, and being which it is middle than those of Chicus alter Cluff lying in downe, but nothing so much as in it: the roote is whitish and weather than those of Chicus after seed time a the leaves hereof before they grow hard and old being gent-history was the support of the season of th

h india out not of the service. Purple Distaffe Thisle.

Arrally in flore purpures. Purple Distaffe Thisle.

This Thisle different from the last in the flower, which is of a The Thruse unrecent from the sant in the nower, which is of a split redeblour, and in the leaves that they are not hairy or hoary, and intellalke that it riferth feldome so high, in all other things it is black, reaeven in the bloudy, juyce also, that one would say it were the very fame.

3. Atractylii purpurea Cypria. The purple Distaffe Thistle of Cyprus.

The Thiftle that Anguitara Setteth forth, and Zugdanenfis after him bublewe like unto the manured Cnicus, or bastard Saffron, but leffor sales what rugged or crumpled, from among which rich up a falls, baring a Thift le-like head at the toppe, from whence fpring flowerbaches, bare or without leaves, halfe a foote high or more, indertrances, pare or without reaven, make a roote night or more, bring on ach of them a small prickly head, with a purple flower in the middle (like unto an Avenance, as they say, but how truly I cannot all but nother places enclining to yellow: the whole stalke and braderise to a cubits height, and have white seede like unto Ginzales. or of baltard Saffron, The Place.

Clufus faith he found the first in the corne fields of Sevill and Cordinto make remain the found and third grow in many countries, as about Maplier, and Narbone in France, in Italy, Greece, ere, the last is faid in desilers to be found in the Ile of Cyprus, and Lugdenessis faith it is is losted in France, but somewhat differing in the colour of the

They flower towards the end of Summer, and the feede ripeneth in thend of August, yet the last dorn flower and feede sooner than the aper locur

The Names

The Greeke call the manured kinde zvizos Cnieus, and so doe the Lamentlo, and (necus of some, it is thought and va wilen qued mordere as pure fignificat, vel and va wien qued pubecado praviginem una queda filvestri petins quam de fative, dici petest; or take som the colour of the sowers, Cum unive exponatur crocens

The yellow Diftaffe Thiftle.

tel miles the Arabians call it Kartam, from whence the names Comban is deduced, whereby it is knowne in the Apothecaries shoppes, hereof there is two principall kinds, the manued or tame, and the wilde, as Discorides, Theophraft in and Pliny, from them doe fet downe; of the wide kinde there are two forts recorded by Theophrastus, and Pliny from him, the former more upright, and like mothe manured kinde, which of divers is taken to be Atrallylu, the other trailing on the ground, and more like a Sowthiftle, which of all in generall is taken to be our Cardans beneditine, unto the former Theobut giveth'a blacke and a greater fruit, and more bitter than the other: but Pliny unto his former giveth a wing greated bitter feede, which because that Pliny faith the former Cnicus sylvestris was called Atractylu, white much controversic among many worthy Westers, some affirming the Cnicus sylvestris prior to be Atractylu, and others refusing that opinion, because that Theophrasius speaketh distinctly of them both in severall plants. results a training that opinion, because that Theophrafts speakers distinctly of the both in the daily observe the same that Massiviolanus enter that there are many things with places in Theophrafts (Guilandinus in Pappre, giving this note, that there are many things with places of in him, by sundry names I shall certainly finde that the Atrastylis here set downe, has is the same Atrastylis with him and Disserved, and the Cnicon specific prior of Theophrafts, and is weightlanding, the divers relation of the same at the same Atrastylis with him and Disserved. building that could they any Coicus files frie with a white feede; and our Atractylis doth to fitly answer in

all things thereunto, the feede being blacke and bitter also that none can doe more, as also in that property proliar to Atraliziu, as Theophrasius recordeth, which yeeldeth a bloudy juyce as ours doe, and therefore, as he is to
other herbes are taken, but droppeth out of the verieus of the leaves of it owns actord, being broken off such in the fame manner as I have shewed you here before the juyce, as the juyce any thing to receive it, in the same manner as I have shewed you here before the juyce of slows in ground, and young, or before they grow hard and splesse upon the stakes when they are old; for both leaves sales, as young heads being broken off will yeeld that red or bloody juyce. The Atralizius is in some copies of Dissemble as Matthiolus sheweth, called Cnieus sylvens, and derived from are well, it is so some manner as I have sheweth sales as Matthiolus sheweth, called Cnieus sylvens, and derived from are well, it fusions, whereupon Gaustush.

Rocke or Distaste, yet Columnus thinketh it tooke the name from the head, which being stored, as he said with and thereupon some called it also Colus rustica, how soever Masthiolus thinketh, that the diversice of the same and thereupon some called it also Colus rustica, how soever Masthiolus thinketh, that the diversice of the same cient Authors themselves, wie, either for a Rocke or Distaste, or for a Spindle. The first here say do gilled by the control of the same state, which be said the same state should be considered to the same state, which seeme should certainely ded, and form him Camenta, but the Atralizius which he don not so acknowledge, but maketh the Atralizius of Natibilus (whom Camenta, purparea by many Authors, but Bankinus in string to shew a Cuicus specific of Callistus, which is acknowledge by Cameravius to be a faile one) to be the true Atralizius of what the Atralizius of Callistus, which is acknowledge, but maketh the Atralizius of the same should be called and maketh the Atralizius of Columnus, when as a slow proper than should represent

The Atractylis, as Galen faith, is of a drying faculty, and moderately digefting. Dieferodes faith that they fall feele no paines of the stinging of the Scorpion for so long as it is held by them, but that the paines returne as some as they lay it by. Pliny faith that it helpeth greatly against the venome of all creatures, as also against the harme that commeth by eating Mushromes: I finde no propertie expressed of the other bastard Sassino of Classe. The properties of the Spaniss Sassino or garden bastard Sassino called Cniens, is briefely set downe in my former book but because I was therein more short than was convenient or expected, I thinke good to set downe in my former book the total I was therein more flort than was convenient or expected, I thinke good to set downe the venues thereof in this place somewhat more amply. Galen saith little of it, the seede onely, saith he, is also doely for purgations, and is hot in the third degree being outwardly applied; but Melnes speaks there is paging through the sammer: it is not in the first degree, and dry in the second; the pulpe or kernell of the seede is chiefly used, yet the sower is not unprostable, which being taken inwardly purgeth segme and water by vomit, and so do this so being used in a glister, which therefore is prostable against those diseases are bred thereof, as also be collected and the like: it cleanseth the slomacke and lungs of tough stegme sticking therein, especially being made into me Electhary or Lohoc, with the coyle drawne from the seede, which also maketh the voyce cleare that was harse, as also encreaseth the sperme, it be much used, but it is of evill nourishment, very hurtfull to the some make in the smaller of the seede be, or of those that are more forcible, that is, Cardanomes, Ginger, and Salgman, which quicken his operation, and preserve the inward parts from harme: the slowers thereotaken with sweete wine helpeth the jaundise, for it cleaseth and openeth, yet in a meaner degree than the milke bete, (which I understand to be the

CHAP. IIII.

Acama. The Fish Thistle:

Ecause this Thistle is said to be so like unto the Arratiglia and Colons that it might be the same onely differing in the colour of the lease and juyce, I thinke it not amisse to joyne it next the colour but because the ancient Writers thereof, which are Thisphrassus and Piny have been very brief in the description thereof, or rather have given none at all, or but by comparison, the modern union have referred divers Thissles thereans as every ones opinion led them, of all which is isot amise to speak in this Chapter, and wishall to show you which of them is held so come neverth antochast of the increase.

This fill This has many leaves lying in a compasse upon the ground, smaller, narrower, harder and more pitis the bath many leaves lying in a compasse upon the ground, smaller, narrower, harder and more pitis then cither Coicus or Atratis of a yellowish greene colour on the upper side and grayish underneath, pitis the pities are small and yellow, and when the stalke being one or more riset up are fer thereon on all sides when toppe without order; where it brancheth forth into two or three parts bearing small prickly heads, from small court forth the slowers composed of many small leaves of a yellow colour standing as a pale or border when come yellow thrum, in forme of an Aster or Starrewort, which when they are pass the seed being small branches yellow thrum, in forme of an Aster or Starrewort, which when they are pass the seed being small shows not yellow thrum, in forme of an Aster or Starrewort, which when they are pass the seed being small shows the start of the standard of the shows the same of the seed of the shows the start of the same shows the sa

2. Accordance purpose or norms pariso. The first that with the detection nowers, and fet with finall Thiffle hath shorter and broader leaves then the former denied or cut in on the edges, and set with a finally prickes greene on the upper side and grayish underneath: the stalke riferth nothing so high as the forms the prickes greene on the upper side and grayish underneath: the stalke riferth nothing so high as the forms sing smaller leaves thereon but not lesse prickly and such take heads and flowers at the toppes as in the sharp stalked the stalker of the stalker stalker.

The Neapolitane Thiftles lowest leaves are five and on the ground fomewhat like unto the Atraciylis or distasted but broader and set with more and sharper prickes, from the middle of whom rise up divers somewhat his bit broader and set with more and sharper prickes, from the middle of whom rise up divers somewhat his bit broader and set with more and sharper prickes, from the middle of whom rise up divers somewhat his broader and set with more and sharper prickes, from the middle of whom rise up divers somewhat his broader and set with the state of the last but a tuft or umbell of many small prickly heads set together with the state of the blacke Chameleon Thistle, and out of them rise small leaves as beards of step yellow colour set about a middle thrusn, of a paler yellow colour, the milkie juice that this giveth being contented as and made thicke is like unto Gum.

injunctiate and made tricke is the chief Suith. Round headed fifth Thiftle.

This Globe Thiftle is a small plant about a foot high shooting forth from the head of the roote which is long added many leaves some of an inch or more, or two inches long, and scarse halfe an inch broad, much cut in on the death and thicke set with prickes, growing round about the stalke without order, at the toppe whereof is set at many head, extred as it were all over, and composed of many very small ond narrow leaves, a sined on both sides with long sharpe prickes, out of whose middle startest forth a small yellow slower, from the toppe of which half singeth forth sometimes two other stalkes bearing each of them a round head like the other but lesser; the whether yof the plant consistent in those round heads somed like a net.

who come of the plant comments in the case foliofo. The low fifth Thiftle with winged stalkes.

The like of this low this lie winged from the bottome to the toppe that is having a jagged prickly filme see on both sides thereof, and long narrow jagged prickly leaves two set at a joyat, from whence it brancheth forthis diverplaces unto the toppe, and bearing thereon shining yellow flowers like those of Cnicus or Arrally is ri-

1. Acres flore interparato.
The Fish Thistle with a broad yellow flower.



3. Atama altera Apula.
The Neapolitane Fish Thistle.



RIBE 9.

Tue low Fith Thill with winged falkes.

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The supposed true Acarna of Therphrassus.



6. Actrus major confe foliefe. Cinfin his Chamolem Thiftle of Solome



8. Acarna miner caule non feliefe, finets' Lee Cardon form.
The cruell tharpe Thiftle.



non of long prickly heads, with fuch like leaves under them a the feede that followeth is small and blackiff; a skew to the Arractylis or bastard Saffron: the roote also is not much unlike it perishing every yeare.

7. Acres major caule non foliofo. The supposed true Acres as of Theophrastus.

There have a force as they side up with the stalke, being sometimes but one, and sometimes more, redicted with downe, the leaves that are set thereon without order are long and narrow, and deepely stand, hony or white underneath, thicke set with short prickes very like unto the upper leaves of Arraity is paint bille, whose toppes are set with sitch like leaves also, and very pale yellow flowers made of threads, may or other mids of small prickly heads, after which come small slender seed of the fashion of Cnicus:

3. Acarna minor caule non folioso five Leo & Cardans ferox. The cruell sharpe Thistle.

This mill prickly Thistle that is almost wholly composed of sharp pricks, groweth little above an hand breadth his hole leaves are long and narrow, thicke fer with most cruell sharpe prickes on all sides, at the toppes stand plant with the prickly heads, so strongly armed that the most cautelous cannot touch it with whom the pricked; the roote is long and stringie.

The Place.

The Ring dome of Naples: the fourth in the kingdome of Naples: the fourth in the second and third in the Ring down to the Ring and the Ring down the Ring and the Ring down the Ring

Some white Thilles flower very late with us so that there is seldome ripe seede to be gathered from them, obmission and seede in [11] and August.

The Names?

Itiscilled in Greeke augva and anogva and so likewise Acarna and Acorna in Latine, reckoned by Theophrastus as this whiter and this more browne or yellow, and that it giveth not a blooddy juice which is proper one-type smily in the first here set downe is thought to be Erngium Archigenia which hath the lease of Atractylia, and yellow so which is proper one-type smily in the set of Buphthalmum, with Clusius and Dodonaus it is Carling is Ivestria minor, with Loud Acarna set of Carlina set varietas, with Lugdanensis Acarna set of Atractylia provential set of the set o

The Versus of Acona either of the one of of the other are not fet downe by any that have made experience them, but at they are in forme nearest unto Arraspia, so they may be in qualities also, unto it therefore it may be under the other other may be under the other other may be under the other oth

CHAP? V.

Chamelion & Carlina. The Cameleon or changeable Thiftle, and the Carline Thiftle.

He Chameleon Thille is divided by the ancient writers into white and blacke, both which I intend to hew you in this Chapter but the true knowledge of them and their right diffinctions hath troubled manya also whether the Carline Thille be a different plant from the white Chameleon Thille.

home Ca. Chamate albus verus acasis. The true Chamateon or changeable Thiftle without a stalke.

The true Chamateon or changeable Thistle without a stalke (which different from the Carline Thistle without the stalke of the changeable thistle without a stalke of the changeable thistle without a stalke of the change by and by) hath fundry large leaves lying on the ground a soote long or more cut in on the change of the

CHAP.5. Theatrum

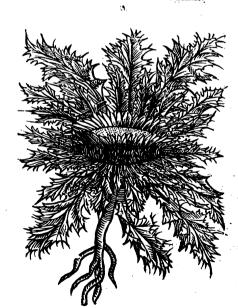
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Artichoke, being white and as it were hoary and sometimes greene, and reddish when they grow old, which retelie (as Dioscorides saith was the cause of the name) would make many to believe they were differing the and somewhat hairy underneath; among these leaves riseth a round hoary prickly head without any shalle, oth biguesses of a great Thisse head in which the flower is conteined, and is not composed of a border of series in a middle thrum as the Carline Thisse hath, but out of the head rise divers showers made of threds, every one ding in five parts or points, in the same mannet as is to bee seene in the flower of the Artichoke, wheneve it in the head small long and grayish shining seede, lying as it were at the soote of every flower as is stollin and strike, but not of such a purplish blew, but rather of a pale reddish colour which withering, there gover in the head small long and grayish shining seede, lying as it were at the foote of every flower as is usually in the sheat of the same of the

The low Carline Thisle (which is usually accounted for the white Chamzeleon Thisle) hath many long an large leaves lying on the ground cut in on both fides, and set with sharpe prickles, but not cut in so deep and sharpe as the former or true white Chamzeleon Thisle, among which riscth a large head without any shale, on passed about with divers long and narrow leaves, cut in on the edges and as prickly as the undermod, and both a whitish greene colour not varying as in the former, the head hath a number of whitish not parpish leaves a lesse it be a little purplish underneath, fet about with leaves like a crowne or border as in the corne Marigold at many other the like flowers, which leaves are thinne somewhat long hard smooth and thining, the undermodule thrumme being flat and made of many small and thicke yellow flowers like threads: this hash is so places a kind of viscous or glewish gum issuing from the roote as also about the Thisly head which being has ned resembleth white Mastick very notably, the head before it seedeth openeth in the day and closeth substitute sight and the substitute of the cartine Thisle with a stalke.

This Carline Thiftle never flowreth low like the laft, but beareth a reddift stalke about a foote high adding on narrower greener and more prickly leaves then the low kinde, the heads of flowers at the toppe of the shift are many, every one standing on his owne footestalke, composed of a border of smaller leaves being hard, the smooth and whitish like the former, whose middle thrumme is yellowish before the flowers therein begin open but then are of a reddish purple colour, which thing unlesse on heede it well hee may thinke then dire plants: the roote is blackish on the outside, but whitish, within, and as it were bitten off, which being out broken yeeldeth such like thicke white viscous milke, and hardneth into a gumme as in the former, but of so se

2. Carlina bumilis. The love Carline Thiftler



3. Carlina caulescens.
The Carline Thifthe with a flalle.



direction (were in talte, wherethon (thich mine author) we may judge it to bee of the fame kind but not

4. Carlina acantis Septemerionalisms. Our low wilde Cerline Thiftle.

This thille dock years y fend forth divers very long and narrow leaves very much cut in on the edges into a man, fer with small prickes and of a dustic greens colour, not lying flat upon the ground but a little raised

4. Carlina acanila Septentrionalium. Outlow wilde Carline Thiftle.

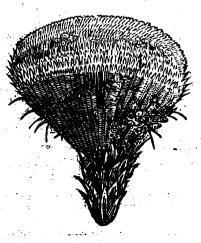




5. Carduus Pinea five Ixine Theophrafti.
The Pine apple Thiftle.



Cardai Pinea capitulum.
The head of the Pine apple Thiftle.



TRIBEG up from it, among which at the latter end of Sommer commeth forth a fhort stalke scarse two inches long tenter on a large round scaly and prickly head with many bright purplish threads rising out of the midde, which abide in their colour a long time, and being past among the downe in the head lye many small which or the coloured seeds, somewhat like unto the first Chameleon Thistle but shorter and smaller a theroose ingression.

5. Carfina Sylvestrie major.
The great wilde Carline Thistle.

This wilde Carline Thiftle hath fundry flender round but prickly stalks rising from a small long roote, bearing divers narrow long leaves thereon very prickly and fomewhat like unto the former Carline Thiftle, but lesser, and at the tops of each a flower, whose bordering leaves are yellow and the thrumme reddifh.

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6. Cardum pinea seu Ixine Theophrasti.

The Pine Thiftle. This brave Thisle hath a long thicke blackish yellow roote. of the thicknesse of ones thumbe, growing smaller downe to the end, but white within, smelling sweete and tasting hot, fomewhat like the Carline Thiltle, but of a weaker and pleafanter smell: the many leaves that rise from thence are long and of a fingers breadth, with a middle rib therein, somewhar like to the leaves of Cyperus, but harder whiter and broader, without either dents, incifure or prickles; in the middle of which leaves lyeth hid a prickley head, armed fully with long prickes or thornes in manner of croffes, which growing ripe hath within it a hard white flockie substance, wherein as also from among the thornes without on the head, issueth forth a yellowish sweet gumme much like unto Mastick of a hor taste. Alpinus faith that both Bellus and Bellonius & Dalechampius likewife took this thiftle to be Chameleo albus, but untruly, for Theophrastus maketh mentio of Chamaleo albus in another place: but faith Alpinus Chameleo albus differeth not from Chameleo niger but onely in the colour of the leafe & therefore (faith he) I doubt not to affirme that the Carlina having blacker leaves then Chameleo albus which hath white leaves is the Chameleo niger, but Theophrastus putteth not any such difference in the leaves to be blacker or whiter, for that hee referreth to the rootes, and the leaves of the white Chamaleon to bee greater and the blacke fmaller then those of Scolymus, and such distinction in the leaves Dioscorides also maketh, but in shewing their differences more amply there Theophrastus saith, that the white Chamæleon



hath no stalke, and the blacke a stalke of a cubit height, the white hath purplish flowers and the blacke variable coloured flowers, and like a Jacinth, which by Alpinus his leave are not to be seene in Carlina, 7. Chameleon niger verus. The true blacke Chamaleon Thiftle.

The blacke Chamæleon Thiftle hath many long leaves lying about the roote, much thinner and leffe picky then the white Chamæleon Thiftle, much cut in also on the edges into many fine parts or jagges, which and stake that rifeth up among them are sometimes greene, and sometimes whitish, and sometimes reddill, which brancheth forth on all sides, and beareth at the toppes of them many small prickly heads in a tust togeth, somewhat scaly, out of which come divers small long blew flowers, ending in five and sometimes in six shape prickly points or ends, somewhat like unto those of the Orientall Iacinth, with five or six white threads in the middle of them : the roote groweth great and thicke at the head ending in many great long strings, and is of ablacking colour on the outfide and pale yellow within, of a most sharpe talte as the leaves are also, procuring ithing, but ning pimples, and almost exulcerating the skinne if the face or other tender part be touched therewith, or if the hands that have handled it doe touch the face as Belloniss hath observed. The Place.

The first is not so frequently found in these Westerne or transappine countries as the second which is use found upon the hills and mountaines in many places of Germany, and the Alpes, where it is generally alten the the Chamzleon Thiftle, though called the Carline Thiftle; but the true Chamzleon Thiftle is more frequents. Italy, Greece, and those parts where the Carline is more rare: the third is oftentimes found in the lame place with the second and oftentimes by it selfe and in other countries also and this wee have observed also that from the feede of the low kind fowen in our gardens fometimes it hath growen high and not abidden low: the form in frequent in our countrey, especially in Kent every where almost, as the former are in others, and it also founds Germany and France, especially the more Northerly parts: the first of many times with us, but the first onely in the warmer countries: the last is found but in Greece and Asia and those hotter countries.

The Time. All these doe flower late in the yeare with us, but in Sommer in their naturall places, but the Carlier Table will well abide the cold of correlimate, although the white Chamæleon will hardly, but the blacke and the Piniftle feldome doe abide.

The Names. The Chamaleon Thiftles both the white and the blacke are called in Greeke square adius gulas, and all rine Chameleon or Chameleo albu & niger (Gaza translateth them both Vernilage) and so called from the value

FRIBE 9. posses of the leaves, Dioferrides faith it of the white, but Pliny both of the white and blacke, the Carline Takis alled in Latine Carlina quafi Carolina, for it is supposed that the great Emperour called Charlemaine hat is called in in his fleepe by an Angel, with the roote whereof he might cure his Army infected with the Physics it is thought as I faid of many to be the Chameleo albus, but of others observing the differences, it with the Plague: It is thought as a land of many to be the Commetee albus, but of others observing the differences, it is the knowne to the ancient writers. Languagemenfix striveth with many words, and by altering and ordering the Greeke textof Diofeorides to prove them both one plant, yet lastly hee saith that many skilfull stribuild did call Carlina Ixine Theophrass: and so doth Fabius Columna indeede judge, and that the Ixine spina string in the string spina string strin affinite then with the Chamaleon albus of Diofcorides: and that because as it is likely hee never saw the whom comme then which is a much differing plant; but Diofeorides faith the white Chamgelon Thiftle wide Lieby fome in his time, because in some places there grew about the roote a kinde of birdlime, which we weem feel in feed of Masticke, and Pliny saith the Cretanes especially tooke a little there of after supper, the woman in the case of the control min. Chapter, and the roote of the white Chameleon is faid by Diofeorides to be an Alexipharmacum or counmorfor, to that it or any thing growing from it can no wayes be accounted deadly or dangerous but that clamper birdlime (call it what you will) indeed that groweth at the roote of the blacke Chamæleon is truly angunous manufacture of the state of the sta is this Cruzzion) and as it is fet downe in the divers appellations of herbes attributed to Dioscorides, the blacke rating towards and all of the phonon by some, and Ixia by others, and Cynoxylon. Some also have affirmed as Mat-tion beweth in his comments upon the Ixia of Dioscorides, that Ixia should be the Ixine of Theophrassus whom trompreth effectually; thewing that Theophrastus in discribing Ixine doth not declare any evill quality therein. humorethen lo, he faith that it yeeldeth a Lacryma or Gum that is of a good tafte, and called Acanthine or Spina-in Mafithe because it was so like Masticke, and grew on a Thorne or Thiste, and although as Matthiolus saith, hind not feene any Gum about the roote of Ixine (which hee mistooke for the white Chamzleon both in that minother places) in Italy, yet faith that such was sent him both from Cortusus of Padoa and Galzolarius from forms and faith also that he understood by a Candior Herbarist, that the Fletchers in Candy did use the said Gum inflen feathers to Arrowes as others doe with Glew; Matthiolus fetteth forth the Carlina caule scens (as it singled by the best) to bee the true Chameleo niger of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, although himselfe findeth founder therein and likewise impugneth that which Maranea sent him from Naples, as not answering the description theteof, which is now received by the most fudicious to bee the indubitate blacke Chamæleon. Cobesignment to thinke in the discourse of Chameleo albus and niger that Itia (and not Ixine) was a small low plan, more specially seeing with the blacke then the white Chamzleon, especially seeing that Dioscorides in the end of in Preface to his first booke numbreth Ixia as well as Chamzleon among the roots that are venemous. The first befridown is the Chameleo albu Apulu purpiese fire immifer of Columna differing from the usual Carlina viidis taken by many to be Chameleon albus as is evident the by description, it is also the Chameleon albus gimmi wills fire from of Henorius Bellus, expressed in his first Epistle to Clusius; but Banhinus calleth it Carlina acantis imifra, whereof I much marvaile that he foold continue that opinion of Chameleo albus and Carlina to be bubble one plant, knowing that Columna shewed them plainely in his booke to be different, although that Carimm well as Chameleo albon giveth a like gum alfo: and that Theophraftus his Ixine hath fuch likewife which Change is fayd being deceived thought to be Carling the fecond is the Carling humilis of Columna, taken by him white Ixine of Theophraftus as Anguilara did before him and Dodoness, and called by Lobel Carlina herbasiorum (mininght by him & Clufius to be the Chamalon albus of Dioscorides as Guilandinus in Papyro did thinke before) whole Mathiolom, Cordus and Lugdonensis, by Cesalpinas Carlina oulgo, and by Gesner in hortis Cardopatium caule will, by Fricius Cordus Cardoun in former times which spina Arabica, and by the Monkes that commented upon Mesues Acanthe lence of Dioscorides, and by labin Coslina scanlos magno slove: the third is the Carlina caulescens of Columna and Camerarius both in hortis with the Carlina acantos magno slove: the third is the Carlina caulescens of Columna and Camerarius both in hortis Min Epirome by Dodonani Carlina five Leucacantha, by Cefalpinus Carline alterum gensie, by Clusius Carlina ma-To this by Lugdanen is Carlina cautem babens, and taketh it also to be Crocodition, by Gefner in bortis Cardo-film for also cautem babens, and called by Lobel Chameleo albus cautedonains, but Chameleo niger by Lacuna, Manufigure as Banhinus faith in his Matthiolus Ebermurte, that is, Apriradix (and from hence came the name dColoni Smarins) and Cardopatis, but in his Pinase he referreth this name of Brunfelfius unto the Carlina acau-In him it feemeth the Germanes call both forts Ebermante, he himselfe calling it in his Pinax Carlina caulepriming fore, and in his Matthiolus, Carlina caule donathis; the fourth is called Chamelton albus seu exiguus by Tomund Lagdanensi, and parous by Louicerus, by Columbia Chamelton Septentrionalism exiguus appellate, by Isbel Cardaus acauly Septentrionalism, by Clustus Carlina minor purpures flore, who saith that some privileging that it did not seeme unlike unto the Chamelton of Theophrasius in his sixt Booke and third than the said of mariad by Bauhinm Carlina acaulu minor purpureo fore: the fift is the graina fylvestrin vulgaria, the first standstring of Dodoness, and the Acarna vel Cirsun spires Sequenorum of Lobel, &c. the fixt is set forth by minis book do plantin exoticis, and called also by him as Gaza did Cardons Pinea, but is not, although some-state the lates pinea called pumils Narbon of Lobel, the task is called Chambleon niger Dioscoridis by Anguilara Maraha. Musha, Corusiu, Camerarius, Lobel and Columna, and Chamaleon niger alter by Matthiolin, Chamelton niger and Datchampi by Lugdunens, but thought to be Crocodilian by Tabermontains, and called by Baubinus Chamelton for caraltee by descriptione. The Iralians call the white and blacke Chamaleon Thisle Camellatus for caraltee by descriptione. The Iralians call the white and blacke Chamaleon Thisle Camellatus for caraltee by descriptione, the Spaniards call both forts Cardo pinto, the French and white Charline and Chamaleon plane, but the blacke Chardonnette; the Germaner as is said before call all the Camella Characters as the Dutch doe Ebemortele, and wee in English Chamaleon Thisle or Changeable Thisle, which the Dutch doe Ebemortele, and the rest accordingly. parties the Duce doe Reservers, and the reft accordingly. O000 2

The Vertues.

The roote of the white Chameleon Thillie, faith Disservices, taken to the quantitie of a spoonefull intelligible the based warmen in the bally a drawing the chameleon. The roote of the white Chameteon 1 miles, said Superior in the belly: a dramme thereof taken in the weight of the said wormers in the belly: a dramme thereof taken in the belly a dramme the wherein Origanum nath Deene boyett a met it to blow the decoction thereof is profitable for them that canon me helpeth dropsie persons, for it extenuates their peny the decoction thereof our into peeces & hung up on single water orderly; Theophrassum and Pliny from him saith, that the root hereof cut into peeces & hung up on single drie, & afterwards boyled in broath, or otherwise taken doth help the defluxions of rheume that fall from the base. drie, &afterwards boyled in broatings of the whether a ficke person should die or live, if better the cycs, teeth, note, or lungs. It any, said the, would the windless and or not die; it is as a Treakle or an and endure three times washing with the decoction of the roote he shall not die; it is as a Treakle or an animal of the control of the and endure three times waining with the decertion of the topoled that the Carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunke in wine, and from hence it is supposed that the Carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison being drunked by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline Thill le roote was used against poison by the carline the plague in the Emperour Charles his army (although it be fuggested to be declared by an Angell, withough the plague in the Emperour Charles his army (attnough it or negetical to be declared by an Angell, without a Allegory or allufion to the good Angell from due observation and practile, which hath since found it very default both to resist the infection, as also very powerfull against the bising of a mad dogge, or the sling of sepents, and yet Disservates saith, the roote of Chameleon albus given to dogs, swine, or mile, killen them which propertie is also found in divers other things, as on the contrary side divers creatures do feed on the side when the contrary side is to give the inches the second of the secon are poylonous to men. The blacke Chameleon Thiftle is faid by Dioscorides to cure the itch, the roote being to men. and mixed with Axungia and so used, and being boiled in vinegar and some brimstone put to it killed turn and ringwormes: it clenfeth the face and skinne from all blemishes, deformities, and discolouring being used with fing wormes; it cienters the late and same state and strings that doe digest and mollisse, and also with those that confine and eate the sless, and therefore is used to helpe soule fores, and stincking users; hereby you see he doth not appoint it. to be used inwardly for any disease, by reason of the virulent qualitie therein, but onely alloweth of the denoting thereof to gargle the teeth in the extreme paines of them; or by the roote braifed and boyled in vinega to helpe the tooth-ach and to breake them if they be touched therewith. Of our wilde Carline Thille I have not knowne or heard of any that have made any experiment, although I am perswaded that it commeth nesse to the collision of the low Carline Thiftle, that is so much commended, as you heard before and of the gummes, either of the white Chamaleon or Carline Thiftle, there is no other speciall propertie set downe by any than is declared be. fore, that as it is called Malticke of the Thiltle, fo it is used as Malticke to chew in the mouth, both to amend the evill favour of the breath, and by reason of the glewing qualitie to stay rheume, and to strengthen loose tent; for the juyce doth follow the propertie of the herbe or tree from whence it is taken and although the gumme of the white [hamelon be called Ixia, as Dioscorides faith, yet the Ixia that is poyfonous is another thing quite diffusion from this, for neither Dioscorides nor Theophrasis doe attribute any venemous or evill qualitic thereum. Other qualities both of the white and blacke Chamaleon Galen in 8. simplicium med, faith thus : in the roote of the blacke Chamelenion Thiftle, there is somewhat that is deadly, and therefore the use therof is outwardly for seas, inhere tetters, &c. and to clenie the skin : but the roote of the white Chameleon, Thiftle, befides that it killeth the broadwormes in the body or belly; it is given also to those that have a dropsie, and is somewhat like in the temperature unto the blacke Chameleon, but that it is more bitter than the white. Paulus and Line in their Treatife of the fons, after they have spoken of the poysons in both forts of Chameleon Thisle, and of their cures, doe exercises the poylonous Ixia in the fame manner that Diofcorides doth, wherefore we may conclude that Ixia bath a double interpretation, and doth as well fignifie the harmelesse gummes of the white Chamalton and Carline Thilles, as the poyfonous gumme or roote which is deadly: but because we are not sure that it is taken from theblacke Chemeleon Thiftle, I thinke it needlesse here to set downe the cure of it.

CHAP. VI.

Cattos Theophrafti, ideft Scolymus Dioscoridis & Scolymus Theophrafti qui Eryngium Intenmeft, The prickly or wilde Artichocke Thiftle, and the golden Thiftle,

Fall the forts of manured Artichockes, whether prickly like Thiftles, or not being fit to be eath, I have fufficiently spoken in my former Booke; and intend not further to speake of themagains bur of fome other kindes that are more prickly, and more like Thiftles, whereof there are two three forts which shall be here expressed.

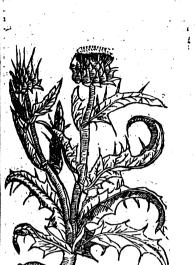
1. Scolymus Dioscoridis. The prickly or wilde Artichocke Thisle. This prickly or wilde Artichock Thiftle hath divers long thicke, hard, but narrow leaves, ending in long points formewhat cut in on the edges, fet with strong and sharpe great prickes, which growing on the stakes compassed. them at the bottome, and are of a darke greene colour 12st the toppe of each flalke and branch flandeth one fally and prickly head, leffer than those of the Chardons that are kept to be eaten, from the middle whereof put form divers bright purplish crimion threads, which after they have stood some time passe away, the seeds in the

heads being flat and like other Thilles: the roote is great and spreadeth much.

2. Cynara Sylvestria Gretica. The Candy wilde Artichocke. This wilde Artichoke from among the long and hoary white leaves somewhat broader than the former, on in on the edges, and thicke armed with long & tharpe prickes, rife up fundry round stalkes, fet with box few leres, and branched into two or three parts some times, at the toppes bearing small scaly sharpe prickly heads, which are eaten by the Peasants of the countrey, both greene and boyled after the scales and sharpe prickles are deared, with the countrey and the countrey are the scales and sharpe prickles are deared. with falt, oyle, and pepper, and are as pleasant to their palate, as a daintie Artichoke to ours : the roote is very long, and groweth deepe.

3. Scolymus Theophrasti five Eryngium luceum Monspeliensium. The golden Thille.
The golden Thille shooteth forth divers skinny & prickly stalkes, which in some places, as Spain, Section 1977. right, and in other countries, as Mompelier, and ours also, bendeth with them unto the ground, benie acress joynt both a branch and a lease, which islong and somewhat narrow smaller at the bottome than any which islong and somewhat narrow smaller at the bottome than any which islong and somewhat narrow smaller at the bottome than any which islong and some control of the some places marked with white spots and etc. In my garden none at all a ribe joynt betweene the leaves and it had any and at the roppes also come forth some land at the roppes also come forth some land. and at the toppes also come forth severall imail heads, smaller than any of the former, composed of

TRIBE 9. 1. Scotymus Dioferidia.
The prickly or wilde Articlioke Thistle.



2. Cyaara fylveffriecretica. The Candy wilde Articholes

with very tharpe prickes at the ends, out of the middle whitefilare forth many gold yellow threads, which abide not log, and wherein when they are palt, the feede is contained ting small and thinne scales lying close together: the roote is log of the bignetic of a finger, very tweete and pleasant to eate like new Eringiam Sea Holly: both roote and leaves doe yeeld a white milke, especially when they are young, and perish

The Place. The first is found about Mompelier and the last in Spaine : the second is naturall of Candy.

They doe all flower in the end of Sommer, and their seeee ri-

eneth quickly. The Names Diffinites calleth the first in Greek Zundung Scolymus, which.

delaines generally traffate Carduus fimply, and Theophrastus housenthe last also, yet there is great difference betweene them, forthat of Dioscorides was knowne unto Thesphrastus, who alked it war O Calles (being the same that is called wireless ad wies Cynara and Cinara for it is written both wayes by om, and as Columella and Palladins thinke tooke the name dans wherein they delight to grow, but is not likely that beGreekes derived their names from Latine appellations, but ominimisethe Latines from the Greekes, for fo the ancient but Potrand Orators doe declare, as Sopiocles, Flectens, Minds bu Camachus and others: and Atheneus in his fecond Book in minimizer of Cyriara Spina, fome Poets have therefore and falle of a faire maid called Cyriara meramor phofed in the contraction of the contrac antiboke and fome againe thinke it tooke the name from the said and that Lorrar a King asking counsell at Apollo the Deploy it was answered him that hee should there below it was answered him that hee should there by a woodden Dog. wards being hurt in the Legge by a wilde Artichoke,

Scolymus Theophrassi five Eryngium luteum Monfpelienfium. The golden Thillie,



O000 3

TRIBE 9.

where it grew did there build his City : but Didymus in Athenaus faith it was the Course from frei, the where it grew did there pund no City : but Despired in Assemble series Play the Gray to the Bryer bush, but the Scotymus of Theophrasius was not knowne unto Diese within the westness that the series of the waste both one cleant giving the westness that Bryer bush, but the Scotymus of a respection was not known to the plant, giving the vertues of both sumous deth both the kinds of Scotymus together, as if they were both one plant, giving the vertues of both sumous deth both the kinds of Scotymus together, as it they were both one plants, giving the vertices of the authorized and faith moreover that the Scotymus of the Grecians is called also by another name Liminium, which into and faith moreover that the Scolymns of the Grecians is called also by another name Limmins, which he received a first slib. 6.5. II. which Great very fallly transfateth Betasylvestris, whereas Theophysisms, breth it among the Thistle-like plants, and is a differing Thistle from Scolymns set downe in the same place Le limits spivestris sive Chamaleontha Monsfeliensum, and Lugdanensis Scolymns Dioscoridis, but Banings, limits spivestris sive Chamaleontha Monsfeliensum, and Lugdanensis Scolymns Dioscoridis, but Banings, spivestris latissis at the second is called by Henorius Bellus (as it is set downe in his second Epitle to Clipsis) on any affirment of the Cretical as the Cretical as the second Epitle to Clipsis of Cretical, by Banings Cinara spivestris Cretical, and thinketh it may be the Cinara spivestris Retical Clipsis for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of Clipsis, for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of Clipsis, for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of Clipsis, for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of Clipsis, for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of Clipsis for the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theashras of the last is called by Clusus Scolymns Theash and the last called by Clusus Scolymns Theash and the last called by Clusus Sco Creiua, by Baubinus Cinara sylvestris Cretica, and thinketh it may be the Cinara sylvestria dente of Cinara, in downe in his Cure posteriores in quarto, fol. 66. the last is called by Cinsus Scotymus Theophrassi (wherein the vert two figures, the one of the Spanis plant growing upright, the other of that which groweth at Markin leaning downewards, and called by him Narbonensis, whom Dodonans followeth, giving both his signed and calling the one Cardas Chrysathemus, and the other Cardas Chrysathemus and Taberment and Calling the one Cardas Chrysathemus, and the other Cardas Chrysathemus and Taberment and Santial Cardas Chrysathemus and Cardas Chrysathemus calling the one Carans Cory, an interior, and the other owners of flavorers and Tabermons and Out Long (who also saith it is the Eryngium luteum Monspellensium) Camerarius, Cafalpinus and Tabermons anns, Angalam olleh it Eryngium Vegety, and Bellonius saith it is called in Candye Association, and by the Latines Gyornham when faith, wherein I thinke he is deceived, Baubinus calleth it Scolymus Chry anthonos, and faith it is the Atrabilit marina of Lugdonensis, which as I said before in the Chapter of Atrastylis, he saith was the Picuous of Living Pena, and yet as I shewed you in the Chapter of Acarna he maketh it an Acarna likewise, calling it Acara he. milis caule foliofo, but it cannot be both an Acarna and Scolymus, this double denominations of plants is not greable to Diescorides minde, who is never found of himselfe to name one plant in two severall places on call one plant by two feverall names, although he fnew the divers appellations of others. The Italians as Belings faith doe in agro Romano call the last Spina bords, and thinketh it to be that plant which the ancients did call Gicyrrhizon, the Spaniards of Salamanca did call it Sylibnum, but as he saith it cannot bee Sylibnum of Dissensit; and in their owne Language Cardon lechal or lechar, id est, Carduns lattens, because of the white spot upon the leaves : the French call the first Chardonnette.

The Vertues. Dioscorides faith that his Scolymun is good to expell ftrong and ftinking Vrine, and to amend the ftrong or ftine king favour of the Armeholes, or of the whole body, if the decoction of the rootes in wine be drunkenthe young shootes also are eaten like unto Afpharagus, and the young heads also in Spaine before they flower: but they me to raise up the earth over the young shootes untill they bee-risen to a good height, which then are not onely white but more tender and delicate, to be eaten raw as their usuall manner is with Oyle, Pepper and Salt, or boy. led or stewed : the flowers are used by the Italians as Lobel and Pena say to curdle milke, whereof they make Cheese, as also are perswaded that the sayd flowers given to women with child in their broth or to drinkedoth hinder aborfment, and cause them to goe out their full time in good plight, and also is very good for those that doe not teeme or are barren, and cause fertilitie. The Cretanes used their wilde Artichoke in the same mamer that the Italians, Spaniards and French use their Cardons or Chardons. Theophrass mu also faith that the root of his Scolymus is most pleasant being boyled or eaten raw, but then chiefly when it is in flower, as also that the inner substance of the heads are eaten. Clusius faith that they of Salamanca use to cate the young plants roots and all, being washed eyther raw or boyled with sless, and that with the milkie juice thereof they doe congulate or curdle any milke, and with the flowers doe counterfet Saffron, for the like uses as in other places they doe with the flowers of Baftard Saffron.

CHAP. VII.

Acanus Theophrasti. The ancients Thistle.

His Thistle riseth up with a great thicke prickly stalke three or foure foote high, branching sortion all fides from the very bottome, fet at the joynts with fomewhat large leaves, broad and long, out all indes from the very oottome, fet at the joynts with somewhat surge searce, seek the toppes of the bracker in on the edges, and fet with sharpe prickes at the points and corners at the toppes of the bracker in on the edges, and fet with sharpe prickes at the points and corners. come forth severall small Thistle-like heads, out of the middle whereof thrust forth the flowers, compoted of many deepe purplish threads, after which come somewhat round and flat seede, of abownish colour lying in downe: the roote is thicke with divers long strings at it.

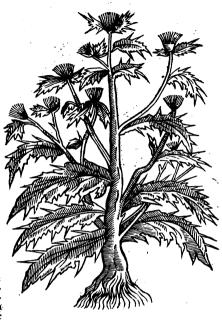
The Place. It groweth in Candy from whence the feede hath beene fent into divers other parts of Europe.

The Time. It flowreth in the end of Sommer, that is, somewhat late as other forts of Thillies that come out of hot countries.

The Names. It is called in Greeke A'ro G Acanus, which doth as well fignifie a peculiar plant of it selfe, such as this Thifile here fet downe as the head of any thiftle, or any other Thiltle-like head of any other plant; Thespress. onely (and Pliny from him) making mention both of this and that, for in his first Booke and sixteenth Chapter he nameth it among the outhandrow, those plants that beare prickly leaves, thus, deepen of yours, i deepen minimum his sixt booke and fit Chapter, some said the, have prickly leaves as o deep of proposer, which and then making demus to be the head of a Thistle also (which Dioscovides calleth aris of Ethians from whence comment Ethians, as from Acanacea signifying all Thistles or Thistle-like plants) in his ninth Booke and thirteen Chapter, where speaking of the Chamzleon Thistle he faith thus, we demons despress and the capter plants of the chamzleon Thistle he faith thus, we describe the despress of the control of the capter of the capte caput hujus magnum Acano simile, unde quidam Acanom dixerunt, and in his sixt Booke and fourth Chapter speak

Achanni Theophrafi. The Thiftle of the ancients.

gol laim be faith, and N vie fle as wone à arrowar incoanges ism se pinar, de media radicio feminalis acanus veluindustrial crate, and therefore a griffer doth fignific as and keeping ferre, as in the fame Chapter hee faith min des (u Aacnum (idest Acanaceum caput) fere Chawhen the Chamzleon beareth a Thiftle-like head; but the thing to the the carreffed should bee thought to bee dring I man to the phrashes, feeing hee hath there-dring Acans of Theophrashes, feeing hee hath there-dring description, as being then so well knowne that derean deteription, as being tuen to well knowne that bettingst it needed none, Honorisis Bellus in his fift space of the Inhabitation of the Inha othe Thilles, in the fame manner as Theophraftus doth down i manager as is showed before a and then that the name is heart as is increased serious a and them that the name desents but a corrupted word from Acano, for the name and largest of the Greanes is a baltard or corrupted Greit frech: both which reasons are not onely forcea-Security to confirm any ones opinion in this truth; m his eight member and 128, page of his com-Gulatian in his eight member rufh, after that he had fhewwhat Theophraffus used divers names for one thing (in son whereof by his leaves hee is thought to be miltaken) with the laine of Theophrastus is his Acanus also, whom Honorius Bellus although hee had beene his scholler ontradicteth, not allowing of that opinion for the reasons storied. Play faith lib. 12, c. 3. that fome thought the hour hould bee Eryngium being a broad sharpe prickly believel broad thornes. I cannot finde that Anguilara a Ludanniis did know any plant peculiarly called Acami, although Banhinus fetteth them both downe to call this plant to, but that they tooke the name onely to fignifie the pricily head of Thiffles : Pone in his Italian Baldus giveh the figure thereof fomewhat rudely done, but no wher description then that of Honerius Bellus in the place storfaid, Baubinus calleth it Carduus latifolius echinos ob-Mas purpura ferens: because I could not finde a more proproppellation to call this Thiffle by, then that I have given of the ancients Thiftle in English, I will not refuse to alter irifany can give it a better-The Vertues.



lumothideany propertie peculiar imputed to this Thillie by eythar ancient or modorne writer, and therefore will I can be better informed I must be filent as others are.

CHAP. VIII.

Silbum five Carduus lattens. Our Ladies Thiftle, or the ftript milkie Thiftle.

Lihough formerly there hath beene but one fort hereof knowne to Herbarilts, yet of late by the diligent learch and observation of some that have beene curious, there are some other sorts found which together must be handled in this Chapter.

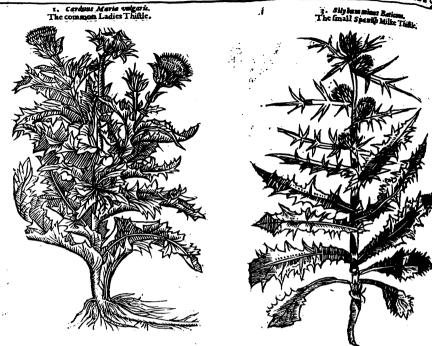
I. Carduus Maria vulgaris. The common Ladies Thiftle. The common Ladies Thiftle hath divers very large and broad leaves lying on the ground, cut in and Bixtrectumpled but formewhat hairy on the edges, and of a white greene shining colour, wherein are many lineral first es, of a milkie white colour running all over, and fer with many fharpe and stiffe prickles all about, among which rifeth up one or more strong round and prickly stalkes, fer full of the like leaves up to the toppe, where the end of every branch commeth forth a great prickly Thiftle-like head, ftrongly armed with prickes ad with bright purple thrummes rifing out of the middle of them: after they are past the seede groweth in the had bad lying in a great deale of fine foft white downe, which is somewhat flattish and shining, large and bownertheroote is great spreading in the ground with many strings and small sibres fastned to them, all the The plant is bitter in taste and therefore supposed not to be without very good effects.

2. Silybum majus annuum. Great Milke Thistle of a yeare.

This hille rifeth up with one round stalke almost a yard high with somewhat large greene leaves, not halfe. htt nickly heads, out of which rife reddiff purple threads or thrummes, and fomewhat great browne feede danuards lying in Downe : the roote is long and perifiseth as foone as it hath given feede.

Silybum minus Baticum. The fmall Spanish milke Thiftle. The full leaves of this Thille are formewhat broad and finally cut in on the edges, of a pale greene colour, with bate (mall white lines and markes thereon having footestalkes upon them, but those that presently rise up with arbille are somewhat longer and broader forwards then below, where being narrow they compasse the stalke

Ta 188 9.



and are more cut in on the edges and fet with some small sharpe prickes, and marked with white lines as the ther, the upper leaves being still more divided and lesser at the upper joynts, and at the toppe come forthvery small prickly heads with purplish thre ads breaking out of the middle, and after they are past comevery small white scede lying in some downe, which by reason of a kind of cleare white Gum that issueth out of the bed, flicketh so fall to the seede that they can very hardly be pulled in funder, especially after they grow ripe and the Sunne hath dryed them : the roote is small and wooddy and perisheth every yeare. The Place.

The first is frequent on every ditch banke in the fields every where : both the second and the last I received among divers other feedes that Guillaume Boel brought out of Spaine, and I believe the last may be the same that Camerarise faith he picked out of Epithymum, and that Ranwolfin gave him brought out of Syria, because the teede being white in both and the leaves marked white doe demonstrate them to be both one.

The Time. They flower and seede in Iune, Iuly and August when other forts of Thisses doe.

The Names. This is generally supposed to be the Sinusor Silybum of Dioscorides, but thereof he hath made so breese a relation that it is hard to fay which is the right indeede: for he faith onely thus, Silybum is a broad Thiftle whole leave are like unto the white Chamæleon : Pliny in a manner faith the fame in effect for the description; but faith in Cilicia, Syeia, and Phenice where it groweth it is hardly boyled tender, and that it hath nouse in Physicke; but but furely the white lines and markes in this Thiftle is fuch an evident note and fo remarkeable, that I thinks it could not be overpassed in silence by all the old writers if they had knowne it and described it : some therefore doe thinke that it more fitly agreeth with Leucacantha and Spina alba: Lacuna, Matthiolus, Cornarius, Delmen, Fuchsim and Lugdunensis take it to bee Leucographie Pliny, Brunfelsius calleth it Cardnu albu and Chaulen, Matthiolus and Lobel Cardum Lattens, fome Cardum argentatu and Cardum camptarius, Tragu, Luicius, Fuchsius, Gesner and Camerarius call it Cardum Marie, Cordus on Dioscorides and Tabermontanus Cardum Merie, rianus; Dodonem Carduns Leucographu, Anguilara and Lobel Silybum, Cafalpinus Cardui fylvefira dindgent and Acanon Theophrasti: but Banbinus Carduns albus maculis notatus vulgaris: the second is not set forth by my author before now, and from the likenesse thereof unto the former, I have so called it as it is in the title, Sipher majus annuum. The last as I sayd I had out of Spaine, and in regard it doth so nearely in all things resemble the Cardius Lattens Syriacus of Camerarius, I pretume it is the same which Bankinus referrete as well a Camerarius to Cardius Lattens or Bedegnar Arabum of Ranwolfins which Bankinus saint came to him by the name him Cretensium, and calleth it Carduns albis maculis notatus exotions; our wilde kinde is generally called Cardun Santte Marie in Latine, by the Italians Cardodi Santa Maria, by the French Chardon noftre Dame, by the German Marien diftel and Franwen diftel, by the Datch Onfer Urowen diftel, and wee in English our Ladies Thisle and milkie Thiftle.

The Vertues.

Our Ladies Thiftle is thought to be as effectuall as Cardans beneditius for all the purposes whereunto it is put, Our Ladies Thisle is thought to be as enectual as Caranus veneatous for all the purposes whereunto it is put, a sundy for Agues and for the insection of the Plague, both to prevent and cure it, as also to open the obstructions of the Liver and spleene, and thereby is good against the I aundies, and provoketh Vrine, breaketh and except the thought of the property o later of the other Chardons and white Artichokes are, and eaten doe neige to encrease milke in Nourses breasts shall also for the paines in the sides, and many other inward paines and gripings: the seed is held as it is shall if not more for the purposes aforesaid and so is the distilled water also, and besides is often applied whimpadly to drinke and outwardly with clothes or spunges to the region of the Liver to coole the distemped with and also no the region of the heart against swownings and ressions of the second of the coole the distemped as and also no the region of the heart against swownings and ressions of the second of the seco homeway, and also to the region of the heart against swownings and passions of it.

CHAP. IX.

Carduns Spherocephalus five Globesus. The Globe Thiftle.

MN my former Booke I have given you the knowledge of two or three forts of Globe Thiftles, that is of Num rounce and the leffer Globe Thiftle, and of the Fryers Crowne Thiftle which is accounted one of them, although the head be a little more flat at the toppe then the reft: there remains some other forts to be showen to you in this Chapter.

Cardans Spherocephalus acutus miner. The smaller Globe Thistle with long prickles on the head. This state of the head.

This state of the head of the head of the head of the head.

This state of the head of th integrowing on the whitish stalke up to the toppe, where stand divers round heads each upon a long footemingroway of Globe Thiftles expressed in the same manner that the two forts of Globe Thiftles expressed in my form Booke doe, but that the ends are longer and sharper, out of which rise more blewish slowers than are in the leffer fort.

2. Carduns Spherocephalus acutus major. The great prickly Globe Thisle. This other greater prickly Globe Thittle hath larger leaves and broader, fomewhat like unto the former great Glibe Thille expressed in my sayd booke being nothing somnet cut in on the edges, in all other things it is non milite the former here fet downe, but that the flowers out of these prickly heads are of a deeper blew colour.

3. Carduus Spherocephalus minimus acutissimis folys. The smallest Globe Thistle with the most prickly leaves This small Thissell Thissell This final the smallest jagged leaves and most cut in of any of the rest, and most sharpely set with widesouthe edges the stalke groweth lower then any of the other, and the round heads at the toppes smaller

Carduus Spharecephalus acutus minor. The fmaller globe Thiftle with long prickes on the head, 2. Cardeus Spherocephalus acutus major. The greater prickly globe Thiffle.





also, but not armed with such long sharpe prickes as the former out of the buskes whereof come whitish flowers.

This This that a winged prickly stalke two soote high having large leaves thereon somewhat broad and long, fet thicke with sharpe prickes, but sparingly placed on the stalkes bearing round sphericall heads, thick and strongly armed with long prickes; out of the midst whereof breake forth white threads somewhat sweete: the seede is long and crested or cornered.

The Place.

All these Thistles are strangers to us, neither is their naturall places certainly knowne, but imparted and sent by friends with whom as rarities they have been accepted.

The Time.

These flower at the same time with the rest, that is, in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Wee cannot finde certainely that they were knowne eyther to the ancient Greeke or Latine writers, but Anguilara and Lobel suppose that the first is the A'reiron Ad'un Spina alba of Diescorides (some also take the greater kinde mentioned in my former booke to bee Spina alba, as Camerarius, Matthiolus am Lugdunenfis, which as he faith is the Bedequar of the Arabians; and some tooke it to be xosnosino Crocodilion Dioscoridis as Lacuna and Lobel, and some to bee zanen@ Chalcheios Theophrafti, which Gaza translateth A raria as Lugdunenfis, and some to be rerpant Tetralix spinosa Theophrasti as Lugdunensis, and is called Spinosa as a distinction from Tetralix Atheniensium which is Erica, of both which Pliny maketh mention, and some to be A'zavoa dealin Spina Arabica, as the fayd Lugdanensis also and in some to be P'us @ Rathros or Ruthro Theophrasti as Lobel, and some to be Silybum as

Lugdouensis according to the description, and some to be Chamaleon verus as Tragus and Fuchius, and some to bee Echinopus as Gesner in hortis, but Cordas in historia as I take it first called it Cardans Spherecephain or globosus most properly, and from him Camerarius, Dodoneus also calleth it Spina persyrias, and is so called by many of the said authors: these things I thought good to note here having so fit an occasion, at Spherecephalus acutus. Dodoneus makent the second here set down to be his third Cardaus Spherecephalus acutus: the third is the said Dodoneus makent the second here set down to be his third Cardaus Spherecephalus acutus: the third is the said Dodoneus makent the second here set down to be his third Cardaus Spherecephalus acutus: the third is the said Dodoneus his Cardaus Spherecephalus quartus, and Lugdoneus; also mentionen them tims, & saith it was sent him under the name of Cardaus Arabicus. Although the Cardaus Episcephalus rejuits scalin was stath it was sent him under the name of Cardaus Arabicus. Although the Cardaus Eriscephalus seriosus be with most herbarists now a dayes called Corona fravra that it doth somewhat resemble the baldor home head of a Fryer, yet this is not that Thistle which Bartholomeus urbe venetams and Angelus Palas Fravisas Fryers say they saw growing in the confines of Aragen neare Castile, which while they were digging up demanded of a countrey man there passing by them is he knew the name thereof, who answered they called it vulgarly, it bore divers heads of Thistles set close one unto another without any stake under them, whereofthe middle herd several head of the rest to the number of eight or ten or more or lesse smaller and the rest to the number of eight or ten or more or lesse smaller ones standing round shouring the bignesses of a Wallout or greater: which name say they may not inconveniently be given to it, in that the middle head seemeth as a father and the smaller as his children, that so as brethren they doe compasse their in their their in scholars,

The Vertue:

I finde nothing recorded by any that have written of these Thislies that they are applied to any Physical are neither have I any thing to declare of them by particular experience.

Carduns Tomentofus Corona fratum diffus.
The Fryers Crowne Thille.



9. I De I Dealer of Trans

CHAP: X

Acanthium & Carduns Tomentofus. The Woolly or Cotton Thille.

Here be divers forts of woolly Thistles, although there bee but one or two that can fitly bee referred to Acanthium Dioscoridis which is also woolly, I have therefore put the other hereunto in one Chapter.

1. Acanthium vulgare. The common Cotton Thistle.

The common Cotton Thisse hath many large leaves lying on the ground, somewhat cut in, and as it recompled on the edges, of a greene colour on the upper side but covered over with a long hairy wooll or property. Downe, and not much more white or hoary underneath, set with most sharpe and cruell prickes, from the side of whose heads of slowers thrust forth many purplish crimson threads, and sometimes white, but wondered the seed that followeth in these heads lying in a great deale of sine white Downe is somewhat large, long and round, resembling the seede of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the state of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the state of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the state of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, but somewhat paler: the roote in the seed of the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse, and seed the seed of Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse Sylbiam or Ladies This Sylbiam or Ladies Thisse Sylbiam or Ladies This Sylbiam or Ladies T

2. Manthium Illyricum. The greatest Cotton Thisse.

Thisgeat Cotton Thisself (remembred by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria that Valerandus Donres of Lile in Flains, brought out of Sciavomy and sowed at Lyons in France) groweth to be two or three cubits higher then ayon, almost to the height of a Speare or Pike branched forth on all sides, set with a prickly filme all abilities from to the other, and with large and long torne leaves fully fraught and armed with as cruell pickes and prickly large heads with purple slowers and seede like the former.

3. Cardum tomentofus Anglicus. Our English woolly Thiftle.

This woolly Thiftle hath divere large and long leaves all covered over with a wooll or downe, cut in very screen on the deges at certaine distances into severall parts or leaves even to the middle ribbe almost, making ablasse seemed with finall and long leaves on each side, and set in divers places with long sharpe pikks: the woolly stalke riseth up to the height of two or three cubits, with sew leaves set thereon, and with but whenches, bearing at their toppes a large round hoary head somewhat flat, covered over as it were with sew woolly stalke unto a net, not very prickly, with many purplish threads in the middle like unto rhose of the Artichoke, after which succeede Thisseles seeds, greater and rounder then those of the first the root is get and thicke, brownish on the outside and white within, not unpleasant to the taste.

A. Cardum tomentofus minuon. The lesser woolly Thisse.

This less woolly Thisseles was many whitish woolly or hoary long leaves, much cut in on the edges into many

This lifer woolly This hath many whitish woolly or hoary long leaves, much cut in on the edges into many part, and each part also divided and set with small prickes: the stalke is not very great, nor much above two some high branched towards the toppe, white and woolly also, bearing on them small prickly roundish heads bring many purple threads rising out of the middle, and small This leade after them.

I. Acanthium vulgare.
The common Cotton Thiftle.





5. Carduns tomentofus capitulis minime aculeatis five Areophylles Dalechampy Lugdunenfi. The fine Cottony Thisle without prickly heads.

The fine Cottony I mitte without pickly leads.

This fine Cotton Thiltle hath long and somewhat narrow whitish or hoary leaves, larger at the lower end of the small stalke, which is about a foote high then they are above, somewhat cut in on the edges, but much & thick set with small short and soft prickes in some places: from the middle of the stalke up to the toppe at every lease commeth forth a small whitish scaly head somewhat rough, but not prickly, and at the toppe likewise three or soure such like heads, out of which rise purplish slowers made of threads as in other Thisses wheremato the seed is like also. I doe thinke this doth rather resemble a lacea then a Carduns but that I have not seene the plant, and therefore doe follow mine author.

6. Carduus tomentofius capitulis spinosis sive Leucacantha Monspeliensium, The French supposed white Thistle.

This supposed Lencacantha of the Mompelier Herbarists, sendeth forth from a thicke sappie roote meanely set with fibres, many stalkes about a cubit high, branched from the middle upwards, set with many long hoary or woolly leaves, much cut in or torne on the edges, and armed with divers sharpe prickes the heads that grow at the toppes are small, somewhat long and prickly, sending forth many bright red purplish threads from the middle, after which come the seede which are somewhat long and round like unto the other Thisses seedes.

The Place.

The first groweth on divers ditches, bankes and in the Corne fields and high wayes generally every where throughout the

Land, it is also often found growing in Gardens: the second as is said was brought out of Illyria: thethird groweth in divers barren fields in Sommersessinere as Lobel noteth ir, and in divers other places: the south Dodenaus said he onely saw in some Gardens in the Low Countries, and Mattholius saith it was sent him by said the fift groweth in France in dry and sandy grounds, the last about Mompelier where some young stadens tooke it to be Leucacantha of Dioscovides.

The Time.

They all flower and beare their feede about the end of Sommer, when other Thiftles doe flower and feede.

The Names.

The first is taken by most of our moderne writers to be A'zis 2000 Acanthium of Dissorides which name the Litines keepe also, no other being found that better agreeth thereunto, as Matshiolus, Dodoneus, Duranes, Caminarius, Lobel, Tabermontanus and Lugduneus doe all agree, yet Tragus taketh it to be the Achamba lene Spina alba of Dissorides, and Fuchsius calleth it Spina alba fylvestris, Anguilara and Gesser in boris Ovoprdus Alam, as also Onogyros Nicandri, Cesalpinus calleth it Carduns splvestris, and Lugduneus phis sigure maketh it to Estybum sive Leucacantha Loniceri, and Bambinus Spina alba tomentosa latifolia spivestris, the second is the Acanbinus Illyricum of Lobel, & peradventure may be the Acanos Belloni, Bambinus doth certainely set it downe sor the Ompordon of Dodoneus, Camerarius and Lugduneus, and as certainly for the third Onopynus Dalechampi of Lugduneus, and faith also it is the Carduns viarum of Gerard and others, in all which I am persuaded he is much milatens for however the severall Thisses of these authors may be in some things like it, yet they are not idem them. Of the third, Lobel sirst made mention in his Adversaria, and called it Carduns tomenossus. Bambinus toother, eth whether it be the Spina Arabica of Anguistra, but saith it is the Spina Arabica Dissorbing & Pliny of Marthiolus in his last corrected edition, as also Spina Arabica of Cesses, and he himselfee calleth it Carduns tomenosis capitulous minore: the sit is called by Lugduneus & Carduns tomenosis to the Spina alba of Matthiolus and Lugduneus and others, to the Spina alba altera of Matthiolus and Cessimus Eaubinus calleth it Carduns tomenosis capitulous minore: the sit is called by Lugduneus of Matthiolus and Cesses.

Bambinus calleth it Carduns tomenosis capitulous minore: the sit is called by Lugduneus of Matthiolus and Cesses in the last in the Leucantha Minspinachum Talechampiy as Lugduneus tomenosis capitulous minore: the sit is the last in the Leucantha Minspinachum Talechampiy as Lugduneus tomenosis capitulous minore

Dioscorides and Pliny in the same manner write, that the leaves and rootes of Acaustinus the common Comman. This taken in di inke, doth helpe those that have a cricke in their necke, whereby they cannot must the suite but the whole body must turne likewise. Galen saith that the roote and leaves hereof are of an hearing entities, and good for such persons that have their bodies drawen together by some Spaline or Commisse, or bytes other infirmitie, which disease is truely to be called the Rickets, which happening sometimes to thild the bids them in their Nerves, Ligaments and whole structure of their body, that is suffered in missing to good prosper eyther in height strength or alacritic.

3. Cardens: tomentofn Anglism.
Our English woolly Thelic.
C H



Cardsi quidam sylvestres spinosissimi. Certaine very prickly wilde Thistles.

Here are some other wilde Thisse that are very prickly, to be intreated of, which have not yet been mentioned, which I thinke six to place together in a Chapter, which are as followeth.

This common Thiftle hath divers long leaves lying compafe-wife on the ground, very hairy all over, opecially while they are young, of a deepe or fad greene colour, long, and somewhat narrow, reat and epecially while they are young, of a deepe or fad greene colour, long, and somewhat narrow, reat and epecially while they are young, of a deepe or fad greene colour, long, and somewhat narrow, reat and see edges, and fet with many very sharpe prickly stalkes armed from which happe prickly silmes, branching forth in divers places, and set with the like leaves up to the tops, say they are the stalkes armed divers heads exceedingly stored with sharp pricks on all sides; from out of the middle thrust forth manifold divers heads, of an excellent lively colour, after which come somewhat small seede like unto other Thisses who were the toose is blackish, hard, and woody, where the stalke riseth and perishing every yeare after

This the common Thiftle differeth from the former, in that the leaves hereof are longer, narrower, more shiderent on the edges and not hayrie, but smooth all the lease over; in the flowers which are purple and shiften the seede and roots, and in the prickles like a Thistle; it different little or nothing.

2. Onopyeus param aculeatus. The gentler way Thisse, in the period of nording.

The gentler way Thisse, the first and are but smally set with the heads which grow many together, and are but smally set with the deads which grow many together, and are but smally set with short prickles:

the ground and a little prickly, but not filmed as the other, the slowers are purple like others.

The Affect of the state of the

Lalyacauthos. The most prickly Thistle.
This most pickly Thistle is as it were composed whelly spikles, for the leaves are short and narrow, so thicke ston both sides with small sharpe prickes, that they rake sayall she of sleaves; the stalkes also and branches are spentially slored with sharpe prickes up to the toppes, the solving else is to be seene; the heads also are in the sharper microstices for which rise pure still thready, as in other Thistles.

b. Cardous Polycephales. The many headed Thiftle.
The falke of this Thiftle hatt neither filme nor pricke throulike the late, but branched forth into divers parts, as they again parted into other finaller branches, on which fand many heads and finaller ones under them, with formfull prickes about them, out of which rife purplifful form of hort threads, as in others, the leaves are but few its falkes being flort and narrow, but as thicke fet with prickes as the last almost: the roote is hard and

7. Drypis Theophrafti Anguila: a.

Asguilar a his launcing Thiffle of Theophraftus.

The launcy of this Thiffle feeme to be composed onely of long same thornes, like unto Puniper leaves, many set to the comboth sides of the middle ribbe in turts at certaine acceptable of the middle ribbe in turts at certaine acceptable of the toppes of the stakes are said were, with bunches or turts of such long leaves like anceout of which come many small white flowers, combined of small leaves, and not of threads, like other lasts the feede lying in the downe of the heads is small award with a brownish barke, very like unto Rice in the lasts has when the buske is taken away, it is a very yellow, the same with a brownish barke, wery like unto Rice in the lasts has when the buske is taken away, it is a very yellow, the same with a brown the Corne flower seeds of the roote that the contemps of the corne flower seeds of the roote

8. Dryps querandam Lugdanenfi.
Another Dryps or lanseing Thirde.
This lancing Thirder itest up with divers ilender stalkes language to a mans beight, whose long leaves and narest analysis of many parts, smally cut in or divided.

2. Onopyxus alter augustifelim. Another wilde way Thittle.



4. Oneporden.
The Affes cracking Thiftle.



7. Drypis Theophrafti Anguillare.
Anguillare his thorny Thistic of Theoprafts.



S. Polyacanthos. The most prickly Thisle.



Cardina Lanceatus latifolius. The greater broad speare Thiftle.



The Theater of Plants.

Carden Lancation latifoling for mojor. The greater broad freare Thiftle. The leaves peare a name is armed with prickles like many other wilde Thifles, and the leaves fer thereon in or divided on the edges in two or three places, fer at diffances one against another, and the gratines five or fixe points or corners, sharpely armed, the end being long and narrow, pointed like and partines of pike; whereof it tooks the name, the flowers are purplish in fealy and prickly heads.

The narrow speare Thifle is like unso the last in the skinny prickly stakes, being strong and standing upright the last high, shored with few leaves, but jagged, prickly, and partower than the last, yet the end is some what the last, of a darke greene colour on the upperfide, and hoary gray underneash, she head are

which has flored with few leaves, but jagged, prickly, and infrower than the last, yet the end is somewhat the other, of a darke greene colour on the upperfide, and hoary gray underneath, the heads are many bush the other, of a darke greene colour on the upperfide, and hoary gray underneath, the heads are many bush as the other than the properties of the flatters as in other Thilles.

In Cardens Chondrilloider, The jagged Succeyy-like leaves,

The leaves of this Enistle are long and very much jagged very like unto the jagged, Gumme-sampleres, and prickly at the conners, the stake right hip a foote high, with such leaves on them up the tops, but shorter, blooder and lesse sagged, where it brancheth forth in two or three parts, each bearing the state of the parts, lead bearing the state of the past of the parts. The sagged where it brancheth forth in two or three parts, each bearing the state of the past of the past of the past of the sagged that the same than the past of the same which past of the same which gray the same that same the same than the same that same the same than and the first which palling away the huske-containeth within it much downe, wherein the small seede lieth, all small days, with the winde: the roote is white, long, slender, and wooddy, set with some fibres, and

13. Cardinus paluffris. The Marth Thille,
The Marth Thille hash a prickly round stalke, two or three cubits high, with some branches towards the in main times and narrow darke greene leaves, somewhat jagged about the edges, with a few prickes on two first the edges of the state and branches stand many Thisselfile heads with purple threads, as in other

Traffie first are found in divers places of our owne countrey, upon ditch bankes, about hedges and wayes files the fire groweth in the fields of Michelfield by Bafil : the leventh not farre from the fea, in the Martis mundry is the eight in corner fieldes, as well of oates as other graine : the ninth, tenth, and twelth, neere File and High lifeld marthes about Bafil: the eleventh in craggy and ftony places about Lyons in France. The Time.

They doe all flower and seede much about the time that other Thistles doe. The Names.

Oininin in Greeke, and Onopyxus in Latine quasi afinius buxus, and to Gaza rendereth it out of Theophrasius Oinche in Greeke, and Onopyeus in Latine quafi afinius bueus, and so Gaza rendereth it out of Theophrafus; and in finite it in the graiffinus. Of funnopers experience, yet some thinks it should be rather visuification quad ad sum platem afinis perpetus of figures of herest O'stopolo Onopordon; the signification thereof is rendred by Pliny, and tenderint afini creptum redders document, which Greeke name, saith Dalashampine; they about Paris keepe whistly, calling the said thisself Per dasne, all thereabouts constantly affirming, that when Assess there any will be more subject to cracking, and breaking winds backwaeds, than at other times which they doe while either and Dryph and rid by Value diffuse pureur a functionado, and scalin sin assistant and manager of colligere white where Dryph and rid by Value diffuse pureur a functionado and sense of the capita, of the many heads, as the other of the many thomas or prickles; the derivations and submands of the capita, of the many heads, as the other of the many thornes or prickles; the derivations and submands of the capita, as other than the comprasse is called Cardona selves for by Dodoness and Cardona affinitually Cesters in horse. manded the felt are calle enough to be understood. The names is a likewise are induced from so other Au-bit all them only the One provide is called Cardons followfire by Dodoness and Cardons spinions by Gefore is aboresis, at the Polycember Theoproafs of Lingdones fir and Tabermontanney, is by Reeliss called Agriculture, by Lobel Colony fine fillming & One person by Gerard, and the Cordons Chondrilloides, doth in my opinion betief resemble a librarium or Chondrilla than a Cardons.

The district properties attributed to any of these Thistles, are to the most common way Thistles that are not and distributed to any of these thickers and drunke, are good to expell thinking utrine, and to much the ranke smell of the armeholes and whole body, as also good against a kinking breats, hit the jayee and the ranke smell of the armeholes and whole body, as also good against a kinking breats, hit the jayee arm of the place are the place of the pla hipeth to bring it againg.

CHAP. XII.

Dipfacus five Cardum fullenum. The Teafell or Fullers Thiftle.

the Teafell there are two kindes, the tame or manured and the wilde: of the same or manured there is no varietie or differing fort, but of the wilde there are two or three forts, as shall be shewed in this Chapter.

I. Disfaces fasions. The garden or manured Teafell,
The manured Teafell hath the lower leaves for the first years very large and long, fashioned tennes Letice, of a pale greene colour, more gentle or not so hard; as those that are set on the stalkes, and shout the edges, and the middle ribbe on the backe or underfide, feevery thicke with thort prickles, which rice up the falkes, three or four foote high, armed from the borrome to the toppe, with hard fhore the prickles joyated in leverall laces, and two fuch leaves for thereat, both of them to joyated rogether at Pppp 2

CHAP. 13.

the bottome, and so compassing the stalke about that they doe containe the raine and dew that falleth, and are forme-what harder and fiffer and more prickly then, the lower a from between the leaves and the flalles on each fide rife. branches prickly also and joynted with the like compassing leaves, but leffer on them, and from their joynts, rife long tha kes bare of leaves but not of prickes, bearing on each of them a round head fomewhat long, armed with hite floor, and crooked prickles fashioned like hookes bending downwards, greene at the first and white being ripe, from a bout which come forth whitish hooded flowers appearing in circles flowring by degrees for the most part organing in the middle and to downewards and upwards, in the second verall cells whereof which conteined the flowers grow finall and whitish round seede somewhat long, the middle part of the head being often hollow, and conteining fometimes finall whitish wormes like unto Magots: the roote is white long and tomewhat great at the head with divers long strings and small fibres fer thereat and dyeth every

yeare after the heads be ripe.

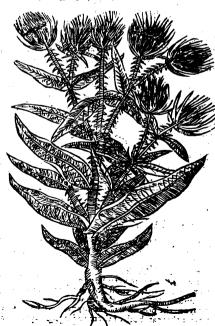
2. Diplacus / ylvestris. The wilde Teafell.

The wilde Teatell is in all things like unto the manured faving in the heads, whose prickles are small foft and upright not hooked or stiffe (which is contrary to the nature or all other wild plants almost, which are harsher and more prickly hen the manured) and in the flowers which are of a fine bluth or pale carnation colour.

3. Dipsacus sylvestris laciniatis folis. Wilde Teafell with jagged leaves.

This wilde Teafell (whereof I have no knowledge and but follow mine author, whom I will not to farre mistrust as to fay there is none fuch, for who knoweth all the diverfities that other countries doe-produce) is in all other things like the last taving in the leaves which are not whole and onely dented about the edges but torne in on both fides into deepe gashes.

2. Dipfteus fylveftets. The wilde Teafell.





4. Vuge post or it. The Shepherds fine.



4. Virga passiris. The Shepherds staffe.

14 Shepherds staffe is a kinde of Teasell also, but different therefrom in many notable parts, for the leaves the large are of a sadder greene colour, and not so prickly on the backe ribbe, but finely dented about the large grow higher and not so prickly, yet having some thereon, and leaves set by couples at the competing the fielke to hold water in manner like the former: the feverall branches beare small that the first had been been beare small branches beare finall that had been been with for prickles thereon and bluth flowers like the wilde Teafell.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place of the Clothworkers use, by raysing the Wooll that the crooked prickles of the heads, make it fit for their theeres to cut it smooth and thereby leave a continuous statement of the crooked prickles of the heads, make it fit for their theeres to cut it smooth and thereby leave a continuous statement of the crooked prickles of the heads, make it fit for their theeres to cut it smooth and thereby leave a continuous statement of the crooked prickles of the heads, make it fit for their theeres to cut it smooth and thereby leave a continuous statement of the crooked prickles of the heads, make it fit for their theorem. treon pleafing to all the other forts except the third grow in moift places neare ditches and tills of parameters places of this Land; the third fort in fome places of Germany and the last in fundry places of our

The Time. The flower in fully and are ripe in the end of August.

Ricalled Allams Diplacus in Greeke, quaf fitibundus, quied nomen a contrario invente (lay diversauthors) queni-muters darum figu retem vel imbrem vecepiat, que veluti ad abigendas fitis injurias abutitus: but I thinke not fainte water conteined in these leaves groweth bitter by standing in them, & there fore not fit to quench but to tom me want substitute Latines also call it Diplaces and after the Greeke sept an Autest, Labram veneria, cuine muslamas carinate folierum habitu centrasit, qua fe ambage anfrallues finnantia peluis speciem constitui-min inta submurem retinent: a but I am of a different opinion that it tooke the name of Venus lips from the efthe of where lippes, which as the leaves the raine, to they are ready to receive all mens offers and as the heads a Tailly, forthey ready to carde and teare all mens skins that have to doe with them, until they leave them he said in partion I pray this entrayagancie who follow Canser are and other good authors herein, that in hemidroftheir naturall phylofophic doe fometimes mix a little moralitie : it is called also Cardaus Veneria and temperature natural phytotopale decentration in a state that is the trade and Carama Peneria and Lauran Fouris it may be upon the like infinuation; it is thoughts lot to the Gallidragon Kenocratis of Pliny & Lauran Fouris in the Carama Peneria and Lauran Peneri ensinglyed talke elenied from the prickes, for to time is insulated and in the prickets and it is the free multiplied without it is a final part of the part of the Dipfaces filter free, calling it Fire a part and this other minors as Bandisma doth. Some, faith Lagdanunfi, take it to be Plining ago Pliny. Lobel much doubt whether it found bee the Spina Selenitis Theophraft Guilandino, Camerarius calleth it Dipfaces faming Dalechampius upon Pliny taketh it to be Molybona Pliny: The Arabians call it Chir and Moleta, the James Dates and Carde, the Spaniards. Carlle perseader and Cardencha; the French Churden de foullemand verge : the pin, the Germanes Karten diffell Bubenftrall and Weberkerten, the Dutch Caerden and Voelder Caerden, and wein Emply Teafell or the Fullers Thiftle. The Vertues.

Distributaith that the roote bruifed and boyled in wine untill it be thicke, and kept in a brafen veffell of w, ad sire spread as a falve and applied to the Fundament doth heate the clets thereof, 'as also Cankers and Raises been in the same also saith he taketh away warts and wennes: Galen saith it is drying in the second demandath withall fome clenting facultie: others hold it to be cole and dry, and therefore they fay the leaves splinds to the cleaning recurrier of sers note in the companion of the leaves dropped into the entitled water of the leaves dropped into the milking the wormer is them; the diffilled water of the leaves is good to be dropped into the eyes, to take swithered from the mand such milts as darken the fight: the faid water is often used by women to preferve the facilities in beauty and to take away all rednesses and inflammations, and all other heate or discolourings. The Shephade flatfe is held profitable for no diffeate that weeknow of.

Ergngium. Sea Holly.

Libough Dissertes hath made mention but of one fort of Eryngium (which is suspected by many to be appropriate rather to the Mediterraneum or tampe hat became he saith that it groweth in fields and rough places and not at the Sea side, when as his description may as fitly be referred to the one as the other yet Piny maketh mention of the Sea kinde also, and this later age hath added divers others which for some resemblance in lease, head or roote, they have so termed. The Eryngium Pannonia minetention of fire also, I have exhibited in my former booke, which is affiredly the Syngiam Genevense dish, and Equipment planame of Marthiolus, although Bankings doit make them different; the rest shall be in this Chapter.

The fit leaves of our ordinary Sea Holly are gentle or nothing to hard and prickly as when they grow older, in the versof our ordinary Sea Holly are gentle or nothing for hard and prickly as when may grow outer, its shock round, and deeply dented about the edges, hard, that pe prointed and a little crampled allo, of a blew-part of the property of the property of the property of the statistic property of the s from the cight or ten foore in length, let with rings or circles towards the upper part but smooth and lyan down lower brown life on the outside and very white within, with a pith in the middle, of a methy much more delicate being artificially preserved and candid with Sugar.

N.

The Sea Holly.



3. Eryngium planum minut
The fenall (mooth baftard Sea Holly.





4. Erypilani punitan Hiffmini Small baftard Sta Holly of Spain.



2. Eryngium mediterraneum five campefire. V pland Sea Holly.

1 in the sea Holly (which groweth in upland grounds is therefore more answerable unto Diescorides his the best of the season of the seas bling a me to the roote flenderer and thorter, neither fo fweete nor fit to be preferved, nor fo aromaticall the the former.

The final smooth ballard Sea Holly. see palt greene colour, fomewhat long and per pare greene curour, requesting tong and interiment at the bottome, and fornewhat indirect at the edges; the weake falkes that most the ground take roote agains at madrift por above a foote high, have with in the latest provided and the state of the to the upland in the root of the upland in the thereoe is composed of many thicke and the which perish nor after seede time, but abide

Special problem Hilpanicum.

Special problem Holly of Spaine.

Special plant Sea Holly of Spaine.

In the light that de Holly hath divers leaves lying a minimum that de ground fomewhat long, broad hard the middle finalist at the foote, and deepty had the special pour the edges and fomewhat had the special plant are for at the inverse of the is withill but those that are fet at the joynts of the the which is branched from the very bottome, are the which is branched from the very bottome, are as a wided into many finall narrow leaves dented then, had alto and finarpe pointed or prickly: at the symoths falke and branches, upon every one flanghous mid prickly head, with fix or eight narrow, the prickly leaves under it fpreading. like a flarre, this prickle live with the, head and flowers that come, with more are of a faire blew colour, which, give finally and the life has a faire blew. submofere of a faire blew colour, which give small is define feede like the Hangarian kinde: it is seldus force to have expher the lower leaves, or almost in most beful to and branches when it is in flower, but the base of the seldus are dead and dry before; the roote is withing as sooke as it hath given seede, and is limiting hard and wooddy.

Gardam Eryngioides, five Cardameellan months Lupi Lobelio & Pena.

The small French Thillte of Lobel and Pena.

In this first Thillte like plant arrows the Remail shore in following Rashinus and Alain

9. 6. Cardinas Eryngloldes free Cardencellus month Lupi & Eryngium trifolium. The French Thiftle of Lobel and Pens, and Trefoile Thiftle,



Internate French I indeed to Deve and Alpinen lib de exercice plan-in whitelf in Lobel and Pena in Acceptants the incommendate of Atractylis purpurea, if as they with not the very fame, but I would rather referre it to the Iacea or Cyani) which fendeth forth divers long man some very jame, but I would rather referre it to the Incea or Comm) which lendeth forth divers long always deleves formewhat prickly, among which a flender fmooth stake ariseth scarse a spane high with the always state two or three large, great, small wildew scaly heads bigger then may seeme proportionable to the plant, set with sharpe hard white plant which are often eaten by those where it groweth naturally stromethe middest whereof issues forth divers may shad his end of the Atrasylis or Distasse Thisse spain Lobel, but Alpinus saith they are like unto Cyanus accomplying a fire which come yellow Thisse leede; the roote is edible white and sleshy, thrusting sweet stays are stand with disconsidered.

town the ground with divers fibers thereat:

6. Eryngiam trifolium. Trefoile Thiftle.

6. Eryngiam trifolium. Trefoile Thiftle.

This is nowne plant fendeth forth at the first many long hard and narrow leaves from the roote which is like the plant and aromaticall, whereof some are parted into three, but those that are set on the stake have distribution of the feede also is broad long and formal like unto it; the rootes encrease Venery and proyoke

The Place The fill kind about the Sea coalts almost in every countrey as wall hat as cold, at Spaine, Leafy France, an our description of the fecond grower has Camerarys stabilistic every where and low conntrigs also, and others more Northerly a the second growen as Compression in the vineyards and high wayservery where, but not not. Normalerge where he lived as he is a light in the upland for the genome parts from the Sea in Narhow in France, as Label and Roma (ay a the in label in the upland for the genome parts from the Sea in Narhow in France, as Label and Roma (ay a the in label in the upland for the part of the part of the parts The Time.

The first and second flower in the end of Summer, and give ripe seede within a moneth after the star in later with us, and therefore feldome doe their feede ripen with us. The Memes.

It is called in Greeke E posses Eryngium, quafi E posses five rillium, dillum nimit fabaloft and that Plutarke was the first author of the fable, that one Goate cropping a branch of Sea Holly with the that Platarke was the first author of the rable, that out againe; or as others fay untill the Shephand land a confidence to follow him, untill he spew or spit it out againe; or as others fay untill the Shephand land again. flocke to follow him, untill he spew or spit it out againe; or as others say untill the Shephead are smooth: the Lasines keepe the same name of Eryngiams, yet in many Apothecaries shoppes it is clearly of some Centum capita, Pliny calleth it Eryngs, and saith that some did referre Acases made in clearly doth thereofmake some doubt, and others referre it to Drypis Theophrafti as he saith also: Crossilion of Diescovides and I liny, Lacana calleth it Glycyrrbiza spines, all other amboring since structures are supported in the saith also: Crossilion of Diescovides and I liny, Lacana calleth it Glycyrrbiza spines, all other amboring since raneum: the third is the Eryngium pufillum planum Mutoni of Lobel, Lugaumenus and Ciufins, which Basin of leth Eryngium planum minus: the fourth is called by Clufius Eryngium passailam bifunisms, which Dalam Lugaumenfis, Tabermontanus and Gerard do follow the fift is called by Lobel & Pena Cardancellus ministration, a Lugaumenfis Cardancellus Pena five Cardan minimi species, and Baubinus Eryngium more minima applications of the Eryngium for a linear calling it Cardans Eryngium for minimal species and the first Lingium marine, The Spaniard Carda correder, the French Charma aminimal by Alpinus. The Italians call the first Iringio marine, The Spaniard Carda correder, the French Charma aminimal by Cardana and according to the Latine Centum capita, and of some also Para caule, the Germanes Wallendighil makerida and
Mans treme, the Dutch Meere wortele, Endeloos and Cruiys diffel, and we in English Sea Holly, or Sea Haire.

Both the V pland and Sea Holly are temperate in heate, somewhat drying and cleanling, but our Sea Holly more effectuall than the Vpland kinde in all things whereunto it may ferve, yet it is to neare the tunode his accepted in the fleed thereof, and that to very good purposes, being not much inferiour, what therefore fall thew you of the Sea kinde, you may transferre to the other, as divers other good Authours doe. The your and tender shootes are eaten of divers, either raw or pickled : the decoction of the roote in wine being dimer ave ry effectuall to open the obstructions of the spleene and liver, and helpeth the yellow jaundise, the drosse, and the paines in the loynes and winde collicke in the guts and bowells, provoketh urine, and expelleth the lone, and procureth womens courfes: the fame alfo, or the powder of the roote, to the quantitie of a drame game. with fome wilde Carrot feede drunke in wine, or as A pollodorus doth appoint in the broth of boyled Frogge, or as Heraclides faith, in the broth of a Goofe, is availeable anainst the string or biting of Serpents, and other trueor as Heraclides faith, in the broth of a Goote, is availeable anainst the sting or biting of Serpents, and other vinemous creatures, the payfon also of the Aconite, and other poyfonous herbers the continued use of the decidion for
fifteene daees taken fasting, and next to bedwards, doth helpe the strangury, the pissing by droppes, the stopping
of the urine and the stone, and all defects of the reines and kidneyes, and if the faid drinks be continued loger, is
said perfectly to care them that are troubled with the stone, that the paines shall never returne agains, the preperience on them that have beene troubled along time therewith, declassing it to be true: it is usually things
helpe Venerous actions, and is good against the French disease the rootes bruised and applied on wantly intent. neipe venerous actions, and is good against the exemplation interest of the state of the throate, called the Kings evill, or taken inwardly either, and applied only flung or bitten place of any Serpent, &c. healeth it speedily if the roote be bruiled and boyled in old states or salted lard, and applied to broken bones, thornes, &c., remaining in the flesh, doth not onely draw then faith but healeth up the place againe, gathering new flesh, where it was consumed, or almost fallen away the interest. the leaves dropped into the cares helpeth impollumes therein. The distilled water of the whole here when leaves and stalkes are young is profitably drunke for all the purposes aforesaid, and doth helpe the methods the heart, and is availeable in quartaine and quotidian agues, as also for them that have their necker drawnesswy, or cannot turne them, without they turne the whole body therewith also. The other forts are farre left effectival. to be nied in Phylicke, but the two last forts are much used by the Natives to incite Venery body morning

CHAP. XIIII.

Cardum Stellaris. The Starre Thiftie.

Fthe Starre Thittles there are two or three forts, fome whereof have beene but lately fould an indexhibited to be knowne; the other of more ancient cognifiance, the Spine or Continue Software being one of the number in that it doth to meetely refemble them, as that be prefently (hewed: bit is a) opinion these plants, but that custome hath entituded them Thistles; might as well be referred to the laceas or Knapweedes with prickly heads, as divers others there placed are, and even Classon placing the last flore lutes capitalis frings, at the first among the Thisties, doth afterwards change his minds; and the latest design in the late

1. Cardenie stellarie vulgarie. The ordinary Statte Thistle.

The common Starre Thiftle, hath divers long and narrow, leaves lying mexicinto the ground, dut of the The common scarre i mitte, nam divers long and narrow leaves lying next unto the ground, on or or selection for the ground, on or or selection for the ground, into many, almost even parts, foir or a little woolly all over the ground, for the ground for the ground, rather than much raised up, that it feemeth a pretty buffr fee with divers the leaves up to the coppes, where severally doe stand long and small which green being, fer with the severally doe stand long and small which green being, fer with the severally doe stand long and small which green being, fer with the severally doe stand long and small which green being, fer with the severally doe stand long and small which green being, fer with the severally does the severa



4. Cordene selfistati Dedones. Barneties Thille by Dedones.



Codun Solfitteli Loreis.

in which rickes, no part of the plant being in any in the pickly, which are formewhat yellowith, and hape as in any other Thiftle; out of the middle been rifeth the flower composed of many final reddispute threads, and in the heads after the flowers in the heads after the flowers in the heads after the flowers. adhidoes the roote is small, long, and wooddy pefinde fowing.

a. Cardons ficharin flore albo. The white flowred Starre Thiftle-Thereis no difference in this Thiftle from the former, tieth white greenesse of the leaves, and the white

trush in the flowers.

Cardinus fellatus latifolius;

The broade leafed Starre Thiftle-This Thille hath broader and shorter leaves than the former, but not much or to deepely cut in on the edges, with a few prickes fet here and there at the corners; the the is but little divided, having few branches fet with blickers, and at the toppes (mall round thicke white thicke with prices, for thicke with prices, for thicke with prices, the same for t white of a Starre, leven for the most part fer sprea-minercy place, the longest of shorts being, middle-shoot the other own cachinde, being shorter; out of the while of the head rife reddish purple threads like unto



men one Thifles; the roote is small and amount his Missonmer Thille or S. Barnables Thilles with the small and amount his Missonmer Thille or S. Barnables Thilles with the small and leaves lying next so the ground, deepely car many things and the small a The interest of Delmans, as her faith harb long leaves his Malendar to the ground, decepty out in on the chiming of Delmans, as her faith harb long leaves lying next to the ground, decepty out in on the plantage of Delmans, as her faith harb long leaves lying next to the ground, decepty out in on the plantage of the ground, and along point, of a leave and part of the ground state of in any of the other, and are fo cruelly sharpe that they pricke the Thighes and Legger share the passe thereby, in the middle whereof shand a few yellow threads; the seede is white and legger of made those of the former starte Thille: the soote is blackills, long, and sleader not growing deepe, joyand the indiverse places somewhat wooddy and bitter in taste, somewhat like unto the long Ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long Ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long Ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long ciperus grafe now. Leaves the south in the long ciperus grafe now. giveth a figure hereof whose lower leaves and little jagged as the upper, which I have here see is to be read the difference.

The first groweth in the fields about London in many places as at Mile-end greene, in Finding field bould Milles, and in many other places that with white flowers is much more rare and not to be met with in an compasse: the third is found about Narbone in France, and the last about Mompelier in good plants he is be found wilde with us.

The Time.

The first flowreth early and seedeth in Inly and sometimes in August : the last is usually in flower and Midfommer or a little after.

The Names.

It is very probable that the Cardam Stellatm or Stellarm is the putager of Physical which is Asparagm petrum of Play which is formed of short of who also call it Carduns Solfitialis, Lugdunensis Leucacausha quorundam, who as Lobel also suith the Fried of it Aurioles in divers places, Casalpinus Caleatropola altera, and Columna Spina Solfitial Spinition Apala son Cada ftellatus minor, and Baubinne Cardous stellatus latens foliss crams, Gerard his figure thereof is not right, for it is had the first Cardous stellatus which Mr. Iohnson hath noted, yet giveth a figure for Solfisiatis little or nothing differing from the Stellatus, when as this true figure hereof is extant in Lobel, and whereas Gerard his Solfindia latea peregrina is supposed to be Acauthium peregrinum of Tabermontanus, which Banhinus knew not what to make of ; it is plaine by Gorards owne words that hee ment it by Clufius his Jacea Intea capitally himfu; many feet faults have passed Mt. Ishusons correction, which I am both in every place to exhibit, knowing that note due at can publish any thing but there may bee slippes and errors in many places therebs. The Italian call the Same Thittle (as I sayd before) Calcutrepels, the French Chauses of the Germans Wallendiffels, the Dutch Stored fel, the other we call in English S. Barnabies Thiftle or Midfommer Thiftle : > The Vertues.

The feede of the Starre Thiftle made into powder and drunke in wine doth provoke Vrine and belights breake the stone and drive it forths the roote in powder given in wine is good against the Plague or Pelline. by drinking thereof daily fasting for some time together is very profitable for a Fishina in any partothe bury.

They about Francke for doe use the rootes highest in stead of Eryminan which groweth there together with it as Camerariur saith. Baprista Sayahi doth much commend the distilled water hereof being dranks to help the French discase, and to open the obstructions of the Liver, and clense the blood from corrupted humors and is also profitably given against eyther quantum of servian Agues: The Midsonmer Thistic is used by the Savyar as Cameraring faith, and both flowers and toose admirably commended against the evill disposition of the whole body called Cachavia, against the Dropsie daily Agues, maideas pale colour by reason of the green fiducit, or other obstructions, the countrey people faith her doth much use the distilled water or the decodion hereof both against the swellings of the speece and prickings in the sides, as also to provoke sweating and to helps the hip. goute or paines in the huckle bones called the Sciatica.

Carduns mblin. The gentle Thillie.

Ne of these kinds of gentle Thisles I have published in my former booke and therefore shall not neede to speake agains thereof in this place, but of the rest as they follow.

1. Cardina mollie laciniato folio. The gentle Thiftle with jagged leaves

This jagged gentleman hath many leaves, forme lying on the ground, others flanding more upight much jagged or cut in on the edges, even to the middle ribbe, greene on the upper fide, hony which and woolly underneath like unto the younger and fofter leaves of the first state. This is not having my few of prickles on them, of a little drying and bitter taste a from smoon which rise up one or two round things about two foote high, of a reddish colour yet covered with a fine Downe or Cotton, fet with diven known the whereof are like those on the ground but smaller, and those up higher are narrow and long without diversity the ends and points of them being usuallist, and those up higher are narrow and long without diversity the ends and points of them being usuallist additional the contract of the faith which is more usuallist. vision, the ends and points of them being usually reddistry at the topic of the failte which is store with very lost and gentle with very lost and g





themous of the mipdle whereof rifeth a reddifh or stammell flower made of divers fort and woolly threads: defende that followeth is great and somewhat cornered: the roote is somewhat long and of the bignesse of ones in the bound of the bignesse of ones in the bignesse of the b

2. Cardous mollis angustifolius. Narrow leafed gentle Thisties This other Thiffle hath shorter stalkes and narrower leaves then that fort I have fet forth in my other booke, must be and heary underdeath, having a few fost prickles about the edges, at the toppes of the stalke stanshort fally head greater then any of the other, from the middle whereof commeth many fine blewish purple threadlike wooll of the faid colour.

3. Gardium wollis Heleny folio Camerary. Camerarius himgentle Thiftle. 3. Caranta mons recently one camerary. Camerary in magnetic 1 mail.

This Thille groweth very tail having large leaves next the ground, very like another on the stakes are like the sate groweth very tail having large leaves next the ground, very like another on the stakes are like the state ground on the stakes are like the state state on the stakes are like the state state on the state on the edges, the toppe whereof is sumithed with small scale beads upon short stable by the state of the stat bothike, with reddificereds for the flower in the middle : the roote is blackift and spreadeth it felte, encreaing by new thootes from it.

4. Garduns matthe latifolius Lappa capitulio. The Burrelmaded Thiftle, The falke hereof is above a cubit high fet with divers foft and short prickles, with divers long and broad leaves fittent locke leaves, being smooth thinne and full of veines, and with a thew of tome small prickles about therden, at the toppes of the stalkestand divers small prickly heads like unto Busses, both for the forme and beath, or of which flare reddiff flammel | coloured threads which are the flower, The Place.

Theful Clufus faith he found on all the hills that runne from Callenberg unto the Alpes and in other places in hayer; the second on the bill Smallen : the third Camerarius faith is frequent on all the hills of the Hermoduri : mi Banbinus faith the last was found on the hill Taurerus in Austria. The Time.

They dee all flower in Inly and August.

The Names. The plant as Clufus faith are not firly termed Thiftles wanting prickles, but might more july bee referred The long capitule from the part of the par The motion them as they thought most fitting to their naturall forence. Classics calleth the first Cardaus mollis apparation, and Bankings Cardaus mollis lacinizate folio: the second Clussics calleth Cardaus mollis apparations velous, and Bankings Cardaus mollis folio belongo Ciriy capitale: the third Camerarias calleth Cardaus mollis folio belong Ciriy capitale: the third Camerarias calleth Cardaus mollis folio belong ciriy capitale: the third Camerarias calleth Cardaus mollis folio belong the William um finosus, Claffascalleth it Carduns mollis Camerary, and Banbinus Carduns mollis folio belong : the Banbinus letteth forth by the name of Carduns mollis latifolius Lappe capitulis.

The Vertues.

We have not knowne or heard unto what difease any of these plants have beene applyed, and distinct we have forewhat worthy the relation we must be filent, leaving them to every ones judgement to apply the according to discretion.

CHAP. XVI.

Acanthus Que Branca urfina. Beares-breech?

Here are two forts of this herbe, the one smooth and without prickles eyther on the leafeor head the cther very prickly in the leafe but not on the head: which although I have fet forth in my former booke, yet I thinke good to repeate them here againe, in that I would a little more comment upon

them, and thew you more fully their specificall vertues.

1. Acanthus fativus. The garden gentle or manured Beares-breech.

This gentle Thistle (as it is accounted) shootest foote many very large thicke smooth and sad green leave upon the ground with a thicke middle rib, and parted into sundry deepe gashes on the edges, from among which after it hath stood long in a convenient place, rifeth a reasonable great stalk 3 or 4 foot high without eithright. branch or leafe thereon, but onely from the middle upwards, fee with a spike as it were of white booded or gaping flowers standing in brownish huskes, somewhat sharpe at the points, and a small long undivided leaform der each flower: after which come in the hotter countries (but not in ours as far as I can learne) broad flat round thicke, brownish yellow seede; the text of Dioscorides hath them somewhat long but such did I heart seemich having put into the ground hath sprunge with me and growne, the rootes are many great thicke and loghing forcading farre and deepe in the ground, of a darkish colour on the outside and whitish within, very damny and more then the leaves, so full of life that a small peece left in the ground, will spring up againe, but will require thelter or defence from the extremetic of the winter wether.

2. Acanthus Sylvestrie. The wilde or prickly Beares-breech. This other wilde or prickly fort hath likewife fundry long leaves, lying on the ground but much mrower more devided on the edges into smaller parts, and each part with small incidens, and very sharpe white pickles at them, from among which a leffer and lower stalke ariseth, with the like spiked head of flowers, and a few trikes ar them, from among which a little read to the first state of the firs deth not so deepe, or farre as the former, nor groweth so great but is more tender to keepe from the Win-

The Place and Time.

They both grow naturally in many places of Italy, Spaine, and France, but are onely nursed up in the car









The circles with us: the first flowring in Iune fometimes or in Iuly but giveth no perfect feede with us, the data bandowreth and seldome or never yet gave us any shew of ripe feede. 111BE 9.

The se called in Greeke augr 3 and augr 3a, Acanthus, and Acantha and is relieved Herpacantha by fome, and They we cancer in Change and making with Pederor and Melamphylles as Oribafins and Pliny have it, Fuchfine also pelmoth for mility and making and elementary allows as the period of the state of the st desmonth for warmer with the Marmoraria by the Romanes which is corruptly turned into Mamelaria among which is cornerly turned into Mamotaria among shall make of Dioforides, became the forme of the leaves was usually the patterne for many engravings, schillard names on Deposition of the real course of the real course was unually the patterne for many engravings, scin pillars and other workes, their pots and cups also flewred with the same: The first is called Acanthus verus ac in pillar and other words by all others, or molis Vergilis, and Branca arfind by the Italians: there are fome that the substitute of the feedes as you have all other this be the true Acanthus of Dioferrides partly for the difference of the feedes as you have and partly of the colour of the rootes to be red, but all other parts fo exactly agreeing thereunto bath iders, and party of the against make a question as Bambinus miltaking the matter, whether the garden kinde but the desired of Theophy of su lit . 4.c. 11. Which he putterh among the herbes: but he in disjoyning Acantha hearthe account of the comparing of the comparing to the comparing to the comparing to make them two things alcreeth the fame wonderfully, as you may fee it in Baubinus his Pinake his Sulpupon Acanthus, and comparing it with Theophraftus his Text: but I thinke I may more truly wonis semy upon a sanhus thould bee numbred inter Spinas & Cardnos, being fo smooth an herbe without any to unjustifies or thornes in leaste or heads; which if I might give an answer thereunto, might rather proceede is we prefete or thomes in lease or heads; which if I might give an answer thereunto, in ight rather proceede from the fifth of the thyrs or spike of flowers unto the wilde or prickly fort then of it selfer; the other was sometime for the thyr of the thyr of the content of the selfer of the third of the selfer of the selfe The Vertues.

Breaken of the mucciliagines in the leaves they are often used in our times in the decoctions for glisters, so to methepallages more easte and flipperie: but Dioscorides faith that they binde the belly, and are good for those members that are out of sjoynt to confirme and strengthen them which no doubt it may doe by the slimy matter in the leaves and rootes, and foone convertible by heare into a binding quality; for as Galen faith 6, fimpl, the routhithadrying as well as a gentle cutting facultie, being of thinne parts and the leaves often meanely digefing with all the rootes fay Diofeorides and Pliny are applyed to helpe those places that are burne with fire, and alo mothet are burften, Crampes likewise and the paines of the Goute, to be outwardly applyed, and the deroction of them taken in wasdly provoketh urine, and is good for those that are falling into a Consumption.

CHAP. XVII.

Anonis five Resta bovis. Rest Harrow or Cammaok.

Rer I have shewed you all the Thisses that are usually knowne, let me to finish this Classis include whose the hole should be so bushes that are thorny and prickly, some of which number are already entreated of in my former booke, and those are the Roses of all sorts for a Garden, the Raspis berries, the Gooleberries and Barberries, the Paliuras or Christs Thorne, the Pyracantha or overgreene Hawtherne and Savine of the Figure 1 Indian Fig., and the Indian Incea which hath a Prickly pointed leafe; & in the second Classification worke the purging Rhamnus or Buckes thorne : of the rest I shall speak here in order as they come multipliand, and first of the Rest Harrow which is distinguished into two kinds, the one thorny, the other genthe without thornes which is to be joyned to the other for the names fake, of each whereof there is some varietie wite facceeding Chapter will shew.

1. Anonis (pino (a flore purpureo, Common Rest Harrow with purplish flowers. The common Relt Harrow that is frequent as well in arable as waste grounds and by lanes, rifeth up with dirastough wooddy twigges, halfe a yard or a yard high, fet at the joynts without order, with little round fh kine some imes more then two or three at a place, of a darke greene colour, without thornes whiles they are man, but after wards armed in fundry places with short and sharpe thornes: the slowers come forth at the tops of the twigges and branches whereof it is full, fashioned like Pease or Broome Blossomes, but lesser, states and lowwhat closer, of a faint purplish colour, after which succeede small pods conteining within them small farandramed feede: the roote is blackish on the outside and whitish within, very tough and hard to breake while it if the hard greene, and as hard as an horne when it is dryed, thrulling downe deepe into the ground, and writing likewife, every little peece being apt to grow agains if it be left in the ground.

This part was a little from all of the peece being apt to grow agains if it be left in the ground.

This Reft Harrow differeth in little elle from the former then in the leaves which are a little fresher greene, win the colour of the flowers which are very white in some places more then in others, in other things they

3. Anonin spinosa mentana lutea major. The great yellow prickly Rest Harrow. This like the different from the former onely in the leaves which are fomewhat larger and longer and in the bwan which are yellow like the other yellow kinde without thornes.

4. Amonie Spinofa Intea minor. The leffer yellow prickly Reft Harrow. The other yellow Reft Harrow that hath thornes or prickes thereon is like the last yellow fort, but lower and

The Rell Harrow hath no other difference in it from the most common, but that this bath no thornes or prickes.

upon the sprigges, no not in Autume when the other will Flore albo. have very many. Of this fort there is one likewife that beareth white flowers which maketh all the difference.

6. Anonie non spinosa lutea major. The greater yellow gentle Rest Harrow.

This great yellow gentle Rest Harrow shooteth from the roote which is long rough and blackish, divers flexible wooddy twigges branching forth on all fides, covered with a brownish red barke fet reasonably thicke with leaves, which are for the most part three standing together upon a long footbalke somewhat like unto Trapile, but somewhat small narrow and long with notches at the ends so much overspread with a strong sented clamminesse that it will sticke so fast to their hands that touch them, especially in the heate of the yeare, and in the hot countries that it will hardly be taken off againe: at the toppes of the branches stand many Pease blossome-like slowers, of a faire Minor for yellow colour, after which come small & long cods with a Minor flo-tre adorato crooked point at the end of every one of them, where-the flow pur- in is conteined small flattish seed. Of this kind we have had from Boel of Lishbourne a lesser fort, whose flowers smele better then theformerathe roots of both are annuall perifhing yearely. As also another with a more reddish flower,

7. Anonis non spinos a tutea variegata. Variable yellow gentle Rest Harrow.

This different in no other thing from the laft yellow, but in the flowers which are of a paler yellow colour, ftriped all the length of the flowers with reddish stripes, which make them the more conspicuous and regarded.

8. Anonis viscosa miner luteo pendule. The leffer yellow gentle Rest Harrow.

This leffer yellow, gentle Rest Harrow groweth very low and small not much above an hand breadth high, having many branches of two or three inches long a peece. with leaves fet thereon, three joyned together for the most part and clammy also like the other yellow forts, the flowers stand in like manner at the toppes of the branches

Natrin Plinij live Anonis non fpinofa lutea major. The greater yellow gentle Rest Harrow.







TRIBE 9. roow hit smaller and hanging downewards: the seede that followeth is much like the other, but smaller and in improveds. Of this fort also wee have had from the said Boel two other forts with reddish flowers both of Minor implementations and small, the one being but annual and the other abiding indirects. Or this translation one being but annual and the other abiding.

peremit fecond and fift with the varietie thereof grow in many places of our Land, as well in the arable as flirabile. It has be shired and fourth I never mer with growing passessells and the state of The fift tecond and the whited and fourth I never met with growing naturally any where in on countrey, although in the gounds, but the third and fourth I never met with growing naturally any where in our countrey, although in the gounds, but the third arounds have used about Reidem as Toucher Country, and on the countrey, although wate grounds, our trie times are selected as well about Brifton as London, Gefner faith the third groweth on the The initial the routh that is growed as well and the fourth groweth in the kingdome of Naples : the fixt, feath the third state arouseth as well in Naphane in England. bill Grame among the reseptions, while countries taken the fourth groweth in the kingdome of Naples: the fixt, ferential eighth with their varieties groweth as well in Narbone in France, and about Mompelier as in Spaine and Particular.

They doe all flower about the beginning or middle of Inty, and their feede is ripe in August.

Dissimilar and Pliny call it A vorts Anonis, Theophrastus and Galen O'vorts Ononis the Latines keepe both names, Disconnes and I am a utilitatem prabeat, dici videtur, fiquidem aratoribus inimica eft, vivaxq; nimis guniquas non suvanus quou nocet nisse quas ex adverso nomen inditum putaverit : Ononis àπο το είνα quasi dicas asini founquais & sui aculem nocet nisse quasi dicas asini founquais o sui aculem con affirmant asinos in ea se volutare & dorsum sub ejus aculem libenter exterere. It Milliamen, same bovis and Refeabouis, and Remorum arairi, because the roots are both so tough that the Plough is all causes are south to tough that the Plough Shereamoreauty on them, and the first twitch, not being able without more then ordinary strength to indishible Oxen to bee at a stand for the first twitch, not being able without more then ordinary strength to indishible Oxen to be at a stand for the standard strength to indishible oxen to be a standard for the standard strength to indishible oxen to be a standard strength to be a standard for the standard strength to be a standar militentions, or an one that in the bring Ononis into a garden least it prove Anonis that is not helpefull but but but and not easietorid it out againe. Anguilara tooke it to be Egipyros Cratena. All writers else call it firm Aunit; Ononis or Restabovis with the severall distinctions of spinosa or non spinosa, and according to the charof the flowers onely the great yellow without thornes is taken of most herbarists to be Natrix "lim, which comortice nowers one by the great of faving, hee will neither guesse nor divine by what argument it is supposed, nor mobile him felfe much to disprove them, yet Anguilara doth rather thinke the Fraxinella should be it. The Ita-Bourcall it Anonide Bonaga and Resta bove, the Spaniards Gattilhos and Gattinos, the French Arreste beuf, the Grand Henbackelland Ocksenbreck, the Dutch Prangmortele, oft Stalcruyt, and wee in English Rest Harrow Tanjow Instrument and then Rest Plough or Rest Oxen as it is in other languages, in some countries also Cammock and Petty Whin. The Vertues.

Galarhith that the roote of Rest Harrow is hot in the third degree having some clensing and cutting facultie thermallo. It is fingular good to provoke urine when it is stopped, and to breake and drive forth the stone, which the powder of the barke of the roote caken in wine performeth effectually; for Matthiolus writeth that beken divers freed from those diseases that used the sayd powder in wine for many dayes together, and the fine allo to helpe that discase called Ramex or Heinna carnosa the fleshy rupture, that is, that fleshy carnositie by little and little confumed, in taking the faid powder for some moneths together constantly, when as the Physicions and Chingions had given them over, as desperate or no otherwise to bee cured but by cutting or burning: the decotion thereof made with some vinegar and gargled in the mouth easeth the paines of the toothach est establish when trommeth of rheume: some also affirme that the decoction hereof drunke doth helpe the painefull hemormodes: but it is certainly found true that the faid decoction taken is very effectuall to open the obstructions of the Liver and Spleene, and the other parts: a distilled water made in Balneo with four pounds of the rootes of RetHarrow, first fliced small, and afterwards steeped in a Gallon of Canary wine, is singular good likewise for all the purposes afore said, and to c'ente the passages of the urine, not suffering any matter that is clammy to gather mg ther or harden to become a stone: the faid quantitie of the rootes sliced and put into a stone pot close stopped with the like quantitie of wine, and fo fet to boyle in a Balneo Marie for 24. houres is as daintie a medicine for under floracks as any the daintiest Lady in the Land can defire to take, being troubled with any the aforesaid githts: the powder of the said roote made into an Electrary or Lozenges with Sugar, as also the barke of the inth roots boyled render and afterwards beaten into a Conserve with Sugar worketh to the like effect the powder of the roots flrowed upon the hard callous, brims of ulcers, or the faid powder mixed with any other convenient thing and applyed doth confume the hardneffe and canfe them to heale the better: it is recorded that informer times the young shoots and tender stalkes before they became prickly were picled up to bee eaten as a many fawse, wonderfully commended against a sinking breath, and to take away the smell of wine in them that had drunke too much, Pons in his Italian Baldus faith that divers Apothecaries with them there in Italy doe ultimbwers of the yellow Rest Harrow in stead of Melliloteyther through want or ignorance.

CHAP. XVIII:

Tragacantha. Goates Thorne.

Ginnot but diffent from Banhims who diffenteth from Cluster and others, that make Poterium another for lefter fort of Trague on the American from the Pimpinella spinosa; for I must doe contrary to him, and thinke I have good reason for it, as shall be shewed by and by, and speake of the Pimpinella spinosa in Chapter by it felfe, because I finde the difference betweene Poterium, Tragacantha and Pimpinella fine to confift in many things.

I. Tragacantha vera. The true Goats thorne. The true Goats thorne is a fmall bushie plant rising up with many tough plyant or flexible wooddy stemmes attenuch above a cubit or two foote high divided into many flender branches, covered with a white hoarinesse, the with divers long white thornes in a double row, among which rife up divers winged leaves that is, many

small long and round leaves set on each side of a middle ribbe, which abide on all the winter long and full next, untill the spring doe bring on sresh, and then fall away, at the toppes of the branches, and smong the long come forth the flowers which are of a whitish vellow colour, sashioned somewhat like unto the sown of a long, after which come small short upright white cods, wherein are conteined small whitish consent skin the roote is very great and long, spreading much and farre in the ground, which being broken or wounded the trough pure shining white gumme, in small crooked peeces talting somewhat sweete. There is another to the property the state of th

deth a rough pure ining winte gunnar, in man crooked peeces catting about the man month for hereof wholestakes and branches are blackish and wooddy, having small thinne, leaves all set on one side, and not opposite as in the former, the flowers and seede is somewhat like, but the roote yeeldeth no gunnar.

2. Tragacantha alterasen minor Poserion forte Diescoridis. The small Goates thome.

This other Goars thorne is fo like the first that it is often mistaken for it growing lower and smaller then the for mer, yet fpreading and shooting forth pliant flexible stalkes, covered as it were with stales about a fox high from whence springethup a cottony or woolly head, which breaketh into sundry winged leaves in the springer from whence springeriup a cottony or woonly near, which because into the search and almost round leaves being fer on both sides of a middle ribe, which are toy the years, made or many must and annot round forth, which the former hath not and so continue hoars alog as they abide on the ribbe, which proveth a thorne very cruell sharpe and prickly at the end when they area len away, forthat all the winter long no leafe is feene on any, and the thornes that have caft their leavagers have any more growing on them, but abide bare and naked thornes ever after, the buth feeming all the wing long nothing but long sharpe white thornes : from the upper parts of the stalkes come forth two or three winth flowers standing together, made of two leaves a peece an under and an upper, both formed somewhat the hoods, each flower in a hoary huske or hofe; the pod that followeth is hoary, white, thickey thort and fonewher broad, ending in a point wherein is contained whitish seede, somewhat like unto a Medica seede the rope is great long and tough, blackish on the outside and white within, some what sweet and gummy, setyedding but little gumme and that more yellowish. There is another fort hereof whose branches are very sharpe, not rifing much above the ground, but they are many and thicke growing together, the roote being women yeeldeth a gumme like unto Tragacantha.

Petc tam asud.

3. Tragacantha Syriaca flavescens. The yellow Syrian Goates thorne.

This Syrian thorne differeth very little from the last but in the flowers which are yellow, standing in regulation with huskes, and that the whole plant groweth lower.

4. Tragacantha Syriaca purpurafeers. Purple Syrian Goats a thorne.
This other Syrian kinde is as low as the last, having many browne thicke stalkes, thickeset with leaves unduring white heads at the toppes, out of which come purple flowers like the former which are very beautiful.

The Place.

Both the former forts with their varieties have beene found as well in Candy as about Marfelles and Marpelier: the first anciently knowne both there and in other places sufficient plentifully, but the other was also found by Clusium in the kingdom of Granado, a more exact figure whereof was sent unto him after his death from Aguaffextias which is not farre from Mompelier, and is published in his Care posteriors in quarte, pag. 113, the other two last sorts Rauvelsium, and Lugdunensis from him in his Appendix setteth forth to grow in Syria.

t. Tragacantha vera. The true Goates thorne.

2. Tragacantha altera feu minor Patrios forte Diafteria. Small Goates thorne.





The

al a:

All these forts are very tender to keepe with us, not enduring the cold of these cold climates without extraorating are and provision, but in their naturall places flower and seede in the beginning of Autumne.

The Names.

The full is undoubtedly knowne to be the Teapers von Tragacantha of the ancients, ideft, Hirei fina not from any The first is unaudated as the Tragium and Tragoriganum have, but from the flarpe forme of the bush with four first groweth representing a Goates beard, the gumme likewise that is gathered from the rootes when there out or broken in the heate of the yeare is called Gummi Tragacantha, and in the shoppes of Apothecaries before on Gundragant, the varietie thereof is mentioned by Alpinus in Libro de exercis plants: the second nalicating: Neurat quod nervia amica sit & Poterium quod potrix berba paludosum riguumque solum anunt, as some of Play faith it was called also Phrynium: this differeth from the Tragacantha but vet commeth nearer therein the primpinella spinosa as you shall heare in the next Chapter, the chiefest difference betweene the mountaine and Poterium, confifting in that it keepeth no greene leaves in winter as Tragacantha doth, is more Installment restriction to the first the first three t togerman increase and a dry iaplefle roote which yeeldeth no gumine, and abideth ever gente. Now let others judge whether this be more firly referred to Pimpinella spinola as Bunkinus or to Tragagrows town dothrwho calleth at Tragacantha altera forte Poterion, and so doc Lobel, Tabermo tanne. Albinus and Influence and Bellonium like wife as it is likely. Banking himselfe although he sever it from the Classis of an up may recalleth it Tragacantha affinis, Matthiolus calleth it Poterium and 10 doth Tabermontanus and Lug-roundshayet calleth it Tragacantha and Lugdonnenft in his Appendix in the like fort after him a the land, Rawolfius maketh it his first Tragacantha and Lugdonnenft in his Appendix in the like fort after him a the wolf for are fee downe by Ranwelfins in his fecond booke and in the laid Appendix of Lugannenfis. The Vertues.

Identifinde that the leaves flowers, seedes or rootes of Tragacantha are used toany purpose, but onely the not specified the physical uses ferveth to many purpo es as a kinde of starch or Glew to binds of fifth things with all; the gumme diffolved is often mixed with perforall Syrupes, hony or juice of Licoristo ble the cough or hoar senesse in the throate salt, and sharpe distillations of the ume upon the Lungs, being taken un Electrary or pur under the tongue fo to distill gently downe: the said gumme distilved in freet wine a dimustime and drunke, is availeable for the gnawing paines in the bowells and the flarpnesse and frettings of urine, other in the revnes or bladder, especially if some harts horne burnt and wast be mixed therewith: the faid gun alou an ocular medicine helping thereunto, being uted alone or mixed with other things for the purpofe an ally the heare and sharpenes of hot rheums falling into them, and strengtheneth and bindeth more then Sarcosolla. the faidguame mingled with milke taketh away white spots growing in the blacke of the eyes, the itching also of them and wheales and cabbes that grow upon the eyelids : being formewhat terrified and mixed with the juice or wincof Quinces and used in a glister is good against the bloody flux. And generally used where there is cause of making (mooth any of the le parts that is the Lungs, Cheft, Throate or Windepipe growen hoar le or sharpe by manes or to represse or dry up defluxions of sharpe and thinne matter to the throate, jawes,&c. as for Vicers interpositive parts it is an excellent and approved remedy : the rootes of the second which as I sayd is verily bid to be the true Poterium of Diescorides boyled in wine and drunke is profitable against the poyton of the red rode, andbeing made into a pultis and applyed to any of the Nerves or Sinewes that are wounded cut or hurawhitelethem and foder them together, as also all other forts of wounds and cuts : the faid decoction of the toxisin wine is also effectuall for the said purposes to bee drunke, and for inward wounds and veines that are

CHAP. XIX.

Pimpinella spinosa. Thorny Burnet.

and shall here more presently) spreadeth divers wooddy whitish twiggy stalkes round about, not rising much above a cubit high branching and interlasing it selfe one within another very much bearing sunch above a cubit high branching and interlasing it selfe one within another very much bearing sunch above a cubit high branching and interlasing it selfe one within another very much bearing sunch above as cubit high branching and interlasing it selfe one within another very much bearing are closed together, and afterwards spread themselves more largely and dented about the appearing are closed together, and afterwards spread themselves more largely and dented about the agree very like unto small Burnet leaves, greene on the upper side and hoary, white underneath, with many stall prices or thornes, not very strong or sharpe, set consuledly apon the stalks and at the ends, at the toppes where so the stand divers small Blackeberries, or Mulberries, greene at the first and reddish afterwards: the rote is not great but long and slender, spreading much under ground, being tough and not easie to breake, bridge or without any gum comming therefrom when it is broken.

The Place,

Thisgroweth in Candy as Honorius Bellus (aith and Alpinus also upon the hills where Time. Savory and Asparalargow, and with them having Dodder growing upon it also: and upon the side of mount Libanus in Syria as
largely saith, and as Dalechampius (aith in the vallies beneath the hilly woods in Savoy about Marra which is
little distant from Gratianople but is never found in wet or marshy places.

The Time.

I flowrethin the end of Summer, and the fruit is ripe in Autumne when the young leaves beginne to spring

The Names.

This plant is generally called Pisspinella spines, and by some as is aforesaid Poterium but fally for Poterium as you have heard before bath very strong and long white thornes, the leaves are like Lentills, the fruit are cods wherein we the feede and the roote veeldeth a kinde of gumme; all which are contrary herein as you may perceive by the description, the leaves hereof being dented about. and in shew very like Burnet which together with the prickes hath caused the name of thorny Burnet. Hone_ rius Bellus in his second Epistle unto Clasius sheweth very learnedly and by found and good reasons, that this plant being called rolling. Stabeda not onely in Candy but of the Greekes in generall (which name is but corrupted from Stabe) is the true Stabe of Dieserides although hee hath not given any description thereof (but differeth much from the Stabe of Galen) sirst because the names are fo like, then that the drying qualities herein are answerable to the Stake of Dioscorides : next bee sheweth that the Pileos of Theophraft in lib. 6. cap. 1. called also Stebe of fome as he, faith (and not Phleum which is a marfa or water plan, the affinitie of the names having deceived many learned men in taking them to be both one) is numbred by him among the thorny plants that have thornes beside the leaves as this Burnet hath (and not as Gaza translatethit, at the thorny leafe hath another leafe plaecd with it) comparing it therein unto Ononis and Tribulus; and that Stabe is a thorny plant, Plutarke in the life of Thefess sheweth, where saying, Ioxus the sonne of Menalippus taking care to plant a colony at Caria from whence the Ioxides had their originall, have this custome among them that they neither burne the thornes of Albaragus nor of Stabe but have them in reverence and honour : Ætins also in his third booke and 29. Chapter af-

firmeth that Epithymum (or rather Culenta) groweth upon
Stebe but whereas Theophraftus in his fixt book and third Chapter feemeth to make it peculiar to Phint Cappar and Tribulus, to have not onely a thorny stalke but a prickly lease also, hee differing herein much sombinklist for in the same booke and sitchapter hee saith, that Phiess and Hippophoes (which Gaza translated Lapses) have gentle leaves and not prickly as Interior Capparis hath: but Pliny in his 21, booke and 15, Chapter not rightly confidering what Theophrafiu had written of Stebe, hath not onely erred himselfe but hath better cause of many other mens errours. Now concerning Phleum that it is a plant farre differing from Stabe, and mekoned alwayes by the Greeke writers among the marsh plants and not among the thorny, these things may is ficiently induce. First Plutark in his second booke of naturall questions faith thus, Layen must know the all maish plants such as Tipha, Phleum and Ulna, doe neither spring nor grow if the raines fallingt in their proper sefon. Aristophanis also saith the same in his Comedy of Frogs, where the quire saith, we have beene slipping among the Cypirus and Phleum rejoycing in their songs: and Theophrastus lastly in his fourth booke and eleventh Chapter numbreth Phleum among the plants of the lake Orchomenius, and appointeth two kinds, the male that beareth fruit and the female that is barren ferving onely to binde things withall, and faith also that the fruit of this Phleum is called Anthella, whereof they use to make a lye, and is a certaine flat thing like a Cake soft undreddish, which plant is yet unknowne to the both herbarists of these times. Anguilara tooke this Pimpinlatobee Zanci G Chalceios five Araria Theophrasti, and Clusius doth fo entirle it alio, Ranwolfius faith that the Moores of the country about Libanus call it Bellan and laith it may well be the Sanguiforba pinofa of others: Clusimand Camerarises call it Pimpinella spinosa, and Baubinus Poterio assinis foliys Pimpinella spinosa, as though there were ano ther Pimpinella spinosa and that this had leaves but like unto it.

This is of a very drying and binding qualitie, and therefore is taken to stay laskes and stuxes of the body, the herbe being boyled and the decoction taken fasting, which Honorius Bellus saith that they of Candy due account to be a sure medicine to helpe them, when soever they neede for that gurpose.

CHAP. XX.

Aspalathme. Spalatos thorny Bush or Broome.

Information of two forts of Apalathus, the one reddifth or purplish under the upper back, the other white, both which are almost unknowne to the most judicious at these times, yet Pass in his Latine and Italian Baldus, hath expressed the figure of the sirch Apalathus, and in his Italian the signer at the sirch the second differing from those of Clusius and others, growing with Signer Contarini, all which Ithinke fit to show you here.

I. Aspalathus after Monspeliens. Dioscorida his second Aspalathus according to those of Monspelier. This Aspalathus or thorny bush of Monspelier (where the learned did judge to be the second Aspalathus of Contact.)



fordet) is a small dow bush or shrubbe, not rising much above a smitch short with divers branches and sharpe short or oked the shedding downewards set on them, as also many small some leaves, divers for together on both sides of the middle sides ob bigger then Loneill leaves, and such like wife the young stades have, but smaller: the flowers stand on the stronger handes have, but smaller: the flowers stand on the stronger handes have, but smaller: the flowers stand on the stronger handes have but smaller; there or some stronger stands of Broome slowers, sometimes more yellow and sortiums paler, after which come small seedes in small sod.

2. Aspalathus alter secundus Clusis. (Insim his other fort of Aspalathus.

This other Afpalathus of Clusius groweth greater higher and insect then the former, and fet with sharpe crooked thornes appendially as it, with small leaves on them in the same management to be sharped of a paler colour, in the rest there is little difference to be increased between them.

3. Aspalathus alter tertius hirfutus. Small Aspalathus with hairy leaves.

This small As polarisms groweth a smally lower then the first, as socceeding a foote in height furnished with more stender yet pickly stakes, but divided into many such smaller branches, but stry seems almost as small as those of Southern wood, begins and prickly; from the elder branches shoote forth in the Spring of the yeare other smaller stakes bearing many hoary kwellke those of Lentills but softer and larger then those of the sist for the slowers like wise being yellow like the other argument then they by a little: the seede like wise keepeth a proportion like unto the rest.

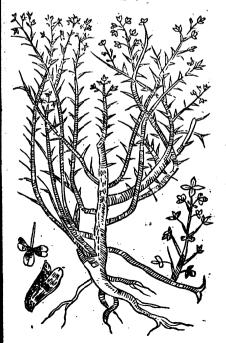
4. Afpalathus secundus Dioscoridis legitimus Pona.
Dissendes his true second fort of Aspalathus according to Pona.
The wie Aspalathus alter Dioscoridis stirt described by Honorim Beharos Candy in his first Epistle to Clussus and the figure thereof afterwards exhibited by Pona in his Italian Baldus,

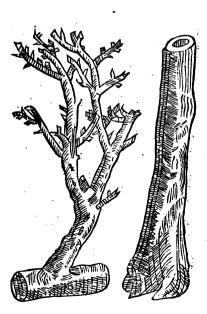
4. Affalathus fecuadus Dioscoridis legitimus Pana. Dissaides his true (econd fort of Affalathus according to Pona.



1. Afpalathus alter Monfpelienfis.

7. Affalatus primus Dioscoridis odor atus? The first and sweeze Affalathus of Dioscorides.





LOOT

CHAP. 20.

wherein is many more rare plants fet forth then is in the Latine, and received from Signer Comains, who had Garden stored with the rarest plants that can bee gotten from all parts) is as the fails Bellar sinh grants knowne through all Gracia reteining yet the old name, wherewith they not onely make hedges and fensis their grounds but in some places whole Groves are found stored therewith: and is a small hedge bush risner with many upright stemmes, branched forth into many parts, set full of small sharpe white thornes on all without order, and at every thorne on the young and render branches one trefole pale greene least upon a lot footestalke, whose ends are round and dented in in the middle: the flowers stand at the toppes divers set the twinth are fashioned like unto Broome showers at some times, and places, wholly yellow, and at othe more reddish or inclining to purple, of so sweets a sent that with the winde it is felt agood way of when showers are fallen there come up in their places small pods, containing within them some or we small reasted like Vetches, lesser then those of Acasia altera: the roote is wooddy and brancheth forth in the grant sending forth suckers whereby it is plentifully encreased: the substance of the wood is very hard havy as white, the heart or core whereof is blackish and utterly without any sent while it is greene, but dy sent better.

5. Aspalathus primus Dioscoridis adoratus. The first and sweete Aspalathus of Dioscorides.

Although this plant be not throughly described and set forth as the former is with the leaves, sow created being but declared with the trunke or body and with an arme and a few branches cut short with thoms there appearing, yet I thought it not inconvenient to set it forth as it is extant with so much description as is added to it, that others may understand thereof and have thereby some knowledge of it, to further them when they had happen to meete with it. The barke of the tree is of a blackish ashcolour, of an astringent and somewhet him taste and biting withall, which being taken off, the inner barke is of a faire purple colour, especially the inner most which is very thune, sine and full of small strings or threads, the substance of the wood is sine and but strings that the substance of the wood is sine and the substance of the wood is sine and substance of the wood is sine and the substance of the wood is sine and the substance of the substance of

The Place.

The first groweth about Salamanca in Spaine, as also about Mompelier and in Narbone of France the second in old Castile in Spaine: the third at the foote of the Pyrenean hills towards Spaine: the fourth in Canty in diven places in Greece: the last is not declared from whence it came.

The Time.

They all flower somewhat early in their naturall and warme countries, and give their fruit or seede in Summer; but in these coulder climates they will hardly endure the first colds of our Autumne as my selfe have proved who have had them sprunge from the seede that I sow ed and have abiden onely the Summer Season.

The Names.

The Greekes call it amaans Apalathus, and so doe the Latines also, yet Pliny from Dioscorides sinhicute also called Eryssceptrum and of some Sceptrum. The first three forts Clusium doth acknowledge are noted then the true Assaurant and the others. The first three forts Clusium doth acknowledge are noted then the true Assaurant and the other state and the other state in the calleth it of and the other state into it) he calleth it and them Assaurant alter primum secundam & tertical the first so calleth it Assaurant entituleth them all Gradus sparium spinosum as Lobel doth, set forth in his Icones; but in his Observations he calleth it Assaurant so consider to the state of Commissions, Assaurant so calleth it also seems the source of saute; Angustara tooke it to be Acacia altera, and Tabermontanus calleth it Scorpius minimus: the fourth is the Acacia altera of Comethicus, Lacuna, Lonicerus, Lobel, Lugdunensis, Gesur and Camerasius; the fourth is the Acacia altera of Comethicus, and throughout all Grecia it is called Spalathus to this day, and therefore is consider to call it Assaurant sautes of Coordia, as Guilandianus in his Epistles did before him. Who was Bellus his Turour but Bankium beause he would go with the greater although not the better number as it should seeme (for he quoteth the sausandors himselfe that I doe here, both that call it Acacia and Aspalathus) calleth it Acacia trisoliathe last onely sausting the forth in his Latine and Italian description of Mount Baldus, who saith that the wood is sale, and yet Bankus cortice cinereo ligno purpure making the wood to be purple when as nothing but the inner tinde is so. Classus saith that the Spaniards call the first Eulalia, the second Anlaga, and the third Hallada.

Avicen (aith that Apalathus is hot in the first degree and dry in the end of the second, almost to the third. Disferides saith it hath an heating qualitie with some aftriction, but Galen lib. 6 simpl medicament saith thus. Affer saith is in taste sharpe, together with some aftriction also, the faculties therein being of unlike parts, to we sharpe whereby it is heating; a dharsh or sowre, whereby it is cooling by both which it is drying, and the dry good avainst putters thereon and Fluxes of all sorts: a decoction thereof made in wine and gargied in the months singular good to heale the sowle Vicers thereof, as also those in the nose to be shufted up or injected, as so those vicers of the genitoryes or secret parts, if they be bathed therewith: the said decoction shyth the first of the belly and help eith the spitting of blood, it helpeth also those that cannot make water, and dissolves windy swellings. Pliny sorts the same, and surther saith that it helpeth the chappes in the hands or other parts, and that the barke is effectuall against the strangury, as also availeable to binde the belly, and the decocion three stayed bleedings.

CHAP. XXI.

Genista Spartium spinosum. The pliant thorny Broome.

F this kinde of Plant Baubinsu maketh many forts, some whereof I have placed in the former Chapner as fittest for that place in my opinion rather then this, the rest shall be declared here.

This finall thoray bush rifeth about a foote high set with most sharpe thornes, placed in order two ment method against another, of a pale greene colour, many branches of these thornes springing from the mix summe up to the toppea the ends where of stand three or four essent by ellow Broome-like flowers as are which set in the Furse bushes, after which come small short pods so enclosed in a hoary woolly downe that they make single encovered with copwebs, wherein lie small seede lesser than Vetchessthe roote is long and spreadown.

1. Genifia spartium spinosum Syriacum. The pliant thorny Broome of Syria.

This princip bush riceth up more then a cubit high, set with divers branches and small long ash-coloured bush gentle then the other, and more sparsedly placed also, having divers long and narrow seven as the state of the state of

Thishorny Broome rifeth up with a wooddy stalke or stemme covered with a blackish barke, spreading suninfluide blackish branches, and they againe divided into smaller like rushes, all ending in sharpe thornes, besigned objects, set here and there at the joynes of the branches, where also come forth sine small hoary leaves
strengther the flowers are small and yellow succeeded by small long pods and small seede in them.

instruction of the first and there at the joying of the branches, where also come forth fine imall hoary leaves it together the flowers are imall and yellow increeded by small long pods and small seede in them.

4. Spartum finosum alima Creticum. Another pliant thorny Broome of Candy.

Ihre joying the figure hereof with the foregoing plant, and that it should not passe undescribed, but take it high built groweth very tall & high busheth and brancheth forth very much, the stender stable greene branches the stable growth in the spots having three small leaves at a joynt, with yellow showers and small postumwards; each branch and twigge ending in a long thorne at the last.

5. Erinacea Hispanica Clussis. Clussis. Clussis the spanish Hedgehog Thorne.

This notifie rare then daintie bush groweth to be scarse a soote high spreading many stalkes and branches one

Thinodele rare then daintie bush groweth to be scarse a foote high spreading many stalkes and branches one instituted among another, and all set in a round forme or compasse replensished with a number of cruell sharpes procedure: at the topper of the branches stand three or source slowers alwayes together of the same fashions white former, but of a blewish purple colour set in rough and hairy hoary huskes, while it sloweth there are

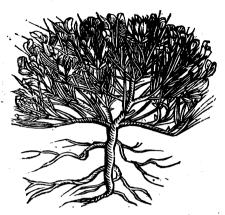
1. Genilla Spartium fpinofam minus. The lester pliant thorny Broome. 3. 4. Spartum frinofum Creticum duarum facierum.
The two thorny plint Broomer of Cande.





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5. Erinacea Hifbanica Clufij. Clufius his Spanish Hedgehog thorne.



some few small leaves to bee scene upon it in fundry places, but they prickly wither and fall away, leaving the buff w thout a leafe thereon all the yeare after, which by the round forme of the branches with the thorner fricking forth, doth represent a Hedgehog so firly that the inhabitants thereupon have termed it Erizo, that is, an Hedgehog, the roote spreadeth many long strings and sibres on them under ground.

6. Echinopoda frutex Creticus. The Hedgehog Thorne of Candy.

This other small Thornic bush groweth up with many thorny greene sprigges and branches set close together, having alwayes three prickes or thornes growing together at every place, and is seldome seene likewise to have any leaves thereon because they fall away so quickly; (Apinus faith it never beareth any) the flowers hereof groweth at the toppes of the branches in great plentie (but Alpinus denyeth it and faith it beareth but very few) are yellow but like the other in forme, wherof the Bees never doe talte, Itanding in whitish greene huskes, a little hoary all over, and afterwards small pods with very small seede in them; this is very tender to keepe, not enduring any cold place Sommer of Winter. Echinus Creticus.

The small round Hedgehog Thorne of Candy.

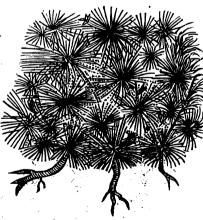
This Thorne (faith Alpinu) doth better resemble a

Tragacantha then the former Echinopoda as Honorius Bellus would have it: for this round formed thorne is not much bigger then a hand Vrchin or Hedghog, scarse rifing above two or three fingers from the earth, but spreading the blacke branches halfe way within the ground, very thicke fer together, and shooting out small rootes at the joynts as they spread, all whichend in small thore white and broad tharp thornes thwarting one another thereby forming as it were crosses or starres, not having any leaves at all upon them, but innumerable small flowers like unto Historiaths for their forme, but much finaller, after which succeede small long pods like unto those of the other Tragacanth: it-groweth round and fpreadeth not further out of that forme : the Candiots call it Caloschirrida.



6. Echinopoda frates Creticus, The Hedgehog Therne of Canig.

7. Echimus Creticus. The fmall round Hedgehog Thorne of Candy.



The first as Clusius faith groweth on the hills neare the kingdome of Granado going to Cordaba : the second Raumolfius found about Aleppo in Syria: the third Cluffus found in the kingdome of Valentia in Spanishout a fault towne called Stete aguar most plentifully, which is in the way to Madrill: the last Billmins faith growth in The Candy, and Honorius Bellus faith in all Gracia likewise besides.

1 The Time.

Mitte doe flower in the beginning of Sommer, yet Gluffus faith hee found the third in flower in Aprill Lockerew naturally. The Names.

Laures Haid intituleth all these plants Goniffa Spartium Spinofum, calling the first minus, because he made Life in the last Chapter to be majus. Clufius calleth it Scorpius focundus, and thinketh it may be the Echi-Morita of Honorius Bellus for that as he faith it grew very like it, and Lugdenenfis termeth it Afpalathus fe-Constant from the Apartin spinosum alter is, Cesal pinus Spina Christiand Dodonaus Geniste spinose altera and Telementanus Scopius tersius: the second Lugdonausis in his Appendix the with out of Rannolsius and Telementanus Scopius tersius: milhathe Moores of Aleppe did call it Albagi, on whole leaves a kinde of Manna called by the Arabian: Teissulhat the Moores of Alappo did call it Albagi, on whose leaves a kinde of Manna called by the Arabians Teiss, and by the Moores Transchibin was used to be gathered, especially in Persia, and talleth it Planta spinosa
issue albagiand Baubinus Genista spartium folist polygonisthe third Albagiand Baubinus Genista salleth Sparissue albagiand, and the fourth Sparsin Cretin it the fift Clussus calleth Erinatea from the Spanis word Ereza, for the
issue of the fourth Sparsin Cretin it in the first clusses and thornes unto an Hedgehog, Cesasinus calleth it Genista rounde
issue of the Sparsin applies fruites and thornes unto an Hedgehog, Cesasinus calleth it Genista rounde
issue alleth it Sparsin applies fruites and the fourth Genista spinosa bumis. The summans Scorpius quartus and
form and estima applies : Gerard maketh it his fourth Genista spinosa bumis. and saith it groweth in the
fourth Welt spits of this Land, but sure I am, he is much milte ken therein, for in his description hee saith it
the slow flowers which this hath not a Baubinus calleth it Genista sparsium spinosa sure sure of the sure of the saith it sure sure of the manuel of the state of the stat in standes purpurafeentibus: the fixt is mentioned by Bellenius in his first booke of Observations and 18. risestantes purpurajeentions: the text is mentioned by Benomus; in his first booke of Observations and 18, Conveiling it Ashinopoda, and as he there faith is very like unto Afpalathus, but Honorius Bellus in his secondifies to Clustus contraryeth him therein. Shewing that Echinopoda differeth much from Appalathus both in injunction the plant or bush, being much greater them Echinopoda, as also having sewer thornes, and three lines to be plant or bush, being much greater them Echinopoda, as also having sewer thornes, and three lines to be very common in all Gracia, and in had (wor Sie, and that Dalechampius was much deceived herein in his marginall note upon Athaneus, which such as a nut tent the service of the general, and that it may appeare to bee commonly growing there, and in general service, such that it is supplied to bee Cardui Chi general, and the conditions towards the end, setteth downe this old Diffichon, Inter Echinopodas welut, after am & inter Ononim,

Interdum crescunt mollia Leucoia.

Antiboth Albertons likewife mention it in his third booke of Dipnofophiftes, as ftill growing among Ononis and thansik file being one, Pliny also in his eleventh Booke and eighth Chapter mentioneth it under the name of Chapter Guilandinus knew it not, for in his Epistle to Langius he numbreth it among the unknowne n'ants to him. The Vertues.

The frond Rannolfins faith is hot and dry, and that the Syrians with an hand full of the leaves make a decoctimin water and drinke it, whereby they purge themselves a but I doe not finde any mention of the vertues of molitherest of these plants, eyther used by the learned or by the inhabitants where they grow, and therefore will can learne more of them I must be filent alfo.

CHAP. XXII. Scorpius five Genistaspinosa. Thorny Broome and Furse.

Aving as well before in this Worke as in my former Booke shewed you all the forts of smooth Broomes or without tho nes, and in these two last Chapters divers thorny bushes comming nearest to the thorny Broomes, it remaineth for me to declare them also, which although some grow so wild on barren heaths and dry grounds in our owne Land that they are not thought fit to bee planted in a Garden, yet there be divers others that are, let me not therefore sever them into many places, but ser desingether in this Chapter, the common Furse bushes being of the same tribe or family.

1. Genifta spinosa major vulgaris sive Scorpins Theophrasti quem Gaza Nepam transtulit.

The ordinary great Furse bush or Scorpions Thorne of Theophrastus. Orodinary Furse or Gorse (as it it called in some places) is well knowne to grow much higher in some places is well knowne to grow much higher in some places is well knowne to grow much higher in some places. Which is to fend forth many wooddy grayish stalkes full of banks, and fit with sharpe long thornes on all sides, so thicke that it seemeth nothing but thornes, and is seldentine to have leaves on it, for if they be not heeded in the Spring when they come forth on finall stalkes, beignatiand almost round, yet pointed at the ends, and some a little narrower and longer, many set toge-attended sides of a middle rib, of a grayish greene colour above, & sliver like or hoary white underneath, they with all away and are not feene, fo that many have thought it never bringeth forth any: the flowers are ma-linding at the toppes of the branches, like unto those of Broome and almost as yellow, but not so thining, afmakich inceede thickeand fhort pods covered with a whitish hoary freese, and with a twining pont or end, but mare contained small brownish seede : the roote is long tough and spreading.

2. Genissa spines also. The white flowred Furse bush.

hate North parts of this Land I heare that in divers places, the Furse or Gorse bushes as they there call them

the tree white a tarrey white flowers, differing in nothing else from them that beare yellow, for they are oftentimes seene and growing together in one ground.

1. Genissa spinosa minor. The lesser Furse bush.

The lesser Furse bush growers alwayes lower, full of branches, and with smaller and shorter thornes thereon hathelormer, this hath many small greene leaves standing in the same manner which abide much longer on the way before they fall away, which is not untill the end of the Spring or beginning of Summer, to that thicking and flowers are oftentimes seene a good while together : the flowers are smaller then the former and

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of a paler colour: the cods are finall and short without any freese upon them, blackish when they are ripe, and the seede reddish

within: the roote is long, tough and wooddy.

4. Genistella sculeata. The totall prickly Broome.
This fmall Broome fendeth from the roote divers upright flender greene stalkes set with many small sharpe and short prickles on all fides from the bottome upwards; and branching forth into divers parts, having many fmall hard greene leaves growing on the younger branches, at the toppes whereof fland many small pale yellow flowers, much fmaller then any of the former, and imall long pods a little pointed with (mall feede therein following them : the roote groweth not very deepe, but fpreadeth tough long (trings.

5. Genifella Monspeliaca spinofa. Small thorny Brooms of Momselier.

This Frenchthorny Broome hath divers flender pliant twigs bending downewards, of a (pinne long or more, whose lower part is divided into many very thout branches which are nothing but thornes, and from the middle upwards spread also into branches that are hairy, but without any thorne or prickle on them, having many finall hoary leaves fet on them and fome fmaller alto with them : at the toppes grow fuch pale yellow flowers like Mi or Hi unto the last. A greater fort hereof hath beene brought out of Spaine.

6. Genistella minor Aspalatoides. Small prick'y Broome like Afpalatins.

This small bush groweth a foot high or more, with a round wooddy stem covered with a reddish bark, tet here and there very spa-ringly with some few small thornes divided into branches, which likewise are parted into other smaller branches, whereon are set a few finall and long leaves, and fome more round also, the flowers stand not all on the toppes, but some from the besome of the stalkes and leaves, not much smaller then the last, and of as pale a vellow colour, the branches not ending in a thorne as it doth. The Place.

The foure fielt forts grow in our owne Land on dry barren

Ginifta (pino (a minor. The kill r Farie buth.







The Theater of Plants.

ister wafte gravelly or fandy grounds, and so doth the last as also about Orleance; but the first is found wafter and liath beene brought out of Spaine likewise. The Time.

Total flower in the Sommer moneths but the greater forts fomewhat earlier then the leffer.

Will ingenerally taken to be the oxion Scorpius Theophrasti, which Gaza translateth Nepa in lib. 6. cap. 1. The ingression of Scorpins are wholly composed of thornes, but not that Scorpins lib. 9.c. 14. whole was last correspond to Scorpins and Scorpins and Scorpins and Scorpins lib. 9.c. 14. whole the hunder of the fore night Hooks which doth not many our not man occupies lib. 9.c. 14, whole which doth represent a Scorpion, and is good against the sing thereof, and which hee calleth Telephonon the photo of the fame ninth Booke, which doth most properly decipher out the Doronicum whose ist is the property decipher out the Doronicum whose ike in Complete of the Deronicam whole were the Deronicam whole were like unto Scorpius is πλύτημος Poly[emos as I have fitewed before, for that the word Scorpius is πλύτημος Poly[emos as the second of the secon manie very like union like the state of the in word or many in the control of th by comming this prickly acorpies with the other: I he first is the acorpies primes of Clefies, Scorpies alter and Genifes [pino] of Dodoness; Banhines calleth it Genifes [pino] of Londoness; Banhines calleth it Genifes [pino] of interesting the first and the first as I take it peculiar to our owne Land, and not mentioned by any before in Banhines referreth it to the next : the third is the Nepa Theophraft of Lobel, Cameraries and Talentani, and Scorpies Theophraft of Lugdunenfit, Scorpies five Nepa of Anguistara, and called by Banhines (coils pino) a mojor brevibus acules: the fourth is the Genifella of Tragus, Fuchius, Dodoness, Lugdunenfit and Coils pinola with Coils and Coil Gape part | may Genista vel Genistella spinosa of Gesner in hortin Genistella annienta of Lobel (who thinketh it may Thomsens, General Description of Principal Conferments and Lonicerus, called by Cafalpinus Coroneola similis suffrusex, and by labous Genisa spinosa minor Germanica: the fift is called by Baubinus in his Pinax Genisa spinosa minor Him tornel lates : the last Baubinus calleth Genistella minor Aspalatoides vel Genista spinosa Anglica, saying it states out of England by the name of Gensifa spinofa (which is probable was found in some place of our Land minumetous as the plant it selse is, and sent him as a raritie, who saith the like thereunto was sound about chamit in France. The Italians call the first Scorpione herba, the Dutch Guspeldoren, and wee in English Furse, Grend in Crame, and thorny Broome, but that may be generally given to all these thorny bushes, and surprisinally is appropriate to the fourth sort, which the French call Genesse picquant, the Germanes Stechand Thomas and the Dusch Stechende Brem, and we in English the small prickly Broome. The Vertues.

Thinft and third are held to be hot and dry, good to open obstructions of the Liver and Spleene, some have neductioned of eyther in a decoction against the Iaundies, as also to provoke Vrine and to clense the Kidneyes of gard or flones ingendred in them. The others no doubt are participant of the same qualities.

CHAP. XXIII.

Rhamnus. Buckes thorne.

The Nder the name of Rhammus are comprehended divers forts of shrubbes, some much differing from Rother: the elder age in Theophrastus his time acknowledged two forts, the one white, the other blacke and both ever greene : Diefcorides in his time acknowledged three which have beene controverted by and both ever greene: Disjournes in his time are force forces found out; fome of our later writers have Melene Rhammus folutions, that is, purging Ramme, as a diffinction from the other that are not fo, whereof lamentreated in the second Classis of this worke, and of the third Rhamans of Dioscorides (as the most judicimanuscount it) called Palinrus. Christs thorne, I have entreated in my former booke : the rest that are reindustrianto and called Rhammus by other authors shall follow in this Chapter, and beginne with that wais most frequent in the Low Countries by the Sea side as well as in the upland countries, and in our owne balby the Sea coalts in many places also.

1. Rhammus primms Diofcoridis Lobelio five littoralis. Sea Buckes thorne with Willow-like leaves. Bis Buckes thorne (hooteth forth many and fundry pliant twiggie flemmes branched into divers finaller branharcon are fet many long and narrow leaves without order, covered as it were with a white dust or with divers small thornes standing among them: at the joynts with the leaves modemiddle upwards grow fundry small greenish mossie flowers together, which turne into round berries, see the fift, and of a yellowish rednesse when they are ripe, having a juice or slessife substance within the cutties, and a flattish round gristly kernell within, of a blackish browne colour: the roote is tough, long, and tradigment under ground 1 this abideth with the leaves on the twigges all the winter long, and so doth the laid the

being spon Matthiolus fetteth downe that this Rhamnus doth varie in some places neare the Rhyne, viz. that the but that bath broader and longer leaves hath but one or two bergies fer together upon a stalke ; but that that growth by the Danow and the River Lycus hath shorter and narrower leaves, and hath divers berries

2. Rhammus fecundus Monspeliensium sive primus Clusij. White flowred Buckes thorne. Basackes thorne is a bush fit to make hedges withall, rifing up with divers straight upright stems, sidinto many branches, armed with very strong and sharpe thornes standing out, from whence the small siding out, from whence the small siding together, almost round arthe point selections the standing together, almost round arthe point selections. thing away before other have forung forth: the flowers fland at the fayd joynts with the leaves in hoary three or foure together, being somewhat long and round ending in five leaves, of a pure white colour there they are fallen a certaine round thing groweth like unto that of the lasmine which feldome commeth

The my futte: the roote is thicke and long creeping farre away.

3. Rhamni primi Glussi alera species. Red sowred Buckes thorne. and the buckes thorne is like unto the last in most things, onely growing not so high, bushing with more Roamnos primus Dieferrieis Lobelio que irroratu. Sea Euckes thorne with willow-like leaves.



3. Rhamni primi Cufij fhe ies aliera. Rea flowred Buckes Thorne.



Tribun 2. Rhammus ferundus Diofeeride Manhampas five primms Ginfij. Whire topped Backerstone



Paliarus five Rhammas tertius Dioferita. Christs Thorne,



hades and formewhat leffer leaves, thicker whiter and district take : the flowers fland in the fame mandistress surplish red colour.

4. Rhamnus niger Theophrasts.

Blacke berried Buckes thorne. Blacke berried Buckes thorne.

The blacke Buckes thorne groweth unto the bignesse of a black shorne groweth unto the bignesse of a black shorne bush, having a black ish barke covering the state of the black shorter of t

The Bavarian Buckes thorne.

The Bavarian Buckes thorne.

The Bavarian Buckes thorne groweth to the height of a gas with a reddish barke, with many very sharpe long thank, thicke set on the branches, and leaves thereon of spategreene colour, somewhat broad and long like unto the sharper colour, somewhat broad and long like unto the sharper with some smaller and rounder leaves set with them the sharper with submitted gradient in a thorne with sharper or sign eth twigge ending in a thorne: what flowers or him this beareth is not yet come to our knowledge, but in the likenefic of the growing, and being a thorny everlineplant it hath been eaccounted a species of Rhamnus udealled.

6, Remans Myreifolius ex Infula Sancti Christopheri Saint Christophers Myrtle kafed Ramme, Intrusturall places this growerh great and tall, but in Intrustural places this growerh great and tall, but in Intrustural places this growerh great and tall, but in Intrustural places this growerh great and tall, but in Intrustural places the surface and surface geter on the stalkes by couples, somewhat like as the

5. Rhammus Bavaricus. The Bavarian Buckes thorne.



4. Rhamnus wiger Theophragit. Blacke berries Buckes thorne.



6. Rhomes Myreifotius ex Infula Saudi Chrift phort.
Buckes thornes with Myrtle-like leaves of Saint Chrift obers Iland.



Rere's

Walinut

Wallnut tree leaves grow, but each leafe refembling those of the greatest Myrt le : at each knot on the bracks Wallnut tree leaves grow, out can remembring those of the great fide; the further relation were the leaves those fland one or two small short weake thornes on each fide; the further relation were the give v. u because the plant perished through the intemperature of the climate. The I lace.

The first as I sayd groweth not onely neare the Sea coasts in the low countries and in our Landalso, but in the The first as I sayd growers not onerly heare the Sea Coatto in the low countries. Gefner, Clufins and others have fire uplands also of the higher and lower Germany also by rivers sides, as Cordus, Gefner, Clufins and others have fire uplands also of the higher and lower Germany also by special downe : the recond as compared factor of the kingdome of Valencia in Spaine about the Citie Homelange the River Sagura and in no place elies the fourth he likewife faith he found plentifully among other funding the waste grounds of the kingdome of Granado and Murcia.

The Time They flower in the Sommer, and the fruit is ripe in September. The Names.

There is great controversie among our moderne writers as I said before concerning this P 440 Rhammu, a the There is great controverine among our most in white and the sufficient buffs or other thereunto, for Company and Latines call it, every one almost appropriating one thorny buffs or other thereunto, for Company and Tragus judge the Groffularia or Vna crifpa our Goose berry tush, to be the Khammi tertium genus of Diffui. and Tragns judge the Groffntaria of rmacry po our Source berry turns on the state of the Spina infection before let forth in this worke to be Rhamni alia species, not knowing any prigns des, nd call the Spina infection abefore let forth in this worke to be Rhamni alia species, not knowing any prigns design of the spina infection of falling and share upon called in Rhamnus Cathericas or falling and share upon called in Rhamnus called i qualitie therein as others afterwards did, and thereupon called it Rhammus Catharticus or folutions. Mathehat tetteth forth likewise a kind of prickly bush for the Rhammus secundus Dioscoridu which Pena and Lobel milke. giving another in the flead thereof, which they fay commeth nearer to the description of Disserting and the flead thereof, which they fay commeth nearer to the description of Disserting and the flead thereof. the ancient authors themselves are not constant nor free of variation herein: for as before said Disserted hath three forts of Rhamnus (whereof the third fort is much doubted of by divers, some thinking the Textof Disce. des to be corrupt, and the third fort to be added or superfluous) Theophrastus hath but two forts, white and backet and mentioneth Paliurus as a peculiar p'ant by it felfe. saying also it is of many sorts, and Galen maketh manion but of one fort, as if there were lut one or that the rest were comprehended under that one. Playmakehtwo forts, but he without consideration referreth them to the Rubus or Bramble. The first here fet forth in the Rubus nus fecundus Diofeoridu of Marthiolus, Dodoneus, Clufius, Lugdunenfis, 28 2160 of Lacuna and Londerus, tu Pead and Lobel in Adversarys make it the first of Dioscorides, Cordus upon Dioscorides and in his history also allethic Oleaster Germanicus, and in his Observationum Ilva, Oleastri peculiare genus : Camerarius in borto and in Entre calleth it Rhamni species, and Casalpinus Rhamni alterum genus, Bellonius in his Observations maketh mention of a Rhamnus haccis rubentibus which it is probable is this. Columna taketh it to be Hippophae Dioscoridu, and Bashinus calleth it Rhamnus Salicis folio angusto fruellu flavescente : the second is the Rhamnus primus Dissentino Matthiolus, Anguilara, Lacuna, Loniccens, Clusius. Dodonaus, Lugdunensis and Ranwolfins; Lobel callethis Rhomnus a'ter Dioscoridie Monspeliacus, Cordus upon Dioscorides and Baubinus call it Rhamnus candida Theophasti, as alfo Rhamins (pinis oblongia flore candicante. Ranwolfius faith that the Arabians call it Haofer, and they about Tripoli in Soria or Syria Hanjegi : the third is Cluftus his Rhammi primi altera Species : the fourth ishis Rhammi tertius, and to also it is of Dodonass and Tabermontanus, and of Lobel Rhamuss prime Species tertius and is likely to be the Rhammi genus baccis nigris in Gracia of Bellonius, Banhinns calleth it Rhammus niger Theophrasiians Rhamnus tertius flore herbaceo bacem nigrin : the fift Lugdunensis exhibiteth from a skilfull Herbarist as hee suih that brought it to Dalechampius gathered in Bavaria, and not knowing unto what plant to referre it better called it Rhamnus Bavaricus, which name doth so continue untill it can be better disposed of : the last lacobus Countin onely exhibiteth in his Canadersium plantarum historia The Arabians call it as is aforesaid : the Italians Rams and Mauruca, the Spaniards Scambrones, the French Bourgespine in some places, for that name is given todivers plants in fundry places : Anguilara faith that generally Diofcorides his first Rhammus is taken to be that plant which at Rome is called Spino Santo, and of others Spino de Christo, Marcellus in his booke de re medica calleth it Saluta ris herba and spina alba: Cordus also witneseth that Rhamnus is called by the Latines Spina alba, but wifely adviseth that this shrub Spina alba be not confounded with the other two forts of Thisles so called also. Ovid also speaketh of it lib. 6. fastorum, shewing the use of it in his time to expell incantations in these verses, Sic fatus, Spinam quatristes pellere posset

A foribus noxas, bac erit alba, dedit

And in another place not farre from the former he faith the fame of the same plant, otherwise called Voga Issain in this manner:

Virgaq; Ianalis despina sumitur alba. Qua lumen thalamis,parva senestra dabat. The Vertues.

These thorny plants are in qualitie one much like another, being as Galen faith cold in the end of the full degree or in the beginning of the fecond and drying and digefting in the fecond, and thereby helpeth inflammati ons, Saint Anthonies fire and other fretring and eating Cankers and is good against pushes, wheales, &c. inting the young leaves whiles they are fresh. Adecoction of the leaves and inner barke thereof made in water where unto a little allome is put is very good to wash the mouth when there is any inflammation or Vicer or other difi ale therein. (Clusius faith that the Spaniards doe eate the young shoots of his first Rhammu as a Sallat herbs. and that they use the decoction of the Blacke berries of this fourth fort, to bathe those places that are out of joynt, and to helpe the paines of the Goute.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Lycium sive Pyxacantha. Box thorne.

Lthough we are not certaine that any of these thorny shrubs here set forth in this Chapter is the true and right Lycium of Dioleorides agreeing thereunto in all things, yet because all of them have some contents of the state of t formed upon it or Galling a state of them to formed upon it or of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and of them to formed upon it or Galling and the formed upon it or Galling ferred unto it as shall be shewed.

This's 9.

1. Lycium vulgatim, The more common Box thorne. Themore common Box thorne is a shrubbe or low tree yet growing sometimes foure or five cubits high, with maghtanches foreading therefrom, covered with a darke greene barke, fomewhat grayish in the body and older heres fet somewhat thicke with small hard and almost round leaves like Box, two for the most part at a joynt. howwhence also thrusteth forth a small sharpe thorne: the flowers grow many together in a cluster at the sevehis washed wards of a greenish colour, after which come small berries, greene at the first and blacke when they ne print up the bigueste of Privet berries but full of a bitter unpleasant sappe: the roote speadeth diversity.

2. Lycium Italicum. Italian Box thorne. The Italian Box thorne is a smaller and lower shrubbe, whose older barke is rugged and of a darke colour. but the branches ending in a thorne, whereupon are fet small leaves tendations the edges ver like unto those of the Sloe bush, and of a darke greene colour, harsh in taste and somewhite with a leat the joynts with the leaves come forth a few flowers of a, whitish greene colour, made of furtheres a peece, after which follow small greene berries and blacke when they are ripe, with two and somethe with three leaves as it were on the betrie: the roote is wooddy and spreadeth.

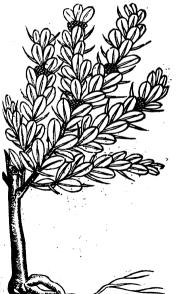
3. Lycium Hifpanicum folio Buxi. Spanifo Box thorne with small round leaves. The Spanife Box thorne hath divers flender but yet upright stemmes about two foote high, covered with middhbrike parting into many branches every one not onely ending in a thorne, but having divers thornes fribbsteand there upon them, many times but weake and thort, and at other tharpe and ftrong with many lengeowing on them, formewhat like unto the small Box Myrtle leaves being of a clammy acide taste. somewhat bitting, neyther flower nor fruit hath beene observed hereof.

4. Lycium Hispanicum folio oblongo. Spanish Boxthorne with longer leaves. This other Spanife Box thorne rifeth up but with one stemme, parted into fundry branches whereon grow be and narrow leaves fet without order.

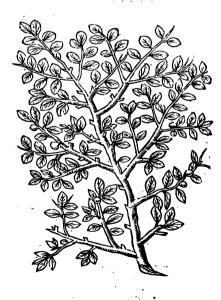
5. Lycium latifolium Monspeliacum. Broad leafed Box thorne of Mompelier. This cruell thorny bush groweth and spreadeth like an hedge bush, set thicke with sharpe long thornes, and fers layes formew hat broad with them, whereat likewife come forth fmall flowers which turns into fmall beries, Backe when they are ripe, three for the most part standing together, having a reddish yellow juice with-inten, giving that colour on paper, leather, &c. and with three seedes in them, and of a quicke sharpe taste. 6. Lycium Gallicum Avenionense. The yellow graine of Avignen.

This thomy (hrubbe groweth to the height of three or four cubits, whose lower barke is of a gravish ashcon lour freeding divers branches ending in thornes, fet at the joynts with many small leaves very like both for color and thicknesse unto the small Box but somewhat narrower and longer, whereat also come forth small bwes and after them small berries upon short footstalkes some being three Guare and others source square agarding to the number of graines within them, at whose head is set a small cup or cover, and is of an altringent take, formewhat bitter, which being dryed are much used of Diers and others to give a yellow colour.

1. Lycium vulgatim.



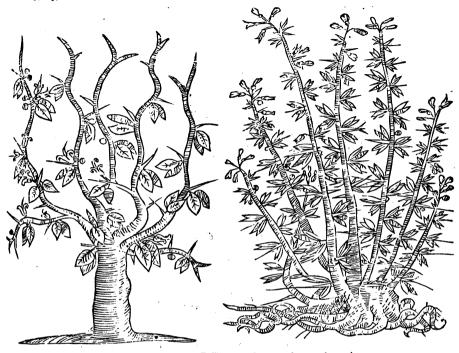
2. Lycium Italicum. It alien Box thorne.



TRIBEO

10. Lycum Indican crediton Alpino. The supposed Indian Box thorne.





7. Lycium Creticum primum Belli The first Box thorne of Candy. This Cardian thorne groweth to be foure or five cubits high covered with a rough or teabbed barke, of a gray? inclour, flored with sharpe thornes, three alwayes growing together at a joynt, where the leaves also come fust three or foure together which are small somewhat neare unto Box leaves, and lesser then those of the Barbary bush, lightly snipped or dented about the edges: the flowers are yellow comming forth at the immwith the leaves which turne into small long berries not fully r und, therein somewhat like unto a Barbary bulkacke when it is ripe, each of them standing fingly by it selfe upon a small stootestalke, of a talte betweene were and fower: the wood hereof is yellow and the roote much more giving an excellent yellow dye: divers breaccounted it a kinde of mountaine Barbary for the refi mblance thereunto more then unto Lycium; but it difficultifrom the Barbary in that the leaves thereof are greater then of this, and the Barbary hailt the berries gowing many together in a long cluster, and this but fingly one at a place as is before faid, and from the we Lycium it different in the fruit not being round like Pepper, and is not bitter as the berries of most fort of

8. Lycium Creticum alterum. The other Box thorne of Candy. This other Candian bush riseth up not above two or three cubits high thicke set with branches and thornes, and feelleres upon them, the berries are round, as imall as Pepper and blacke when they are ripe, whereof is made

marchent yellow colour.

9. Lycium legitimum Rauwolfij. The true Box thorne of Syria.

The true Box thorne as Rauwolfius fetterh it forth in the fourth Booke of his journall of Itinerary is a small brobehaving many shoots from the rootes, set full of thornes and small leaves somewhat like unto Sloe leaves whetweene them and Box.

19. Lycium Indicum creditum Alpino. The supposed Ind an Box thorne.

This Box thorne supposed to be the right Lycium Indicum by Prosper Alpinus in his Booke of Egyptian plants, boreth from the rootes divers upright wooddy ftemmes three or four cubits high, fer thicke with joynts, at eve-Tone whereof come forth both long and sharpe thornes, and foure or five small long whitish greene leaves ionmanower and whiter then those of the Olive tree : at the joynts likewise with he leaves fland two or three which flowers, very like unto those of the Orientall Iacinth, which turne into small and blacke berries hylikeunto Wallwort berries of an aftringent and bitter tafte.

11. Lycium Indicum putatum Garfia. Garfias supposed Indian Box thorne. Varies at Orta in his first booke and tenth Chapter of his Indian history of Drugges sheweth that the Indians, lefar and other nations of Asia major, use a certaine juice which they call Care or Care, mixed with Betre and Anagural mations of Agrammyor, the a certains just their mouths, which he thinketh to be Lyoum, having

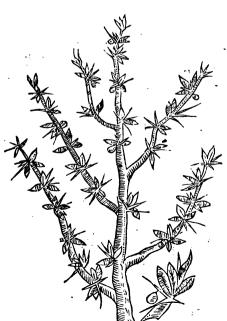
4. Lycium Hifpanicum folio oblongo. Spanifi Box thorne with longer leaves.



7. Lyctum Creticum primam Belli. The first Box thorne of Can'y.



Lieitin Cretican alterna





the properties of the true Lycium, the juice the eof being drawen forth in the same manner that the ancions and the properties of the true Lycium, the juice the eof being drawen forth in the same manner that the ancions and the control of the con the properties of the true Lycium, the junctime of the described it doth much differ from that of Disserting the the true Lycium was made; but the tree as he described it doth much differ from that of Disserting the true Lycium was made; but the tree as he described it doth much differ from that of Disserting the true. shew the true Lycium was made; out the tree as he described in a final leaves thereon like not head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves thereon like not head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves like R = fait con Head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves like R = fait con Head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves thereon like now Head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves thereon like now Head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves thereon like now Head as Garciae faith his is a great tree asbigge as an Ash tree, having fine small leaves like R = faith faith his leaves like R = faith faith faith his leaves like R = faith faith his leaves like R = faith fai as Garcias faith his is a great tree asough as an out the state, having the leaves like B x, full of thomes and Tamariske (whereas Diofeorides faith that his Lyciam is a shrubbe with leaves like B x, full of thomes and Tamariske (whereas Diofeoraes tatth that this Distance is a limited with the Color and a full or thomes and a wayes abiding greene) it beareth flowers but no fruit as the inhabitants reported nuto him: the roote of the manufacture is the color of the meather, nor furnishing the color of the meather and the color of the color of the color of the color of the meather and the color of t wayes abiding greene) it bearett nowers out no must as the inhabitants reported dute must it the roote of the main is firme heavy and strong, neither subject to rottennesse exposed to the weather, nor swimming in the water, and

12. Agiahalid Agyptiaca Lycio affinis. The Egyptian tree like unto Lycium.

12. Agiahatia Agyptiana Lytto appears. I the Lagret man from the height of a wilde Peare tree, having but few armes or branches crooking many.

This tree groweth to the height of a wilde Peare tree, having but few armes or branches crooking many. This tree growing to the height or a winder reason tree, having our family Box like leaves with them ber wayes in the growing, fet with many long and very sharpe thornes and small Box like leaves with them ber wayes in the growing, let with many long and very therpe thornes and all and white like Orinness has broader, feldome but one and usually two at a joynt, the flowers are small and white like Orinness has been britten and all income like Orinness an fomewhat broader, seigone out one and all mal blacke round berries both bitter and aftringent: the leverage are tomewhat fower and aftringent.

The Place.

The first groweth on the Alpes of Liguria and in Dalmatia as Lugdunens faith: the second on Mount Paldy and in divers places of Italy the third Clusius faith he found neare unto Complutum in Spaine by the Rivensider. and in divers places of Italy . The third Compression it the first as Lobel faith groweth not farre from Champler the fourth Lobel faith was brought from Spaine: the fift as Lobel faith groweth not farre from Champler the the fourth Lopestatth was orought from open and Carpentoralle in France: the feventh and eight in Cost as Honorius Bellus fetteth it downe in his first Epistle to Clusius: the minth on Mount Lybanus and other places as Honorum Bellim lettern it downe in institut spilite to a life that is called Calig that runneth into the Sar the eleventh groweth as Garcias faith in many places in the Indies where it is of great use the last Appendichte faw in the garden of a Turke in Cayro which was brought out of Ethiopia. The Time.

Their times of flowring and fructifying are according to the countries where they grow, some eatier and others later.

The Names.

The Greeke name Nikus Lycium (and mogangivan Pyxacantha) is imposed on the dryed juice as well as on the bush, so called as it is thought because it was brought out of Lycia and Cappadocia, and was of much use in former times but not of later dayes, because what was brought was well knowne and perceived to be countries, being made of the berries of Privet or of the Honysuckle or Doggeberry fruite or of the mall together, and had note of the notes of the true Lycium which are these; It is blackish on the outside of the whole cakes or peters, but being broken of a brownish vellow colour within, and quickly growing blacke a aine having no virulent feet. but of a bitter tafte astringent withall : the Indian kinde which is the best will have a Saffron like tolour, and this especiall note the true and best will have, that being put into the fire it will burne and slame, and being quenched it will give a reddish (scumme say some and others a reddish) sume or smoake: but that sophisticate or adulterate Lycium which of late dayes hath beene used hath none of these true properties in it: and Diosemids and Galen doe both shew that there wanted not impostoris in their time, to counterfeit the true, and would mixe America that is, the Grounds or Lees of oyle with it to make it burne, and with the juice of Wormewood or the Gall of an Oxe to make it bitter, and as Galen faith they did to cunningly counterfeit it that it was hard to know the falle from the true. The first as the most frequent is thought by divers and Lugdunensis standeth mainly for itto be the right, notwithstanding that Anguilara faith it is not the right Lycium although it be to taken by divers Matthiolus & Tabermontanus call it Lycium, & Lugdunensis, Lycium Alpinum, Dodonaus, and Lonicerus Fyxuaniba, Lobel in Adversarys setteth forth a Lycsun five Pyxacantha Narbonensin, which it may be is this, Baubinin callethic Lycium Buxifolio: the (econd Matthiolus, Lugdunenfis and Tabermontanus call Lycium Italicum, Pona shewith in his description of Mons Baldus that it is the same that Cinfins calleth Spina infestoria pumila altera, and Bunion Lycium facie Pruni sylvestrie sive Italicum: the third Clusium calleth Lycium quorundum, and faith the Spaniete where it grew call it Tamujos and Tamuexos, and thereof make Broomes and heate their Ovens and Kills, &c. but Lugaunenfis is much mistaken in thinking this of Clusius to be the same that Lobel in his Appendix tohis Obfervations calleth Lycium Hispanicum, which is my fourth fort here, and hath longer & narrower leaves then that of Clusius which hath rounder leaves more like Box and Bankings observing well the differences callet the one Lycium Hispanicum folio buxi, and the other Lycium Hispanicum folio oblongo: the fift Lobel in Adversary calleth Paliurus alter peregrimus, but hath miltaken the figure thereof in his Icones putting the figure of Pyracantha (that is of Oyacantha Dioscoridis which as he faith hath an ever greene leafe, and is not the Barbary as divers do millakeit) for it, which he fetteth downe in his Adversaria, but in his Icones the faid figure of Pyracaniba is put under both the title of Paliurm alter peregrinus and of Rhamnus tertius Dioscoridis also, Banhinus not taking it to be any species of Paliurus calleth it Lycium latifolium : the fixt Lugdunenfit faith Dalechampius tooke to be a Lycium her three fore calleth it Lycium Dalechampy, and withall faith that some called it Tinetorium granum, that is in Fruth Graine a teindre and others call it Graine jaulne and some Graine d' Avignon ; Baubinus calleth it Lycium Gallium and may be called Granum Avenionenfe: the feventh Honorism Bellum of Candy faith it is there called Anthe Lantzia of the inhabitants, but he himselfe calleth it Lycium, yet saith also because it is not the right Lycium, it may be called Berberis Alpina aut montana, for Silverius 7 odeschius reported unto him that he sound the very fame very frequent on Mount Lybanse in Syria, Pona followeth Belles in his Italian Baldes, and callethit by the fame names, Baubinus referreth it rather to the Barbery, making it another species thereof and not of Lycium: the eighth as Bellus saith is also another fort of Lycium, and called by the Candiots has not Largeri, and more with the saith is also another fort of Lycium, and called by the Candiots has not Largeri, and more with the saith is puy sala Petroamygdala hoc off petras amygdala, but yet hath no refemblance to our Almond tree : the night is called of Clusius Lycium legisimum Rauwolfis, and by Rauwolfiss himselfe Frutex spinosus peregrims Aralibus Hadhadh, incolis Zaroa, Bauhinsus Lycisum Indicum folis prumis the tenth is by Profeer Alpinm called Lycisus Indicum folis prumis the tenth is by Profeer Alpinm called Lycisus Indicum secretary, and faith it is called V/eg by the Egyptians: Bauhinsus calleth it Lycisus Indicum alternus: the eleventh is called by Garcias Cate five Lyciam, and faith the true is called Hattych, which thereupon I have initialed Lyciam Indicum putatum Garcia, and by Banbinus Lytium folige Erica: the last Alpinus faith is called by the Egypians Agiabalid and may not unfitly be accounted a Lycium, Banhinus thereupon calleth it Lycis affinis Egyptica.

The Vertues,

The condensate juice of Lycium is that that onely is to beeused, of all the parts of the tree, which was made as The concentrate plane of the leaves and berries, but Pliny faith of the roote and branches, which being steeped Designation water was afterwards boyled and firayned, & then evoporated untill it came to the thickness of homedican water was anterwated boyieu and itrayned, or then evoporated until it came to the thickness of ho-mal loobe kept as a liquid medicine as Galen feemeth to intimate, or elle dryed up to the thickness of Opinns admedium in that manner into Cakes, which as is sayd were to be broken to know the goodnesse: the scumme be bijected taken away in the boyling is put with other medicines that serve for the eyes, the rest is put to deales, yet the Lycium it felfe is also fet downe by him, to be effectuall to take away the dimnesse and filmes offense, it flageth Fluxes of all forts both of the belly and humours, as the Laske and Bloody flux. be undance of Womens courses, and the whites, bleedings at the mouth or nose and splitting of blood: it is splitting of all sowie and creeping Cankers, Vicers and sores, whether in the mouth throat or other parts of the boly, as also for the loofenesse of the gummes, chappes in the lippes or clefts in the fundament, and at the the mayles of the hands: but especially for all fores in the privile parts of man or woman: it is good for being taken with water, as also against the bitings of a mad Dogge: being put into the eares that mer industrict, it helpeth them: it is good also against the itch and scabbes, and to clease the skinne: it colou-mbde theire yellow, and give the a yellow dye not onely to Leather and skinnes, but serveth Dyers also and Painters in their workes.

CHAP. XXV.

Rubus, The Bramble.

Let of Fthe Brambles there are are divers forts, fome having thornes of prickles upon them, others few or none, some growing higher and lower then others, some also carefully nursed up in Gardens which are the Raspies berries of divers forts, whereof I have in my former Booke given you the knowledge sufficiently and shall not be here againe described.

1. Rubus vulgaris major. The common Bramble Blacke berry buth.
The common Bramble or Blacke berry buth is so well knowne that it needeth no description, every one that

halifeneit being able to fay that it shooteth forth many very long ribbed or straked branches, which although a gestanthereof standers upright, yet by reason of the length and weakeneffe they bend againe downe to the ground, there may time taking roote againe, all of them thicke fet with short and trooked thornes, and leaves likewife at feverall places upmlong prickly footestalkes, three and sometimes five fet togethen, hard and as it were crumpled with small prickes on the middeunder rib, of a darke greene colour and grayish undermah, which feldome fall away all the winter untill all the sharpe trousbepart (whereby the countrey men doe observe that the turnity of Winter is past when they fall off) and that new lere shortly after beginne to shoot forth againe: the flowers remany fet together at the ends of the branches, which confift of the whitish leaves like those of the wilde Bryer bush, and formines dasht with a little Carnation, with small threads in the middle, after which come the fruit every one by it felfe, ha confissing of many graines or Berries as it were set together around head like a Mulberry, greene at the first, reddish afterwad, and blacke and sweete when they are ripe, which ele are harsh and unpleasant : the roote groweth great and

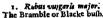
2. Rubin minor Chamerubus five Humirubus.

The finall low or ground Bramble. The branches hereof are very flender, alwayes lying and trayinguponthe ground, never rayling it felie up as the former doth, and often rooteth as it creepeth, fet with crooked thornes, but much smaller then the other, & with the like leaves and flowers of a rale Rose colour, and berries but smaller, and of a blewish bake colour when they are ripe like unto a Damson, and as feere as the other Blaccke berry almost, but with leffer sappe a mice in then : the roote here of creepeth about, and from the hony joynus fend forth new branches. Of this kinde there is

3. Rubus montanus odoratus

Sweet mountaine Bramble or Raspis. The mountaine Bramble or Raspis (for to eyther it may bee mored) hath fundry long stalkes rifing from the roote without

thomes on them, but fet thicke with foft haires, from whence shoot forth the broad and large leaves without the interpolation long hairy footestalkes divided into five parts almost to the middle ribbe, and sometimes but into the or more, each a little denied about the edges of a very sweet sent but falling away in winter: the flowers are becapital large like the Eglantine of a delayed purplish violet colour, with divers yellow threads in the middle . Standing





2. Chamerubus five Hammabus.
The imall of low Bramble.



6. Chamemorus Anglica.
Our Knot berrie.





The welfh Knot berry or Laneaghiere Cloud berry



index at the toppes of the branches; after which come the fruit very like unto Bramble berries bur reddiffs as index in the roote (preadeth much about under ground,

A. Rushus tricecous. The Deaw berry or Winberry.

The Deaw berry hath flender weaks branches like the last more often lying downe then being raised up with fempickes and shornes thereonythesk in the last, the leaves likewise are usually but three set together more segments branches, yet almost six rays as it and nearer set together on long stoothalkest the flowers are white present of the berries usually confishing but of three small berries or graines set together in one, yet many times as such that the less set of the set of the less set of the set of the less set of the less set of the set of the less set of the last.

This fall to plant which by Classes is more fiely referred to the Raspischen the Bramble hath divers stender redshivingly hairy branches little more than a foote high, without any thorne at all on them, see here and the minore field research to the Raspischen the Bramble hath divers stended redshivingly hairy branches little more then a foote high, without any thorne at all on them, see here and the minore plant is the flowers than at the coppes of the branches three or four together consisting of foure selone of five leaves a peece, of a pale or whitish Rose colour which afterwards turne into small fruit, composite the four or five graines or berries set together greater then eyther in the Raspis or Bramble of a reddish olds when they are ripe, almost transparent, full of a most pleasant sweete and acid juice gratefull to the palate, have in each of them a white rough kernell or stone: the roote creepeth all about and shooteth forth sindry branch som the joynts as they ereepe.

6. Chamamorus Anglica. Our Knotberry.

The Lootherry rifeth up with flender brownish flashs not a foot high fiet with source or five large leaves one above mother a severall winged joynts, each of them divided into five parts, and each of them somewhat deepely juged and dented also round about the edges, rough and as it were crumpled each upon a long sootsfalke, which ark joynts have two small peeces like eares fet thereat; each stalke being similated at the top with one flower maked five round pointed leaves of a darke purple colour, after which followeth a large herry like unto a Mulemyddivers graines set together, of a reddish colour when it is ripe and of a sowrish sweet taste, the roote corpulation and faire shooting forch small sibres at the knotty joynts whereby it is fastned in the ground and fainteed divers new shoots for stalkes.

7. Chamemorus Cambro-Britanica five Lancastrense Vaccinium nubis.
The Weish Knotberry or Lancastire Cloud berry.

This small and low Bramble that scarse appeareth above the ground mosse among which and the blacke berried Heath, it. it groweth hath small creeping rootes running under ground, and shooting forth here and there faire large terms almost round a little divided as it were into five parts, and a little unevenly dented about the edges, being somewhat rough and full of veines of a darke greene colour on the upper side and paler underneath, as also somessened with two or three the like but lesser leaves on them, and at the toppe a purplish small sold like slower which changeth into a Raspis-like fruit, in some smaller in others greater consisting of sundry being strongether. Sometimes more and sometimes lesser, of a pale reddish Orenge colour tasting reasonable wellshough not so good as a Raspis.

8. Chamemorus Norwegica. The Knotberry of Norweg.

This Knotberry of Norweg is very like unto our first Knotberry, having many sender brownish twigges risease much bove a foote high, whereon are set divers broad leaves upon long sootsalkes more round then the sandparted into three or more short divisions, each snipped or dented about the edges, and having 3, great ribs when the side with divers small veines from them to the edges: from the toppes of the stalkes rise divers flowers each upon a long footsalke composed of five white leaves for the most part, with divers white threads the which follow the fruite, of the bignesse of a Strawberry, some reddish and when more pale, of a solution of the stalkes rise somewhat clammy, yet not unpleasant with small kernells therein.

9. Chamemorus Norwegica altera. Another Norway berry.

lhelikenesse of the small bush unto the last which are very like unto those of the Riles or red Granthath caused the name to be joyned thereunto, the stalkes are of a like shortnesse, of a blackish colour whose histernatoroad, and curin somewhat more deepely into sundry parts, the berries stand at the toppes of the histernany clustering together as it were in a tust every one upon a short stalke, red when they are ripe and sozwhat tart in taste.

The Place.

Ikefilis frequent every where: the second groweth sometimes by woods and hedge sides and sometimes intended of fields in many places in this Kingdome, the third groweth on the hills and higher grounds; the surhis well knowne in the North parts of this land, as Chessive, Lancashire, & Torkessive: the site in story and rocky place, both in the Heof Thanes and other places of Kens, as also in Huntingson and Northampsonshire; the sixt sowth on the high hills in Lancashire and Torkessive, the one called Ingleborough the other Pendle the two high-dhills in England; the seventh was first made knowne unto us by Thomas Has kee a paineful Chiturgion and Simple of Lancashire, who gave us a rude draught thereof, but Doctor Label going both into Wales and the Shires was thereunto sound it there growing, and on Ingleborough hill in Lancashire, as Mr. Bradsangh a Gentleman of the Countrydid likewise and sent it up to us, where the people call the fruit cloud berry, because the hill

timeth as it were continually covered with clouds and the two last are declared by their titles to grow naturally The Time.

The Time.

The Charles or beginning of September.

The Names.

The Bramble is called in Greeke Barte Batten, the Latines call it Rubus and Sentis. Theophraftus hath three forts but hather, Chamebates Humilia rubus, or Humirubus and Cynosbates Rubus caninus or Canis rubus. Pliny hath attalobatin a different manner : the two first forts of Theophastus are generally knowne of all, but of the butter is some controversie, for Tragus maketh the Spina appendix or Oxyacanibus our white thorneor Hawantee to be Cynosbates, and so doth Dodoness also. Cordus, Lacuna, Mercanus and others thinke the Rosa

to Refe Demostra

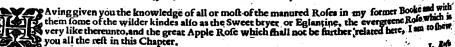
1. Rofa fitnefirk inedera frue Canina.
The ordinary wilde Bryer buff.

Camina or Sylvestric to bee it, Pliny as I thinke being the author of that opinion 1. 14 c. 13. where he had the Camina or Sylvestric to bee it, Fisny as I thinks being the sanitor of the Dieseries growing in heigh with the another kinds of Rubus whereon a Rose groweth called Gross batas by Dieseries growing in heigh with the Brambles; againe Fliny lib.; 6.cap. 47. faith thus, Rubi Mora ferunt & in allegiare finitediams Ref. on the library of hour a least like times a sanitor of hour a least like times as Brambles againe Pliny 46.16.cap. 27. 12111 10115, and 1221 a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler, but in lib. 15.cap. 2, hee describeth Cynobatos to have a leafe like unto a mans footeler. Cynolbator, but in 110, 1 5, cap. 2, free described spreament of state whereof it was called Name ablacke fruit or Grape, in whose kernell there is a nerve or snew whereof it was called Name all the state of the s a blacke fruit or Grape, in whose kernell there is a nerve or innew wintreor it was carred tremposite; but Manthotic tontradicteth them and shewesh that P liny in setting downe the wilde Roses called one by a realize name Cynorhodos Rosa Canina and not Cynoshotos Canina and not Cynoshotos and the description of Dioscorides (sinh be) like, eth he meant no fort of Rose for else it had beene easie for him to have said Cynoshotos is like a wide Rose, but the fruit to he like Olive stones wherein lyeth dominant. eth he meant no fort of Kole for each time occase control to the like Olive flones wherein lyeth down burnilla he comparest the leaves to myrtie leaves, and the mind to be and the line of the state of the st the windpipe by fricking thereto irit monders at mine, our fact the belly. Theoperafter lib 3.cap. 18, faith but faith the fruit being dryed and drunke in wine doth bind the belly. Theoperafter lib 3.cap. 18, faith below. but faith the fruit being dryed and a take in while dott office the state of Agum caffur: Strapic fresheld Const beareth areddith fruit like unto a romegation, site a test including as he faith that Cympathos Caninus Rubus among the other forts of Brambles, whereby it is plaine as he faith that Cympathos the wife or dogge Rose doth much differ from Cynoshatos the dogge Bramble, and yet Lugdanessis in contraying Mantholus in reasons strives by finding fault with the text both of Dioscorides and Theophrassis and amending them. as he thinketh fit, to reconcile them and make the Cynofbates to be the wilde or Sweet Bryer but very fomly in my opinion. There is little variation of names among writers concerning the two first, but of the third and fourth I doe not finde that any hath written being bufnes more peculiar to this Land then others defin and routed a doction that the same than any the same five Alpines. Gefree in bortis calleth it Rubus Alpines humili, Then Rubus minimus and Baubinus Chamerubus faxatilis : the fixt and the two last are mentioned by Classic to the names of Chamamorus Anglica, Norwegica altera as they are in their titles : the feventh hath a name or titles names of Chamemoras Auguca, Norwegicaaitera as they are in their three the leventh hair a name or niegi. wen it as is fittest to expresse it, and to put all out of doubt concerning Gerards Cloud berry as see both expedit it from the rude draught of Master Holkets doing as it is very likely, but the more exact figure is her chibred. The Arabians call the Bramble Buleich and Haleicho, the Italians Rovo, the Spaniards, Carca (fars) she Fract Rouce, the Germans Brombeer Bremen and Bramen Bramen also, and wee in English Bramble or Blacksbury. bush the fruit or betries are called in Greeke garnes as Galen faith which some have made Patins in Latine, Me. rarubi, but in the Apothecaries shoppes Mora bati, and of some Mora buff, the berries of the Mulberry trebeing called by them Mora felfi. The Vertues.

Galen lib. 6. simpl.med. faith that the buddes, leaves, flowers, fruit and roote of the Bramble are all of a great binding quality but yet somewhat in a differing manner, for the buddes, leaves and branches whilethey are fresh and greene have a cold earthly quality joyned with a warme watery suostance, but little binding and therefore they are then of good use in the Vicers and putride fores of the mouth and throate, and for the Quinfe, and likewise to heale other fresh wounds and sores but the fruit when it is ripe because it is sweet bath a temperate Warming juice therein, whereby and by that finall aftriction is in it it is not unpleafant to be caten, but being not vet ripe it is of an exceeding cold and earthly substance, sower and very astringent, and being kept doe more strongly bind then when they are fresh: the flowers are of the same propertie that the unripe fruit is of, both of them are very prositable for the Blooddy flux, Laskes and the weakenesse of the parts comming thereby, and is also a fit remedy against the spitting of blood : the roote also beside the binding quality therein hath a thinness sence whereby it is available, eyther the decoction or the powder taken to breake and drive forth gravell this the Stone in the Reynes and Kidneyes: the leaves of Brambles as well greene as dry are excellent good for lotions, for the fores in the mouth and fecret parts : the decoction of them and of the branches when they are dred doe binde the belly much more, and is good for women when their conries come downe too abundantly the betries faith Pliny or the flowers are a powerfull remedy against the most violent poyson of the Preser or Diplas (which are most violent Serpents) the Scorpion and other venemous Serpents, as well drunke as outwardly applied, and helpeth also the fores of the fundament, and the painefull and bleeding Piles: the juice of the beries hereof mixed with that of Mulberries maketh the medicine more effectuall to bind and to helpe frenting or enting fores and Vicers where foever, and is good for the stomacke, the fores in the mouth with the loofeness of the gummes and teeth: the same being taken alone or mixed with some Hipocistis and Hony saith Pliny is a remedy for choller when it gnaweth the stomacke which some call hartburning, and is good also against the pessions of the heart and faintings : the distilled water of the branches leaves and flow rs, or of the fruit is as sweetes that of Violets, and is very effectuall besides the facilitie and pleasantmesse in taking, in all hot severs or distemperathrees of heate in the body, the head, eyes, and other parts, and for all the purpoles aforesaid: the leaves of Brambles boyled in lye and the head washed therewith doth heale the itch, the mattering and running fores thereof, and maketh the haire blacke a the powder of the leaves firewed on cancrous and running Vicers doth wooderderfully helpe to heale them. Some use to condensate the juice of the leaves and some the juice of the bennes to keepe for their use all the yeare for the purposes aforesaid : the other forts are very neare in qualitie monit and therefore worke the fame effects no doubt : but the Norway Knotberry is much commended against the Scorbute or Scurvey, and other crude putrid and me lancholy diseases wherewith those Northerly people are much afflicted, which Clusim out of Hierm Epittle declareth at large, and the manner of the cureof a number infected therewith as well in Winter as in Sommer, whereunto I refer them that would understand it more fully.

CHAP. XXVI.

Rosassivestres. Wilde Roses or Bryer bushes.







1. Refassives insedera five Canina. The ordinary wilde Bryer bush.

It wilde Bryer bush growest of it selfe in the hedges very high, with upright hard wooddy stemmes coverable in graying bush estimates the other topes that not so thicke as this graying divers leaves somewhat larger thereon and not so greene on the upperfide nor so gray-bushness has the other, the middle ribbe whereof hath divers small crooked thornes and without any sent will be sowers stand at the toppes of the branches divers set together, of a whitish blush colour, made of five manipulated leaves somewhat longer then the Sweet bryer or Eglantine Rose. Standing in such like buskes as branches Roses doe; after the flowers are past come the string sand rounds; of a yellowish red with or reddish yellow colour when it is ripe, having a soft sweetish pulpe under the skinne, and seedes lying bushes is the which berries are much devoured by the poorer fort of women and children that care them gladly a bushes here and farre in the ground growing somewhat great. Ypon this Rose as well as upon the Roseaum special five somewhat deepe and farre in the ground growing somewhat great. Ypon this Rose as well as upon the Roseaum special five specials did not not a burre or ball of browne threads, and I have often seen it also upon the greater. Apple Pinta Bushes in the growing somewhat great in the growing specials.

2. Refatyluestris adorate carnee flore. The wilde blush Bryer Role.

This wild Bryer Role is so like the former that it is hardly discerted from its eacher for the height of the stem which of thomes or smalless of the leaves but onely for the slowers which are somewhat larger; and of a smalless or purple colour somewhat sweet withall.

Divide the property of the pro

le monta Bryer Rose hath divers as greaf Remmes and branches as any other Rose which ever are greene when grayth, the with many small prickes and a few great thornes among them the leaves are very small and almost round, many set on a middle ribbe one against anothing somewhat like unto the round of the standar the toppes of the branches consisting of five small leaves, of a pale when the standar the toppes of the sweet brier, which fall swely quickly as they and made.

5. Rosa compessive flore also odore. The fingle sweete white Rose.

The final sweete white Rose.

The fingle sweete white Rose.

The final sweete white Rose

5. Mofa Campeferu flere also odoro.
The lingle livecte wilde Rofe.



6. Ryle Port Andrews

8. Roja Pimpinella fice Portifera miny. The until Butter Kufe of Pimpernell Role



10. Refa furplex panils for fies.
The fingle dwarfe Role withour thom



many inother Roles, but are blacke when they are ripe and not red, with white feedes lying in flockes

6. Rola street in Anstriaca store phenices. The Vermillion Rose of Anstria.

16 Permillion Rose of this Rose are stender and reddish, the elder brownish gray, set with divers thorness are the street of the state of the street of the street

7. Roja passila rabra Austriaca. The fingle dwarfe red Rose of Austria.

This work Rose groweth not much above halfe a yard high, with stender greene stemmes, set with few one about below, but stimulised up higher with many, having whitish greene leaves upon them like the ordinal problem grayish understeath five or seven set to get upon a stake toppes of the branches come and enginest bearded husles, whethen stand large slowers made of five leaves a peece, somewhat sweet, red as the sed decaying with standing, growing much more pale before they fall away, with yellow threads in a public, since which come the frair which are red as the others but greater then any of those before declared, what sweet same has a peace then others.

8. Refa Pimpinella five Pomifera minor. The small Burnet Rose or Pimpinell Rose

This stall Rose feldome riseth above a foote high being of two sorts, whereof the one hath but few thornes on
the this, and the other full of small thornes (both which are oftentimes found in one ground, but the thorney
are sequity) for with long winged stalkes of leaves, being many small round greenish leaves for one against
setting the stalke shely dented about the edges, seeming like unto a Burnet leafe for the forme and numto strictly the stalkes are single small and white without any sent, after which come small round heads
white when they are ripe full of seede as in other Roses.

9. Refa pamila campefiria alba. The Dwarfe fingle white Role. This one of the malleft Roles fearle rising a foote above ground, being fet with small thornes and leaves according to proportion of the plant and the wildnesse of the kind; the flowers are white and small giving being sleet like the rest; the roote except about more then others.

10. Rola implex pumils like fins. The fingle Dwarfe Rose without thornes.

This Dwarfe Rose also groweth very low, even almost upon the ground with greene stalkes without any then thereon, set with small winged leaves, so small that they seeme scarse to be leaves of a Rose: the flower is milled of a pale reddish colour and single, in some places very sweete, and in others little or nothing, flowring also interplaces both in the Spring and Autumne.

The Place.

The two first grow in the hedges of our Land every where almost, yet the second not so frequent as the first: the histome from Musses : the fourth from Uirginia: the fift from Germany in fundry places: the fixt and sembled must find a white it the eight is found in divers places of our owne Land both in barren heathy grounds, and by work and hedges sides: the ninth on some of the hills among the Switzers, and the last neare unto Lyous in haceopon Pilass hill there.

The Time.

Smeofthele Roles flower earlier then others, for some come in May others not untill Inne when other lesses.

The Names The Rolein called in Greeke 560 or Rhodon quod largum odorio efflaquam emistat, from the great (weetneffe theresullmant faith, in Latine Rofa; Theophrafine and Pliny have very diligently observed the severall differenmateriferies in their times, Theophrastus in generall termes and in the number of the leaves, some few some my, is the thernes in the colour and fent, and Pliny by feverall names, yet not expressing all their colours, ministrations formerly have appropriated to those Roses were extant with them : but if I shall undertake kalem their correspondencie with ours herein, as I shall endeavour in declaring my opinion to shewthe little and agree with them in some of them, so I shall (how free from errour I leave to others to scanne) stimutem in others; but first because I intend to make Pling my author to comment upon I thinke it firinterpolate exist of Plany in order as it lyeth lib, 21.cap. 4. The Romans (faith he)have in greatest account the hardinand Campana, fome have added into them the Milesa which hath the reddest colour not exceeding a larger text hereunto is the Trachynia not so red, then the Alabandica more vile or of lesse esteems with the manest (vilifima sed at alij legant will slima) with yery many but very small; even the small that the manest (vilifima sed at alij legant will slima) with yery many but very small; even the small that the same will slima sed at alight so we have the small that the same will slima sed at alight same will slima. the incanest true incanest (virifima fea are asy segma missignma) with very many out. Very many to the state of the control of the state of the faith there is also one that we called the state of the in the Olive tree, called Mojebenton, among these is that which beareth in Autumne of a middle fize, defined; all are without fent fave the Coronela and that which groweth on a Bramble, Thus farre Pliny, which ge bow aprly other authors have fitted the Roles of these times unto those of Pliny, and first for the a private of a private authors have fitted the Roles of thele times unto thole of Play, and first for the image generally taken to be our Damaske Role, yet Luganensis sixth is the red Role, among which is the private of the last the property of the property of the property of the last the last the property of the last the the published colour and fent best when it is dryed, whereof as hee shirthere is both single and doubles the colour Velnet Rose to be it; first because the colour is deepe though the sent be small, and it rever expenses the colour is deepe though the sent be small, and it rever expenses the colour is deepe though the sent be small, and it rever expenses the colour is deepe though the sent best and the sen the states. The Trachysis is our pale red Rofe which Lugdeners is faith the French call Rofe incarin Commercial in horse faith it is a purple Rofe of a deepe or blackish red colour with a pale violet colour with some German, he faith tall it Kelresen, and differeth little from the Milesia but that it is greain tardy to deepe aved colour as Camerarin aborrerh unto it cannot agree unto Pliny his Trachynia which hand riber of a paler red colour, and therefore I thinke it is the worfer fort of our red Refer whose

colous common faste thort or that energy on the tracketh it to be the Rofa Canina (but Lugdamenfi fasteth by white

tish leaves and of lesse esteeme Camerarius taketh it to be the keja Cansus (Dut Luganumijis sheweth the with auncients the Alabandica Sphreela and Cantifolia were accounted to be flowers the thickest of leaves) and mybe agree unto the similar white Rose as I thinke the Banbium referreth is to the Roja of flowers and mybe agree unto the similar white Rose, but this Rose is not of so small esteeme as Pliny faith the Alabandica in The Phintour and the Alabandica in The Phintour Canada in Spinas and the Phintour Canada in the Phintour Canada in the Phintour Canada in the Alabandica in The Phintour Canada in Spinas and Canada in the Phintour Canada in the Phinto

Spincol a or an others have it Spincola, but Ffermolans Barbarus thinketh it should be rather Spranged. The merarine saithochers did thinke it should be read Special, but Bankinan hath Speibica is the Cinama.

double Cinamon Rofe, which be faith was usually called with them Venerate of of others Previncial principles.

19 Rofe with finall best thicke flowers of a pale red colour, and of a faweste red colour in the middle and found

font. The Contifulia faith Pliny is a kind thereof which divers fince the knowledge of the great Holland Rocking

fenc. The Company patter ranging which the transfer which there is a few and others take it to be the white had called also of Phiny falleda. The Lychniu of the Grecians and the Greea of the Latines, Gelmer takehit the

the fingle Cinamon Role; Lugaments taketh it as others also doe as hee faith to be that red Role thathe free

call Rose de damas ronge, that is, Damascena rubra, but I thinke that Pliny did meane our single red Rose Communication in Lychmic indeede. The Greenle as Communication faith agreeth best to that fort of red Rose which is calculated.

Which is Lycame indeau. I ne processe and the conference of the co

many mens opinions it is Rofe Damoscene genus, which the French call Roses de dames incornates and openions the flowers unlessed they be pulled open, having a smell like Cinamon, Bankinus takethis to bee the Holosius of

Lobel, yet calleth it bicoselse Rosa rubra pallidior. Clusius taketh it to bee the Alba misor thus variable pe men

opinions, for the Holeferices although it have as large leaves as molt, yet it keepeth not close but blowd fully open, and although the Alba minor bee continually closed and never fully open, yet it but no inh large

leaves as the Grecula Plini fhould have. The Moschenton some take to bee the Muske Rose bonde me

stalkes are greener then in other Roses, like unto a Mallow and that the name doth the name

curre therewith, but this hash not Olive like leaves, and therefore it is much doubted of by divers a Logical number of the same that the name comments not from Muske which was not knowne in Play by time,

but hee rather thinketh it tooke the name from ubgers because it rifeth with many stemmes, or elle from

ubgers quod malleolis pangarm, because it was planted as well by slippes as Vines are, as by rootes, some a healish

put it among the Damafeene, that is, the wilde hedge Roses (yet Lugdanonsis understandeth the Make Rose

by Rose Damaseene whose barke is more greene then others) but some reade the leaves to be smooth that is

hala and not shala of an Olivor. The Coroncela that beareth in Autume is generally held by all writers to be the

double Muske Rose which commeth onely at that time, and is very sweete: the Italians call it Rose Moseum and the French Rose Mosquette and Muscadelle. The Cymerrhedon of Pliny is taken by all writers to bee the Rose

Sylvestris Canina, our wild Bryer or Hepproe, and therefore Trages and Dodonous because they would not on-

found Cynofbatas with Cynorhodon, the descriptions being so different both in Dissertes and Thophelm. terred the Cynofbatos as I said in the Chapter before to the white thorne or Hawthorne, and the Cynofbatos

the wilde Rose, which agreeth thereunto, and yet many even to this day doe referre the Cymelbates to the wilde

Rofe. The parts of the Rofe are sufficiently knowne to all as the huskes, the beards, the leaves, the mylesand threads in the middle which wee very foolishy call the feedes, and the Apothecaries Anthera Reform from the

Greeke word do not for forge refarms but called more properly by divers capillamenta refarms: for Authora by

Galen, Cellus, Paulus, Erim and others is the name of a compounded medicine appointed for divers parts as As-

there Stomachice, &c. fome in the forme of powders & fome when they were made up with hony, still holding the

Baubinus calleth it Refa pomifera miner (for the Pomifera major I have let forth in my former books) the nint

TRIBLO

Total upon Disserties mentioneth in the first Booke and 24. Chapter, Cynosbatos and Cynorrhodos, being his midden, laying it is the least and may be called Chamerbodos and is called by the Germanes Erdrosen, Banbinus didicts, saying after is repens alba: the last is taken by Lugdunensis to bee Rosa Graca sive Lychnia Gracorum chair Rosa compession are ir man felli as to find the contract of the contract clean Roja composition of the called Cynorrhodon lang, Banhinus calleth it Roja campestrie The main bifore. A Lecture of much moralitie might be read upon the Role, the parts delivered by many aumount of the parts delivered by many authorities all which to infert in this place is not my minde, onely I will recke a few of maboth Greeks and the plenty and excellencie.

To Rosamane viget, tamen o mox vespere languat,

Sic modo qui fumim, cras levis umbra fumus. And againe. Vidi evo mane Rofam folis cum lumine nafci. Et vidi rur [um fole cadente mors.

femilierably infatuated Turkes will not fuffer a Role leafe to lye upon the ground, or any to tread on them honor of their Mahomet, from whose sweat they are perswaded the Rose sprangup; somewhat like unto the Mingans, who held the Rose which formerly was white to become red from the blood of Venus, falling thereon from the foote hurt by a thorne, as thee ran among the bushes to helpe her Adonia. Philostraus dedicateth the Bein Capid whom it doth represent in every part. It is fresh young and delicate as Capid, it is crowned with gold reliow haires, it beareth thornes as darts and leaves as wings, the Crimson beauty of the slowers as his glogarpinous manner, a treatment of the spring state of love, the lightning of the Land.

Anacreon his Greeke vertex, the fairchushie toppe of the spring, the fire of love, the lightning of the Land. felimed by Stephanus are fufficiently knowne being thefe,

Rosein puer Cytharia. Rola bonos decusque florum : Rola aura, amorque veris: Caput implicat coronis Rola celitus est voluptas. Charitum choros frequentans

The Vertues Beaufe I have spoken so much of the manured Roses in shewing their denominations. I thinke it not imperment also before I entreate of the qualities of the wild forts, to set downe the properties and vertues of the Grinkinds somewhat more amply then I have delivered them in my former book. Both the white and the red Reference cooling and drying, yet the white is taken to exceed the red in both those properties, but is seldome. sedinwardly in any medicine : the red as Galen faith hath a watery fubstance in it, and a warme joyned with 1800 other qualities, that is, an aftringent and a bitter : the flowers thereof (which wee call the feedes, but rather. the reliew threads in the middle) doe binde more then the Rose it selfe and more drying also. Mesues sheweth hate Rofe is cold in the first degree and dry in the second, compounded of divers parts or substances which pumple separated, namely a watery meane substance and an earthly drying, an ayrie substance likewise sweet and aromaticall, and an hot also, whereof commeth the bitternelle, the rednelle, perfection and forme, and yet before of the heate is stronger, which hath caused the forme and rednesse then that which causeth the bitterreferring dryed that bitternesse vanisheth when the other two doe abide the bitternesse therefore in the Robinsher are field, especially the juice purgeth choller and watery humours (which qualitie the Greeke. authorn it feemeth knew not) but being dryed and that heate that caused the bitternesse, being consumed the being the being to be the state of the being to be the being to be the state of the being to be the state of the being to be the being to be the state of the being to be t marthen those that are full blowne and the white Roses more then the red. The decoction of red Roses made with wine and used is very good for the head-ache and paines in the eyes eares throate and gums, the fundament the lower bowels and the matrix being bathed or put into them: the same decoction with the Roses remaiing in them is profitably applyed to the region of the heart to eafe the inflammations therein, as allo Saint Anthe infree and all other difeases of the stomacke : being dryed and beaten to powder and taken in steeled wine wwater doe helpe to flay womens courfes, they ferve also for the eyes being mixed with such other medicines the ferve for that purpose, and are sometimes put into those compositions that are called Anthera as is before id. The yellow threads in the middle of the red R ofes especially (which as I said bee erroniously called the latefeedes) being powdered and drunke in the distilled water of Quinses, stayeth the aboundance of womens contes, and doth wonderfully flay and helpe the defluxions of rheume upon the gummes and teeth, and preferminimum from corruption, and fastneth them being loose if they bee washed and gargled therewith, and some integr of Squilles added thereto: the heads with feed being used in powder or in a decoction stayeth the Laske mite spitting of blood. Red Roses doe strengthen the heart, the Stomacke and Liver, and the retentive samiss: they mitigate the paines that arise of heate, asswage inflammations procure sleepe and rest, slay womassonries both white and red and the Gonorrhea the running of the reines and the fluxes of the belly : the juice often doth purge and clense the body from choller and flegme : the huskes of the Roses with the beards and the althoughe Rofes are binding and cooling and the distilled water of eyther of them is good for the heate and thefien the eyes, to stay and dry up the rheumes and watering of them. Of the red Roses are usually made compositions all serving to sundry good uses which are these. Electuary of Roses, Conserve both moist with which is more ufully called Sugar of Rofes, Syrupe of dryed Rofes and Hony of Rofes: the cordiall with a result of Rofes of Rofes, Syrupe of Rofes and Hony of Rofes, Vinegar of Rofes, ointand oyle of Roles : and the Role leaves dryed which although no composition, yet is of very great use and the belast of all spoken. To entreate of them all exactly I doe not entend for so a pretty volume of it selfe the composed, I will therfore only give you a hint of every one of them, and referre the more ample declarafind them to those that would entreat onely of them. The Electuary is purging, whereof two or three drams of the them in some convenient liquor, is a competent purgation for any of weake conditution, but may be smalled unto six drammes, according to the qualitie and strength of the patient; this purgeth choller without is made. moble, and is good in hot Fevers, in paines of the head ariling, from hot and chollericke humors and heare alleges, the laundies also and joynt aches proceeding from hot humors. The moyst conserve is of much use whiting and cordiall, for untill it be about two years old it is more binding then cordiall, but afterwards it is mential then binding fome of the yonger conferve taken with Mithridatum mixed together is good for those that mobiled with the diffillations of rheume from the braine into the noie, and defluxions of rheume into the

eyes, as also for nuxes and Laskes of the benry, and being that with the last per confirme for the running of the reines, and for other loofenesse of humors in the body: The old conferve mind the for the running of the reines, and for other notice in the rest of the running of the reines, and for the running of the reines, and for the running of the reines, and reines of the running of the reines of the running of the runni Diarrhodon Abbatu or Aromaticum rojarum 15 a very guou cordian against annual actions and stremblings of the heart, it strengthneth also both them and a weake stomacke, kelpeth digestion, they are the day Conserve which is a larger to the day Conserve which is a larger to the day. and tremblings of the heart, it ttrengtimeth and both them and a week to conferve which is called significant and is a very good prefervative in the time of infection. The dry Conferve which is called significant and the called significa Roles is a very good Cordiall to ftrengthen the heart and spirits, as also to stay defluxions. The Sympe of the

Roles is a very good Cordian to utengetien the heart and spirits, as and to the property red Roles strengthneth a relaxed stomacke given to casting, cooleth an overheated Liver and the blood in Again and helperh to stay I askes and smeath a relaxed stomacked in a set of the I askes and smeath a relaxed stomacked in the stay I asked a relaxed stomacked a relaxed stomacked in the stay I asked a relaxed stomacked in the stay I asked a relaxed stomacked a relaxed stomacked st red Roles threngthnern a relaxed monache given to catching, cooled to fixy Laskes and fluxer. Hong

Roles is much used in gargles and lotions to wash force either in the mouth, throate, or other part, both Roles is much used in gargies and focusing to want, follow cyclic in the hindering their heating, its used along elense and heale them, and stay the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the fluxes of humors falling upon them hindering their heating, its used along the humors falling upon them hindering the humors falling upon them hindering the humors falling upon the humors

elenic and heare them, and may the made of human along upon the hard and a from the sound along glitters both to coole and clenic. The cordiall powders called Distribution and a from the sound the

guiters both to coole and ciente. The cordinar powders and appetite, helpeth digettion, flayethesting, and a counfort and ftrengthen the heart and ftomacke, procureth an appetite, helpeth digettion, flayethesting, and a

very good for those that have slippery bowels to strengthen and confirme them, and to confirme and type the

grouture and slipperinesse. Red Rose water is well knowne and of familiar use in all occasions about the fact and of better use then Damaske Rose water, being cooling and cordiall, refreshing and quickning the western

of better the then Damaske Rose water, being cooling and coloring, activating and questing the watered faint spirits, either used in meates or brothes, to wash the temples or to smell unto at the note, or the block of the cool of the

fweete vapours thereof out of a perfuming por, or caft on a hot fireshovell, it is also of muchuse against mend-

nesses and inflammations in the eyes to bathe them therewith, and the temples of the head also against paice and ache therein : Vinegar of Roses is of much use also for the same purposes of paine and ache, and disquittes in

the head, as also to procure rest and sleepe, if some thereof and Rosewater together be used to smell into, or the nose and temples most ned therewith, but more usually to mossten a peece of a red Rose cake cut fit for the propose, and heated betweene a double foulded cloth with a little beaten Nutmeg and Poppy seede, shrwed on that fide shall lye next the forehead and temples, and so bound thereto for all night. The oyntment of Ross much used against heate and inflammations in the head to annoint the forehead and temples and being mixed with tome

Papuleon to procure rest, as also it is used for the heate of the Liver, of the backe and reines, and to coole and brile

pushes wheales and other red pimples rising in the face or other parts. Oyle of Roses is not only used by it selection coole any hot swellings or inflammations and to binde and stay fluxes of humors unto fores, but is put also into

many other compositions both oyntments and plaisters that are cooling and binding, and restraining the furof humors. The dryed leaves of the red Roies are used both inwardly and outwardly both cooling, binding, and

cordiall for with them are made both Aromaticum resarum Diarrhodon Abbatic and Saccharum resarum, echos whose properties are before declared: Rose leaves and Mints heated and applyed outwardly to the stomackelly.

eth callings and strengthneth a weake stomacke very much, and applied as an Epitheme or fomentations the

region of the Liver and Heart doth much coole and temper the diftemperature in them, as also in fleed of a

Rose cake to the head and temples to quiet the overhot spirits, which will suffer no sleepe or rest to falleson the

ficke patient. Of the Damaske Roses are not made to many medicines or compositions, for beside the Conserve and Preserve, the Syrupe and Hony of those Roses (each whereof is called Solutive) the water and the diffilled

oyle or spirit which serveth more for outward perfumes then inward Physicke, as the dryed leaves to fill sweete

bagges and the like, I know not any other use made of them, and yet there is by many times much more of them spent and used then of red Roses, so much hath pleasure outstripped necessary use. The Syrupe of Damask Rosesi both simple and compound and made with Agoricke: the simple solutive Syrupe is a familiar safe and gentle case medicine, purging choller taken from one ounce or two unto three or foure, yet this is remarkable and wonderfull herein, that the distilled water of this Syrupe should notably binde the belly : the Syrupe of Roses with Age wicke is more strong and effectuall in working then the simple Syrupe, for one ounce thereof by it selse will open the body more then of the other, and worketh as much on flegme as choller t the compound Syrupe is more forceable in working on melancholicke humors, and availeable against the Lepty, Itch, Tetters, &c. and the French discase also. Hony of Roses solutive is made of the same infusion that the Syrupe is made of, and therefore worketh the same effect in opening and purging, but because the hony is neither so familiar to many or convenient to hot and aguish bodies, it is oftener given to flegmaticke then collericke persons, and is more aled in Glifters then potions as the Syrupe made with Sugar is. The Conferve and Preserved leaves of these R desare operative to the same effect in gently opening the belly. The simple water of the Damaske Roles is of somuch ule for fumes to sweeten all things as also to put into meats and broths, &c. that it hath left almost no ule for any Physicall purpose, yet it hath beene well observed by Costem in his commentary upon Messes, that tenne ounces of Pamaske Rose water drunke in the morning doth open and purge the belly, the dryed leaves of the Damske Rose serve most to make sweete powders, and to fill sweet bagges or the like, yet the same Costam in the same place she weth that the dryed leaves powdered and drunk in the whey of Goats milke worketh to the same effect in purging. The Muske Roses both single and double doe purge more forceable then the Damaske, and the single in he'd to be stronger then the double, for although none of the Greeke writers have made any mention thereolyte Mefues especially of the Arabians doth fet it downe: twenty of the leaves of the fingle Rose must be taken futh Camerarius, but more of the double kinde to open the belly and purge the body. The wilde Roses are few or none of them used in Physicke, but yet are generally held to come neare unto the nature of the manured Rosesboth in the earthy and binding facultie, Pliny fetteth downe in his eighth booke and fourth Chapter that the roote of he wilde Rose is singular good to cure the biting of a mad Dogge, which as he saith, (but how wee may be leeve him I know nor) was found out by miracle: the fruit of the wilde Brier which are called Hepper being thorough ripe and made into a Conferve wirh Sugar according to the manner of divers other fruits, before that it is very pleafant to the tafte, doth gently binde the belly, and ftayeth defluxions from the head upon the flormacke, and dryeth up the moisture thereof, and helpeth digestion; the pulpe of the Heppes dryed unto a hard confidence like to the injury of Licolians of the digestion. confishence like to the juice of Licoris, or so dryed that it may bee made into powder and taken in drinke stayeth speedily the whites in women. With the fruit Cookes and their Ladies and Mistresses doe know how to prepar many fine dishes for their tables. The Brier ball is often refed being made into powder and drunke to breake the Stone to provike urine when it is stopped and to ease and helpe the collicke : some appoint it to bee burnt and then taken for the same purpose : in the middle of these balles are often found certaine white wormer, which

bing dryed and made into powder and some of it drunke, is found by long experience of many to kill and drive further Wormes of the belly.

CHAP. XXVII.

Capparis. Capers.

He Caper tree or bush that was knowne to Dioscorides and Theophrastus being but one fort was thorny, but there bath beene fince fome other forts knowne, both that are and are not thorny, which for affinitie fake I thinke meete to joyne together, and with the Capers another plant, which for fome likenesse beareth also the name of Capparis sabage or leguminosa, Beane Capers, not intending to joyne it to the pulses as some might thinke it should be. 1. Capparis spinosa folio rosundo. Round leafed thorny Capers.

This Caper sendeth forth divers long weake trayling wooddy stalkes lying round about upon the ground. fet with gooked thornes like hookes or as the Bramble, at each joynt come forth two round leaves like unto Alarma oppositione unto another, from whence springeth also a small round head upon a pretty long footstalke, which antend from the flower before it open (and is that small round Caper which wee doe usually eate at meate) which from the nower before it open (and is that think round caper which we doe thinking eate at meate) whiching then gathered and pickled up with great falt, are kept in barrells and brought into other countries, and taken out of the falt afterwards and kept in Vinegar to be spent at the table as all know: but when it is optomission of foure white sweete smelling leaves, with soure other greene ones as the huske wherein they fachaving many yellowish threads and a long stillor pestle in the middle, which afterwards groweth to bee the faut, and is long and round like unto an Olive or Acorne when it is ripe (which also are brought pickled to madarethe long Capers which are used) wherein are conteined divers hard browne seede somewhat like unto the kentles of Grapes: the roote is great, white, long and somewhat wooddy covered with a thicke barkeruning and spreading much in the ground, so that it will quickely spread a whole field in the warme countries and asker barren, and is somewhat sharpe and bitter : the stalkes perish in Winter every yeare, and arise againe anth in the Spring.

2. Capparis spinosa folio acuto. Thorny Capers with pointed leaves. This other Caper differenth from the former neither in the thorny growing nor in the flowring, nor in any oderthing then in the leaves, which with the roundnesse are pointed at the ends, and this is sufficient to know it by.

2. Capparis non spinosa fructu majore. Egyptian Capers without thornes. The Eppides Caper differeth not much in the manner of growing from the former, but that the stalkes grow.

T. 2. Capparù spinosa folio vozundo 🕁 acuso. Therny Capers with round and pointed leaves.







TRIBE 9.

greater and more upright without any thornes on them, the leaves are round and fland two at a joyn like the state of the fruit area. greater and more upright without any thornes on them, the like manner, and the fruit greater the angle former, the buds are greater and fo are the white flowers in like manner, and the fruit greater the angle the former: this loofeth not the leaves in Winter as the others doe, and herein confift the chiefe difference. 4. Capparis Arabica non Spinosa. Great Capers of Arabia.

The Arabian Caper is a small shrubbe growing up with many upright stemmes without thomes, the kine flowers and fruit are greater and larger then the last Egyptian kinde, the fruit being of the bignesse of meteor Wallnut with divers seeds therein, of a sharpe and biting taste as Dioscorides hath noted, and other size has been supported by the state of the same of the same seeds therein. time of our later writers.

5. Capparis fabago sive leguminosa. Beane Capers.

The Beane Caper rifeth up with divers greene herby and not wooddy stalkes like the other, branching furth from the very bottome, at the severall joynes whereof grow two leaves opposite one unto another which me alwayes two together at the end of the footestalke, being somewhat like unto Purssane leaves but in the police and colour resembling the leaves of Beanes: the flowers come forth singly one at a joynt with the leaves which before they are blowne open are very like unto Caper bloffomes, being white francing in green huske and with many yellow threads in the middle, after which the fruit followeth form what long and round and opening into severall parts, wherein is contained small brownish seeds a the roots is long and wordy shorter forth long strings and branches under ground many wayes.

The two first forts grow naturally in the stony places of Italy, Spaine and some parts of France, as also in melio the hot countries Eastward, yet that with pointed leaves not fo frequent as the other. Theoperafin faith their will abide no culture, yet Pliny sheweth that in his time they used to plant it in Italy upon ridges cultup, and the deepe trenches filled up with stones to keepe in the roots from overspreading the field or ground where they were planted, or else that the stones would make them fructifie the better, the third Bellonium saith growth in Egypt in a loofe fandy field not far from the Lake Mareotis which is about halfe a mile from Alexandris the found he also found as he saith in the clefts of the rockes on mount Taurus in Arabia.

The Place. The two first forts as I said before shoot forth their stalkes and leaves in the Spring, and their slower shortly after, when as their fruit is not ripe untill the end of September: the other two keepe the same times of flowing and fructifying, but keeping their old leaves on and shooting fresh every Sping : the last flowreth and feeden in the end of Sommer.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke xamules and Capparis also in Latine, Gaza Theophrastus his interpreter callethit Interior Pliny femeth to thinke it was the Cynoibatos of Dioscorides, because among the bastard Greeke names in Dia scorides, Cynosbates is one which bee saith was given to the Caper in his time. The first is mentioned by most writers, but the second but by a few, Alpinus in his booke of Egyptian plants, and Bellonius in his second booke of Observations and Chap. 21, maketh mention of the third by the name of Capparis non frings and arings in the fourth is also remembred by Bellonius in the said second booke and 66. Chapter, and by Rannels in his Itinerarie: the last is called by all moderne writers Capparis Leguminofa, or Capparis Fabago, by Lugdannis Fabago Belgarum, by the Syrians as Rauwolfius faith Morg (ani, and taketh it to be the Andirian of Rhafi and the Aldiffigi of Avicen: Column thinketh it most properly to agree unto the Telephium of Diofcorides : Banhimu calleh it Capparis Portulaca folio, and faith it was called Peplus at Paris, and therefore Lugdunenfis callethit Polis Paris flenfium; all nations call Capers according to the Greeke and Latine, varying but the accent according to their

The Vertues.

The Capers, such as come over to us pickled up in salt doe nourish nothing, yet doe a little move the belly, but being washed from the Salt and steeped in Vinegar and so eaten do stirre up the appetite dejected or decayed and doe a little clense the bowells of flegme flicking to them and avoyd it, as also doe helpe to open the obliructions of the Spleene and Liver : Galen theweth in feptimo fimpl, med, that the Barke of the roote of Capers confilleth of various qualities, namely first extreme bitter, next sharpe, then sower, by the bitternesse it clenieth, purgeth and cutteth, by the sharpenesse it heateth, cutteth, and digesteth, and by the sowernesse it contrasteth thickneth and bindeth, and thereupon faith it is a medicine above all other availeable for the hardnesse of the Spleene, whether it be applied outwardly of it felfe, or mixed with other things to annoint the place, or the rootes boyled in Vinegar or Oxymell and taken inwardly, or the powder of the roote mixed with the faid decoction and taken, for it is certaine that it avoyderh grosse and viscous humors, not only by the urine but by the belly also, and oftentimes it bringeth away with it congealed and corrupted blood, and thereby giveth much case to those that are troubled with Gouts or Palites, with the Spleene or paines in the Hippes or Sciatica, weakenefie in the Neives and Sinewes, and for women that have their courses stopped to procure them: it draweth from the best and other parts those offensive humors that are the original cause of Ruptures, Convulsions and Crampes, and thereby give them much case: the barke of the root of Capers is an especiall remedy to helpe sowle Vices, being made into a Pultis and applied, for it clenfeth and mightily dryeth them, and is also good for hard wellings and kernells under the cares and the Kings Evill: the fruit is also effectuall for the faid purposes, and some both leaves and stalkes, but all of them weaker then the roots : the feede bruised and heated in a little Vinegar and held betweene the teeth eafeth the tooth-ach; the fame rootes also boyled in oyle and dropped into the ease easeth the paines and killeth wormes breeding in them; the leaves and flowers, but especially the barke of the roots (flewered or boyled in Nicoland in them). roote steeped or boyled in Vinegar clenseth the skinne of all morphew, freekles, spots or any other discoulouring of the skinne what foever: the oyle that is made of Capers is of very good use against the paines of the sides and Spleene. The Arabian fort is much more sharpe and almost exulcerating, and therefore as Plusy well faith it is not fit to use for yieless a sharpe and almost exulcerating, and therefore as Plusy well faith it is not fit to use for yieless a sharpe and almost exulcerating. fit to use so violent a stranger, better it is touse our owne Europian kindes. The Beane Caper isused by the Syrie ans as Ranwolfiss faith to kill the wormes in children and to drive them forth.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Oyacantha Diofeoridio quibufdam, idoft, Spina acuth feu potine Spina appendin Pling, The white Thorne or Fawthorne.

He Hawthorne hath not beene knowne formerly to be of any more forts then one, but wee have in our

time not the knowledge of two other which shall be presently shewed you.

1. Spina appendix valgaris. The ordinary Hawthorne.

The common Hawthorne groweth up in some places to be a tree of a reasonable height if convenient forming and keeping helpe it forward, otherwise it groweth to be but a shrubbe or hedge bigh, with some places and cut in on the edges into divers places sharpe thornes and faire shining leaves, somewhere the property of t

formate many flanding together, comming forth both at the top of the branches and upper joynts with the leaves. confing of five white leaves a peece, with divers white mediathe middle, tipt with red, and of a very pleafor freete fent, after which come berries fomewhat ing with the roundnesse of a lively red colour when the schilly ripe and fomewhat fweete in tafte, conteiing within them divers white feedes lying in a flocky or bonic fabiliance which make it harfh in talling, and if ishould beceaten it would sticke to the throate and hurt the winde pipe : the roote growerh farre and deepe.

2. Spins acuta humilior. The low Hawthorne. The low Hawthorne never groweth to high or great as beformer, the leaves are finaller but longer divided on the election the fame manner : the flowers also are white ad (weet and grow in tufts or clusters, but the fruit that followethis yellow tending to a Saffron colour, in other this it differeth not from the other.

3. Spina acuta biflora Britanica. Englands Hawthorne.

Webve another fort of Hawthorne growing in divers luctofor Land well knowne to those that dwell about hepiace where they grow, yet not greatly regarded or wadered at by them nor yet by many of those that have freethem growing : but I doe not thinke fit that it should kolightly patied over or to finally respected, for I supphirastrange worke of nature, or of the God of nature inter, to cause such a tree being in all parts thereof like we the common Hawthorne, to bloffome twice every rue, the one time usually in May as all others of the laddee, the other about Christmas, eyther somewhat, blose or somewhat after, according to the temperature the Winter at that time, for if the Winter before bee ide without either great frolls or other hard weather, it willbein bloffome white all over as in May, sometimes in Merember, or elfe in December, but if it bee hard and

hape weather it will not bloffome untill I answay that the hard weather be over e it beareth also after these flowmatpaligreene berries, even in the Winter before any greene leaves doe appeare or blossomes in May, fo hanwill have both ripe fruit and greene at one and the fame time spon the tree; there hath not beene observed maker difference betweene this kind and the ordinary Hawthorne Some might thinke as it hath beene diwhat difference betweene this kind and the Ordinary Frawthorne Some might thinke as it has been distributed among divers that this happeneth, by reason of some hot springes that take their course by the rootes of them, which reason I grant hath some appearance of likelihood, but wisely some and considered, is too specificate to hold weight, for how should one tree only blossome in a place, and none of all the other trees in the small or compasse of the same springes running; and besides this there are of these trees in divers places whellad, as in Rammer Marsh in Wher street, as it is vulgarly called, but should be rather High street, where landerin a moorish ground though upon a banke beaten with cold and Northerly blasts, and exposed to the the winds on all fides, having no fhelrer or defence, but franching in a flat and open foyle, where I thinke no highing either doth or is likely to breake forth or runne neare it r let the wife and judicious fran it throughly. the come to passe by the nature of the soyle and springs, or the naturals kinde of the tree.

The Place. The fiftheroweth every where in the bedges and borders of fields and woods: the fecond in Germany: the state of the first state the bathes of thornes which there they call greenes.

The time of these to flower is specified to be ordinarily in May and extraordinarily about Christmas sometimes the before and sometimen a little after: the fruit is ripe on the ordinary week in Sopeember, and doe hang on had the Winter as meate for birds, or untill the frofts doe make them fall.



CHAP

The Names Very many (as Matthiolus, Lacuna, Turner, Belloniou, Lobel, Dodonaus, Camerarius, Cafalpinio, Ramolfatth Very many (as Matthiesm, Laune, I were, senemen, sever, 2 very and the O'Eudgeron Oxyacantha of Disfunder which he lius, Tabermontanus and some other) due take this should be described to be like the Peare-tree but lesser, and very thorny, bearing a berry like unto those of the Myde be described to be like the Peare-tree but lesser, and very thorny, bearing a berry like unto those of the Myde be describeth to be like the rease-tree pass sense; appearing a being like that it is notes of District. be red, full and easie to breake, having a stone or Keppell within it, some also thinke that it is notes of District. others take it to be the O Evizor S. O Myacanthus of Galen, which he likewise said is like unto the wide hap others take it to be the O'Evaignos Oxyacanthm of Galen, which he likewife faith is like unto the wide has tree in forme, and not unlike it in qualitie, to that the ones masculine the others farminine are but one both ones by the judgement of many the best, Eleibarists although some take them to be divers, as Comming who are make the Barbery bush to be the Oxyacantha of Oxyacantha of Dissorties, and solvent Cordan upon Dissorties and Tabermantanus, Elemahaus and Ruellius likewise doe take the Barbery one of the control of the dissorties of the same of the control of the same of the control of the co Barbery being moyst and full of juice, Tragm faith that some tooke the Hawthorne to bee, Arten Justin phrastus his Oxyacantha is neither Barbery nor Hawthorne, which in his first Booke and 15. Chapter he man among those trees that are ever greene, which cannot be faid of either Barbery of Hawthorne, for that manager or countries they are knowne to keepe their leaves, but to looke them in Winter, but by the judgement of help and most expert Herbarists in our times, the Pyracantha as I have declared in my former books is the une organization cantha both of Diefeorides although hee hath not mentioned any sempicernitie of leaves, and Theophella the agreeing thereto in all things: Some there be allo that would make the Spina appendix Plins to be the Barbery bulh as Lugdanenfit, but Cluster is against that opinion for that there is there are these two doubts, said that Plins is against that opinion for that there are these two doubts, said that Plins is feel had meant the Barbery by his Spina appendix would not have forgotten the three thornes that gow to gether in the Barbery which is emment enough therein : and next bee would not have forgotten the yellown. boir, both in the barke, of the branches and rootes: but the most judicious of these later times, among whomis Gesner in boreis and Closius in historia have determined that Spina Appendix Pliny, which sometimes also tale the Spina simply, can be no other thorne then this Hawthorne, which Tragus and Lonicerus tooke to be Cymsus Spins imply, can pe no other thorne then this to awthorne, which I rague and Louiserm tooke to the Judges. Theophrafti, and Cordon in hifforia calleth it Sorbys aculeara, Anguilara Spins alba unigo, and Spins acutau Dedoness doth also. Bashinus placeth it among the Mediars calling it Mehilus api folio frue firis spinosa fin Organica, and as a kinde thereof likewise putteth the Pyracantha, but in my opinion he had done better and more rightly, to have referred them both to the kinds of Services whereunto they better agree then unto Median in that Services are smaller fruits as these are: the second here expressed is mentioned by Dodoness under the same of Spind acut a humilton : the last 45 % kind peculiar to our owne countrey as I thinke, I have here set forth unoyou of Spina acuta manuscore trip late as a kinia peculiar to our owner countries as I thinkes, I are included more exactly then Gerard, who onely had a superficial notion or rather relation thereof. The Hawthornes called by the Arabidas America, by the Indians in some places Empaio, and in others America, and profession, by the Spaniards Phillipso, by the French Aubespin (Ruellius saith that the vulgar fort doe call it South, yet Quercetains settleth a fout downer in some of his receipts by the name of finition Southerness in his Pharmanuscus. fituta to be Paliurus unlesse hee thought the Paliurus to be the Hawthorne:) by the Germans Hagenders, by the Dutch Hagendoren and by us in English Hawthorne, or Hedgethorne, Whitethorne and May or Maybab, because our ordinary fort seldome or never flowreth before May and never after, The Vertues

The berries or the feedes in the berries are generally held to be a fingular good remedy against the flore, if the powder of them be given to drinke in wine : the same is also reported to bee good for the Dropsie: but whereas divers have attributed hereunto a binding or altringent qualitie Anguilara his judgement was (whom Manhium confliteth) that Tragus who faith that the leaves flowers & fruit are drying and binding, and that if the flowers contucts) that Trages who large that the leaves nowers or right are drying and binding and that it accounts freeped three dayes in wine, and afterwards diffilled in glaffe, the water thereof drunke is a foveragnerous dy for the Plurific and from in water free the diffilled water of the flowers by an ordinary way by eth, faith he; the Plurific Laske diffile belly the feeds cleared from the downe bruifed and boyled in wines drunke performent allo the fame effect; the faid diffilled water of the flowers is not onely cooling but drawing also : for it is found by good experience that if clothes or spunges be wet in the sayd water and applied to any place whereinto thornes, splinterente. have entered and bee there abiding it will notably draw them form the vertues given by Galen unto Oxyacamba doe not pertaine hereunto, for faith he the fruit thereof is not fower. harth, especially when it is ripe, but sweet and therefore more fit to open then to binde the belly, and furto bring downe then to ftay womens monethly courses but the last evinceth this errour.

CHAP. XXIX.

Sabina. The Savine tree or buth.

Ne fort of Savine I have expressed and set forth in my former Booke, the figure whereof I here here you againe the other forts shall be exhibited in this Chapter. 1. Sabina baccifera major. The greater berried Savine tree.

I. Sabina baccifora major. The greater berried Savine tree.

The greater Savine tree that groweth with us foreadeth not fo much as the former Savine doth, but rifeth more appright to a mans height (but Bellonius faith in lib de coniforis that he five it as highs an Almond tree on the mountaines Amanus and Ofympus in Plarygia) spreading forth arms and branche fully furnished with leaves, which at their first comming forth are somewhat like unto Tamariske leaves, but tang growen old they are more like unto the leaves of the Cypresse tree, hard and pricking, and of a darks green colour with an eye of blew shadowing them of a sent less trong and nothing so sharps as the ordinary a shahat been observed to be are any slowers but small round berries like unto Inniper perries, but greater and of a sharp tasse, blacke when they are ripe with an eye of blew upon them like the Inniper or the ordinary savinament divers have held to be barren, taking their authority from Plary, who also said that Rosembry beauting their authority from Plary, who also said that Rosembry beauting to both

ha which are found untrue by good experience, as Fuch five, Cor-in, Gifur, Dydoness and Lugdonen fir doe tellifie, yet Camerarius inhibit studin one kind that it beareth no fruit, but not in the the, but Lobel faith the ordinary doth beare berries although minstewplaces and but feldome, and both of them holding his fruit on the branches all the Winter, untill greene ones grow

athemana never loosing their leaves.

2. Sabina baccata altera. Gentle Savine with berries.

This other Savine groweth somewhat higher then the last as it. fearth in Europe, and almost unto the height of the Phenician Cypelle ke Cedar, fireading more flender and weake bran-in whereon are fer small and long leaves, of a more gentle we then the reft son the branches among the leaves come forth white berits as the other, and very like unto Iuniper, blacke Combanthey are ripe, and but little bitter in talte, not altogether

The full groweth in Candy, Milia, and other thole East counis, the known on the mountaine Taurus, Amanus and Olympus: to the upon the mountaines in Apulia and Calabria of Naples, vallom the plaines of the Alpes neare unto Gratianople.

The Time, The Time, and thew their ripe berries not untill

The Names. inclici in Greeke Beide Beder and Baceder, Brathu Brathy
Brathu, in Latine Saline and Sevine and of fome Saving and Sevine though the Month womtend how should call Saline an herbe all doe much womtend how and himselfe could not be ignorant that both a seasoned by him were trees or flowbee and not be the control of the same icensets to allude unto the Greeke name, the faith that Pliny in his 13, Booke and 19. Chapter menanswer and thinketh as divers others did, that Brane.

The Brane by the transpolition of a letter, and is Fling.

Manual the Brane by the transpolition of a letter, and is Fling.



Babina baccara altera.



Lugdenenfis denicth that Bruta arbor Pliny can be Thuy a prima Maffilienfin, the Oxycedru or Colon Ling le Lugdunenfis denicth that Bruta aroor Pinny can be a way a prime a complete of the Sabini major United by longua, or Cedrus Phenicea altera of Pliny and Theophraftus according to Lobel, and the Sabini major Mandel Company of the Com ensum, or Cearm Pheneces alters of Party and Chapter. Tragus reporteth the wonderfull inperficion tells gers of the edges and points of fwords and weapons, thus to draw their mindes from mainted out on the conjured superficients devides of men. Mattholus much blangeth Belleville bits from ribus placed the great luniper tree, which he found on the mountaines Tauran. refiniterous trees, but I would faine know if the Vernix or Gum Inniperiote not to Bearing Mafiche which is to accounted of all : but he is much more to be beginned, as he suit him of the miper see to be the Bruta arbor Pliny. The first is Sabina bacciferd to Adarbiolary Capanian altera by Dodonem, Sabina Capanian is the first is Sabina bacciferd to Adarbiolary Capanian altera baccata by Lobel and Lundanensis, Sabina alteria altera joon by Dodonem, and Lundanensis, Sabina alteria altera joon by Dodonem, and Sabina altera joon by Dodonem, and Sabina altera joon by Commission of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of Commission of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of Commission of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it Abbel but not Albarur, the Italians and Journal of the Arabian call it also a the Arab

Savine (aith Galen is hot and dry in the third degree, and of very thin yerts, by the hope dry ad being qualities it suffereth no consolidating or glewing properties obe in it but by reason of the green through the it digesters the more and hath less bitternes then is in the Cypresse; it refineth purress did not a powerful with Cypresse, especially if they be of long continuance, and not case to be holpen, for mixed with some Honyard up. plied, it clenfeth the filth of Vicers, and taketh away their blacknesse. It breaketh also or dissolveth Carbands and Plague force: Matthiolus faith that a dram in powder mixed with three ounces of Niter and two cuncis of Hony doth wonderfully helpe those that are short winded : the decoction thereof drunke doth provoketheour fes, and draweth forth the birth and secondine, and destroyeth the living the same outwardly applied, or the fumes there of taken underneath worketh to the same effect the said decoction taken expellethblood by Vinc. & is profitable for the Kings Evill; it killeth the wormes in children, but it is fafer to use it outwardly and wapply it to the Navell, or to annoint the belly with the oyle of Savine. The powder of the leaves of Savine mixed with Creame, or the greene leaves boyled in Creame and annointed on the heads of children, which have feable or running fores or dry fores, clenfeth them throughly and healeth them, as also Saint Anthonies, fires the first heart bruifed and layd upon running and fretting Cankers and the like, killeth and destroyeth them the powder of the leaves used with some other things, or strewed upon doth helpe to the blitters that side on the yard by inodinate luxury, after they have beene bathed with the decoction of the leaves. The distilled water three infinites. gular good to clense the skinne from spots or markes therein, and other deformities, and helpeth those hather a giddinesse in their braine: the smoake thereof burned cureth Hens that have gotten the pippe, and is estended for the Bottes in Horses or cattell to give it in their drinke: but it must bee warily given for feare of danger.

CHAP. XXX.

Inniperm. The Iuniper Tree.

Here are two or three forts of Juniper Trees some greater others lesser, whereof I meane to make inchis Chapter and shew you their varieties,

1. Innipersa vulgaris fen miner. The common luniper Tree.

The common Juniper Tree (in some places groweth nothing so high as they doe in other, even in our owne Land as well as in Germany, but of an exceeding great length in Italy and Spain as Matthiolis and Clusius fay, so that they doe there make Rafters and Beames for houses thereof rises up with a stemme or stocke covered with a reddish barke which often cleaveth and falleth away, the wood indented being formewhat yellow hard and very durable (for as Pliny faith that Diannes temple at Epbels had the Beamet and Rafters thereof for the more durabilitie and very (west when it is burned, the coales that are made of the wood being burned and covered with its owne after, keepe fire in them a whole years as it is reported) from whence spread divers branches set with very small and long narrow blewilli greene leaves, three for the most part alwayes together which are almost like unto thornes, but not so hard or pricking the blooming in the perceived like a little yellow dust falling round about in the Spring of the years, after which constraint greene betries, not ripe ning fully untill the second years after their first comming forth, which then will be bade with an eye of blew thereon calely wiped away with touchings as it is in a ripe Damion, (some form manual) with an eye of blew thereon calely wiped away with foldings as it is in a ripe Damion; (fone forth rouse and of the bignesse of a Pepper corne, others as great as Sloce, and some a little long, within) so that hell will be always supon the bearing trees both greene and ripe berries, wherein are contained small hard seed the root fomewhat reddish and spreadeth many branches: this doth always a thick greene, and in the Bottle contained france, Spaine, Italy, &c. dock, weeld a certaine hard and thy guinant in small peech; somewhite the state of the same with the state of the same with out any berries fucceeding.

This low Juniper feldome rifeth to be two foote high; but groweth Jow spreading riese the good from the first for the first and rinke armes and branches as the former; which yet are plyant and easier bendfur for the feat to these branches grow the like three leaves together; but they are fliorer broader these and not found picking.

TRIBE 9. haiserus valgeris fen minor. 3. Immperus maxima Illyrica.
The great Sclavonian Iuniper. The common Iuniper tree.

thapeasthey, and of the fame blewith greene colour underneath but greene above: the fruit or berries weeker like the other but a little longer, of a fweet fent and sweetish take at the first but bitter afterwards uniculant like the other.

3. Inniperus maxima Illyrica. The great Sclavonian Iuniper. higher Inniper Tree rifeth to the height of a great tree, whose leaves are greater and harder more like unto mathenthe other : the berries likewife are much larger, of the bigneffe of an Hafle nut in fome places and solive in others formewhat long with the roundnesse, and more blew when it is ripe then the other which is

triped away, but a bideth firmely thereon. 4. Imiperus major Americana, West Indian Cedar or Iuniper.
Sintre which they of our English colonies in the Bermuda and Virginia, & c., call Cedar groweth very great

the (for I have seene boards of above twentie foote long, and halfe a yard broad brought from the Sommer blands for the sommer with branches, and small short leaves like those of the greater luniper growing thereon: the was small and blewish not much bigger then our ordinary Juniper berries : the wood is more red and of a en fent both burnt and unburnt then our ordinary Juniper.

The Place

Inful groweth especially in Woods in Kent and fundry other places in the Land: the second groweth on the the and flony places of the Alpes as Clufius faith : the third groweth on mount Taurus in Syria as Bellomius adjuste the Sea shore of the Venetian Gulph and Illyrium as Anguilara saith, and as some say also in sacof France : the last as is faid in the West Indies in sundry places. The Time.

Unte duftie flowers cover the ground being blowne from the branches, and as I said the berries are not multiplaye growne on the bushes two Sommers and a Winter. The Names.

and Arcenthos, in Latine Inniperus fic dictum putant quod mot mules fruitus pariat antiquis marce sentibus: solam enim fere arborum fatus sus in biemium provogare in Dissentes and others doe make two forts or kinds, a greater and a lesser, concerning the greater there comovefic among many of our moderne writers, about the text which faith, the berries are as great as which Marcellus and Ruellius thinke is militaken; and should be wises as great as a Beane, for there way very seene of halfe the biguesse of a Wallnut: but out of Greece some have witnessed to have being benies of the biguesse of a Beancor Hassell nut almost. The berries are called in Greeke drawning and in Latine Bacca Juniperi or Grana juniperi: The gumme that runneth from the tree when it is called of some Vernix or Vernia quasi veris res, issuing forth in the Spring, as also Sandaracha Arabum Schemie, for their Sandaracha although alike in name yet is quite another thing, even Auripigmentum schemic called Cinabrium minerale; the Latines call it as I faid Vernix but Cornarius faith that it is affally anniversal.

apply to this gum, for Vernix is a made thing of Amber and Linfeede oyle : for faith her the same Vernix is apply to this gum, for Dernite is a some times or Bernisten, which is with them the yellow Amber as it commends the place where it is gotten, and tooke the name from the propertie therein, that as that to this being had the place where it is gotten, and tooke the name from the propertie the term, that as that we this pens hidden will but ne like a Candle or Torch: *Vernix liquida*, in English Varnishe is a certaine liquor that Painten, Jona and others doe use to lay upon their workes, and Smithes upon their polished painted Iron workers here and others doe use to say upon their who hereof for their use is made of this gumme of the lumps the and of Linfeede oyle: Pliny in his eleventh Booke and seventh Chapter mentioneth another Sendonth which is found in Bee-hives, being their foode whereon they live while they worke, and is called Eribban (to dish doth) and Cerinthus, but by divers others learned men Vernix and Vernitago. Bankinus maketh two long of the ordinary Iuniper tree, the one he calleth luniperus vulgaris fruticofa, the other Inniperus vulgaris ship, who as Clufins sheweth that there is no other difference betweene them, then the largenesse of the growing is about climate in the like manner as the Turpentine and the Storax trees, like shrubbes in some places and all men in

others. The second Clusius calleth Iuniperus Alpina and Gesner in hors is Iuniperus minima: the third is allely Lobel in his Observations and Icones, lumperus maximus Illyricus carulea bacca, by Lugamons Innium and by Tabermontanus Iuniperus major Illyrica: the last as I said is called Cedar by all our English in this materials. Bermula, &c. & with us from them who never scanned it sufficiently, nor knew to give it the true denouation for all the forts of Cedar doe much differ in sundry particulars from this, and therefore I have present them. intitle it untill some other can give it a truer epithite. Serapio calleth it Habbagar, the other Arabian francis

Archenas, the Italians Ginepro, the Spaniards Enebro, the French Geneve and Genewier, the Genewith de baum and the berries Weckholder beer und Kramer beer, of Blacke birds who are called in the German tonger Kramer vogell because they teede upon the berries all the Winterlong, the Dutch Genever boom, and the in

English the lunipre tree. The Vertues.

No man faith Tragus can casily set downe all the Vertues of the Iuniper tree, presenting the benies before Pep. per : the Iuniper it telfe both leaves and wood as Galen faith are hot and dry in the third degree : but the berief although they be in the fame degree of heate, yet are but in the first degree of drinesse the gumme is hot and dry in the first degree: The leaves and young tender branches of the Juniper tree, or the juice of them or of the brine or the berries themselves taken in wine, are very effectuall against the biting of a Viper or Adder, at also guint the Plague or Pestilence or any other infection or poyson, the Germanes use it much, for their Treakleismers the condensate juice of the berries, which they commend in all diseases almost, both for inward and curward in medies the same also is profitable against the Strangury and stopping of the Vrine, and sopowerfull against the Dropsie, that as Matthiolus faith hee hath knowne divers to avoyd fo much water by Vrine, by taking four or five ounces at a time of the Lye made of Iuniper afhes, that they have beene holpen thereby; it dothalloword womens courses being stayed, and doth helpe the rising and other paines of the mother: the besties according the fromacke and to diffore the swellings and windinesse thereof ; and are likewise profitable for the coughant shortnesse of breath, and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs and to ease the griping paines and tomens in the belly, they are also prevailent to helpe Ruptures, Convulsions and Crampes: to procure a fafe and editedelivery unto women with child, for which purpose Matthiolus adviseth to take seven Juniper, and strengly berries, halfe a dramme of Cassia lignes, and a dram of Cinamon, these being grossely bruised put them into the seven supposed to the seven belly of a Turtle Dove to be rofted therewith, ler it be bafted with the fat of an Hen, whereof they are to can every other evening: The scrapings of the wood faith Dioscorides being eaten doth kill men, which daulebod Matthiolius and Tragus before him finde much fault with, seeing it is contrary to the former part of the Ten at thrush thereinto by others, for as he saith neither the best copies have it therein, neither doe Galen, Paulus of meta, nor Serapio who wrote wholly after Dioseorides his Text word for word make any such mention of the properties of the wood, and more faith he it is found falle by tryall made thereof : but Scaliger in his 15. Book and 18. exercise, maintaineth the Text of Dioseorides, in that although the decoction of the wood is wholetome, yet the scraping or course powder by the drinesse thereof sticking to the guts doth sufficite, in the same manner as Colocynthia which to bee rightly prepared must bee beaten and finely sisted least it cleare took bowells and blifter them ; the berries are very comfortable to the braine and ftrengthen the memory and fight and all the senses and the heart also : being eyther drunke in wine or the decoction of them in wine nkm; the same also is good against a quartane, and dissolveth the winde in the belly and in generall is effectuall for all de feafes as well outward as inward proceeding of any cold cause, if they shall take of the berries two or three time a weeke three or foure at a time in wine, which must be gathered in the fit time of the ripents, months and after fairely dryed upon a cloth: the Salt made of the ashes of the Juniper wood is a singular remedy for the Scurvey, the putrefied and spongy gums, and generally resisting all punefaction: It aforefaid : there is an oyle also drawne out of the Iuniper wood per descensum as they call it, which it ry good against the touthach and for the Goute, Sciatica and resolution of the Nerves or Sinewes commit of cold. The gumme of Iuniper is used like as Amber is to stay cold rheumaticke distillations, defluxions and Co tarrhes upon the eyes or Lungs, &c. the fumes thereof upon the burning on coales being taken into a cope (head also holden in the meane time over the said fumes) at night and to lie covered therewith: or the powder of the powd thereof with other things fit for the purpose, strewed upon Flax and to be quilted into a cappero between the night chiefely, and in the day also as neede shall require; the said gumme in powder taken in wise don his vomitings, inward bleedings and spitting of blood, womens courses alto, and all other the stures of the blood and of the hemorrhoides or piles : the same also killeth the wormes in children, and mixed with some ofte Rofes and Myrtles healeth the chappes of the fundiment, kibes also and chilblanes on the hands and feet the policy and chilblanes on the hands and feet the policy and chilblanes on the hands and feet the policy and chilblanes on the hands and feet the policy and chilblanes on the hands and feet the policy and the policy der of the gumme mixed with the white of an Egge, and applyed to the forehead flayeth the bleeding at nose the fame also burned upon quicke coales, and the fumes thereof taken thorough a fumel took and the fumes thereof taken thorough a fumel took and the fumes thereof taken thorough a fumel took and the fumes thereof taken thorough a fumel took and the fumes thereof taken thorough a fumel took and the fumes the fumes the fume to the fume t tooth taketh away the paine: it is effectuall in moilt Vicers and Fidulaes, and weeping running fore, rough the moilture in them which hindereth their cure : the liquid Vatnish is an especial remedy again felding water or burnings with fire, and to helpe the painefull and bleeding Piles, and Palife, Crampes, Corruloss the Nerves and Sinewes: The smoake of Juniper wood being burned, besides that it yeeldeth a good feature from the party bouse it is of good of the party bouse. fume any house, it is of good use in the time of insection, and driveth away all noysome Serpent He

Water Acc. the after of the wood or barke made into a Lye with water doth cure all itches, feather puffules or one captions in the skinne, yea and the Lepry also if the places be bathed there with. The Germanes Treakle observes is smale in this manner. Take what quantitie you will of fresh but ripe Imaiper berries, bruife item doyle them in a reasonable quantitie of water untill they be well boyked, straine and presse them hard item the bardet, which pulpe and liquor set to the fire against in a glassed earthen vessell, and evaporate away so much of bardeties, thering of it continually as untill it become of the thicknesse of an Electron which the in press, wanted prints of it continually as untill it become of the thicknesse of an Electuary, which then put into the hunting, thering of the continuanty as until it decome or one unickness of an electuary, which then put into point gains to be kept for your use, whereof a small quantitie taken morning and evening doth wonderfully below that are troubled with the Rone in the Reines or Kidneyes, with the Chollicke, with the paines of the mother, and the stoppings of their courses, is good against Catarrhes and rheumes, the Shortnesse of the hearth also could be a supported by the stopping of the hearth also could be a supported by the support of the supported by the support of the s ad winde, the straightnesse of the breast, the cough, the cruditie, rawnesse and indisposition of the stomacke. gual the Plague and other infectious diseases, for it preserve thand defende the heart and vital spirits from inching and venome, and against swownings and faintnesse, the paines, swimming and giddinesse in the head, guid frende also and madnesse, for inflammations and theumes into the eyes, and preserving the light, describe in hearing, and stench of the gams mouth or breast, helpeth the Dropsie, Jaundies, Falling sicknesse, plies and Goute, healeth inward Impostumes: in briefe it not onely helpeth all diseases wherewith the body is confessed, but keepeth it in health and free from all diseases. This one thing is memorable thereof, if it be credible that Total faith thereof in his tenth Ecloque, that the shadow of the Iuniper tree is hurtfull both to man and the come in thele verles,

Surgamus, folet effe gravis cantantibus umbra, Inniperi gravis umbra nocent & frugibus umbre.

CHAP. XXXI.

Oxycedrus minor. The prickly or small Cedar.

Doe not intend in this place to speake of the great Cedar, in that it neither hath thornes nor prickly leaves, but of some of the lower and lesser forts which are prickly as they follow.

1. Oxycedrus. The prickly Cedar. This prickly Cedar groweth in some places to be a tall tree, but most usually not much above a mans bigh, whose body is crooked and bending covered with a scabbed or rugged reddish barke, upon the branches growling and narrow, therpe and prickly leaves like unto those of Juniper but longer and bigger, three for the most partiet together, among the leaves come small yellow flowers, which turne into round berries greene at the fift and yellowish after, but of an excellent red colour when they are thorough ripe, larger then luniper berries

1. O'yeedrat. The prickly Cedar.

2. Cedrus Phanicea fotio Cupressi. Cypresse-like Cedar.





by much as the other Cedars that follow, formerines growing as great as Hafell auts, banked of a places, with three or foure finall uneven white feedes wishin them, greater these those in the Intimate which berries abide on the tree all the Winter, and fall not a way untill young ones are budded and growing the Control of the Control

which berries abide on the tree all the Winter and fall not away untill young ones are budded and group at 2. Codrus Phanistra falls Capus fit. Cyprofile like Codur.

This other Cedar hath likewrife a crooked freeme, feldosse growing above a mans height, foreid in a armes and smaller branches, covered with a regigied reddish barke, the lower leaves especially of some before it be fit to beare fruit are long and sharpe pointed, like unto Insiper leaves but longer, but the new into or when the trees groweth elder, doe change their forms and become that and plained like unto Cyprofi longer. fharpe or prickly at all, to that one would thinke verily that feeth them at feverall times, that the ones worth that pe or pricking at all, to true to be would turn be very that west and refinous: at the end of every branch counts for the a yellowith flower, which afterwards turneth into a round berry, greene at the first and reddill what is ripe, being somewhat mellow, tasting more bitter but a romatically, conteining within it three or fone some .

3. Cedo in Phonice minor. The letter Cypresse like Cedor.

This little Cedar is in all things like the last, but losser both in body and leaves, the fruit also is liked.

to, and reddiff, when it is ripe, but smaller, even no bigger then I uniper berries. be Place.

All these sorts grow as well on the mountaines Tauru, Amanu and Olympu, as neare the Sea file, with mountaines not farre from Mompelier in Narbone, and in Naples also, and in Moravia as Matthidin with The Time.

They bloffome in the Spring of the yeare which foone fall away, the fruit followeth but will not be tipe to till the next yeare after the full springing berein like unto the luniper.

The Names. The first is called in Greeke O'Evildere & Kido@ Xuela, Oxycedras and Cedras Lycia, of tome Cedras betiere and minor Phanicea, to put a difference betweene it and the great Cedrus, which is called Phanicea allo and me fora, because it chiefly groweth on the hills in Phenice, some also call it Cedras Phenicea folys Caprelli, Thefitis oxycedrus Phanicea, by Matthiolus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, but the Cedrus Cedrus Phanicea, but the Cedrus Phanicea, but the Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus and Tabermontamus Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in by Gefner in bortis Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in by Gefner in bortis Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in bortis Cedrus Phanicea, by Gefner in by Codrula, by Caftor Durantes, Codem miner vel Phanicea, by Anguilara Inniperi prima Species five Diskeriti Ind perus, by Lobel luniperus major Monspeliensium and Oxyarcentis sive Inniperus acuta, by Cordin on Dissentince dress magna five Iumiperus percerina, by Cafalpinus as it is likely Juniperus montana finilu flavo, and as likely be Camerarius, Iuniperus major Italica baceis rubris. I doe not fo much wonder at the variable opinions of diverse our later authors (who not knowing or not thoroughly confidering each herbe whereof they wrote to confider them exactly b/ those of the auncients in that herbarisme or the knowledge of herbes was not so exactly howe unto them, they living but in the dawning of the light of knowledge have some of them as you may kelme related, called that a luniper which others afterwards have most truly referred to the Oxycedrus of Gulmand Theophrasius, who also as I said before called it Cedrus Lycia as Pliny also did) as I doe at Banbism of whomevery one did expect in a worke of fortie yeares gathering, a true definition of every plant, that hee should reher make this tree a Iuniper (all the forts of Iuniper giving blacke or blewish herries which in my opinion is activatine note to know them from the Cedars that give red berries) and place it among their forts calling it same major bacca rufe cente then among the Cedars, when as yet he himselfe doth acknowledge it a Cedar, and dothic it downe for the Oxycedrus Theophrasti and Galeni: the second is variously intituled by divers, Pliny callethicdras Phanicea Bellouiss Cedrus primitafolys obsufis and Cedrus Phanicea, Matthiolus, Gefrer in borth and Duranu Oxycedrus Lycia, Lobel, Cedrus Phenicea media & alter, Dedoneus Oxycedrus folio Capressi, aus Sabina moje Messe lienssiam (but the same note that I gave to know Iuniper from Cedar which is the Blacke berries, may serveal for Savine, all the forts of them likewife giving blacke berries and not red) Clufins Inniperus major, Lucdusonfis This quart if genus, for which Cinfins doth juftly taxe him for his confident boldnesse to make this and others that beare berries to be Thaja, when as Theophraftus who onely giveth the description thereof 1.3.6.5. to be like the Cypess both in leafe and fruit, the tree being of all writers reckoned inter coniferat, whose fruit as all know is morelike unto a small Cone or Pine Apple, with scales before it open and separaterh then a berry) and the same allow Baubinus thinketh is his first Thuja or Thuja Massiliensium: for both Clusius and he doth note it as a thing fitto be knowne that this Cedrus Phanices while it is young differeth in leafe from it felfe when it is old, and therefore Bankinus in making two forts of them when himfelfe doth acknowledge them to be but one, doth but fill up roome needeleffe. The last Lobel calleth Coders Phenices miner vel terria, and Baubius Cedrus fato Capril mor: The Grecians call the berries of the Cedar tree xides of codrides, and so doe the Launes also The Frank call the second Serbm, and the first Cade as Label faith, and by burning the greene wood after the manner of making Pitch and Tarre doe make a certaine liquor or Tarre which is very fivong and flinking, by them called Hable Cade, but Lugdunes fis taith that the faid Tarre of oyle is made and drawen as well from Iuniper being for or from All or both the Schience of the called th or from Ash. or both the Sabines, or the prickly Cedar as from this. These Cedars also yeeld a certain Game formewhat like unto the Gum of Juniper and brittle also as it is.

The Vertues. The small Cedars as Galen faith are hot and dry almost in the third degree, the berries are sweet as of the format Iuniper, and in like manner are of small nourishment to be earen, yet too liberally taken as Galen faith they cate headach and raife heate and gnawing in the bowells, effecially the two last which doe more heate and sy then the other: the faid berries bruiled and made up with hony cureth the cough, and being boyled in wine and dust provoketh urine belease the Secondary and the cough, and being boyled in wine and dust provoketh urine belease the Secondary and the cough, and being boyled in wine and dust provoketh urine belease the Secondary and the cough, and being boyled in wine and dust provoketh urine belease the Secondary and the secondar provoketh urine, helpeth the Strangury and is effectuall in the diseases of the mother, the inflocations and iraging shereof, to be drunke upon the first, and to be injected when it is exulcerated: it is also given to the interest of the mother. are bitten or flung with Serpents or venemous creatures, especially the Sea Hare : the same also flatch Lister and fluxes of the Belly, and is of good use in Ruptures, Crampes and Convultions, swellings and inflamming and are thought to be no leffe effectuall then Iuniper berries for all the purposes whereanto they are pet, and the to be but a little inferiour to the properties of the great Cedar: for that water which forerunneth the liquid had to Tarre, when the great results a little inferiour to the properties of the great Cedar: for that water which forerunneth the liquid had the contract of the great Cedar. or Tarre, when the greene wood is burned is called Cooria, as well as that which commeth from the

Companie almost as strong and powerfull to condite or enbanlme the bodies of the dead, to preserve them from dis amost as though de cade or abhominable flinking Tarre, is used not onely of the Shepherds to cure their mendion as it the swins and it can be supported to the support of and is nied cyther to at the fame also is effectuall to clerife and dry up watering, corrhoding or creeping the fame also is effectuall to clerife and dry up watering, corrhoding or creeping the fame also upon wood to preferve it from Wormes, and the famell thereof driveth away Mother and other noyforme Flies.

CHAP. XXXII.

Et the blacke thorne or Sloe bush here take up a place, because it is so thicke stored with thornes. It new ter groweth to the greatnesse of a tree but alwayes abideth, as an hedge bush, in some places rising higher then in others, having usually divers stemmes rising from the rootes, branched forth into the greatness of the street with street down the rootes. trarms and smaller sprayes, stored with strong short and sharpe thornes, set with and besides the smaller sprayes, stored with strong short and sharpe thornes, set with and besides the smaller sprayes, stored about the edges: the flowers are very white, many set on the branches. indires places and not wholly at the toppes, confilting of five leaves as all other Plummes and Cherries have, windivers white threads tipt with yellow in the middle, after

which follow the fruit, which are as all know, blacke and fmall when they are ripe, and with the harshnesse a little sweete, but before that time so harsh that none can indure to take them: the are all of one forme, that is round, and of one fize or bigreficin a manner, but to be much bigger or else as big as a Bulleis, ambelong with the roundnesse as a Dampion or other larger Numl did never fee : the roote is great and wooddy spreading under ground and shooting for the agains in divers places if it be not cut and pruined.

The Place.

heweth in everyplace and country, in the hedges and border officids, and is for their devision a fure defence. The Time.

Is floweth early, that is, alwayes in April and fometimes in Cherch, fostrong and hardy it is against all the injuries of the weather, but ripeneth the fruit after all other Plummes what foger, for it is not fully ripe and fit to be eaten and used untill the Assume froits have mellowed it.

The Names. It is called in Greeke nonwalden a zein Coccymelen agris and ejamunumila agriococcymelea quod magritudine & rotunditate minula ferat, and the frut dyelokokkuhndov agriceccymelon: but Colossith that they call it in Afia aguror Prumuum, in Latine. Fram Sylvestris and Pranellus. Virgill quarto Georgicorum calkhit Spinse in the malculine gender in these words,

Et Spinus jam pruna ferentes. And so doth Servine and divers other authors since their times. The Bulleis is accounted a kind of wild Plumme, of the kinds. whereof I have spoken in my former booke. The Italians call it Press falvatice, the French Premier fauvaga, Prunelier and Pilifor the Germaner Schlebendorn and Haber Clehen, the Dusch
Slowdern and wee in Sustific Policies Therefore Store rmand wee in English Blacke Thorne or Sloe tree, or

The Vertues. All the parts of the Sloe buth are binding, cooling and drying, and all effectuall to stay bleedings at the nose or amouth or any

The Blacke thorne or Sloe bush.

otherplace, the Laske of the belly or stomack of the Bloody at de abindance of womens courses, and helpeth to ease the paine in the sides, bowells and guts, that come or much sequering, to drinke the decoction of the barke of the roote, or more usually the decoction of the bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The Conserve likewise is of very great use and most familiarly taken for the pur-bries typher fresh or dryed. The hear of a Balmam, is a most certaine remedy tryed and approoved, to ease all manner of gnawings in the marke, the fides heart or bowells, or any other griping paines in any of them, to drinke a small quantitie when the mouth the mouth the leaves also are good to make lotions, to gargle and wash the mouth without, wherein is (Wellings, fores or kernells, and to flay the defluxions of rheume to the eyes or other the sallo to coole the heate and inflammations in them, and to eafe the hot paines of the head, to bathe the foreadditionles therewith. The simple destilled water of the flowers is very effectuall also for the said purposition in the said purposition of the greene betries before they kine in a said of the greene betries before they kine in a said of the greene betries before they kine in a said of the greene betries before they kine in a said of the greene betries before they bineumedalfo for the faid effects of cooling binding and staying the flux of blood and humours, and some Pupples, que findiofe prateree. The juice of the fruit of Sloes is taken as a Substitute for the juice of Acacia and our Apotherarier shoppes, which substitution although it bee not much to be missised, as having one and but 1024

but one qualitie of the Acacia in it which is the binding, yet is it deeper in the degree of cooling the learned men in fundry places and namely the Phifitians of Padea and Naples have accounted the content juyce of Sumach or of Mirtles, to be a better substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitutes had neede of much consideration and judgement, not only to be a better substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitutes had neede of much consideration and judgement, not only to be a better substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of some substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of some substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth: for substitute answering to the qualities of the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes doth in the Acasia more than juyce of Sloes and Juyc the first qualities, that is a roote for a roote, a feede for a feede, a juyce or gum, for a juyce or agmy to travel a juve or gumme in steede of a roote or seede, or contrariwise: but in the second qualities also dia file. that is in heate and cold, that contraries be not admitted, either of cold for hot, or hot for cold; yea and in the that quality likewife, that they may answere as neere as may be possible, the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they neither was needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they needed to be a supplied to the same degrees that they need to be a supplied to the same degree to be a supplied to be a supplied to the same degree to be a supplied to be a su abound in any degree. And although Galen did appoint the double quantity of Caffin in the fleed of Chamwhich made Quintum to cast into his dish, that by the same rule he might take double the quantity of contents in the flead of 10 much fine, as was appointed to make a medicine, yet Galens answere to him flandeth god that the respect of substitutes, standeth not in taking twife so much, of that which is worse in stead of the which is good, but as in the actions of men, when as the frength of one man is not sufficient to beare, lift, or more, ftone or engine, we put two or more to doe it: but there are other substitutes admitted among our Apoleurie frome or engine, we put two or more to docter out there are other indicates and interest and one of the interest of the intere led Cortea Winterani) which is the barke of a tree, to be the substitute for Coffen which is a roote, in our men diffensation, when as the like was never seene before, and to deny a genuine and right Simple, to be put into the ther mans composition, because the thing was scant, and not for every one easily to obtaine, nor the pitcher. that every one might have cheape, and therefore in fleade of an aromaticall roline, use an unfilling of to like quite contrary to the rules of Art, the rule of substitutes, and the course of other famous and worthy profitons in other Countries, who by sparing no cost to obtaine such genuine drugges as are rare, scarsely to belied, and yet of especiall use, have made themselves and their compositions famous through the whole world; whereacher by being too greedy of gaine, and too envious of any others better proceedings than their owne, have used, and too, farre meaner things than they should but bold, what hath just anger against the errours in my profision drawne me to utter? it is rather in hope that all will amend being forewarned, than to touch any inparious, that will hereby take himfelfe to be taxed, for thereby he shall shew himfelfe guilty of the crime, although nor doe accuse him.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Tragus five Tragum Matthioli. The Sea prickely plant.

His firagling fellow I have followed to the Sea fide to bring to your view, and have therefore that in the end of this Classis, being necres to this tribe of prickly plants, although it selfe be somewhat

gentle or lesse offensive, whose description is in this manner. It spreadeth divers crooked greene stalkes, variously branched, and the branches foulded one within another, thicke fet with small short, and somewhat sharpe, pale greene leaves, three or foure set together, thicke and clofing the stalke at the bottome, forming as it were a great joynt, relembling the fruite of the Caltrope, in some plants and places the leaves will be twife as long, tut in gardens are never fo sharpe or prickly, as in the natural places; at the jounts upwards stand several small vellowish greene flowers, which afterwards turne into small flat seedes, within a three square prickly huske : the roote is small and long, perishing every year cutterly, so that if it sow not it selfe, as in the naturall places it doth, it must be new sowne every yeare: the whole plant is almost without any take, either of heate, or cold, or drying, yet more enclining to heate than cold, as many fea plants doe.

This plant groweth neere the Sea fide, not onely in other hot Countries where by the heate of the climate, the branches are harder, and the leaves more sharpe and pricking, but on our owne coalts also in divers places, although nothing so sharpe yet somewhat prickly.

The Time. It flowreth not usually untill the middle of Inly, and the feede is ripe in the end of August.

Tragm is modifine diffie, a word of many fignifications, for this is neither the Testy Tragus of Disserides, which he faith some also called Scorpins, nor yet of Pliny which hee maketh the Scorpius of Theophraftus, nor yet the Tragos Corealie, whereof you shall heare further in his place, nor yet the Tragum or Targum vulgare of Clufun, which is our Dis-tander: but a prickly sea plant adjudged by Lobel and others, to be a kinde of Kali, and call it Kali spinosum, which MatTragum Matthioli.
The Sea prickly plant.



TRIBE 9. the festorth for the right Tragm or Scorpins of Diofeorides, but confoundeth it with the Scorpins (or Nepo as the festorth it) of Theophrafius: and therefore all others fince his time call it Tragms, or Tragmm Matthiolical and the state of les unfacethill of a surprise and Line and Others line en time call it Trages, or Trages Mathioli, all trages in Probes Mathiola. Anguilara calleth it Drypu and faith Trages non est: Lobel hath set forth all different lesses, and Camerarius also said in the surprise of all left room in Front standards. and Gamerarius also faith it did grow with him, then Mathiels of Lugarius also faith it did grow with him, then Mathiels of Lugarius for this, yet Lugarius in his Booke of Sea plants giveth a figure differing from the former, viz.

In the standard of Diefering baceful baceful minus or Vua marina minus which has the indicate I have shewed you beusing with leaves in rowers that Common or America out the true tragms of Dioscorides I have shewed you be-itely the name of Polygona bacifera minus or Vua marina minus, which by the judgement of most the exercised historisms doth best agree with Dioscorides text in all points. Bankinus in this as he doth in many other places phranime doth beit agree with Dispersion text in all points. Hambins in this as he doth in many other places and would be been as if they were two plants, calling it Kali fino sum cochlantum and Kafi spinos affinio, and proprieted authors unto each, when as himselfe acknowledged they doe amisse that make them to bee suppopriated authors unto each. I have called it in English the Sea prickly plant untill a fitter can bee store.

The Vertues. lemot fade or learne of any property physicall wheretime this plant is serviceable, (onely Camerarius faith lands usue of realist of a failer herbe to be eaten) but ferveth to contemplate the Creator in his creahand nyoung capus and plants that grow out of the ground, whereof although we know no use in many restalls the use in most, yet he hath not made the least in vaine, and if we would be as industrious to search our yant halls medic in minor, yet he make not make the meant in value; and it we would be as indultrious to learth out he holds as our forefathers have beene in their times we should know much more then we doe; and surely per mana-f weddentenjoy their labours, in what a world of darkeneffe and ignorance should we abide? Let therefore wweaman conjugate of the conjugate of th promises lenthim, not for his owne particular onely, but for the benefit of others, fo shall the savour of such a smoother than the same of others receiving the tent as well farre of as neare at hand, perpetuall odour regule will rule from them and glory will crowne them from whom it commeth.



FELICES

1 15E 10.



ICES HERBÆ CAPILLARES

FERNES AND CAPILLARIE HERBES.

> CLASSIS DECIMAL THE TENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

1. Filix mas vulgaris. The common Male Ferne.



F the Male Ferne there is some diversitie as shall be shewed. The Male Fene leader forth divers hard rough unbranched stalkes of winged leaves, naked or bare athelower end, confifting of many leaves up to the toppes with one at the end, feton boblides thereof, not fully opposite but as it were in the middle betweene two on the country side, each leafe not fully devided but deepely nicked in on the edges, all of them of a pale greene colour, hard and dry or without sappe, broadest at the bottome and imblet toward the toppe, on the backe side of whom there are certaine brow-

nish small spots which are the seeds,

for by the falling of them young ones are encreased: this and all other forts of Fernes and Capillarie herbes in this Classis mentioned, have no flowers nor other feeds then such spots, or scales whereby they as I said are encreafed, although many have denyed that any of them have eyther flowers or feede, and some have beene reclaimed upon my inflance of the place in Genefit 1. 11.12. and so have declared it: the roote hereof is made of many thicke blacke threads descending from a browne scaly thicke head.

2. Filix mas aculeata. The prickly Male Ferne. This other Ferne differeth not from the former, but onely that the winged leaves are not dented in, but whole, having a small pricke at the end of each of them and growing not so

The Place.

The first groweth as well on Heathes and open places of hills, as in shadowy places by the sides of fields, reasonable frequent in all countries, but the second groweth . very few yet in the like places alfo.

The Time. These seldome hold their stalkes with leaves greene in the Winter: but shoote out new from the roote in the Spring which at their first rising are brownish and foulded in round : The time when those heads on the backe of them are ripe and doe fall is Midsomer, and falling on the ground doe spring, for whereby else should it be encreased, seeing God in the beginning appointed every herbe and tree to have the feede of their kind (and not of another) within them.



The Names. Greekelingly share all officer, provide and previous; technic the brown are like time the wings of in Rinder in Theriacis calleth it this gov and thins of in Latine Fields mass of most authors; yet Anguitars, Gefind. Rinder in Theriacis callet it this gov and thins of in Latine Fields mass of most authors; yet Anguitars, Gefinder in the Confirmation of the Co water and the contrary and to the best in the fewords, differt famina filix a majorina qued folium unico aren porcetum hac babeau, &c. the in the feword by This in a find it his third for of the male kind, for his fecond species is but a small difference had been a finall difference. the sitte and Santinum in his Prodrome as I take it calleth it by the name of Filix mas aculeate miner, and the min; and the major, for he describe the with little difference. The male Ferne is called by the Arabians, Sa-ton the min security of the Spaniard Meletheyerva, by the French Fongere and Fenchiere maste, by h lishem Felcenseferm, by the Opech Varen manuelen. The Vortnes.

line that all authors have appropriated the same vertues to the male Ferne that they have to the female, and independently a tasted or remember full of the same things againe; I will referre you to the next Chapter for indicensiving a minoring or remaining the mane things agains; I will refer you to the next enabler for the Of the after of Petre is since a kinds of thicke or darke coloured greene glaffe in fundry places in fact, winds Darthy of Mainting. (and in England also as I have beene told by fome) out of which they have the freede which this and the female Ferne doe beare, and to be gathered onely on Midsominstehen wine. The needs wined wine and servicioned realist and to be garnered onely on Midjorninstendingly, with I know not what conjusting words is imperfittionly held by divers, not onely Mounteinstead Queckfalvers, but by other heariest men (yet it cannot be faild but by those that are too superstitionsly
ideal to be of some steere Indeen vertue, but I cannot finds it express what it should be; for Banhinus in mer upon Maribiolius faith, thefe rales are neither fabulous nor superstitious, which he there faith he will payment upon account and in the rates are neutral account in the interest of the printer of the control of the printer of the who in the water (except forme with double flowers which are efferented by the roote) but doe beare feede, &c.,
District relateth a great comtrarietie in nature betweene the Ferme and the Reede, that each one will perifi where the other is planted, as if it were by a natural inflinct, which thing I thinke happeners rather from the fole, a Rede not joying in a dry ground nor the Ferne in a wet. Pliny in his 24. booke and 11. Chapter faith, that the roots of the Reede laid to the Ferne driveth it forth, as the roots of the Ferne in like manner doth the Rende : and Celfon before him sheweth that cach of them is a remedy against the other, and Theophrasism that bewech whereas Corne and other herbes doe delight and are furthered by dung, the Ferne onely perisheth

CHAP, II.

Filix famina. The female Ferne.

Fthe female Ferne likewise there is some diversitie more then formerly hath beene observed by others as you may here fee.

1. Filix famina unlgaris. The common female Ferne.

This Ferne rifeth up with one or two, and iometimes more amofround flatkes from the roote fomewhat higher then the form, and branched with fach like winged leaves growing on both fides therof equally for the most part one against another, my leafthering leffer then the male, and more divided or and yet not there but round pointed, of as strong a smell a the lumin, and histing the like spots on the backside of them, which falke it it be cut a flope formewhat long, will in the white pith thereof thew fome marke of a splayed Eagles the most beyond is long and flenderer then the former, of about the most part creeping un-

Villa famina pinnulia dentalis. Dened female Ferne.

This the senate Perse hath the small winged leaves which wit orestifide of the middle ribbe, formewhat sharpe poinof miles generation and narrower then the former,

and the graving up for first maine traite is ruler of the gravitation har a foote long, threathing out into wings each whereof is sademed bu whole, ending in a small pricke or point.



The Place.

The first groweth more frequently than the male on barren heaths, and shady hedge fider, &c. thenthe grow rather on moist rockes and in the shaded hills.

They flourish at the same time and perish in Winter, I meane the leaves. The Names.

It is cal'ed in Greeke Sanuariete & voucoaraliere thelypterfu and nymphen, pteri in Lating Filly forms; the fill is generally by most anthors called Filix femina, yet Gefner in borris calleth it Ma, and Rad is generally by most antitots cancel at the feecoad is called by Thalim, Filix femina altera templain the late called by Banbinus in his Pinax, Filix ramofa minor pinnulis dentatis, which Cordes in historie called project majoulum, as Thaliss noteth it likewife, it is called in Italian Felce famine, in Spanish Heleche and French Fenger femelle, in high Dutch Groffe Farnkraut, in low Dutch Varen Wiffen, and we in English Brake or common from The Tertmes

The rootes of both thele forts of Ferne are somewhat bitter with some aftriction, being braifed adopted Mede or honyed water, and drunke, killeth both the broade and long wormes in the body; the fameulone the swelling and hardnesse of the spleene: the greene leaves caten, are sayd to open the belly and morehin downewards, yet it troubleth the itomacke, and purgeth chollericke and waterish humours : they are my cagerous to women with childe, by destroying the birth, and provoking abortement, yet is it but a fallow he are danger unto them to goe or stride over its for Lacuna shewerh that the greeke text is failty in that word, which bred that errour; yet the use of it procureth barrennesse in them : the rootes being brailed and boyled in orker Hogs greafe, maketh an oyntment very profitable to heale wounds punctures or prickes in any part and the population of the profitable to heale wounds punctures or prickes in any parts and the population of the profitable profitable to heale wounds punctures or prickes in any parts and the population of the profitable der of them used in fowle Vulcers, dryethup their malignant moisture, and causeth their special ballier to rootes hereof with other things that goe into the oyntment, called Agrippe are appointed as helping bytosite persons: the sum of Ferne being burned driveth away Serpents, Gnats, and other noisome Creamentains Fenny Countries much molest both strangers and inhabitants, that lye in bed in the night time with ther for uncovered. They use in Warwicke shire, above any other Country in this Land, in steed of Sope to wishing clothes, to gather the semale Ferne (for that is most frequent with them) about midsomer and to make up im good big balls, which when they will use them they burne them in the sire, untill it become blewish, which ing then layd by, will diffolve into powder, of it lelfe, like unto Lime : foure of these balles being diffolye in warme water is sufficient to wash a whole bucke full of cloathes.

OT. CHAP. III.

Osmunda regalio sive Filix storida. Osmund or Water Ferne.

Lthough this Ferne, doth never grow naturally but in Bogs, wet Moores, and the like wany places, and therefore may fitly challenge to be placed with those of the like nature: yet because I would not transpose it alone, from the rest of this Tribe, let it take his place here with the rest of the Fane. It shooteth forth in the spring time (for in the winter the leaves perish) divers rough hardfuller halfe round and hollowish or flat on the other side, two foote high, having divers branches

1. Ofmunda regalis five Filis florida. Ofmund or water Ferne. O fmunda regalis fummitatis enw floribu.





TRIBLIO. inclinating recording to all fides, each whereof flanding one against another, are longer narrower and before inclination and the contract of the leaves of Politopoly: from the top of for the falkes, grow to tha long buth of fault and more yellowish greene scaly aglets as it were, set in force the management of the leaves are, which are accounted as the flower and feede: the roote is rough in the finite pith in the middelt which is called the heart thereof.

ligorithas I before fayd on Moores, Bogges, and watery places, in many places of this Land, I tooke a hardered for my garden from the bogge on Hampsteed Heath, not farre from a small cottage there.

lingreene all the Summer, and the roote onely abideth in winter, to shoote forth a new in the Spring. The Names.

his alled in Latine (it both no Greeke name) Ofmundaregalis of the fingular properties therein: it is also in the annual properties therein; it is also industrian or agreement, and as Gefrer faith, Filix Lunaand y mine the super by Chimistes, by Ruelline Sideritie forte, by Anguilara Filix Mas, and by Cordus in historia Finite linguistic and by Cordus in historia Finite linguistic it is called in Italian Osmunda, in French Osmunda and Fengiere agnatique, in high Datch Wasser Frand Groffe Farn, in low Dutch Groote Varen, and Wilt Varen, some in English Osmund Ferne Osmund the wattman, Ofmund royall and S. Christophers herbe. The Vertues.

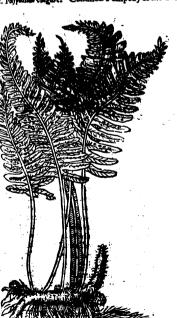
Of months is not particularly remembred by the ancients, although it is probable enough they knew it, and comwhended it under the male Ferne, for Galen commendeth the roote of Ferne to be very profitable, and thereforthelater times added a Royall title unto it, in that it had rather more effectuall vertues than others, and both for inward and outward griefes, as is mentioned in the foregoing Fernes, and is accounted by most to be forgular in woundes, bruifes and the like, the decoction to be drunke or boyled into an oyntment, or oyle, as a Belime or Balme, as also singular good against bruises and broken bones, or out of joyat; and giveth much ease wite Collicke, and Spleneticke diseases, as also for ruptures and burstings.

CHAP. IIII.

1. Polypodium vulgare. Common Pollipodie of the Oake.

(a) Ollipody is a small herbe consisting of nothing but rootes and leaves, having neither stalke nor flower, nor feede, as it is thought. It hath three or foure leaves, rifing from the roote, every one fingly by it felfe, of about an hand length, which are winged, confifting of many small narrow leaves, cut into the middle ribbe, standing on each side of the stalke, each being large below and smaller up to the toppe, very like unto the Ofmund Ferne, not having any dents or notches at all on the edges, 3. Polypodium Iluenfe. Iland Pollipody.

1. Poppedian unigere. Common Pollipody of the Oake.





as the Male Ferne hath, of a fad greene colour on the upper fide and fmooth, but on the underfide fourth as the Male Ferne hath, of a fad greene colour on the upper line and allocate, but on the underlide found rough, by reason of certains yellowish spots, are set thereon; the roote is smaller than ones little fact, a slope or creeping along under the upper crush of the earth, brownsh on the outside and greenish with the control of the careful property of the control of the careful property a flope or creeping along under the upper cruit or the earth, or owners on each fide with certaine fweetish harshnesse in the talke, set with certaine rough knags or excrescences on each fide brooks and some fibres underneath it when the contract of the ving also much mossinesse or yellow hayrinesse upon it, and some fibres underneath it, whereby it and

2. Polypodium alterum seu minu. Small Pollipodye.

This small Polipodye different not from the former, neither in roote or leafe, or markes on the undefice. the leaves, but onely that the roote is smaller, and slenderer, and the leaves also not so long or large, additionally an informal diversity of kinde, says though in some places the leaves may seeme to be a little waved on the edges, yet it is but accidental.

nough in some places the leaves may reeme to be a little waved on the suggest, yet as a calculation.

3. Polypodium Iluense. Illand Polypodie.

The lland Polipodie is rather differing from the other, by the nature of the place (as it is supposed, because the supposed because the su The lland Polipodic is rather differing from the forme from those of other places, thoughness is land of Ilna, bringeth forth many other plants, differing in the forme from those of other places, thoughness is quality) the stalkes rise up sometimes with two or three leaves at a joynt or place, and sometimes but one, some what hayrie at the bottome of them, each lease being about a soute long, whose middle ribbe is of thatis.

browne colour, the leaves, or rather the divisions or parts of the leafe, are more separated one from another. not standing close together as in the former, but distant unequally on both sides, each part also being longer and dented on the edges, of a greene colour, and smooth on the upper fide, and spotted with a yellowish dust on the underside, as the former are; the roote is like the other.

4. Polypodium Indicum. Indian Polypody. Clusius fetteth forth this in the fourth booke of his Exercises, being brought out of the East Indies, the certaine place not knowne, by on Doctor Cole, who dying in comming home, his Paper booke of herbes came to Clusius his hands, where he found this among the other without name. The roote he faith was halfe a foote long and an inch thicke almost, rugged browne and long like other Pollipody; it had three large leaves rifing together from it, two of them bigger than the other, and of eleven inches a peece, with a great middle ribbe, and each fide of it contained five inches in bredth, the edges much divided, and many veines therein. This I thought good to mention here although it is likely it will never grow in these Countries, and to shew the diversities of

The Place.

Polypodie groweth as well upon old rotten trunkes or stumpes of trees, be it Oake, Beech, Hasell, Willow, or any other, as in the woods under them, and upon old Mudde walls, as also in mossie, stony, and gravelly places, neere unto woods; the larger groweth where it buth most mellow moyst cartly to spring in, and the slenderer where the place is dry and hard: the best is accounted that which groweth upon Oakes onely, but the quantity thereof is scarce sufficient for the generall use: the other as is tayd groweth in the Isle Ilua which is in the Mediterranean fea, the last in India.

The Time.

It being alwayes greene, and bearing neither flower nor feede, as it is thought it may be gathered for use at any time, yet it shooteth forth greene leaves onely in the spring.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke modumos ? Polypodium so called a polyporum cirrhis saith Dioscorides, a cavernosis actabalis cen cirrhis polyporum faith Pliny, & Filicula quasi parva filix and in Latine Filicularis herba, Cato hath it Felicula; of the Arabians Bifbera fo hath Serapio, and Defbers & Budeig by Avicen, yet others fet it down Aibeig and Befant of the Italians Polypodio, of the Spaniards Filipodio, and Polipoio, of the French Polipode, of the Germani English Dropffmurtz and Bannsfarm, of the Dutch men Boomvaren: in English Oake Ferne, and Wall Ferne, exceeding to their places of growth, but generally Polypodie. The first is generally called Polypodium of all writers, and thought by Lobel to be the Herba Radioli of Apuleim: the second Matthiolm calleth Polypodium alterna, and Dadoneus Polypodium mineral. Dodoneus Polypodium minus: the third Lugdunenfis fetteth forth, with the name Polypodium Iluenfe; which Banks mu thinketh to be the same, which he settent forth under the name of Louchitis affers Ilmensis, and yet Loubnengis in the description of the Polypodism Humis, airt that the Hand of Jims, bringing forth many frame rat plants, as this Polypody, a Lonchitu appera, and an Hemionitis that doe differ from others forth the that faw them and fet them forth, faith that they are divers plants, and that it hath the fame qualities that the other Polypois hath, but Lonchitis after a hath no purging quality; but Bashirss in fo faying shewith that he never saw theiring plants, but the effigies onely, and I thinke the figure of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter of the roote if it be truely set forth, shewith the muth of the matter, for that the one is long and thicke, like unto other Polypodies, and the reote of the Lonchitis is firingis.

4. Polypodium Indicum. Indian Polypody.



The Vertues.

My die is generally used with other opening and mollifying things, to purge the body, for it is held by add start Physicians to be very weake of it selfe. Mefees who is called the Phisitions Evangelist for the add start of the opinions saith, that it dryeth up thinne, humours, digesteth the wind purgeth blacke or burnecholler. and of pecially to to be and chick for the self of the opinions. the structure of the control of the rea from the joyntal white the decoction of Polypody agood while together are freed from these tumors melanting, who by a superior wherewith they are much troubled), and is therefore good for those are the bands, feete, knees and joynes wherewith they are much troubled), and is therefore good for those are build with Melancholy or Quartaine Agues, especially if it be taken in Whey or Mede, that is honied was an in the broth of a Chicken with Epithymans or with Beetes and Mallowes, it is also good the bands of the country of the choling of the country of the choling of the country of the choling of the chol the highest of the opicines, and to those pressings or that the start happen in the lines, as alto for the chol-kepimany manner of wayes, some use also to put to it some seedes of Fennell, and Anise or Ginger, to correct strum any manner of wayes, tome use allo to put to it fome feedes of Fennell, and Anife or Ginger, to correct to safe, or loathing that he faith it bringeth to the from acke, and to firengthen it, the better, yet fome hold it is fine danger that it bringeth no trouble to the flomacke, but is a fafe and gentle medicine, fit for all fas form the danger that it bringeth no trouble to the flomacke, but is a fafe and gentle medicine, fit for all fas form the danger that it bringeth is and yet a greater quantitie may be given in a decoction then appoint the same or more, if there be not Sene or fome other strong purger put with it: a dramme or same the powder of the dryed rootes taken safting in a cup full of honyed water, worketh gently as safe as a fasting to the safe purposes aforesaid. The distilled water both of rootes and leaves is much commended for the safe are safe as a safe against Melancholus and fastafull or strouble for water both or rootes and teaves is much commended for rootes and teaves is much commended for semine Agus, to be taken many dayes together, as also against Melancholy, and searfull or troublesome spound features; and with some Sugar Candy dissolved therein against all the ill affects of the Lungs, as the betweenes; and when tonic sugar Candy distorted therein against an one marcets of the Lungs, as the last homesse of breath and wheelings, and those thinne distillations of the une upon the Lungs, which of amount into a Consumption or Tificke. Some commend the salt made thereof to be mixed with the water; minimum a containing of the Pollypody made with wine, or the rootes themselves rather as I thinke given which the decoction of the Plague or Pestilence, whereunto they are subject by purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there who were the property of the purging them there where the property of the property o m, which thing without doubt is effected as hee (aith). by the purging of flegme, where with they are most which the fresh rootes beaten small, or some in the stead thereof take them dry in powder, mixed with madappled to the joynts of any member or part out of his place doth much helpe it : applyed also to the be combine disease called Polypus, which is a prece of field growing therein, that by time and sufferance the probable passage of breath through that nostrill; it helpeth also those clefts or chappes, that happen to come matthe fingers of the hands or toes of the feete,

CHAP. V.
Dryopteris. Oake Ferne.

Fibe Oake Fernes there are two forts, one fet forth by Lobel, the other by Dodonem, whereof I meane to entreate in this Chapter.

1. Dryopteris repens. Creeping Oake Ferne.
This small Ferne sendeth forth divers stender blackish stalkes little more then halfe a foote high, bearing many small winged leaves each against the other, somewhat like unto those of the semales me but much smaller and finer, and of a darkish greene colour, the backefide of whom have not browne but

he foreonthem fer in a double row, as Lobel faith which beneation not: the roote is small and blackish creeping with divers small blacke firegowing from them, and are formewhat like unto the rootes blypody but much smaller and flenderer, of a more austere whand flipticke talte then Pollypody.

1. Drysperia alba. White Oake Ferne.

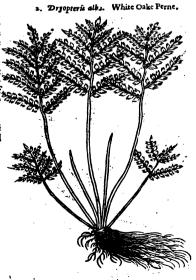
liater Fene groweth not much higher then the former, but the start broader shorter & more deepely cut in on the edand of a paler, greene colour, sported also on the backfide of malkennto the male Ferne a the roote is composed of many this threads or fibres issuing from a thicke roote.

The Place.

loubless form grow in the shadowey thicke woods on the transmit, and formetimes in the open valleyes neare them, and mines also out of the mosse of old bushes and other trees.

Opping for Fills querus repins. Creeping Oake Ferne.





The Time.

They both loose their leaves in Winter and spring up a fresh late in the Spring.

It is called in Greeke Aguariagi: Dryopteris, that is Filix querna, yet Oribafin calleth it bywalagi Brymnig. It is called in Greeke Aporting Dryopters, that is I nex queron, yet or the first is simply called Dryopters of the growing among the Mosse on trees, the first is simply called Dryopters of the growing among the Mosse on trees, and Pterion femina by the same of the growing the Mosse of the growing th Filix muscola, Monte rerne or the growing among the mone on these, and Pterion famine by Code, Matthioliu, Gesner and others; Proposes five Filix arborea by Tragus, and Pterion famine by Code. bel, Matthoum, Gener and others; Irroprerse pro Frix according to James by Code; first Booke and eighteenth Chapter, and so also by Thatiss in Harrynia files to but is not the Filix problem. first Booke and eighteenth Chapter, and to also by a second all though it feeme to bee like it for the next Chapter fave one, although it feeme to bee like it for the next Chapter fave one, and as I shall show you in the next Chapter fave one, and as I shall ship it is the next Chapter fave one. from of Cinjust as I that thew you in the next Chapter rave one, although it wells to be like it for the their difference. The other is called Dryopteric candida by Dodoneus, and as Lobel faithis the Aalbum Pliny, and of the Shoppes also: by Banhinus Pilicula fontana major five Adiantum filicula folio. The Vertues.

The first as Lobel faith was in former times nied by the Apothecaries beyond Sea, in stead of Pollypody as The first as Lovel 1ath was in former times are by the repetitions to forbeare it and use any other, but rating knowing a righter, neither were they shewed by their Physicians to forbeare it and use any other, but rating knowing a righter, neyther were they inewed by their rhythtons to fay, that in flead of a purping only pointed by them fo to do, which as he faith some affirmed Rondelessus to fay, that in flead of a purping only pointed by them fo to do, which as he faith some of his factor parients; it is a temedy to the pointed by them to to do, which as no laith tome affirmed Romanies to Lay, that its lead or a purging only per to Pollypody it had a pernitious operation in forme of his ficke patients: it is a remedy to take away barra Treofeorides (aith, if the rootes and leaves bee bruifed together and applyed after freezing, Mathialas light the The forder latth, it the rootes and leaves decorated and approve and approve the wormes. The other fortimoders the rootes in powder with a little falt and Branne is given to Horfees for the wormes. The other fortimoders the rootes in powder with a little last and Drainie is given to Flories to: the wollies and therefore may fafely be used in stead of the true Adianium or Maidenbur, as is usual now a dayes. Label faith that the last forts was fafely used in the Apothecaries shoppes of divences. tries for Adiantum album and nigrum.

CHAP. VI.

Lanchitie afpera. Rough Splenewort.

F these Spleneworts there are divers forts described by divers authors as shall be shewed, and fellow the greater kinde of Matthiolus.

1. Lonchitic aspera major Matthioli. The greater rough Splenewort.

This greater Splenewort hath divers stalkes of leaves somewhat like unto Miltwast but have unto Pollypody, about a spanne long cut on both sides with uneven divisions, dented about the edges with shap points, and rough on both sides without such spots on the backes of them as Pollypody and Miltwase have the toote is composed of many reddish strings or fibres like as Harts tongue is

2. Lonchitis aftere miner. The smaller rough Splenewort.

The lesser Spleenewort is somewhat like unto the former, but that the divided leaves set on each side of the fost brownish stalkes are narrower and longer, each separated from other, but not fully to the middle ribbe: in

. Lonchitu ofper amajor Matthioli. The greatet rough Splenewort.

2. Lonchità affer a minor.





traidle of those outer leaves, rise up other bigger and wher falkes of narrower leaves, like unto them, but bedre takes or instrument across and on the edges that the feme unled with brownift foots, or feales on the period them as in other Fernes: the roote hath a thicke described with scales, lying one upon another, with di-There is another of this fort leffer than foundabout Colchester in Esex, and in other places, aging in the wet borders of fields, and by the hedge

3. Linchitis afpera Marantha. Bastard rough Spleneworte.

This ballard Splene wort hath browne rough stalkes 2 failing, with winged leaves on them, fomewhat like unbut thicker and greater, by much smeanthe upperfide, and spotted with browne rough foleoute other, like Milt-wast, the roote is small, commied of many long fibres.

4. Louchitis aftera Ilvenfis. Island rough Splene worte.

This small Spienewort hath browne stalkes, little above his foote long with leaves fet opposite one to another, wheth cut in on the edges, but not fo deepely as the laft, generation in out the coges out not to decepty as the last, generation the upperfide, and rough with browne scales or affor the under: the roote is a small bush of blackish

The Place and Time.

Thefirst groweth in the moist Moores of Italy, the second mithird, in moyft groves both there and in Germany, and inforeplaces with us, if my memory faile me not : the left in the fland of Ilua which is in the Thirohene sea, and fowrished when others doe.

The Greek name from Diefcorides is AOYN THE ETTER HITERX FIL ad to in Latine Lonchitis altera five aftera, for his first Luchitis is scarse knowne: The first is the Lonchitis aftera wirrof Mattholus and others, or Louchitis aftern minor of Mathiolus, by Tragus Aftlenum filvestre, Cordus and Tuliu Struthiopteris, as if you would say the Estridges

Imsforthe fine wings of the middle leaves, by Clufius Lonchitis altera Nestericorum, this is called Fore Imany places of this Land: the third is the Lonchitis Maranthe, or altera Maranthe by Clufius and others, nd Mathielm Pfeudolonchitis (Maranthe: the last is remembred by Lugdunensis, but Bauhinus as I sayd before intechapter of Pollipodye, first confoundeth the Pollypodium Ilvense of Lugdunensis, with his Lonchitis asserts longir, making them to be both one plant, and againe maketh the Lonchies Maranihe to be one with the Londiss affera Ilvenfis and differing but in greatnesse which I am verily perswaded, differeth from it, although it ime fomewhat to refemble it.

The Vertues.

The dryed leaves of this taken in Vinegar, is held to be good to diffolve the hardnesse of the Spleene, and the some kaves to be singular good for wounds, and to keepe them from inflammations.

CHAP. VII.

Filix Saxatilis, Small or Stone Ferne,

He small or Stone Ferne also have some diversities as here shall be shewed.

1. Filix pumila faxatilis prima Clufij. The first small Stone Ferne of Clufius. This first final Ferne hath a long blacke and slender roots, creeping and spreading a slope, under ground, with a few slender hard fibres thereat, from whence spring divers stalkes a foote high branded into fundry divided leaves, like unto Female Ferne, but much lesse, more finely divided, and farre tenderer addicate than they, and spotted on the backe of them like other Fernes.

2. Filix pumila faxatilis altera Clufi. The fectord Stone Ferne of Clufium.

This other small Ferne hath divers straight round stalkes, greene at the first, but blackish being full growne, about his blackish hooring forth leaves from the middle upwards, with divisions on both sides, like unboth blackish. hate Male Ferne, but much lesse and finer, spotted on the backe of them as the former: the roote from a head ich site Male Ferne hath, sendeth forth many blacke heads, threads, or fibres.

3. Filix faxatilu foliu non ferratis. Small Stone Ferne with whole leaves. This small and groweth somewhat like the Male Ferne, but the leaves are not dented, but whole like unto the water Ferne.

3. Lonchith Afters Maranthe.
Bastard rough Splene wort.

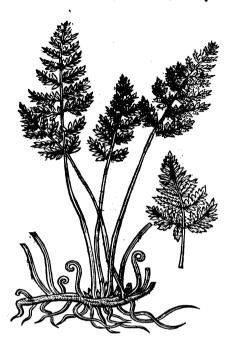


Altera mi-

TRIBE 10.

1. 2. Faix pamila faxatalia prima & fecundac luft. The first and second stone Ferne of Cinsus.

5. Filin fanatilis bassifera Americans.
Berry bearing Ferne of America.





4. Filix faxatilit crispa. Small curled Stone Ferne.
This small curld Ferne hath a roote composed of many blackish threds or fibres, growing from above, where ipring up imall ftall es, scarce an hand breadth high, set on both fides with tender soft strings of very small leave to finely divided and dented, that they feeme curld, of a darke greene colour upwards, and paler below towards the bottome, having redish or brownish dust-like spots on the backesides as the Miltwaste hath, the signrehend

the bottome, having regish or prownish dust-like spots on the packetines as the strict and single size by chance left out, you shall finde it in the Appendix.

5. Filix factarish baccefers. Berry bearing Ferne of America.

This Ferne of America riseth up with fundry long, round, hard stakes of winged leaves, each least consiling of many parts as it were, or cut in deepely on both edges into many divisions, and of a fresh greene colon, having in fundry places, all along of the middle rib on the backe side of them, small round seede like berries key. greene at the first, but blacke and sweetish being ripe, which then are so easily gathered that a small couch with the hand, or the shaking of the stalkes with the winde, will cause them to fall on the ground, where the will soone take roote and grow: the roote is composed of many browne fibres, somewhat harsh in talle: the laves dye downe at the end of Autumene, and spring up new in April, the berries being ripe about Saint Imer tide.

6. Filicula fontana. Small rocke Ferne.

This small Ferne groweth low, bushing with many very small and darke greene leaves, relembling the common fort, but much lesse than any of those before.

7. Chame filix marina Anglica. The small English Sea Ferne. This small Sea Terne from a thicke brownish roote, composed of a multitude of threads, rise diverse bright thining blackish stalkes, two or three inches high, whereon are placed many rough, thicke, thining, blackish, greene leaves, after the manner of the Male Ferne, finely fnipt about the edges, and with brownish make on the backe of them as other Fernes have.

8. Filix faxatilis Tragi. Naked ftone Ferne.
This ftone Ferne from a thicke tufted roote, fendeth forth many hard and rough stalkes, have or naked without leaves, with some spots on them as other Fernes have, and onely fothed at the toppes, into two or three short parts, bowing or bending downe their heads, it agreeth, faith Tragus, with Ferne in smell and talle.

These all doe grow in rockey and stony places, and the fixt, seaventh, and eighth kinds as Lebel such near the fea in Cornewall, in mouth rockie places.

They flower with the rest of the Fernes.

7. Filly marine Anglice. The [mail Inglife Sea Ferme.

8. Filis faxatilà Tragi. Naked front Ferne.





The first here set downe, is the first Filix pumila saxailie of Cluston, according to his description, but the setond figure doth answere thereunto, and not the first, as you may observe by the creeping rootes in the second ficonfigure deth aniwere theretunto, and not the init, as you may observe by the creeping rootes in the second argor, which that onely regarded the figure, and doth not compare the description therewith, may soone begoes decived, and this transposition Banhings observed well, although he doth not speake of it, but onely entitule the if like sastilis romes a significant and questioneth if it be not the Filicula candida of Gener in appendice these ones the tecond is the second of Clussius by the former name, and by Banhings it is save in the more many in a maching multiple of the most the Filicula saxatilis of Camerarism; but the first figure in Clussius set forth lite the female branched Ferne : the third is the third Filix petrea famina of Tabermontanus, and called by Banhim as it is in the title; the fourth is the Filix (axatilis cristia of Pona, in the description of Mount Baldus; the. fifth mentioned by Cornutas among his Canada plants, which Mr. John Tradescant the younger, brought home with imfrom Virginia, this pretent years; 16, 8. prefently after the death of his father: the fix is the Filiania future of Tabermontanus; the seventh is the Chame filix matina Anglica of Lobel; and the last is the Folostium atrum of Lobel, and the Holostium petraling of Tabermontanus, Tragus calleth it Filix unda sive saxatilis, and Thing Missibum are super for furcatum, and Baubinus therenon Filix faxatilis corniculate but why he should referred to the Musicus corniculation of Tabermontan and Gerard, being different plants I know not.

The Vertues. The faculties of these Fernes may be referred to the former.

CHAP. VIII.

Asplenum five Ceserach. Smooth Splene worte, or Milt-walte.

He smooth Splenewort (I so call it in regard of the former which is rough) from a blacke thready and buffly roote, fendeth forth many long fingle leaves, cut in on both fides, into round dents, even almost to the middle ribbe, which is not so hard as that of Pollipodye, each division being not always set opposite unto the other, but betweene each, smooth and of a light greene on the upperside, and with a darke yellowish roughnesse on the backe, foulding or rowling it fells inward, at the filpinging up, as many other Fernes doe, and therein resembleth that Beare Worme that anglers u.e.

The Place and Time. agrowed as well upon frone walls, as moyft and fandowie places, in many places of this Land, as about Brihe, and other the West parts plentifully, as also on Framingham Castle, on Beckensfeld Church in Barkeshire, Sind in Kent, and else where, and like Pollipody, abideth greene in the winter.

TRIBE 10.

Phyllitis laciniate.

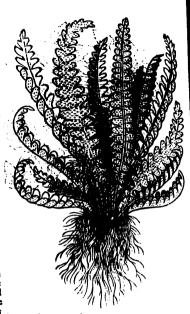
The Names.

It is called in Greeke donknow and onknow Aplenum and Splenium qued flenem juvat, which it holdeth also in Latine, in Greeke also συσλοπίνθειου, Scolopendrium, & Scolopendra in Latine from the likenesse of the Worme so called as I savd before: Theophraftus calleth it which and not where as it is in the vulgar copies, as also mulitar Hemionum which Galen translateth Maia herea in the Apothecaries shoppes Ceterach from the Arabians, in the Antidornium Bononiens it is called Digiti cirrini the Apothecaries and Physicions in former times held the Harts-tongue to be the true Scolopendrium of the ancients, but that errour is now infliciently manifelted and left, as their also who held formerly that Aflenum was not Ceterach: it is talled of the later Arabians and Moores Scolofendrium of the Italians Affleno and Scolopendria, and berba inodorata, of the Spaniaria Doradilha, of the French Ceterac, of the Germanes Stepnson, of the Dutch Steenwares and Milteruit, in English Spleenewore, Miltwast and Scale-

The Vertues.

It was and is generally used against the infirmities of the Spleene, and as Viernevius faith, the Swine in Candy where it grew by feeding thereon were found to be without Spleenes, when as others that did not eate thereof had them as the reft; it helpeth the Strangury or piffing by droppes, and wasteth the Stone in the Bladder, and is good against the Yellow Jaun-dies and the hicket: but the use of it in women hindereth conception. Matthirlus faith that if a dramme of the dust that is on the backe of the leaves, be mixed with halfe a dram of Amber in powder, and taken with the juice of Purslane or Plantaine it will helpe the running of the Raines speedily, and that the herbe and roote being boyled and taken helpeth all melancholicke diseases, and those especially which rise from the French disease. Camerarius saith that the distilled water thereof being drunke is very effectuall against the Stone both in the Reines and Bladder; and that the Lye that is

Smooth Spiceties or Miles ale



made of the after thereof being drunke for fome time together helpeth Spleneticke perfons: it is used in outward

remedies also for the same purpose.

CHAP. IX.

1. Phyllitin feve Lingua Cervina vulgaria. Ordinary Harts- tongue.

TV r ordinary Harts-tongue hath divers leaves rifing from the roote. every one severall, which as the last and other Fernes fold themselves in the first pringing and spreading, when they are full growne are about a foote long, smooth and greene above but

hard or with little sappe in them, and straked on the backe atwhart, on both fides of the middle ribbe, with small and fomewhat long brownish markes, the bottomes of the leaves are a little bowed on each fide of the middle ribbe, fomewhat narrow with the length, and somewhat small at the end: the roote is of many blacke threads foulded or interlaced together. Some doe make two forts hereof, and diftinguish them into

latifolia and angultifolia.
2. Phyllicia laciniata. Iagged Harts-tongue.
This Harts different in no other thing, from the former then in the division of the toppes of the leaves which are diversly as it were torne or jagged, some leaves much and some little, according to the place of growing and time of abiding.

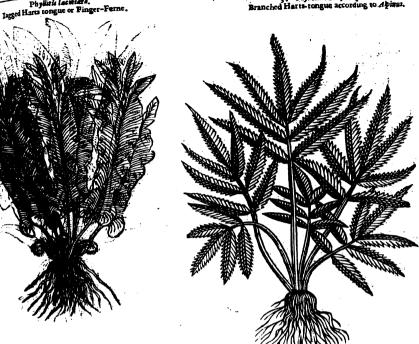
3. Phyllitis ramola Alpino.

Branched Harts-tongue according to Alpinus, The rootes hereof are fomewhat wooddy with the blacke fibres thereat, shooting forth many flender-broad stalker, of leaves two cubits long, a little downy at the bottome, divided into many long and narrow leaves, dented about the ties, fet one against another with an odde one at the end, each relembling the heads of a Iaveling, marked thicke with straight lines



E. PhyRich five Ling a Cervina vargara. Orannary H res-rongu

Phylitis ramofa A'Piso. Branched Harts-tongue according to Apinus.



onbothst es unto the middle ribbe : the whole plant is without sent, but of an austere taste, conteining some bene which is not presently felt but continueth long. The Place and Time.

They are greene all the Winter but spring new leaves every yeare.

It is called in Greeke out fine Phyllitis quaft foliofa, in Latine also Phyllitis and Lingua cervina, and in former times in the Apothecaries shoppes Scolopendrium, as I said in the foregoing Chapter: in all other Europian Dialettithey follow the Latine name; wee in English call the former Harts-tongue, and the other lagged Hartstongue and Finger Ferne, in some places Gerard calleth it Finger Harts-tongue; the last is onely remembred by Alpinus lib de exercice by the name of Phyllitie ramofa,

Hatt-rongue is much commended against the hardnesse and stoppings of the Spleene and Liver also, and spinkthe heate of the Liver and Stomacke, it is very good likewife against Laskes and the Blooddy flix: direnderallo commend the distilled water thereof to bee taken against the passions of the heart, and to stay the hides, and to helpe the falling of the Pallate, to stay the bleeding of the gums if the mouth be gargled therewith, Disfarides faith it is good against the Iting or bitings of Serpents.

CHAP. X.

Hemionita. Mules Ferne.

Here is some varietie in this plant as in the former, and although some doe conjoyne them, yet for the diversitie of their forme I have thought good to separate them.

bile Moone on each fide of the middle ribe, and the strakes on the backe of them are more as lope.

2. Hemionitie altera feu minor. The leffer Mules Perne. Libel faith that he found on Saint Vincents Rocke not farre from Briston in a hollow cave or hole, a smaller liste bereof whose leaves exteeded not the breadth of three fingers, not hard nor rough but smooth and gentle,

and without any markes on the backfide of them, yet with a hollow roundnesse at the bottome of them as the former, and besides somewhat unevenly dented about the edges ; the roots were very small and threaddy quickly withering. Classus faith that Lobel having fent him some of those plants, after hee had kept them in a pot because of their tendernesse, two yeares they changed their forme into the jagged Harts-horne, whereof he much mervailed, for afterwards ashe (aith when he came into England, hee gathered with his owne hands in the fame place the like plants, which there held the forme of Hemiowit.s.

3. Hemienicus peregrina Classi;
Strange Mules Ferne.
This differeth from the first in no other thing but in the bottomes of the leaves, which have a small care or peece of leafe fer on each fide of the arched or hollowed bottomes.

4. Hemionitis Ilvenfis Dalechampy multifido folio. Mules Ferne with divided leaves.

This kinde of Hemionitis (if it pertains thereto) hath fundry stalkes of leaves, rising from a tuft of blacke that haires or fibresseach whereof is about a foote long, divided into feven or nine parts, two or three couple standing lowest, one set against another, and the three uppermost a little riting above them, each of these seaves are long narrow and pointed, and somewhat dented about the edges with an eminent middle ribbe: these have no markes on the backes of them as the others of this kinde have.

The Place and Time.

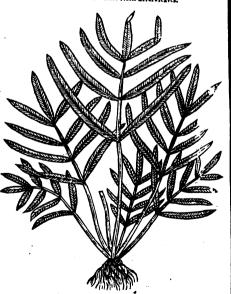
The naturall places of all these are shadowy rockes and moist hollow places where little heate of Sunne commeth, and are greene all the yeare as the former Harts-tongue.

The Names.

It is called in Greek imofine Hemionitu & onthivor Splenium, the former quasi mularia and Splenium voiunt qued ejus folium medicorum (plenia, nimirum oblongas plugulas figura imitetur. The

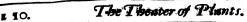
3. Hemionitis peregrina Ciufij. Strange Mules Ferne.







Hemionitis Ilvenfis Dalechampij maltifilo folio. Mules Ferne with divers leaves.



shirefled valgarie by Banbinus and vera by Clusius; the second is called by Lobel Hemionitis five sterilia, and this care was a superior of the state of the by Lastonerus Lacourage of the Community pergrand of Civiling Lober Dodoness and others for them; the last as Lugdenen for faith growing in the Hand called Ilva, was called of certaine Herbaritts Hemimit thera Dalechampi. The Vertues.

Risespecially good for the Spleene and may fitly be used in the stead of the Harts-tongue going before to all deples it ferveth for .

CHAP. XI.

Adimibum. Maidenhaire.

Here be divers herbes accounted to be Maidenhaires by divers puthors, one whereof I have fet forth anto you before by the name of Dryopteris candida Dodonei, which is most usuall in the higher and lower Germany and with us : fome others I shall shew you in this Chapter and the rest in the tol-

1. Adianthum verum sen Capillus Veneris verus. The true Maidenhaire. Theme Maidenhaire according to Dieferrides his description is a fine small low herbe not above a span high, whitefalkes are smaller, fact, redder and more shining then those of Trichomanes or our common English Maiwhite, whereon are placed delicate fine leaves without order on both fides one above another, tomewhat occurre, whatever leaves of Coriander, or like the leaves of Anife but larger, cut in unequally on the edges and formion the backe with very small browne markes scarse to bee differenced, the roote is a number of blackish howne threads.

2. Adianthum nigrum vulgare. Common blacke Maidenhaire. This Maidenhaire differeth little or nothing from the Driopters (or rather Omopreris) candida Dodonei, fet forhin the Chapter of Dryopter is before, but that the stalkes of this are blacker, and the leaves of a sadder greene, whrea that is greener and paler, fo that eyther that might fitly be joyned to this or this or that, the rest of the description needeth not agains to be repeated.

3. Advanthum fratico um Americanum. Forraine or strange Maidenhaire.

This strange Maiden haire groweth up like unto a Ferne, with a stender blackish browne stalke branched forth impoints, where abouts on each fide frand from 12. to 20, fresh greene leaves, small and somewhat long joyned together by their small footestalke, fomewhat like unto the first true Maidenhaire, but cut in on the outside at

anthum verum sen Capillus Veneris verus. The true Maidenhaire,

2. Adianthum nigrum vulgare.
Common blacke Maidenhaire.





3. Adiantum fraticofum Americanum Forraigne or strange Maidenhaire.

4. Ruta Olemarin five Salvia vine. Wall Rue.





the toppes of the leaves onely and not at the bottome. One very like unto this if it be not the fame hath M. lolm Tradescant the younger brought out of Virginia presently upon the death of his father, whose long stakes have many fine fresh greene leaves a little dented or cut in on the one side and plaine on the other, spotted underneuth with browne speckes.

4. Rutamuraria five Salvia vita. Wall-Rue, or ordinary white Maidenhaire,
This small herbe is generally accounted one of the Capillarie herbes or Maidenhaires, and that not of the last account. I must therefore joyne it unto them with this description : it hath very fine pale greene stalkes almost a fine as haires, fet confusedly with divers pale greene leaves on very short footestalkes, somewhat neareunto the colour of garden Rue, and not differing much in forme but somewhat more like unto the true Adianthm being more and more diverily cut in on the edges and thicker, smooth on the upper part and spotted finely on

The Place and Time.

All these sorts grow both upon stone walls and by the sides of Rockes or gravelly Springs, and other shadowy and moist places : the first in no place so plentifulty as Pena and Lobel say then about Mompelier in Narbone of France; some have reported that it is found in Glocestersbire : the last is found in many places of this Land, as at Dartford, and the bridge at Afbford in Kent, at Beckonsfield in Buckingbamfbire, at Wolley in Huntingtonfire, on Franimingham Castle in Suffolke, on the Church walk at Mayfield in Suffex, and on the Rockes neare Weston su per mare in Sommerfetshire, and are greene in Winter as well as Summer.

The 2N ames. It is caled in Greeke, A'Siartor Adiantum, quod & Staire tou in aquis non madescat, the leafe is not wetted with weter (which by tryall is found untrue) but Nicander his Greeke verses doth shew rather, that the raine resemble on them, which rendred in Latine are thus,

Impollutum Adiantum quod denso imbre cadente. Destillans tenuje folis non insidet humar

Dioscorides calleth it also mairezos Polytrichum, quasi multicomum, quod capillos multos & densos faciat. Apilim Callitrichon quasi pulchricomum, quad capillos iingis pulchrioresque reddie : it is called also Capillus Ueneru in latine, a speciosi reddendus capillus : and by divers other names as Cincinnalis Terre capillus. Supercissum terre & Cinisa. The first is called Adiantum by Mattholm and many others, and although some give another figure and trible it Syriacum, yet it is but one and the fame herbe, and species, though somewhat larger, in that country, Land calleth it Capillus vene ris verus, and Cordus on Dioscorides Adiantum nigrum; the second is the Onopteris signa Dedonei and Adiantum pulchrum Lugdunensi simile of Thalise : the third Bauhinus hath mentioned in his Producent the last Trague calleth Capillus Venerie, and Brunfelfius Saxifrega and of odoth Fuebfius. Mathistus fist clied it Rutamuraria, and afterwards tooke it to bee Parenychia Dioscoridie, Cordue calleth it Adansmalina, THE 10. Dence Rusamiring, and Lower and Lugdenenges Salvin vite, and many call it Adiantum album, white Midenhaire.

The Vietsmesant int.

Midenhaire is of fingular good use against the diseases of the Breast the Liver and Reines especially, yet much histenbare is or might a goodton of the herbe drunke helpeth shofe that are troubled with the Cough, thortordining to others: the decoction or the netter ordinate neighborhand are troubled with the Cough, shorteffe ofbreath, the yellow laundies, the difeases of the Spleanes, thopping of arine, helpath exceedingly to breake
set some, provoketh womens courses and stayeth both bleedings and shortes of the stomacks and belly, especially
whether the is dry for being greene by the thinnesse of the parts, it looseneth the belly, and causeth cholies
whether the set of the stomacks and Liver, and by freeing the stomacks by spiriting it out wonsuffigure to be voyed both from the Stomacks and Liver, and by freeing the somacks by spiriting it out wonsuffigure to be voyed by the story and by rectifying the liver and Blood sufficient and suffi suffigue to be voyued both from the obtained and Liver and Blood caufeth a good colour to the whole body, defiely denfeth the Lungs, and by rectifying the Liver and Blood caufeth a good colour to the whole body, and typelleth those diseases that breede by the obstructions of the Liver or Splease: it is also faid to resist and to and experiences of venemous creatures: the herbe boiled in oyle of Camomili diffolyeth knots, alayeth swellings addition moult Vicers, the Lye made thereof is singular good to clense the head from scurfe, and eyther dry graming fores, stayeth the falling or shedding of the haire, and causeth them to grow thicke, saire, and well dourd, for which purpose some boyle it in wine, putting some smalledge seeds thereto, and afterwards some COLOR OF THE Wall Rue is held by those of judgement and experience to bee as effectuall a Capillarie herbe as any of the fame temperature, and therefore both boldly and fafely nie it in the stead of any of the whenever, or any of the when is for experience bath shewed that it is very effectuall for the cough and diseases of the obt that is not at name a row experience many lie were that it is very enterman, for the cough and dileafes of the large, for the flooping of the Vrine and to breake and expell the Stone and therefore divers have placed it among the unitages, and or leftely as a smalleable as the former Maidenhaire for all the uses there experied, and besides helpaths buttlings in children, for Martholius saith that he hath knownedivers holpen by taking the powder of the herbe in drinke for forty dayes together.

Trichomanes. English Maidenhaire.

Vr common Maidenthaire doth from a number of hard blacke fibres fend forth a great many blackish thining brittle stalkes hardly a spanne long, in many not halfe so long, on each side set very thicke with imall round darke greene leaves Trichemanes. English Maidenhaire.

and spotted on the backe of them like Cete-

The Place and Time. Itgroweth much upon old stone walls in the well puts and males, in Kens and divers other places of this Land, it joyeth likewise to grow by Springs and Wells, and other Rocky moist and thatowy places, and is greene alwayes.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Texpuses Trichomanes quod rura cute fluentem capillumexplet, for wards israrum and gire capillum, Gaza translateth it Pilicula, Fideclars some have it a the Apothecaries beyond the Seadiduse to call it Polytricum and Capillarie, wee usually call it in Latine Trichomanes, and

in English common Maidenhaire. The Vertues.

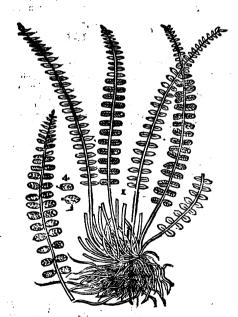
This Maidenhaire in our Land being more plentibil then the reft, is of more use and of as good that many of the former, and ferverh well for all the faid purposes, but especially against the stop-ping and dropping of Vrine and those that have the stone in the Kidneyes, and both stayeth the helding of the haire and causeth it to grow

CHAP, XIIL.

Pohtrichum aureum. Golden Maidenhaire.

Lthough there be divers authors that reckon these herbes amongst the Mosses, and so call them, yet there bee againe others as authorsticall that put them acong the Capillarie berbos, and so doe I at this time also.

1. Polytrichum aurenm majus. The grenter Golden Maidenhaire, This small berbe bath a company of small brownish red haires to make up the forme of leaves, growing about be ground from the roote, and in the middle of them in Sommer rise fmall stalkes of the same colour, set with



very fine yellowish greene haires on them, and bearing a small go d ye'low head lesser then a Wheate Corne, standing in a great huske, the roote is very small and threaddy. 2. Polyerichum minus & minimum.

CHAPAIA.

1052

The two leffer forts of Golden-Maidehriaire. Thefe two other forts are very like the former, but that the stalkes grow not to much more then halfe the height. the one of them being leffer then the other.

The Place and Time:

The first groweth usually on bogges and moorish places, and also on dry places that are shadowy, where the second growet. likewife on Hampftead Heath, The Names.

The two first are called by many Polytrichum astreum, of fome Adiantum aureum, of Thalim Adiantum apunto, of others Museus capillaris, and Baubinus Polytrichum auren making three forts majus medium & minus as Thalise doth. but I thinke that divertitie rather rifeth from the place then nature of the plant, Fuchfin taketh it to bee Polytrichum Apulei.

The Vertues

The Golden Maidenhaire is of a temperature betweene heate and cold yet it dryeth rarifieth and digesteth : it helpeth to expectorate tough flegme from the Cheft and Lung s no lesse then the other Maidenhaires being boyled and drunke : it also provoketh urine, and helpeth to expell the stone, is profitable for Spleneticke persons and those that have the Falling sicknesse, the herbe boyled in water or Lye and the head washed therewith strengthnesh the rootes of the haire, frayeth it from shedding, and caufeth them to grow thicke where they are thin:briefely it is held to be as effectual as any of the maidenhaires, many other incredible things are reported hereof which are rather superstitious and therefore I forbeare to relate them.

Palytrichum aurenn mejus & minn. Golden Maidenhaire the greater and the left-



Ros folis filveffris longifolius. Long leafed Rofa folis.

CHAP. XIIII.

1. Ros folis five Revalla vel Rofa folis. Sundew or Rola folis.

Et mee place this plant with the rest being usually reckoned among the number of the Capillarie esteeme formerly, and tell you that it hath divers small round hollow leaves, somewhat greenish, but full of certaine red haires that make them seeme red, every one standing upon its owne footstake reddish hairy likewise, the leaves have this wonderfull propertie that they are continually moist in the hottest



118610. whe hotter the Sunne shineth on them the moister they are, with a certaine shiminesse that will rise

ware, hew the difference.

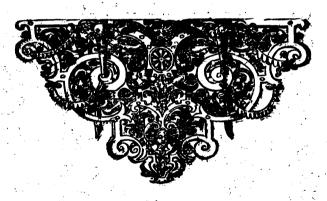
The Place and Time.

The pow usually on bogs and wet places, and sometimes in most woods, and flower in Inne, the leaves beging then to be gathered,

The Name.

The Vertiset,

The Ve lor colour : the fame water also is held to be good for all other diseases of the Lungs whether it bee Tissee. plow coom: the lating whether it bee I licke, when the first of the Cough, as also to heale the Vicers that happen in the Lungs, the same was given and to comfort the heart and fainting spirits: divers have much controverted these opinions, because the same was applied to the outward skinne will raise blisters, but so will many other things, and yet are not agreement betaken inwardly to it be with difference Wee have an unall drinke made hereof, by many with the wind fundry fpices frequently and in qualmes and passions of the heart, without any offence or danger here of, but rather to good effect and purpose.





PVLSES.

CLASSIS VNDECIMA. THE ELEVENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.



Ntending to thew you a little world of Pulles, let me for your better apprhenion as my more methodicall declaration, divide them into two principall or primary back that is, first into such kindes, as either have claspers, whereby to clime upon what stake, tree, &c. standeth next it, or without claspers, twine or winde themselves bout stakes, &c. or any other standeth neare thereby. And secondly, into such kinds as have no claipers, doe either stand more upright of themselves, or bend downsmud or lie upon the ground, whereunto I will adjoyne the kindes of Tresoile, and rest in neighbour hood unto them, with some Medicas

and Scorpioides. 1. Faba minor (ylveftris. The common wilde Beane. This common wilde Beane groweth upright like the Garden Beane, and leaneth not downe, yet being thicke

1. Faba minor fy veftin. The common wilde Beane.





but the small tendrells at the ends of the stalkes and branches sustaine them the better : it hath leaves like unto thank garden annea, fome paler or blacker than o-2. Fabasylvestris Grecorum sive Faba veterum. The old Greekish Beanc.

The Theater of Plants.

this Greekish Beane shootest forth two or three long flat stalkes, with two edges, lying or running on The Greenin have nothing whereon it may rampe or rife, which branch our on every fide in to stalkes of he grame, in the feet thereon by two and two, with a diffance betweene them, like unto the Garden Beane, and the loan of the many sections of the Garden Beane, and the branches under the leaves, and the branches under the leaves, and stated or fullen purple colours, with fome paleneffeat the bottome of them: after which fucceede long and stated or fullen purple colours, and the stated of the branches under the bottome of them: after which fucceede long and stated or fullen the branches and described or fullen the branches and described or fullen the bottome of them. and the pods, with two that peedges and dented about, alittle hooked or bowing, greene at the first, but hat when they are ripe, wherein are contained foure or five or more round feede as bigge as Peafe. ad try blacks, fo that one may well say they are rather Pease than Beanes; the roote growth not deepe, nor salvery makes, to the control of the salvery makes, to the salvery makes, to the salvery makes the salvery makes, to the salvery makes the s

We have had another difference hereof fent us by this name, which onely fetteth forth the distinction berecordem little differing in any thing elfe. The Place.

The full (where foever it is wilde we know not) we fow it generally through the Land, to ferve horses for their hede the other groweth naturally in Spaine from whence Guilloum Boel fent me feedes. The Time.

Theleflower in Isly, and their fruit is ripe a moneth or more after. The Names.

The Beane is called Kiapos ayer in Greeke, and Faba fylvoffris in Latine, and sammes in Greeke is added motheother, and Faba Graca in Latine to diftinguish in from the Leypela, a feracitate ditta, say some. The hathbeene much disputation and alteration among our later Writers concerning the Faba veterum or esignamm Gracerum, fome referring the delineations thereof to our Garden Beane, but with more words ma serded, for the ancients comparison of the feede unto that of Lotie, Terebinthus, and the berries of Tow sort evince all their words and reasons, whereof I doe not intend to say any more here; for Lobel and Induction have hewed the errours and militakings: the first here set downe, is the Banasive Phaselum minor by Daum, Faba minor by Lobel, and Faba spressin by Matthiolus, Camerarius, Lugdunensis, and others: the other is the Bona five Faselus sylvestria by Dodoness, Faba Gratorum sylvestria by Lobel, Pila nigra h Comrains, and Vicia Romana by him alio: Our later Herbarists call it usually Faba veterum, or Gracorum; and Lucianentia Phasiosias fylvestria. Many worthy families among the ancient Romanes had their names from Russ and Peafe; and no doubt first rose from their predecessours, sowing and selling of them, as Fabius Porcius, Quian Fabius Maximus, or from other accidents, as Pife, Cicero, and divers others; and the use to number with Rues doth continue among the Venetians to this day : it was also an usualt custome in former times in Italy, and other places adjacent to charle their Governors by calling Beanes into a Bason, the affirming party calling in a white Beane, those denying a blacke one; and from hence came the manner of choise of officers in many places by the billeting boxe to put in certaine bullets, the greater number in a partition carrying the choice.

The Vertues. The Garden Beanes are with us more used for foode than for Physicke, yet the lesser also in many other counminufed with a little Wheate and Rie to make them bread, and being greene nourish more than when they while but are more windy, and eacen after they have beene dried or fried engender leffe winde, but are then diader digelion: the diftilled water of the flowers of garden Beares is used of many to clense the face and thing, and to take away both spots and wrinckles, the same doth the meale or flower of it, as well as of the full: the water diffilled from the greene huskes, is held to be very effectuall against the stone, and to provoke mint: Beane-flower is used in pulcifies that do asswage inflammations rising upon wounds, as also the swelling dibecods or of womens breaks caused by the curding of their milke, or by inflammations, and represent their mike, and kee peth backe children from growing too forward being laid to the share : if the flower of Beanes and femogreeke be mixed with hony, and applied to felons, biles, blew markes by blowes or bruiles, and the im-Polumer in the kernells of the eares, it helpeth them all, and with Role leaves, Frankinsense, and the white of antege laid to theeyes that swell or grow out helpeth them, as also the watering of them, or stripes upon them, if abrased with wine: if a Beane be parted into two, the skinne being taken away, and then laid on the place where Leech bath beene fer that bleedeth too much, it flaieth the bleeding a Beane-flower boiled to a pultiffe with wine and vineger, and some oyle put thereto, ceaseth both palme and swelling of the cods a if fried Beanes beboiled with Garlike, and daily taken as mease, it helpeth inveterate coughes almost past cure, the hoarsenesse of the royce, and the impostumes in the breast : the huskes of them boiled a good while in water, that is to the thirds high the laske: the after of the baskes made up with old hogges greafe, helpeth the old paines, contuitions and wands of the finewes, the Sciatica also and the Gout. What hath beene spoken of the greater, is also effectuall with lefter Beane without more repetition. The Eaba veterms is without doubt that true Beane which Dioffinder, Galen, and other Greeke authors intended when they fet downe all the remedies they fet downe of it; al hardore although we use our ordinary Beane-flower for all the purposes, and to good effect, yet theirs is the most proper, which vertues every one may trie as they fee cause.

CHAP. II.

Phofiolas. The French or Kedney-Beane.

Have in my former Booke giving you the knowledge of the ordinary Phasislus, or Garden Frank.

Beanes of divers colours, but there are fundrie other fores, some mentioned by Clusius, and some by others; whereof with those wee have seene our selves; wee entend to give you in this Chapter shifts.

1. Phasislus flore coccines. The Scarlet flowred French-Reame.

The Scarlet Beane rifeth up with fundry branches twining about flakes that are fet for it to runse thirto, has turning contrary to the Sunne, having three leaves on a footestalke, as in other of the fame kinde; the flowers for fashion like unto the rest, but are many more set together, and of a most orient scarlet colour; the Benerate rish the ordinary kinde, and of a deepe purple turning to be blacke when it is ripe and drie; the root point of the flower with us.

2. Phasolus siliqua hir sura. The hairy Kidney-Beane called in Zuirate where it groweth Content.

We have had an other of this kinde brought as out of the East Indies, which being planted, was in few like the former, but came not to perfection, the unkindly season not suffering it to show the slower, but the colouble were brought, some were smaller, shorter, and rounder than our garden kinde, others much longer, and many growing together as it were in clusters, and covered all over with abrowne short hairinesse, so fine, that it say of the rubbed or fall on the backe of ones hand, or other tender parts of the skin, it will cause a kind of ithing, but not strong nor long enduring, but passing quickly away without either danger or harme, the Beans were smaller then the ordinary, and of a shining blacke colour. There are sundry other strange form of kidey-Beanes, whereof Clussus maketh mentions the first, (as most of the rest) groweth up with winding salks and branches, and with three leaves set together on long foote stalkes, and many white slowers in cluster, and branches, and with three leaves set together on long foote stalkes, and many white showers in cluster, and lines. His second fort is not much differing in sorme or colour of slower from the former, but that it somewhat paler, and the Beanes are very white, smaller, and more full or swelling than the ordinary white kinde. A third fort is somewhat reddish at the end of the foote stalkes, the slowers stand by couple being larger, pale on the outside, and of a blewsh purple within, succeeded by reddish Beanes, thicke and short, and somewhat sull and round. A sist fort hath reddish greene stalkes, and smaller darke greene leaves; the sower were great and many, of a yellowish colour, the Beanes were smaller, contained in shorter and narrower ods,

The Scarlet flowerd French Beane.

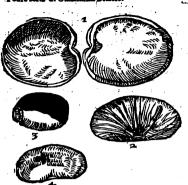








1. Phofesti americani Purgantti. 2. Lati magni albi, 3. Æguprij. 4. Brafiliani. Foure forts of Outlandilli Beanes.

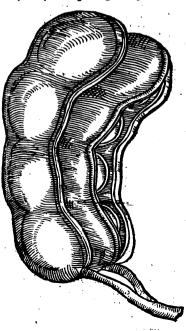


Photeoli parvi en America, Small Kidney Beanes of America.





Plafedes Braflianus magem. A great Brafill Beanc.



and short, and somewhat full and round. A fift fort hath reddish greene stalkes, and smaller darke greene leaves, the flowers were great, and many of a yellowish colour, the Beanes were smaller, contained in shorter and narrower cods, and of a darker colour. A fixt had narrower leaves, with smaller reddish Beanes, & flatter than the other. A feventh grew not so high as the ordinary, or his first, the leaves were as narrow as the last, and the flowers white, the cods short and yellowish being ripe, with white Beanes in them spotted or striped, to the length or athwart, more great or lesse in some than in others, and in some all blacke, u ith a few white lines in them, or else parted halfe white and halfe blacke. An eight in leaves and white flowers was like his first, and the Beanes not to white as the ordinary, and fometimes spotted, either directly or confusedly, or becomming blacke wholly. A ninth had great white Beanes sported with reddish veines. A renth had purplish flowers, whose hoods were darker, and various coloured Beanes turning blacke in broad flat and brownish cods. An eleventh had blacke lines or veines running in the reddiff Beanes diverily marked. The Beanes of the twelfth were of a paler red, with blacke stripes on them. The thirteenth wee have had from Brafill the least fort that ever was feene; for although it hath the fame forme of three leaves, & twining it felfe, yet are the Beanes blacke shining, and leffer than Tares by the halfe. Another had large white flowers, sender cods, and white Beanes with blacke spots. Another, the least of many whose Beanes were smaller than Pease and round. Divers others might be fet forth, but that divers of them came not to maturitie, most of them that sprang had twining branches : yet fome grew upright, whereof the fourth fort had short and firme stalkes, not needing any. Xxxx 3

Ta.13 B.11.

a bigge at ones finger and hieronamich many locall fibres thereat.

The other wilde Peafe.

The branches of this other are fearce halfe a foote long, with broader and shorter leaves on them, but like the decrease rate. Betrancine or pale, the Peafe and cods, likewife not differing in forme but much lefle, the roote abiding many firms, which is kinde there is another found to grow fome what larger.

ort. Of this knille there is should require to grow notice what target.

3. Refem followers may non maculatum Baticum. Spanis blacks spotted wilde Peafe.

This spans Peafer illument change like the first, but that it is lesser, and the slowers are of a pale yellowish.

The Spans Peafer illument dealers close formed with rearrible for the start of the sta The peaks being of a darker clour, fpotted with very blacke fpots like velvess the roote perifheth

4. Pifum fontamenm maritimum Anglicum. Wilde English fea Peafe. This Se Peale differeth not much from the second fort of wilde Peale, but is somewhat greater, and bearing mossons together in a ruit, mist of purple and ash colour: the succeeding huskes are small and long, the mes living. 4. Pifum alindmaritimum Britanicum. Suffolke Sca Peale.

This back of Sea Peak hath a stalke of a trianguler forme full of joynes, bending to the ground, with two historicity joyne, branched forth indivers places with winged leaves at them, confifting of tenne or twelve his gene leaves, fee by couples on a middle ribbe, with a small classer at the end, each leafe being not much shippend in the flowers grow towards the toppes of the branches, eight or tenne fet together militant the Sex Purifine: athe flowers grow towards the toppes of the branches, eight or tenne fet together militant to a final tenne fet together toget remine cight or tenne Peale in a cod, each whereof hath the whitenesse called the eye, compassing balfe the command right of the content of the ording deepe interest and baich of the Sea (yes about a yard or more deepe, there is found fome fand wherein it forea-th) and in not great bits flender pliant and flexible, not fweete, but bitter as the whole plant is, and the Peafe alam punit no great energy years, and from the old head will shoote many long white tendrells like the roote nine mail Bindeweede whereby it encreaseth wonderfully, and not by the feede, as I am perswaded, for that of the man blance we have growth falling thereon, in not having any nouriflament or moifture of fand, before or discetwo or three foote deepe, and the birds for the most part devoure them up. I have also put some of the Rucisto the ground of my Garden, but none would fpring.

1. Pifun filvefire primum. The fuft wilde Peafe.

3. Pifem sylvestre nigrum Betteum macelerum. The Spanish blacke spotted wilde Pease.



thing touphold'it, while nor above a foote high, whole trefoile leaves had thereer foote that the love thing touphoid it. The northouse a roose ingress whose treatment and pale, or else of a shining swatch color, which, and the fruit either with a place of post, or reddin or pale, or else of a shining swatch color, which kind, as it is most likely is the Phospolar, or Phospolar Cords, which he does not have a likely in the 43, file of his he which kind, as it is molt likely is the reasion, or conjusting over the state of th notations upon Discorder, and in the 127-1919 OF HIS TAMORY OF TAMORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P felfe in one of their two places. I now math come likewise unions and were endlesse two places and west Indies, Virginia, &c. Sundry other forts and varieties which were endlesse to resize, or a helps. not knowne that ever any impo was wratered, but as a restrict gether new forts, fome floring on the want coults of America; for the inhabitants thereabouts doe yearely gether new forts, fome floring on the want. others raked from under the fandes of the shoare, The Place and Time

The first here described grew in the West Indies, and first grew with Mr. Tradescane, yearly flowing inte ufuall Season, and giving ripe fruit: the second here described came from the Magols countrie in the Ed line. and onely fprang up with us, but continued not.

The Names. Dioscorides callettethis quina suilax hortenfis quod Smilacia mode confeendis ; Theophratia middin Discordes catterstates σμέλας κατατικό σμέλας Authors follows, or Dolliens, which many Latine Authors follow: fortestloods, and λόξειν propter fliquarum longitudinem. Some also take it to be Dissordes his panels, or as Galistinians. and 266111 propter juignarum tongun mounts. Controversie among former Writers, as Matthielus agains stands where of there hath beene much controversie among former Writers, as Matthielus agains stands that thought the 7 hasis of Dioscorides to be Ervilia, and the Smiles breaks to be the ordinary Politicalis. now adayes so called, which opinion, how sever Matthielm congradicteth, and would force his own, which now adayes to catted, which opinion, now adays to catter the profiner white Kidney Beanes were the Physical of Disfordar, which can no wayes stand with resson, seeing Disforder setteth his Physical among those Pulses that grow wide, and besides saith, that they are hard of direction, and move vomiting, which is not proper to these kinds, but of the standard of the many wilde forts of Pulses, and in the Chapter of Spartium fruten, compareth the seedes thereof to those of Plan fiole, and that his Smilax hortenfis was the other discolored forts of Kidney Beanes, but they are as well for forme as in effect in my judgement the same. Another doubt there is with some, whether Theophrafin his Detichus and Dioscorides hie Smilax horsenses be but one or divers; but Galen in primo aliemeteram hath decided that long agoe, where he saith, that because Theophrassus saith his Dolichus needeth long poles or sakes to uphold it tong agoe, where he taith, that because I veoporagine saith his Doiscom needeth long poles or takes to uphold it that it may profiper, he furely delineated hele Phasioli, or Dioscorides his Smilax borrensis: 6 that posses it without doubt that Smilax borrensis; Polichus, and our ordinary Phaseolus to be all one: Stim also in his first Booke faith the fame, for any phaseolus his Phasiolus is the same with Galen his Phasiolus is the same with the same w is colled by Lugdunensis Phasiolus Sylvarum, and by Clusius Orobus Pannonicus : Cordus in the places before mentioned maketh Phaselus and I hassolus to be but one kinde of plant, and differing from Phaselus, which mounteth upon poles, the Phaselus not rifing: Virgil and Columella doe both make mention of Phaselus at el simil and vile Pulle : Virgil in Georg. fecundo, in these words, Seu pinguem Viciam feres, vilemue Phaselum. Dolnem maketh our ordinary garden Beane to be Phafelus major, and the wilde kinde to be Phafelus miner, and faith without d .ubt they are the right: but by his leave they are not right, where in I referre me to other judgment, confidering what I have here before written, and especially in that the Lentill-like seedes of Spartium fruits, are by Dioscorides compared to those of Phasiolus, when as the lesser Llacke Beanes are sarre bigger than any Spanish broome feede, or the pods comparable.

The Vertues. The Kidney Beanes that are nursed up with us of all forts, and come to maturity, being of casie digellion, and hot and moilt in the first degree, doe move the belly, provoke uring, enlarge the break that is streightened with shortnesse of breath, engender sperme, incite venery, especially it Sugar, Pepper, George and Galanga beaded thereto: for they are well knowne to most to be a familiar dish of meate taken while they are young, boyled, and flewed, or fried, & some Verjuice put to them, and spice firewed thereons Mathielas faith, that if the grone pods be chewed in ones mouth, and applied to any place that is bitten by an horfe it will helpe: healfolloweth that the Italian dames made a water or justs for their faces of the pods and feedes of these Beanes, with a fresh gourd, crummes of bread, and Goates milke, &c. distilled. The fish called Scarpe (which is somewhat like a Barbell) as Bellonius doth fet it downe in the eight Chapter of his first Booke of Observations is much delighted to feede upon the leaves of this Phaseolus or French-Beanes, and that therefore the Greekes of Candy that dwell neare Milopotamo and Cigalinas, where this fish doth abundantly bredde betweene the rocker, doeuken put the leaves of this Beane into their Weeles, or Bow-nets, as a baite for this fifth, knowing that they can hardly betaken by line or hooke but onely with this herbe, and therefore in their Language they call it Scarovatan.

CHAP. III.

Pifum. Peafc.

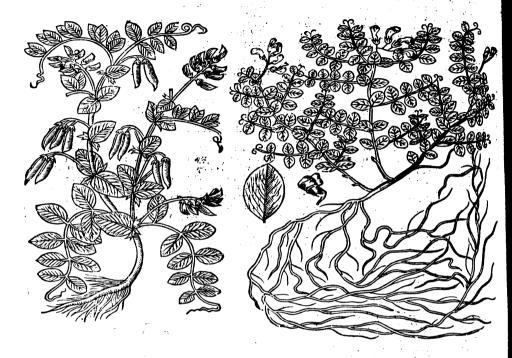
all the forts of Garden Peafe, I have spoken sufficiently in my former Booke, there remained now that I should show you here the wilde kindes which are these.

1. Pifum fylvefire primane. The first wilde Peale.

This wilde Pease doth little differ from the manured, either in ramping formered statkes, which wanted the pranches, which broad thiffe greene leaves, two alwayes being fet at a joynt, and fixe or more lefter ones on the branches, which end in a classer, the flowers are white, many standing on a foote stalke together, which turne into so many code, each much smaller than the manured, and the seede Within, fatte lesse also, and of no pleasant talle; the south TRABLIE

4. Pifum (pontantum maitimum Anglicum
Wilde English Sea peale.

5. Pifum alind marithum Britanieum. Another-Fugiifh Sea Peafe.



The Place.

The first is often found in fundry places of this Land : the second on the chalkie hills at Kings Hog in Kon, no farre from the Thames, and the larger fort hereof in some barren fields in Effenthe third in Spaine; the fourthin Kent also neere Rumney : the last was first made knowne in the yeare 1555 being the third yeare of Queene May to the Country dwelling thereabouts, that is betweene Orford & Alborough, where it grew upon the batch of the fea, where nothing, no not graffe was ever feene to grow, and by the dearth of that yeare the people in peoffice of foode, fearching every where to take what came next to hand (for as it is faid many were forced at that time to make their bread of Acornes) gathered many quarters full of thefe Poafe to ferve their ufe; yet did the neighbouring people acknowledge that they had observed and knowne them to grow there of long time before that deare yeare. Mr. Stow in his Cronicle, and Mr. Camden in his Britanica, pag. 354. make mention of the Pele, but both flumble at one stone, that these might come this therby some ship wracke, which cannot be so: and Mr. Stow more especially in saying the rootes are great and sweete, for that it is swigeners, a special kinde differing from all other of that kinde; and as it is probable naturall only to those places about the Sea shourt, for it is found allowed. alfo at Rie, at Pempe in Suffex, at Gilford in Kent, over against the Comber, and at Ingolne Milles in Linchine faire Mr. Iohn Argent Dr. of Phylicke, of the Colledge in London, brought from thence also the whole plant, such a year see is here figured, which he gave to Dr. Lobel in his life time, to be inserted in his Workes, but he prevented by death failing to performe it, I have by purchasing his Workes with my money here supplied.

The Time. These flower and beare their fruit with the later kinde of Field Pease; but the last flowereth in the end of last, and hath both blowne flowers, and ripe cods in the end of August, and blossomes also not halfe forward to The Names.

Peafe are called in Greeke alber, in Latine Pifum; the names in their titles are sufficient to diftinguish them. for except the first, none of these have beene mentioned by any former Author; the Italians call them Pick; the French De pois, the Germanes Erbfz.

The Vertues. Peace are less windy than Beapes, but passe not forth of the body so soone as they sift be wildekindebe boyled in Lye, and the head washed there with, it clenseth it from scurffe and scabbes: the same also denseth be boiled. of spots; the meale of them, and Barley mixed with honey and used, healeth foule ulcers; and the meale boiled in water with Vetches, breaketh tumours, and easeth their paines being applied. Comerarise faith, that in Francisco character and the contraction of the contraction conia, they call it Daringicht krant, and use to take some of the Pease against the collicke: and apply the helbe outwardly and give it their cattle also for the same purpose, that is, if they vent much,

CHAP. IIII.

Lathyrm. The great wilde Cicheling or Peafe everlasting.

F this kind of Pulse called Cashyrus there are two specificall differences, the one that continue in their roote, and perifheth not, the other annuall perifhing continually after feede time: many of the living forts I will intreat in this Chapter, and of the annualls in the next.

This kind of Peafe fendeth forth many long flat trayling flatkes, winged on both fides which must be shaded, divided into fundry branches with two leaves at the joynta which are formewhat long and not befined, with force claspers at the ends of the branches, at the joynts likewise come forth pretty long stalkes with control of the branches, at the joynts likewise come forth pretty long stalkes with control of or more Pease-like blossomes, of a sine pale purplish red colour, and of a sine smell, after which sends small long and hard whitish cods, with small round blackish seeds in them, the roots groweth section to the control of the contro

a. Lastyrm angulifqlim. Narrow leafed wild Cicheling.

The different not in durability forme of growing, or colour of flowers from the former, but in having some whater flowers and in the greene leaves which are narrower then they.

3. Latbyrus Sylveffris Dodonei. The wilde Cicheling of Dodoness.

This hath longer winged stalkes and somewhat larger leaves, but shorter claspers then the last, the flowers mota deepe purple, and the cods are long and flender, with small hard round seeds within them the roote

4. Lathyrus arvenfis five Terre glandes. Peafe Earth-nuts.

The Earth-nuts have divers weake and finall fquare stalkes running upon the ground source or five foote. he the leaves are small usually two set together upon a branch with a clasper at the end of each, taking hold dwarfandeth next to it : the flowers come forth from the joynts towards the toppes of the flakes upon has footbalkes, many growing together being narrow, and of a deepe reddiff, purple, fomewhat bright, the cost that incceede them are finall and long with small round seedes in them, the rootes are tuberous, backed small fastned to long strings, which spread much under ground, in taste somewhat like to a dry Chefnr. Inhim maketh it and the next to be both one plant.

5., Lathyrus sylvestrie lignosior. Our Wood Earth-nuts. This creeping wilde Peafe-nut hath not onely greater, longer and harder rootes almost wooddy then the

T. Lathyrusmajor perennis.
The greater Peale everlasting.



4. Laibyrus arvenfis five Terre glandes.



former

5. Lathyrus (ylveftris lignofiore
Our Wood Earth-nut.



6. Terra glandes Americans fre Pirtmine. Virginia Earth-mur

former, but the crefted stalkes also are harder and lye on the ground with foure smooth long and narrow leaves ufually, and fometimes five on a branch, smallest at both ends, and one clasper at the end: the flower are purple or cimfon, and the cods are narrow long and fomewhat browne in the beginning, and paler as they grow older, within which are small round seede no bigger then a Vetch or rather lesse, and of a wan colour, this is the Astragalus Silvatum Thaly.

6. Terra glandes Americana sive Virginiane. Virginia Earth-nuts. Let me adjoine this plant to these two later forts for the rootes sake, whereunto in formethey are most like, although differing in the greene long leaves which are many fet on both fides of a middle stalke the mainestalke it felfe winding it felfe upon any thing standeth next unto it, and rifing from a tuberous browne roote, which multiplyeth it selfe into fundry others : at the joynts of the stalkes with the leaves and in other places of the stalkes likewise come forth the flowers many standing together spike-fashion, of a sullen blush colour made almost hke hoods, which fall away with us not bearing any fruit, and the leaves and stalkes perishing before Winter, new railing themselves in the Spring.

7. Lathyrus filvestris store luteo. Tare everlasting.

This 1 amping wilde Vetch or Tare as the country people call it, because it is the most permission herbethat can grow on the earth, for come or any other good herbe that it shall grow by, killing and strangling them : it groweth somewhat like unto the first but the leaves are smaller, the flowers are yellow many upon a stalke and after finall round cods with blackish small seede in them : the roote is small and rough running infinitely under ground not to be destroyed.

The Place and Time. The first and second are usually cherished in Gardens for the beauty of the flowers as I said in my former books, and like wife hath beene found wilde with us as is before faid, if it be not the third which is entituled of Dalacem, she fourth is faid by Gerard to grow in many places with us as Hamfred, Coume Parke, &c. but we rather thinke it was the next. for the rootes of those wee have hitherto found in our woods and hedges sides have been more wooddy then the other forts, which growing in our Gardens wee have seene to be more tender, and came tous from beyond Searthe last is found oftener then men would have it, being a plague to Field or Orchard whereinto it once getreth: they all flower from the end of Inly to the end of Anguist.

The Names. This Pulse the Greekes call And Sup @ Lathyru, but is diversly called by divers moderne writers in Latine, for fome call it Lathyrus five Cucircula and by Banhims Cicercula, by others Lathyris as Lobel, etc. but unfilly for Lathyru is generally taken for Spurge, againe Aracus or Cierra as Dodoneus, yet Tabermonianu to put a difference here of the Spurge, againe Aracus or Cierra as Dodoneus, yet Tabermonianus to put a difference here of the spurge rence betweene chem calleth them Lathyris leguminofa : Matthiolus calleth the first Chymenum, Cefalpium Ervi lium, Tragus Pisam Grecorum, Fuchium Ervum filvefire: The fourth is called Apies by Fuchium and Tragus, but Plendoapies by Matthielus, Chame balanus by Dedonaus and Tabermontanus, Terre glaudes by Label and Peul,

TRIBE II. Gudnurrefires by Cluffus, and Arachidna Theophrafti by Columna, who faith hee can finde none come fo Communities by company, and experience I responsive by Columns, who faith hee can finde none come to partial of Theophrafter as this; the last is called by Dedonans in the Chapter of Terre glandes Legumenterra best faile, by Thelius Lathyrus sylvestris floribus luceus, and Baubinus addeth thereunto foliss Vicia, the reft se specified with their descriptions.

The Vertues. Color fifth that Lathyrus is in substance much like to Ervilia and Phaselus, and that the countrey people in his country of Afia did use them not onely as they of Alexandria and other Cities did their Phases and Ervilia, be made them into a pultage as they did Lentills, but faith hee it is of a thicker confiftence then they and therefre nouritheth more.

CHAP. V.

Lathyrus amount. Yearely or Annual Cichelings.

He other fores of Lathyrus which are annuall as I faid before in the devision of Lathyus in the former Chapter. I referved to be here fet together distinct from the former.

1. Labyrus annuns major Betiens. The great Spanish annuall Cicheling. This hath two or three flat stalkes a yard long or more welted as it were with skinnes or filmes on both edges, having two small leaves at each joynt where shoote forth the branches, bearing two resomble long and broad leaves about the middle thereof one against another, with a twining clasper running or betweene them, the flowers frand fingly upon long footfalkes, of a deeper purple colour but leffer them or Garden kinde first described in the last Chapter, after which succeede long pale coloured cods very like unwith sthe feede within them is likewife; the roote is small not running deepe nor growing great but peniheth every yeare.

2. Latherns Betiens elegans filiquis Orobi. Spanish partie coloured Cichelings. This fpringerth up into divers branches a fadom long, with fuch like welts or skinny membranes on both fide, acvery joynt whereof come forth long leaves divided at the toppe into two other smaller leaves, and higher upwards, set with six leaves on both sides, and on the middle betweene them commeth forth a small disping tendrell whereby it catcheth hold of every thing flandeth next unto it, at the joynts likewise come furnite flowers, either one or two at the most upon long footstalkes like unto the other of his kind, the upper laked fine Crimfon or Orenge colour, and the other in the middle of a perfect white: after the flower is past comment the fruit in long pods, every feede bunching out like the pods of Orobus and as bigge almost as the smal-

Latbyrus major filiqua brevi. The greater thort codded Cicheling. This is manner of growing differeth little from the former, onely the flower hath the inner leaves white

2. Lethrens Betieus elegum filiqui Orobi.
Spanilo partie coloured Cichelings.

2. Lathyrus major filiqua brevi. The greater thort codded Cicheling.





I atiturne

parvus

alier.

and the outer somewhat purplish: the cods that follow are thicke and short, with small round blackish Peafe within them.

4. Lathyrus minor filiqua brevi. The lesser short codded Cicheling.

The difference betweene this and the last confisherh more in the smallnesse then in any other thing saving that the cods hereof have a little roughnesse on them. Wee have another smaller then the last agreeing in most things else faving the cod which is longer and fmaller.

5. Lathyrus major angustissimo folio. Graffe leafed Cicheling.

The stalke hereof is slender and weake, the leaves long and narrower then graffe, fometimes two and fometimes three together: the flowers frand each upon a stalke of a blewish purple and sometimes reddish, the fruit is finall and blackish contained in small short coddes; crooked at the ends.

6. Lathyrus miner angustissima falia. Fennell-like leafed igheling,

This is smaller weaker and tenderer in all parts then the last, the leaves are as small thin and long as Fennell, the coddes and frede are like the last onely the flowers are of a pale reddish colour.

7. Lathyrus palustris Lusitanicus. Spanish Marsh Cichelines.

This in the beginning different listle from the first but that the flowers fland untilly two together, the outer leafe of a bright purple and the middlemost of a pale purpie : the cods are denderer and as long as the first, of a pale colour, with small spotted Peale within them ourning blacke when they are day.

8. Lathyrus Baticus flore lutes. Yellow Spanis Cicheling. This Spanish kind is in bignesse, forme of stalkes and leaves like the first of these here set downs, only the flowers are all yellow with purple veines in them, after which follow cods very like, and of the lane bignesse with the first, but the Pease are smaller and rongber, or as it were netted.

The Place and Time. All these forts except the fixt (which I found in clenting of Anne feede to use) grow in Spains, and from thence were brought with a number of other rare seedes besides by Guillaumo Boel and imparted to Mr. Coptof Stabbers in Essex in love, as a lover of rare plants, but to me of debt, for going into Spains almost wholly on my charge hee brought mee little else for my mony, but while I beate the buth another catcheth and eateth beind: fo while I with care and cost fowed them yearely hoping first to publish them, another that never saw them unlese in my Garden, nor knew of them but by a collaterall friend, prevents me whom they knew had their deferiptions ready for the Preffe.

The Names. Their severall names are expressed in their titles, none of them being/published before, except you may referre the fift unto Banbinus his Latbyrus major angustissimo folio, described in his Prodienus whereunto itis moft like.

The Vertues.

I have not understood that they ferve for meate or medicines to any of the people where they are naturall; but utterly neglected and should never have beene further knowen, as it in like manner falleth out in all countries unleffe a cunning curious fearcher, fuch as this Boel was, happen to pry carefully over the coalts of them.

CHAP. VI.

Cicercula. Winged or cornered Cichelings.

Have you fee divided this Chapter from the two former, (although they may be and ate called Labri by many good authors) upon good grounds as I take it: for although in growing they are like Lahyar, yet some of them have their cods winged, and others not winged, and all have figure or control.

Pease within them: I thinke therefore these formes doe argue a specificall diversitie fit to be dillinged. guished, being all annuali also.

1. Cicercula five Lathyrus (ativus flore albo. White flowted winged Cicheling. This Cicheling hath weake winged stalkes trayling on the ground if they be not belief like as all the for mer have, with two small leaves at the joynts and two other narrower leaves like milk on the branches which end in divided classers, the flowers are white that stand on long footstalkes, and after them fomewhat stat and thort code with two little narrow filmes all along the backe of them, the feede within them is fomewhat larger then the wild forts, flat white and cornered; the roote is small and fibrous perishing every yeare.

2. Cicercula flore purpureo. Blackish purple winged Cichelings. This other is in manner of growing like the former, the flowers onely and the fruit declare the difference, hot

TRIBEIL 8. Lathyrus Balkeus flore lates. Yellow Spanish Cicheline.



tenowers are of a darke dead purple, and the cods that Winged Cichelings with writtee of black in purple flowers, the thowers are small and with filmes at their backes like the hathe feede within them are cornered but of a darke coiour almost blacke.

1. Cicerenia Batica & Egyptiaca Clusi. Blew flowred Cichelings.

This also differeth in nothing from the former but in har it list larger leaves and the flowers pale, blew on the milde and the inner leaves more blew, the cods are falland almost round winged at the backe like the formr, wherein lye browne cornered feede.

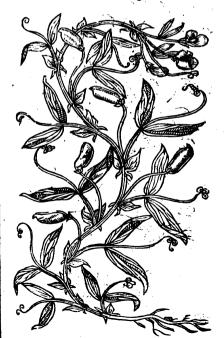
4. Cicercula flore rubente.
Red flowted Winged Chichelings.

The manner of the growing hereof is in all things like deformer, but that the greene leaves are narrower and longer then the last, and the flowers are of a kind of dead Omee colour after which follow fome what short round mkwith brown fh cornered feede.

5. Circercula five Lathyrus Béticus dumetorum. Spanist bash Cichelings.

Voto these kinds of Cichelings let me adde this as comming nearer unto them then unto Vetches, for this hath divers long weake stalkes with filmes on the edges, at the joynt are two small leaves, and from betweene them ome forth the branches, having divers fmall darke greene laves fet on them, fomewhat round at the ends, fomeimethree on a fide and fometimes but two, yet not alwave one against another, from the bosome of the stalke mittebranch commeth forth usually two flowers on a log footestalke the upper leafe being reddish and the ohe purplish, after which come long smooth cods withon my filme at the backe having within them round but described or formewhat flat feede of a brownish colour.

> 3. Cicercula B. tica five Egyptiaca Cluff. Blew flowred Cicheling.





Cicercula flore rubente. Red flowred Cit helings.



Yyyy

The Place and Time.

All these forts were brought us out of Spains although they grow in other countries also : they flower and beare ripe fruit when the former doe.

The Names.

The three first are remembred by our moderne writers, Dodoneus calling the former Aracm for Labour in nor and Cicercula, Lobel Lathyris angustiore gramineo folio, Camerarius Lathyrus flore allo, Lathyris angustiore gramineo folio, Camerarius Lathyrus flore allo, Lathur called it E. nor and Cicercusa, Lovet Lastyris angustore grammenojotto, Camerarius Landyris and Collect E. vum, Fachfius Ervum album fativum by Tragus Pifum Grecorum fativum, and by Cordus on Dioferides Philips minor, aliquibus Ervum angulofum: the second Dodonesse calleth a dracus five Cicer and Conserves Labyrus for purpureo: the third Clusius calleth Cicercula Agyptiaca, and Camerarius Aracus Hispanicus sive Lauprus for tiacus: the fourth was called by Boel Lauprus Baticus store miniate, and the last by him also Lauprus Baticus store miniate, and the last by him also Lauprus Baticus store. The Vertues.

All of them as Boel faith are eaten by the poore people in Spaine in the want of bread, for where there are food feldome doe they talte of any bread of Corne : they are all of a compact substance, and therefore nourifunore but are hardlyer concocted.

CHAP. VII.

Onchas five Ervilia. Winged wilde Peafe.

F this kinde of Pulle I have onely feene and nourfed up with me two forts much differing in the man-oner of growing and fruit from any of the other Pulles as shall be showed.

1. Froits fore of frake also. The white winged wild Pease.

This kind of Peafe hath two or three stalkes at the most which are broad and flat, welted or winged at the fides with somewhat long leaves shooting from them small at the setting to the stalke and broader to the

end, as it were growing from the middle ribbe of the otherat the toppe whereof standeth two or three twining class pers: this never shooteth forth any branches that ever I could fee, but the leaves from almost the bottomes of the stalkes upwards are parted as it were at the toppe of them into one or two fmaller leaves, or rather one or two fmaller leaves grow at the toppe of them, with the claspers between them, at the foote of these leaves come forth single flowers, like the former Cicheling, wholly white which turne into small round and long cods, with small crooked points at the ends, and filmes at the backes, wherein are conteined small round whitish pease, somewhat bitter, the roote is small and long, with fome fibres which wholly perish yearely.

2. Ervilia altera. The blackish winged wilde Pease. This other differeth in nothing from the former, but in the flowers which are tending to a reddish purple, and the Pease in the Cods, which are more duskie declining to a blacke.

The Place and Time. These we onely nurse up in our Gardens, having received them from friends, that are lovers of rarities, yet Lobel faith they grow naturally in Lombardie, they flower and give ripe fruite from the middle of July to the end of August.

The Names. That which Theophrastus in quarto de causis plant. 2. calleth a po Ochrus, Gaza translateth Cicera: but by Pliny lib. 18.c. 7. Ervilia, by which name it is utually called in these later times by most Herbarists, Label faith it seemeth to be so called quafe ernenda & egcienda; Matthiolm calleth it Aracus niger but erroniously; Dodonens calleth it Ervilia Sylvestrie, Lobel Ochrus fylvestris five Ervilia, and Lugdaniensis faith the Herbarists in his time called it Greer ervinum, the other hath not beene mentioned by any before.

The Vertues. We finde that Galen writeth in lib alimentarum that Ochrus hath a meane or middle property, betweene those that be of good & bad nourifhment, and between those that are of easie and hard digestion, breeding and not breeding wind, and nourishing much or little, and not of any speciall quality: in these later times, it is held to have a drawing, digesting,

cutting and clenting faculty for it is moderately hot and mostly and a little bitter withall, whereby it is available to purge the Liver Spicene and Reines, and to clenfe the skinne from morphew, fourfe, lepry and running tourn, it dissolveth hard tumors in the cods, and health Impostumes and foule fores being used with hony.

1. Och m live Ervilia flere & fruftu the



The white wilde winged Peale,

CHAP. VIII.

Aphaca. The vellow wilde Vetch.

of, not finding any other of the former or following Pulies, to be answerable thereunto, and there-fore take the description thereof here in this Have thought it fittest to place this Pulfe alone by it felre, and before the Lentills, as partakin there-

manner. It rifeth up higher than Lentille, with many weake flender and cornered interful of joynts, with finall leaves at them fet by completofe together until they be well growne, which the fand more feparate in funder, each whereof is had at the bottome, as it were clofing the stalke, and full at the end, formewhat like unto the fmall Bindewedeleaves branching upwards, and every one ending in forall clasper, the flowers come forth at the joynts of heleaves, and claspers with them, from the middle upwards, of a pale yellowish colour, and afterwards small adionewhat flat cods, longer than those of Lentills, wherein lie foure or five hard blacke round flattish shimig feele, the roote is small and long, with many fibres

The Place and Time It groweth in divers corne fields in Kent, and else where, flowreth in Inly, and the feede is ripe in An-

and endereth not, perifhing every yeare.

The Names. Itis generally held to be the A'oan Aphaca of Diofcoo des, Galen, and Pliny, the name being derived from the Pedeand the Lentill, both which it doth in fome parts memble, but not that of Theophrastus, which is accounted inter intubaces, but that in 8. Hift. Plant. c. 5. among Lentills, Peafe, and other Pulse, it is taken also by Lugdanenfis to be his Oce Bay Xn Orobanche lib. s.canfarange, 12, that groweth among Orobus and firangleth it. Ayulars and Camerarius take it to be his minen pitine, Dodoneus and Lobel call it Aphaca Dioscoridis. Laydannfu Orobanche legumen, because he acknowledgth mother Orobanche Tabermontanus Elatina tertia, and Budinus Vicia Insea folisis convolvuli minoris. The Vertues.

Disserides saith that it bath an astringent propertie, and that therefore being parched, broken and boiled, af-tirthe manner of Lentills, they stay the fluxes, both of

the thoracke and belly. Galen faith it is binding as the Lentill, & is used to be eaten as the Lentill; but it is hardlier digefied, yet it drieth more powerfully, and healeth moderately, which aftringent qualitie, faith Dodoness, wee have found true by our owne experience in this Aphaca.

Aphaea. The yellow wilde Verch.

CHAP. IX.

Lens Lentills.

Herë are three forts hereof, a greater, a leffer, and a spotted one, as shall be declared. 1. Lens major. The greater Lentill.

The greater Lentill hath fundry slender weake branches somewhat hard, two soote long, from whence shoote forth at severall palces long stalkes, of small winged leaves, that is, many on each side of a middle rib, without any odde one at the end for the middle ribbe of each stalk endeth in a small daspers the flowers are small, and rife from betweene the leaves and the stalkes, two for the most part at the end of along foote stalke, of a sad reddish purple colour, somewhat like to those of Vetches, after which emoe faul thore, and fomewhat flat cods, within which are contained two or three flat round smooth seede, of a ple yellowish ashcolour: the roote is fibrous, and perisheth yearely.

2. Lens minor. The leffer Lentill: This other is leffer both in stalke, leaves, and seede, the flowers are more pale, and the seede in the cods is white, wherein confident the whole difference.

This likewife the weth little difference from the last in any thing, but the seede which is blackish, spotted with blacker ipots.

The r. former even beyond the feaes, are onely fowne in the fields as other manured Pulies are, and so are they in The Place and Time

TRIBE II.

fome countries in our land, especially the smaller fort, which is every where, the more pleasant and acceptable, but the greater doth very hardly come to maturitie with us, if the season benot kindly and drie: the last is wilde in Portugall,

The Names.

It is called in Greeke pands and panh, Phacos, and in Latine Lens and Lenticula, Pliny faith, lib. 18.cap. 12. that the Exymon thereof feemeth to be taken, quafi lenis diffa fit, lenistiffy, fignificationem babeat, & equanimistatem fiers vefcantibus ca. The Arabians call it Hades; the Italians Lenticebia, the Spaniards Lenteias, the French Lentille, the Germanes Linfen, and so doe the Dutch also, and wee in English Lentills, but the country people in Hampshire, and other countries, where they sow it in their fields for their cattles foode; call it Tills, leaving out the Lent, as thinking that word agreeth not with the matter, Itasu Minervam.

The Vertues. Galen faith, that Lentills hold a meane betweene heate and cold, yet doe they drie in the second degree, the outer skinne being binding, and the inner meate also, yet a little harsh and bindeth the body, but the outer skinne much more: it is, faith he, of contrary qualities, for the decoction thereof doth not binde, but loofen the body, and therefore they that would have it to binde, cast away the first water, and use the second, which staieth laskes, and ftrengtheneth the stomacke and all the inward parts, Lentills husked, faith hee, lose with their shells, the firength of binding, and the other qualities that follow it, and then nourish more than those that are not husked. yet fo gvie they a thicke and evill nourishment, and slowly passe away, neither doe they stay fluxes and disenteries as those that are not husked. Galen further setteth forth the qualities hereof: largely to eate the broth of Lentills, faith he, breedeth the Leprosie and cankers, for grosse thicke meate, is fit to breede the melancholike humour, and therefore it is profitably given to those that are of a waterie disposition, and evill affected thereby: but is utterly forbidden to those that have dry constitutions: it is

Lens major vel minor. The greater or leffer Lenil

also hurtfull to the sight dulling it by drying up the mossibure, and is not convenient for women that want their confess, but rather for them that have them in too much abundance. Dioscorides surther addeth, it breeden troublesome dreames, and is hurtfull to the head, the lungs, and the sinewes: with other binding herbes, a Purslaine, red Beetes, Mittles, dried Roses, Pomegranat rindes, Medlers, Services, &c. taken with vinegar, it is the more powerfull to binde and stay laskes and fluxes: the decoction thereof with wheate flower applied askable gout, used with hony it closeth up the lippes of woundes, and cleanfest foule fores: being boyled in vinegar it dissolves the knots and kernells; and being boiled with Quintes, Mellilot, and a little Rosewater put thereo, it helpeth the inflammations of the eyes and sundament, but for the chappes thereof which neede a stronger medicine, it is boiled with dried Roses and Pomegranate rindes, adding a little hony to it: it likewise statements it is good for creeping cankers that are ready to turne to a gangreene, putting thereof some sea-water, and foit is good for womens breafts, that by abundance of milke have it crudled within them, if it be boyled in sea-water and spoked to them: the decoction thereof is a good lotion for ulcers, either in the mouth, privie parts, or fundament, adding a few Rose-leaves and Quinses.

CHAP. X.

Aracus five Cicera. Wilde Cichling Peafe.

Have two forts of Pulses to bring to your confideration, better agreeing with this tide, in my judgement than any other, let them of better learning and knowledge judge of them.

1. Aracus major Baticus. The greater Spanish wilde Cicheling Peale.

This greater Peale spreadeth on the ground, with divers square hairy, and crested stakes, sometimes a yard long or more, at the severall joynts whereof, grow many darke greene hairy pointed seaves, on each side of a middle ribbe, which endeth in a classer like the former Lentills or Vetches, at the foor of the leaves come forth single showers on very short some stakes, of a duskie whirsh purple colour, with deeper purple veines therein, and of a deeper purple at the bottome of the upperleaves next to the stakes, which when they are past, there come in their places short, thicke, and almost round blackish cods, covered with a short hairinesse thereon, within which lie three or source round blackish seede or Pease, almost like untoblackish velvet as bigge as the cicercula, but not cornered the roote is small and sibrous, and perisheth yearely.

2. Aracus minor Lustanicus. The lesser wilde Cicheling Pease.

This other agreeth much with the former, but lesser in all parts, and nothing hairy; the flowers are of a pale white

white in my Garden, or whitish yellow colour in other, and the cods, smooth; smaller, not hairy, with smaller and blackish coloured Pease within them: the montereof perisheth likewise. The Place and Time.

Both the Pulles were brought and fent one among ober feedes by Boel, before mentioned: the first out of Spine, and the other out of Portugall, and flowred in the end of Isly, giving their feede in Angust and September: in as be faid, he gathered the ripe feede in Aprill and Mg, in the natural places.

The Names.

Gales in putting a difference betweene deaxos willyn, Aracu, and Arachus, the one with x, the obu with 2, (and faith that Arachu is a wild weede or page in come, and that they picke it out of the corne, and that they picke it out of the corne, and that they doe Securedica, the hatcher Ferch. ad Thorse 8, Hiff ,c. 10, faith alfo that it is a hard and men hing growing mong Lentills; but of Araem hee fruith light of aimenorum facultate, in an other place) grahme occasion to referre these Pules thereunto efprilly, because judicious Anthors have rendered it Gunin Latine; and Columnila faith that Cleims differeth set from Ciercula in take, but in colour, because Cicera nerker or blacker than Cinercula and Palledres also in Marie hith the fame thing : but Arachus which is renand Craces in Latine, is more like a Vetch, both in growing and in bearing many flowers inch fpike as the toppe, which this doth not : thus have I endeayoured to diffinwith these plants, which I finde so many learned Writers below me have confounded, but Podonew his Aracus offices, as I have thewed you before, pertuineth to an ohr kinde: the first of these came to see from Boel, by thename is in the title, to whose opinion I wholly enchies having often found bim in our naturall fearch for simples in fundry places to be one of singular judgement

simples in sundry places to be one of singular judgement where he had the knowledge of it by Nunnez Brandon, a sateprience; the other was sent me out of Portugall, where he had the knowledge of it by Nunnez Brandon, a lover of rare plants, and therefore according to his title of Lugadom pallidum, he added Noning Brandonin, by which make it hat beene knowne to others, and I now thinke size referre it to the other.

The Vertnes. We have yet learned nothing concerning their faculties.

CHAP, XI.

1. Arachidna Cretica. Vnder ground Candy Cicheling Peale.

His pulse (which for the wonderfull growing thereof hath amazed some, and made them search if it were not mentioned in any former author (as I shall shew you by and by) rifeth up with divers stalkes, about a spote high, having on them both winged leaves, that is, eight or tenne fer on both sides, of a middle ribbe, ending in a classer, very like unto Lentills or Verense, very variable or differing one from soother, for some of them are smalled, others a little round, and some stalkes will have but two leaves, either round or pointed, and others will have foure: the slowers are of a reddish purple, standing singly at the synt, which afterwards yeeld small long cods begger than those of Verches, wherein lie source or sittle round, and very blacke seede: the roote is composed of many small pods, as it were like unto Lentill, cod, hanging by small strings, wherein is contained in some one seede, in others two, in some very blacke, mothers pa'er, and in others of differing colours, or partly coloured; each whereof being planted a new will small beare a plant like the mother.

2. Arachus fab terra filiquifera Enstranca. Portugali underground Peale or Cichelings.

Somewhat like unto the former have we received from Fortugali another fort hereof, whose stender branches bing not much above a foore high, tying for the most part upon the ground, had many small narrow the account order up to the toppes, where and writt the leaves also come fouth small reddish showers which une into small code, containing small round seede within them: the foote shooteth downe right with many shouthers, and at the head of the roote, as also at the other parts spring thicke and flaort which posts, especially while they abide under ground; but changing the extra afterwards, containing within them one or two seedes whench higher the solid under ground; but changing the extra afterwards, containing within them one or two seedes whench higher the solid under ground; but changing the extra afterwards, containing within them one or two seedes

incimento small code, containing small round seede within them: the foote Thooreth downe right with many shoutherest, and at the head of the roote, as also at the other pairs foring thicke and fact whitish pode, especially while they abide under ground; but changing darker after wards, containing within them one or two seedes whemost, bigger by much than those in the pods above ground, and somewar speckled.

3. Arachus into modern amount, Vindergraund Cicheling of Asserties or Indian Earthnuts.

The ladius Earthnuts (the fighte whereof Ligher you, together as they are termed to us by them that have loogly them us) are very likely to grow from first little plants at are formerly described, not onely by the name buty the fight and taste of the thing it selfe. So we have not yet seemed to use of above ground, yet the man, or rease-code (as I may to call it) is farre larger; whole once hunke is thicke and somewhat long, round at the or the code of the code.

The Theater of Plants.

The leffer wilde Cicheling Peafe.

Araculis minor Luftemiens

at both ends, or a little hooked at the lower end, of a fullen whitish colour on the outside, striped, and as it were wrinckled, bunching out into two parts, where the two nuts (for they are bigger than any Filberd kernell) or Pease doe 'lie joyning close one unto another, being fomewhat long, with the roundnesse firme and folide, and of a darke reddish colour on the out side, and white within talting sweet like a Nut, but more oilv.

The Place and Time. The first was fent out of Candy by Honorius Bellus, who found it growing there among corne & Pulle, unto Ioannes Pona of Verona, who fet it forth in the description of Mount Baldm, and flowred in the end of Summer, as the second did that was sent us from Lisbone by Beolius, and the last groweth in most places of America, as well to the South, as West parts thereof, both on the maine and Ilands.

The first is truely taken by Bellus, aforesaid, to be the Arachidna (or Arachydna as Columna hath it) or no deduce o wil. Aracoides, or Araco fimilia of Theophraftus mentioned in his first Booke and eleaventh Chapter, no other plant yet knowne, agreeing so rightly thereunto, and describethit, but the fruit groweth as much neere under the ground joyning to the small fibres thereof as above : and yet he there faith alfo, that neither of them beare any leafe, nor any thing like leaves which how this can stand with sence and reason I know not, and therefore many doe suspect the text to be faultie, or else he is contrary to himselfe, for he faith they beare no lesse fruit under ground than above, and then they must beare fruit above grounds which how it can be without leaves I fee not, for I never read, heard, or faw, that any plant bore fruit above ground without stalkes and leaves; the comparison un-

1, 2 3, Arachidaa Cretica Honorij Belli: Sab tera Si. quifers Lustranies, et . Americana magus.
Vader ground Peafe or Cichelings of Candy, Paragel, and a great kinde of simpries.



to Aracus also carrying the more probabilitie: but fure-ly he was misinformed by those that gathered thorootes with the fruit on them when the stalkes and leaves were withered and gone, he never feeing the plant, as it is likely, or gathering it himselfe: the etimological sofths name being composed of A configuration, Arachi and hudnen, which is tuber, confirment a supposal in me, that he meant this underground fruit was like the fruit of the foregoing Araem above ground, and such like is the under ground fruit hereof in cods with pease in them a but Columna maketh the Terre glandes before declared to be rather this Arachydna, both from the folid rootes under ground, and the likenesse of the plant unto Arach 1 and forely it may be that both these were meant by Theophrass was for he maketh two forts, and both asks in bernig fruit under gound, that is, Arabidna and Arace simile, or Araceides: and we have also two plants, as I here shew you, Aracm before this, and Arachm after it, unto which they may be referred: the other two forts are entitled as I thinke it sittest for them: the Candiors, as Bellus saith, call the first ayes source. Agriculture of the conditions of the condition of the c me by the name of Lasbyrus fub terra filiquifera; the last is generally called by our English Sea-men that goeinto those parts Earth-nuts, erroniously enough, as they doe most other things that they there meete with. The Vertues.

There is no propertie found out wherewith this is invested that we can understand of as yet.

CHAP. XII.

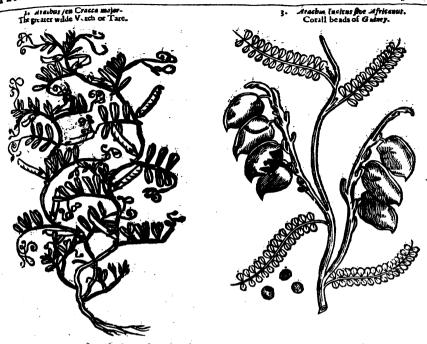
Arachus five Cracca. Wild Vetches or Tares.

F these wilde Vetche there is a greater and a lesser knowne differing from the manured kinde, or hole referred thereunto, whereunto I adjoyne another stranger. I. Arachus five Cracca major. The greater wilde Vetch or Tare.

This greater kind of wilde Vetch hath a few flender crefted stalkes lying on the ground, if it finde no

thing whereon to rampe, or take hold of; at the joynts come forth winged leaves, that is, many fet onboth fides of a middle ribbe ending in a clasper, but lefter than those of Lentills, or the manured Verch; the fourth purple like the Vetch, and grow usually but one at a joynt, after which come small long blacke cods, less than Vetches, and so is the seede within them, but round, and not slat as Vetches are: the soote is small and positions.

This other wild Vetch different in no other thing from the former but in imainetic, except that this hash will tilh flowers standing in mire at the toppes of the stalker, and the code that follow are shorter and somewhat his? and the feede within whitish : the roote hereof hath small whitish kernells hanging among the fores.



. Arachus Indicas sive Africanus. Corall beades of Guiney. This brave plant too tender for our climate groweth like the former but with more store of leaves and flowers addition, ten or twelve growing together in thicke, short and rough brownish red cods, the Pease within being roudifi and as red shining as if they were polished Corall beads, but with a blacke spot on the one side as hard shoot as aftone, and enduring being ftrong for braceletsa long time. Lobel long before Claffon fet out this plant whose pod with the secde being misset is in the next Chapter.

The Place and Time: Both these sorts are often found in the fields among Corne, where they will in a rainy time quickly overspread and thoke the Corne or any other herbe it groweth by, they flower in Infrand giveth feede prefently after, the other came out of Africe towards the Indies.

The Names. This is lightly adjudged to be acones Arachus of Galen and the other old Greaten writers, and hath his name according to the nature, for as Lobel defineth it as a cit quast peffer permittief que legiminos fragia unde deses: The two of the generally called by all authors Aratm or Cracca except Tragm who calleth them Ficia major and minor, of quara and quinta, and Dodonaus that thinketh it may be that kind of Pulle growing among Corne which the Greckes call espace Arachie, and contesteth against Fuelfius and others that called it Craces the especial note such the of difference from the other sorts of Feeches somewhat sit the last is mentioned by Classics in this south booke of Exoticks and 19. Chapter by the name of Ticia Africana, and Lobel Pifum Coccineum Americans.

The Vertues The properties of these are referred to the other forts of Ferchies and therefore I shall put you over to the end of the next Chapter to be informed thereof to avoyd a double recitall of one and the fame thing, onely this is a traine knowne Pulle to Doves wherewith they are much delighted, and although they be wild yet where the Dovehales are ferved herewith they also will refort and become came with the rest, and therefore some counmy people knowing it fow fome fields therewith to ferve to that use.

CHAP. XIII.

Vicia. Vetches or Tares.

The Verches are of divers form some manured or fower, others wild growing in woods or hedges befides those before specified which shall be declared in this Chapter.

T. Vicia very stiva. The manured Verch or Tare.

The manured Verch or Tare hath divers square stalkes rising sometimes two foote high, entanging themselves one with another that they stand in the field without neede of any other proppe, the

TRIBE II.

leaves are winged thicker fer together then the former wild kind or fet on both fides of the middle ribbe, the end whereof runneth out into a divided clasher and are larger also then they; the flowers stand two together and are long and narrow of a darke purple colour, and the cods that succeede them are long and somewhat broad, wherein lye five or fix flat blackish seede and in some gravish : the roote is itringy and perisheth every yeare.
2. Vicis saive abs. The white manured Vetch.

This other different not from the former in growing but is renderer, the leaves not fo thicke and the flowers and fruit more white.

3. Vicia maxima dumetorum.

The great wilde Verch of the hedges.
This great Verch groweth like the former, but is larger both in nu ner and file of the leaves: the flowers likewife are fomewhat large but the reer and more wan or pale, the code fueceeding are thor-

ter also and blacke and so are the seedes within them.

4. Vicial fluestria alba. White wild Vetches.

The white Vetch groweth in forme like the other but the winged leaves have a hoary downe upon them, the flowers are white with darke purple veines running through them, the feede is flat as the other but the roote hereof liveth as many of the wild kindes doe.

The tufted Vetches hath fuch like trayling branches as the office bure but Wesker, the winged leave ar more in number 12. 20. or more on a ribbe, longer and narrower then the former, and flanding more upright, uday alwayes fet opposite one to another but unequally, the flowers likewife than upon the long rated bothlice. are more in number (ometimes twentie together but fmaller, formewhat like tinto the flowers of Onibritis Code head, and of a bright blewish purple colour, and sometimes of a darke purple with some white in them thems fucceeding are long and the feede blacke within them: the roote creepeth under ground farre about, flooring new branches every yeare for the old ones perish.

6. Vicia Slueftris vulgaris. Strangle Tare or Tyne. The Strangle Tare groweth like the former Tares but is rougher both in leaves and stalkes it is smaller alload not to high, the flowers are purple and the cods blacke, fmall and long with many small feedes within them: it rifeth every yeare of it owne fowing, and choketh the Corne or any other herbe it groweth neare.

1. Vicia vu'earis fativa. The manured Vetch or Tare.





Silique cum femine arach micirale.
The pad and feede of the red has Vetch or Corall beade,



The Theater of Plants.

. e Place and Time.

The first two forts are fowen in fields as Beanes and Peale to ferve for cattells foode, both in our owne Land The introduction in recently the poore are forced to make their bread, and are fowen and reaped when the money, were Some of the other wildekinds are also found in woods and moist ground with us, among hedchrumens; but the Indian kind as Mr. Gerard tooke it to be in Germany as it is likely. The Names.

Gulahis Bluer Bicium of the Affans his countrey people is generally raken to be Vicia of the Latines, a vinciendo Gun his pure Diction of the Latines, a winciendo will have it: those of the Latines, a winciendo will have it: those of Athens, called it or exter and water Syracum and Cyamum: the first is called Aphace with the first and the second specially were formerly taken for Orobus by the Apothecaries, and with the second specially were formerly taken for Orobus by the Apothecaries, and in the first is called Aphace by Kinimins and both it and the second specially were formerly taken for Orobns, by the Apothecaries, and it out the first is called Aphace by Kinimins and Doctors both in the upper and lower Germany as Brunfelius and Tragm doe shew, and now over high all of the proper and lower Germany as Brunfelius and Tragm doe shew, and now over high a life which be the proper and the proper and lower Germany as Brunfelius and Tragm doe shew, and are over high a life which be the proper and be upper and the proper and be true or the proper and the proper and by the hame of Fisher Indianan, & is fet forth by the name of Vicia India friends which she which German had by the hame of Fisher Indianan, & is fet forth by the name of Vicia India friends and a mundi, and because Guini joyneth Aphaca with Union diversed the solution of the cause of the first she to the first of the shear of the The Vertues.

lithele besten by meh (as Galen faith in time of dearth as fome did when they were greene) they veeld a lithte person by the transfer and the first the second and the belly, and therefore fit to breede melantholy, at melethereof is used with other things to stay running Vicers and Cankers that are ready to Gangrene: and mdeinto a Pultis and layd on the belly they binde a laske.

CHAP. XIIII.

Lupinus. The flat Beane or Lupine.

Aving finished the number of climing or ram-less, ping Pulfes, it remaines to shew you the rest which have no classers and first to begin with the Espine or star Beane, for the great Garden shape which should stand in the fore front I but should stand in the fore front I but should stand in the fore front I

mile to give you fome of their Figures here.

1. Depines farious albus. The great white Lupine. Thegreat white Lupine rifeth up with a strong upright but hollow toft or woolly stalke fer confusedly with dim fort woolly leaves upon long footstalkes, each being field into five, seaven or nine severall parts, narrow long adioft, greenish on the upper fide and woolly undermainestalke dividerh it selfe into two parts, after the flowers are growen from the uppermost joynt, and are Meuntothe great Garden Beane but wholly white withowany for, the branches flowring after the first flowers laregiven flender long foft or woolly cods, leffer then of the Sarden Beane, conteining within them foure or five flat white leanes somewhat yellowish within and very bitter intale: the roote is somewhat long and hard with divers breamexed thereto perishing yearely.

2. Lupiums alter albus. The spotted white Lupine. This other Lupine differeth from the former in the greatreferred in the flower which is spotted with blew, on the bead of the innermost leaves, and the hollow of the

> 3. Lupinus minimus caruleus. The fmallest blew Lupine.

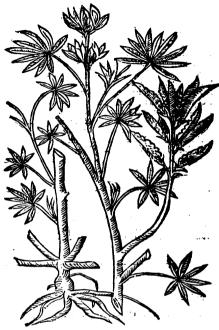
This small Lupine is very like unto the former blew Luefer forth in my former Booke, in the manner of growbeing little or nothing woolly also but smaller both and leaves, the flowers likewife are wholly blew. they, or very feldome with a white fpot in it: the feede smaler likewise and a little spotted.

Faba majur bortenfis. Our ordinary Garden Beane.



Lupinus flore lutco. The vellow Lupine.

1. Lupinus fativus albus. The great white Lupine



. I upinu s minimus caruleus. The fmalleft blew Lupine.





6. Lupinus medius caruleu A middle fort of the great bleve Lun



The Theater of Plants.

4. Lupinus Gadensis marinus flore caruleo. The blew Sea Lupine. This for Lupine is formewhat like unto the fmaller blew Lupine described in my former Booke, but leffer, or This Sat Lupine is and the fmallest blew last of all described a the flower is of a most excellent blew colour, with some butters it and the second is freely in the freede is small and round. beween it and the research of the fact of all deferit

white foot in them, the recue is this and round.

7. Lupinus Arabicus. The Arabian Lupine:

Having well confidered this Lupine, I finde that I have deferribed it among the Cinquefoiles, became the leaves Having wen connected the support of the leaves that having reade Pons his de-dionet retemble a Cinquefoile, and comming to me by that name, but fince that having reade Pons his dedeforcer retemble a company and community to the by that name, but time that having reade Pona his detopping of Mons Bauldus in the Italian tongue, I finde it there described by the name of Lapino Arabico, or if you
will progrino; unto either of which it may be referred, but seeing it doth more resemble a Lupine
will progrino; they to entituled it here, were referred you a backer of the doth more resemble a Lupine vil. Pringue pring I have so entituled it here, yet referre you to the description thereof in that place, because that Conquerone, i have to the control of the feether set of the celestration thereof in that place, because i sould not repeate that there set downe, being, as I tooke it growing in my owne Garden, but yet because in southings it is defective, as in the cods set, and might be bettered, I will from Pons supply it: the lease doth southings it is the set of the s for programme a Lupine leafe, the flowers are more purple than they shewed with me; and the middle pointell in harminate a second and pointed at the ends, full of fmall blacke feede and little : this I thought the muon purper, and the they are but one plant, although it hath two titles. 6. Lupinus Indicus medius caruleus. A middle fort of the great blew Lupine.

This fact of Lupine is very like the greatest blew Lupine described in my former Booke, both for the tallnesse. This into a superior of the leaves, or a little leffer in all as the flower is also, and of as orient a blew co-WOULDEN, and whirth foot in the middle, which changeth to be reddiff before the flower decaieth: the Dods but, wars woolly, and almost as large, and so is the seede also, but still smaller, and a little discoloured, with a or or hallownesse in the middle.

int of Inflowments and the Laplace flore carnes. Blush flowred Lupines.

Somewat like unto the last is this Lupine also, but lesser and lesse woolly: the flowers which make the chiefest difference, are of a kinde of delaied reddish colour, which we usually call a blush: the pods also are lesse woolly nd smiller, and the seede likewise.

8. Lupinus flore obsoleto.

Wethrehad another fort of Lupius fent us from Boel by this name, but perishing in an intemperate yeare, we medicibe it no further.

The Place and Time.

Thet Lupinës grow naturally wilde, but wee doe nourish them all in Gardens; and doe flower in the end of lungin duguit, in which time, or quickly after the frede will be ripe. The Names.

his alled in Greeke signe Therman, in Latine Lupinus; Pliny thinking it tooke the name and qualitie from Lupi, but I finde no likelihood in that supposition, and therefore forbeare to expresse it any further; the two interfocaled by the Authors that have written of them : the third was brought me by Boel out of Africa, and the forth out of Spaine, but were both fo tender, that I onely faved a little feede the first yeare. I had them. and hat lift them fince: the fift is declared in the description : the three last have not beene remembred by any tefore: the Arabians call it Tarmus or Tormus; the Italians Lapino, the Spaniards Entramofos, the French Lupin, the Cormans: Figbonen, the Dutch Vijchboonen and Lupines, from whence came the Faba ficulnea Germani by Litel : and we in English Lupine or flat Beene.

lipines by reason of their bitternesse, do open, digest, dissolve, & clense, being steeped some daies in water, untill they have loft their bitternesse, they may be eaten, & fo are, as Galen faith, for necessitie, but they breede grosse and catchamours, are very hard to digeft, and flowly paffe through the body, yet doe they not binde any fluxe : the backeing to freeped, and afterwards dried, beaten, and taken with some vinegar, taketh away the loathing of at homacke to meate and provoketh the appetite the decoction or infusion of Lupines taken with hony and ringer killeth the wormes in the belly but if you mixe Rue and Pepper thereto, you hall make it the more effethe meale or pouder taken with hony and vinegar or in drinke doth the fame : the faid decoction taken which the obstructions of the liver and spleene, provoketh urine and womens courses, if it betaken with the dead childe: the decoction of them cleanseth all scabbes, morphew, cankers, tetters, and imping or running ulcers and fores, and boyled in lye it clenfeth the head from ulcers, fourfe, &c. breeding brim it also clenicth the face, and taketh away the markes that the Poxe doe leave after their healing, and all who markes, and blacke and blew frots in the skinne : and to cleare the face, and make it more amiable, many women doe use the medic of Lupines mingled with the gall of a Goate, some jayor of Lemonds, and a little them away pimples, and feattereth the nods or kernells that rife in the body, and breaketh carbuncles and implanes: the burning of the huskes driveth away Gnats, Flies, &c. whatfoever. The wilde Lupines are stronger more effectuall to all purpofes.

CHAP. XV.

Cicer fatiums. Garden Cich Peale, or Rammes Ciches.

Fibe Pulse cilled Gierr, there are two forts, the Garden and the wilde, but although I gave you the deteription of two or three form of the garden kind, in my former Booke : yet I thinke it not amife to give you the descriptions of them bere againe, with their properties more amply.

Coor factum five aristissim rubrum nigrum vel album.
Garden red, blacke or white, Cich Peafe, Rammes Ciches, or Cicers.
Albe forts of Rammes Ciches, bring forth stalkes a yard long, whereon doe grow winged leaves that is

many finall and almost round seaves dented about the edges, fet on both fides of a middle ribbe : at the joynes come forth one or two flowers upon thort foote stalkes, Peafe fashion. cither white, or whitish, or else purplish red, lighter, or deeper, according as the Peafe that follow will be, that are contained in small thicke and short pods, wherein lie one or two Peafe more usually, a little pointed at the lower end, and almost round at the head, yet a little cornered or sharpe: the roote is small, and perisheth yearely.

2 be Place and Time.

They are sowne in Gardens, or the Fields, as Peafe, both in our owne and other countries, being fowne later than Peale, and are gathered at the same time with them, or fomewhat after.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke egefirdos Erebinthus and ngids is added of some because 1913s is areis in Latine Cicer, of the Arabians Chemps Hamos, or Alhamos, of the Italians Ceci, of the Spaniards Gravansos, of the French Ciche, & pois Ciche, & pois bechu, of the Germans Kichem and Kicherebs, of the Dutch; and we in English Cicers, Ciches, Rammes Ciches. and Ciche Peale: Dioscorides, Theophrastm and Pliny doe much vary one from another in ferting downe the forts of thefe Cicers, Diofcorides divideth it into fativum & fylvefire, & of the fativum he nameth Arentinum to be the other fort ; Theophraftus faith it hath many differences as in greatnesse, taste, colour and forme, as Arietinum and Columbinum, &c. Pliny doth somewhat follow Theophrastus, and maketh more forts; but to avoid long difputes and controversies, wee doe now generally hold but two forts of the manured Cicers, white and red, or three, at the most as Marthiolus faith white, red, and blacke, but the red changeth blacke with time, and therefore is not differing ; Co-Limbinum and Venereum are all one with the white; and the Cicer Ocobeum of Theophrastus & Pliny, is another plant, as shall be shewed hereafter : Matthiolus faith, that the Germans heretofore erred much in taking Peafe to be Cicer Columbinum, we have shewed before that Tragus and others tooke Vetches to be Cicers.

Cicer ferinum five arietinum nigraminis Garden red, blacte, or white Cich Rammes Ciches, or Cices



The Vertues.

Cicers, as Galen faith, are no lesse windy meate than Beanes, but yet nourish more, they provoke ventry, and is thought to, intrease sperme, and therefore they give it their Ralion horses. Ciers have in them a more clenfing faculty than beanes, whereby they breake the fonces gathered in the kidneyes; to drinke the greater them being boyled in water, is the best way, is moveth the bely downeward, provoketh urine, and woman courses, and increaseth both milke and seede: the decoction of either of them saint Disseries, mad with Rosemary, is good for the Dropsie, and the yellow laundise, and to ease the paines in the sides, for which profe this medicine is very powerfull; an ounce of Cicers, two ounces of French barly, and a small bandful of Marsh Mallow rootes, cleane washed and cut, being boyled in the broath of a chicken, and source taken in the morning, and fasting two houres after : the white Cicers are used more as meate than medicine, yet they have the fame effect, and is thought more powerfull to encrease milke and feede: I have knowne kgiven with good fuccesse; to women that were barren through an over hot constitution, an orderly course proceeding and following the taking thereof. Pioforides faith that Cicers are hurtfull to those that have ulcers in their remes or kidnies, or in the bladder. Flatarch giveth this note, that no wormes breede in these Cierr, when stall other pulses are subject to them, and therefore in their nuptiall ceremonies, those were given in an allegerical fent, of their mutuall incorruptible affections.

CHAP. XVI.

Cicer Sylveftre. Wilde Cicers.

He wilde Cicers are of three or foure fundry forts, as shall be shewed in this Chapter.

2. Cicer Speaker major. The greater wilde Cicer.

The greater fort hath very long winged leaves set on the stalkes, composed of many, every one of them being small, and longer than of the former garden kinde, not dented at all about the costs and of a lad greene colour at the toppes of the stalkes come forth many third of the stalkes come for the stalkes come forth many third of the stalkes come for the stalkes come for the stalkes come for the stalkes come for the stalkes when the stalkes will be stalked to the stalked the stalked the stalked the stalked that of the stalked the st He wilde Cicers are of three or foure fundry forts, as shall be shewed in this Chapter.

Cicer stoeffere major: The greater wilde Cicer.

7. Cher stueffre tripbyllum.
Three leafed wilde Chers.





the month hard and wooddy, yet formadeth farre about and living long. There is another fort in all things like the former, but much lefter in every part.

2. Cher man amount of the man annual Lanaginofum, The woolly mountaine Cicer.

This mountaine Geor hath upright round stalkes a foote high, and fost or woolly, branching forth into small backes, whereon stand wings the leaves, venne or twelve on a side of the middle ribbe, with an odde one at the wants, whereon tanid wings reases, tenne or twelve on a jude of the middle ribbe, with an odde one at the mid subwire of file of reason the Vetches, fome broader and narrower then others: on the topes of the branches fand a fpike of reagh pale coloured flowers, and the cods that follow are fomewarding and woolly with a theological thread at the end of them, and have small blacke seede in them.

3. Civer workers with a the root growing deeps if the rocky ground where it groweth hinder it not, from the findry hairy soothalks of leaves which are 12, or somewhat more on a side, somewhat round yet longer with the code of the rocky ground where it groweth control of the code of the code

manufer of the Carlet Cier, the edge of them being hairy. Some of them being equally, others unequally set exiginft another, and an odde one at the end; the flowers grow hard above the toote, being somewhat long and would after them comed wolfen code, having two partitions, full of small yellow seeds like unto those of the Makes that is Kidney fashion.

Cicer Alpinum. Mountaine Ciche Peafe. This from a long trace paragraphic for the feaves on the stalkes like the true Cicers, but rounder and dented: the sower are blewish and the feaves on the stalkes like the true Cicers, but rounder and dented: the sower are blewish and the feaves on the former, being somewhat hairy and groweth on mount

The three leaved wild Comparts the lakes about two foore high divided into some branches spreading abroad, whereon are fet upon long four talkes about two foore high divided into some branches spreading abroad, whereon are fet upon long four talkes on the bown another, leaves divided into three parts like the wild Trefoile slight of them bigger, this like and rounder then those of the Garden Giver, a little dented also about the edges:

the lower grow two or three together from a long footstalke at the joyms with the leaves, which are like the

Georgian flowers but larger, the code that follow are small like unto the Garden kinde, but somewhat flat
the foot of the same at the bottome of them, within which like much smaller seede and more flat; and

the property of the same became the same between the least of wild Cicer.

Misoner wild Cicer has a thicke tone branched same health without and white within; the stakes are

this other wild Cierr hath a thicke long branched roote, blackifh without and white within : the stalkes are of branches with leaves ilke unto Givers, but three alwayes fer together and no more; the flowers are red like unto the other wilde Givers but hairy and spotted with red spots.

The Place and Time.

All these forts grow upon hills and in the woods, and sometimes by the hedges in fields, and sower and grow and sometimes by the hedges in fields, and sower and grow fruit in Iuly, August and September.

The Mames. The first is the Cicer sylvestre of Matthiolus, and so called by Dodonesus, Lugdunensis and others, being the Cier sylvestre herbariorum of Lobel, and is also the first Cicer sylvestre of Dalechampius, and the Cicer specific minute. fylve tre herbariorum of Loom, and is and the title live film his least kind : the second and third bee basing out of his fredrems : the fourth is not mentioned by any before : the fift is the Cicer freories wint of his and called by others Lier, forefire alterum : the last is the Cicer fylve fire fecundum Dalechampy by Inch. The Vertues.

The wild Cicers are fo much more powerfull then those of the Garden, by how much they exceed them heate and drynesses by their startes and more bitter taste, whereby they doe the more open dismissions, provoke urine, breake the store, and startes and more bitter taste, whereby they doe the more open dismissions, provoke urine, breake the store, and startes of cutting, opening, digetting and distring that are attributed to the former and that are attributed to the former and that more specially and more certainly; yet saith Phy if they be no largely taken they looken the belly and cause to ments and breed wind.

CHAP. XVII.

Orebus. The bitter Vetch.

F this Pulse there are properly in my judgement but three forts which shall be declared in this Com tersbut unto them I will adjoyne that imall wild pulse for the names fake that is called Eron fil vestre, or Catanance. 1. Orobus vulgarie. The ordinary bitter Vetch.

This fanall pulle shooteth forth divers weake slender branches leaning to the ground, and tories. fing up about a foote high, befet on all fides with many winged leaves, each whereof is very little, and line longer then round fet one against another as the Cicers, Vetches and divers other Pulses are, the flowers are fall and whitish (for I never faw any purple) standing singly every one by it selfe at the joynts with the leaves, the which come small round long pods no bigger then the tagge of a point, bunched out in three or four put where the feede lyeth, which is almost full round small and of a pale colour : the roote is small and principal every yeare.

3. Orobus Creticus. The better Vetch of Candy. This Orobus in the manner of growing is altogether like the former, but whereas Matthiolas and otherfol-

> 1. Orobus wulgaris herbariorum. The ordinary bitter Vetch.

3. Cierr Orobenn: Cornered Orobus.





TRIBE II. long him say it is leffer, I have alwayes found it to be rather larger then leffer, yet there is so little diffrembetweene them, that but for the names fake of would make them both but one kind without

3. Cicer Orobetimo. Cornered Orobus Diren would rather make this a Cicer than an Orobus. ad indeede Label and Pens much doubted, whether bey hould call it the first of Diescorides his Cicers, alboghthey were confident that it was Plany his Civer. he was the fweetest and likest to Orobus : but I rather restricted the kinds of Orobas from the forme of the manage like to Orobus whose description is thus. It nichup with a crooked or leaning hollow stalke halfe a yard high and full of joynts fet with many leaves on which are somewhat long like the the the Lentill; at the joynts, towards the motione forth long footstalkes, with many flowers set on them close together, which after give long and round cods, bunched out and dented in betweene where the fedes lye twife as bigge as those of Orobus a little ometed and not fo round, of a pale or yellowish glour and differing little from them but in the darke

4. Eroum Sylveftre five Catanance. Wilde graffe leafed Orobus.

This wilde Pulse hath fundry branches rising from the roote neare two foote high especially if it grow in any fertile foile, befet unorderly with many long and mowdarke greene leaves finaller then divers graffes, athe toppes of the stalkes and branches grow pretty lare Peale Blossom'd flowers of an ordent thining Crimion colour, after which come fanall flender long and almost round cods, conteining within them divers had blackish seede : the roote is long and slender, with fone fibres thereat, and perifheth every yeare as I gheffe by those that grew in my Garden from the seede sowm, whereof some bore white flowers and then perified rowards Winter.

4. Erum pluette fre Catalance. Wild glaffe leafed Orebus.



The Place and Time.

The two first are onely noursed up in Gardens with us, the second being naturals of Candy: the third as Lobel subgroweth wild in Narbone and Province in France; the last is usually growing in the fields about the hedges adbulhes towards High-gate, Paneras Church, &c. and are all flowring and feeding in the end of Summer.

The Names.
This is called in Greeke de 1999 Orobus mace to he farth of the Names.
This is called in Greeke de 1999 Orobus mace to he faith, in Laine Eroum and Orobus also the first is called Orobus five Eroum by Matthiolus (who faith it was but lately inhitime made knowne in Isaly) and by most other writers, onely Dodoneus calleth it Cicer fativum and Mothe when as Moches indeede is this Orobes but not Cicer, Lobel calleth it Orobes receptus herbariorum, because the generall vote of these later times doth so call it not having found or knowne any truer: the second is called Orbin Creticus by Matthiolus, as if it differed from the former, but is not fo as I have shewed in the discription beforesthe third is called by Lobel Cicer Orokeum Theophrafti, St by Banhinun Orobus semine obsuso triangulo. The If is called Catavance by Gefaer in borsis, by Dodoneus in his French Herball and Lugdunenfis: but Ervum Glue-In by Dodoneus in his latine Pemptudes and Ervum / lvestre berbariorum by Lobel: but why Baubinus should chit Lathyrus filvefiris minor I fee no cause feeing it is not like any of the other nor hath no claspers as all the othe Labyri he there expresseth have, and besides breaketh that order he had proposed to follow, namely to fer downe all such Pulses as had claspers in the first place, and then those that had none, and yet this having none. ispur bove among those that have because he would vary the title if he could by any meaner: It is called by the Mahans Erbum Keifene or Kerfene, by the Italians Ervo, by the Spaniards Iervos, by the French Ers, and wee in English may call it the bitter Vetch, for Pliny confounds this with Vicio the Vetch, and from the quality of bittractic which the ancients say is in it, although ours have little that can be perceived or Orobas after the Lathe if you will.

The Vertues.

Order, is dry in the second degree and hot in the first, and by the bitternesse cutteth clenseth and openeth obandions, and was used in Galess time as hee faith to be steeped like Lupines (and that was to take out the birsmesse) before they were eaten by men or given to their beats, and that but in a dearth and great necessitie, beats they are not onely very unpleasant to the taske but be of bad nourishment. Wee use saith Galen the Orowish Hony as a medicine to clease the breast and Lungs of thicke humors that offend them, the manner of headents preparation of the meale thereof was in this manner: being steeped in water a good while they after and or parched them untill the rindes broke, which then being ground and passed through a boulter they keepe this mede as of great use, both to move the belly downewards and to provoke urine, and to canse them that diktobe of a good colour, yet if it be two largely taken it canfeth headach and paines in the belly, and canfeth

TRIBBIL.

3. Orders freezious engufrifatius. Narrou leafed Wood Ordens.

4. Orobus Sylvaticus Venetus. The Venetian Wood Orobur.

blooddy urines. Pliny faith it is recorded in the Emperour Angultus Epiftles that he was cured by Evrin (abb griefe it is probable was tough flegme, condenfate in the Lungs and hard to be avoyded and fait forth) this Order pliny faith that good authors doe affirme that if any take Orobus fasting every morning it will confine the pliny faith that good authors doe affirm the boar cleafeth foule Vicers, and taketh away the flower than the plant of the plant o Pliny faith that good authors doe affirme that it any take four views, and taketh away the spot fielders the species can be specied with hony clenses four fielding for fielding for the species for the speci Spleene: the meale hereof mingled with nony cientern four vices, and taken away me ipot fieldern other discolourings of the face or other parts of the body: it suffereth no Cankers, Gangrenes or freeding ting fores to breede in the body; it molifies the hardnesse of the breads, and taken in wine or vings a limit of the breads. ting fores to breede in the body; it motinetn the naturelle of the octable, and taken with Vinegar it beliefs the fight it helpsth the birth see on doe nothing. faith it helpeth the bitings of Serpents and mad dogges and men, and taken with vinegar it neipeth the first gury, and that difeafe where one doth oft defire to goe to the Roole but can doe nothing, the faid parched mixed with hony and taken helpeth those that rellish not their meate, and are bickockly disposed that is red to fail into the heckicke Heaver or Consumption: a creame made of the meale of them & the place block that is the place before the meale of them are not a neither with business that who have been and made into a neither with the same than the place before and made into a neither with the same than the place before and made into a neither with the same than the place before and made into a neither with the same than the place before the meale of the meale o that is troubled with an irch cureth it through the whole body, and made into a plaster with wine will brite Carbuncles if it beelaid thereon: the greene cods stalkes and all before they grow hard, being build together juiced and applied to the haire doth colour it blacke.

CHAP. XVIII.

Orobus Sylvaticus. Wood or wild Orobus.

Ext to the true Orobus I thinke good to joyne the wild or wood kindes for the names fake, and is

This first tiped all along : the leaves that are fet one by another on each side of a middle ribte being fix, eight or ten in number, are a great deale larger then any Orobus namely two or three inches long, and in inch or two broad, with three increases or fine wes running through them: the flowers grow at the topper may inch or two broad, with three nerves or mowes running through the inch was grow at me topper many flanding together in faffing no fa fpike or bush being larger then those of the Vetch, and of a daintie blewish pule colour, and when they begin to fade they will change their colour a little and become more pale, then follow small long slender bidwine cods with small round seede within them yet sometimes they will be more long then round and variably coloured: the roote is long blacke and hard, bunching forth in some places with some finall long strings and fibres fallned thereunto, and liveth many yeares.

2. Orobus fylvaticus annums flore albo. The annuall white wild or wood Orobus.

The other wood Orobus hath divers straight and straked stalkes a cubit high bearing stalks of leaves one above another but not opposite, each stalke having four and for etimes sive leaves on them reasonable large and points.

Orobus filvaticus purpurus major. ted at the end with veines running in them: the flowers grow at the toppe from the uppermost joynts, five or fix standing together on a short stalke which looke all one way of a whitish colour : when they are past rise long slender cods like the former, with brownish but larger seede in them then in any of the other forts: the roote liveth not but perisheth after seede time.

3. Orobus sylvaticus angustifolius. Narrow leafed Wood Orobus.

This narrow leafed fort hath flender but straight crested stalkes a focte high, the leaves stand foure on a stalke by couples and are long and narrow: the flowers grow above on long stalkes many together of a pure white colour : the cods that follow are long and blacke, with somewhat large blacke seede in them the roote consistent of five or six long flender tuberous clogs like unto those of the Afphodill of Peony but smaller, blackish on the outside and white within.

4. Orobus fylvaticus Venetus. The Venetian wood Orobus.

This Venetian Orobus is very like unto the first Wood Orobus here described growing in height and forme of leaves nearest thereunto, not having any end leafe on the stalke but of a paler greene colour: the flowers are small and purple like unto them also: the cods are reddish, long and imall with round whitifh feede in them : the roote is hard and wooddy with many fibres thereat and endureth. There is another of this whose stalkes and leaves are paler and the flower wholly white not differing elfe.

5. Orobus Alpinus latifolius. Mountaine Wood Orobus.

This also is very like unto the first fort, but the leaves are broader and have their end not to tharpe, the flowers hang downe and are an inch long, of a pale yellowish colour, the uppermost being somewhat reddish.

t. Orobus fylvaticus purpur us major. The greater purple Wood Orobus.



7W





The Place and Time.

The three first forts grow as Cluffus faith in Hungary, Austria and the parts nearethereunto: onely the fourth walenting Cluffus as he faith from Venice, the fit Baubinus faith hee had from the Pyrenaan and Helvesian bloom to the parts of the Pyrenaan and Helvesian bloom to the Pyrenaan and Helvesian bloom bloom to t hills, they all flower in Aprill or May and their feede is ripe in Iune.

The Names. Alless form are referred to the Orobus, both from their manner of growing and forms of the seed being round, addressore Clusius called them Orobus Pannonicus, and Banhinus Orobus fylvaticus whom I have followed. The full Orobus Pannonicus of Clusius, which Thalius calleth Orobus fylvestris vernus, Lobel as I take nument this by his Phaselus, Lugdunensis calleth it Phaseolus sylvarum, as is before sayd, Dedoneus Arachus within, and Columna Astragalus: the second is the fourth of Clusius, which her slath may well be reterred to familiand of Phaselus, or else some kind of Vetch : the third is Claffus his third fort of Orobus : the fourth is his Order Unetter: I doe verily thinke that the fift which is Baubinus his Orobus Alpinus latifolius, and Lugdunensis is Galego montane be all one, the colour of the flowers in each being like, and the relt agreeing or not farre dilapring from it.

The Vertues. Chambath made no mention that he heard of any propertie did belong unto any of these Pulses among the compression where they grew, but were wholly neglected, yet Lugdanensis saith of his Galega montana that it Was compared availeable against poyfons and the Plague no lesse then the other Galega, and that it was good aguinline falling ficknesse, and would kill the Wormes.

Onobrychie. Cockes-head.

Nothis title of Onobrychia are referred divers plants by many good authors, the most likely whereof I will comprehend in this Chapter.

1. Onobrychia vulgaria. The ordinary Cockes-head. The ordinary Cockes-head hath divers weake but rough stalkes leaning downewards halfe a yard best with winged leaves, each being longer and more pointed then those of Lentills and whitish underhat from the toppes of these stalkes rise up other sender stalkes, naked without leaves unto the toppes, where thre grow many imall flowers in manner of a spike, of a pale reddish colour with some blewnesse among them, which rile up in their places, round, rough and formewhat flat heads: the root is tough & formewhat wooddy,

Minor.

vet liveth and shooteth a new every yeare. Of this fort Banhinus setteth forth a lesser differing act firm a former, but in the smallnesse thereof.

2. Onobrychis spicata flore purpureo. Spiked Cockes-head with purple flowers This Cockes head hath such like weake stalkes lying or leaning to the ground, whereon grow winged leave This Corkes head harn men like weake statkes sying or reasonable with the like leaves on them, and yet like the former, but hairy or hoary: from the joynts rife other branches with the like leaves on them, and yet like the former, but hairy or hoary: from the joynts rife other branches with the like leaves on them, and yet like in former. bove them rife up the flowers in a longer spike or tuft at the toppe of a naked stalke, like in forme unto the object. but of an excellent thining purple colour, with many fmall leaves fet among them, which turne into thou, but and hard heads parted in the middle i the roote liveth as the former.

and hard heads parted in the middle a the roote liveth as the former.

3. Onebrychin floribus caruleis. Blew flowred Cockes-head.

This third Cockes-head rifeth formewhat higher than the former, the leaves are smaller and flotter point. ted : the flowers are fewer, and of a pale blew, and in fome of a blewish purple colour, and beareafter with flender long code foulded double, wherein lie small blacke scede, like unto those of Medica.

Onobrychie folius Vicia longioribus. Cockes-head with long Fetch leaves. This Fitchling hath longer and narrower leaves somewhat woolly or hoary, and more store set oneuch side of This I itching nath longer and narrower reaves somewhat woonly or any service on the contact fide of the middle ribbe; the flowers fland in a large spiked head, being more long than others, and somewhatefield bling the flowers of three leaved graffe, of a pale colour, with darke veines in them: the code that sollow are folded like the last, but the seede which is blacke is cornered or square like Fenegreeke: the roots is woodly and living. 5. Onobrychis quanta Clufy. Mountaine Cockes-head.

This fift fort hath likewise many winged leaves growing from the stalkes, but smaller than theres, and both falkes and leaves though greene, yet covered with an hoarineffer the flowers grow at the tops of but falkes, at the others doe, but fewer in number, and of a purplish blew colour: the cods are long and foulded like the two last: the roote is great, thicke and long.

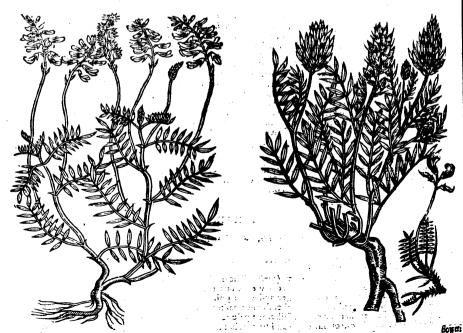
6. Onobrychia globoso capite. Round headed Cocks-head.

This strange Cockes head which Clusius saith, hee first saw in Mr. Riches Garcen, Queene Elizabeth A. pothecarie in his time, was very like the last, for the smallnesse and hoarinesse of stalkes and leave, yet the stalkes were longer, tough and blackish, which lay bare on the ground before it had leave, and then branched it felfe, shooting forth at the toppes short stalkes an inch long, bearing at the topper around head of many flowers fet together, of a whitish colour, somewhat like unto those of Tragacanta, Goststhone; after which followed small cods, not bigger than those of Orobus, containing one seede within, exhibite Fenugrecke.

7. Onobrychris clypeata afteraminor. The leffer buckler Fetchling. The greater fort hereof is fet forth in my former Booke, under the title of Hedyfarum elypeanm, The red Sum

1. Onebrychie vulgarie. The ordinary Coc kes-head.

2. 5. Onobryebis fricata flore purtureo & quarta Clufi. Spiked Cockes-head with purple flowers, and mountaine Cockes-head.



3. Onobrychů floribus carulie. Bleve flowred Cockes head.



flower a but this leffer groweth very low, not above an hand breadth high; the leaves likewife are imall and narrow, the flowers are small, and of an excellent crimfon colour, the feede veffells that follow are flat and rough, containing small seede within them, the roote is thicke and threaddy.
8. Onobrychis clypeata levis.

Small buckler Fetchling.

This smooth Fetchling riseth up but wi hone stalke, or two at the most a foote high, set with joynts, where stand winged leaves, confishing of many smooth long leaves, and an odde one at the end: from the joynts of the leaves, fpring up fmall and long fialkes, whereon the flowers thand in a spike fashion, of a blewish purple cofour, and have afterwards flat and fmooth huskes buckler fashion, three for the most part standing one above another, with small seede within them.

9. Onobrychis minima. The least Cockes-head. This small plant, Pena saith, he found on the hills of Provence, with a small roote downeward, but thicke at the

had, and a thicke barke, having many hairy stalkes, two or three inches long, with small leaves on them like unto Intilisor Afragalus, hoary, hard, and base towards the toppes, and many small pale yellowish white slowers set tegether in a tust of adving taste, like Birds foote. Lobel in Adversaria calleth it Astragalus persimilis palmaria pufila planea.

The Place and Time. The first growerhunder hedges, and fornetimes in the open fields, in divers places of our Land, but all the rest at Stangers and kept in Gardens with us, by them onely that are curious confervers of rare plants : and flower from the end of June to the end of August, and the feede ripeneth in the meane time.

The Name; .

kingenerally taken now adages by all those that are judicious Herbarills to be the O's sepuxs: One brychis of Dio. nuguerally taken now adayes by all those that are judicious Herbaries to be the Unity the Onetychis of Diodicated and Caput galinacemen in Latine: the first is called Onetychis ty Dodoneus, Clusius, Thalius, and many others, Gianri bortic callethis Glanx fibt Onetychis, Lobel Caput galinaceme Belgarum, Lugdonensis faith it was called by Baubinus in Prodrome Caput gallinaceme miniar the second here is Inhyaliby many, the lister hereof is called by Baubinus in Prodrome Caput gallinaceme miniar the second here is the fill onetychis Pamonica with Clusius, which Pome in the description of Wooms Baldur calleth (icer Afragation the shift in the second with historiche fourth is his third; the filt is his fourth Onetychis, and the fixt his fitter the second with historiche fourth is his third; the filt is his fourth Onetychis, and the fixt his fitter the second with historiche fourth is his third; the filt is his fourth Onetychis. man interned is the lecond with himsthe fourth is his third; the fire is his fourth University, and the first his his third; the firesh is, as I faid before. The lefter fort of that Hedyfaram of peatum of Lobel, that I have fet forth in my form Booke, being generally to falled now adayes with most; and which Dodoness callet Onobrychis altera; and Commission Securidaca elipteata; bits Bankinnas talleth it Onobrychis of peata after a minor, as he doth the next. Onorthis figural levis: the last is called by Lobel, as I faid, Aftragale planta per smiles. The Italians callit Upu-pinal Maghi; the French Baint foint and we in English Cockes-head or Medicke Fetchling.

This Deprines.

Galas faith hereof that it hath a power to rarefue and digelt, and therefore the greene leaves bruifed and laid as a partie differ feth knots, nodes, or kernells in the sight, and if when it is drie it be taken in wine; it helpeth the bragury, and being assointed with oyle it provoketh fweate. Dieferides and Pliny faith, the fame things, and tenderated not be repeated: it is knowneggenerally to be a fingular foods for cattle to cause them to give be of miller.

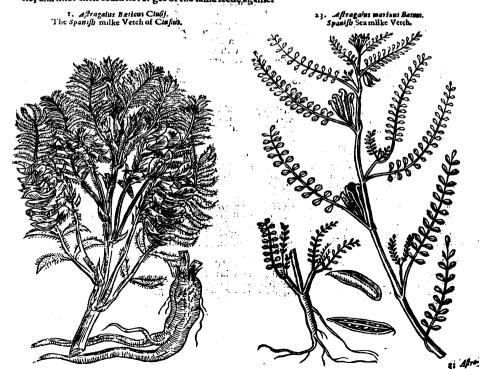
CHAP. XX.

Aftragalm. The milke Vetch.

HE knowledge of the true Aftragalm hath troubled most of our moderne Witten, supply HE knowledge of the true Apragam nath troubard more millised, and therefore in fact acoustic them having fet forth divers plants for it, which others have millised, and therefore in fact acoustic to the second se them flaving ter forth divers plants for it, which occurs a law likely I will endeavour to fusion it is hard to determine of any certaintie, yet the most likely I will endeavour to they re

1. Aftragalus Baticus Clufy. The Spanish milke Vetch of Clufun. This Spanish plant hath fundry stalkes afoote high, of the bignesse or ones little fager big five cornered or crefted all the length of them, hard, fomewhat reddish and hoairy with all the length of them. woolly or hoary many fet oneach fide of a middle ribbe, of an aftringent rate at the first, and afterwards hor; the woolly or hoary many let oneach inde or a mindle rabbe, or an altringent take at the intriand anterwards by the flowers fland at the tops of long footestalkes that shoot out from the joyints and grow into a very long spike of large flowers, each as large as of the Beane or Lupine, wholly, of a white colour when they are blownedges, he of a brownish yellow being in the bud; after they are past, there follow full swollen long cods, of two index and a halfe long, and one thicke like unto those of the wilde Pease, which being shaked when they are discussed in the past of the past round feede in them will make a noise, and being tasted doe instance the mouth and tongue mightily: despote for the smallnesse of the plant is very great, about the length of ones hand, of the thickne of ones arm, and these branching forth into fundry other smaller ones, rugged and blacke one the out fide, and whitish within hard and wooddy, which when it is drie is harder than an horne.

2. Aftragalus marissus Baisons. The Sea Spanis milke Vetch.
This Sea Spanis milke Vetch (which Boelins, brought me, with very many other things at my charge one of Spaine) groweth often upright, and sometimes leaning downe with one or two round reddish stakes, a late hery, fee with sundry winged leaves on both sides of the stakes, one above another, consisting of tenures does finall fresh greene leaves, somewhat like to those of the lesser Sicklewort, from betweene the stalke & the lesser and at the toppes of them also come forth branches of the like leaves in some places, and at others many imiliate coloured flowers, which turne into 10 many three square cleare skinned whitish cods, the inner edge being thin ner, and a little bowing, the other two forming, as it were a backe, dividing it selfe into two parts, with dress small hard yellowish seede within them, almost like Fenugreeke seede: the roote is small, long, and drided, perishing yearely with us. I had from Boeling, above named, another fort hereof which he named Afrequism marinus Bactions supposed, but what other chiefe difference it had from the other, but the leaning to the grandward, I know not, for the plant dying with me that role from the feede, I could not fo exactly observe the trie tie, and fince then could never get of the fame feede againe.



TRIBE 11. 3. Aftragalus Syriacus. The milk: Vich of Syria.

Aftragalus Alpinus clausculatus magno flore. Great flowred mountaine milke Vetch.





Aftragalus Syriacus. Milke Verch of Syria.

The Sprian milke Vetch hath fuch like wake stalkes lying on the ground, or not riling much above it, and winged leaves also, but smaller and shorter: the flowers are larger, and growing into a thicker bush, of an excellent red colour very beautifull, the roote is great and thicke, ipreding about.

4. Aftragalus Alpinus. Mountaine Milke Vetch.

This bath from a fingle roote divers kader stalkes formetimes standing upright, and other whiles leaning downe; thekaves are longer, but more sparingly kt on the middle ribbe than the Cicers, and not dented at all about the edges, but vay neare relembling those of the first wood Orebus: the flowers are like to the Verchor Cicer, of a blewish purple cobar: after which come long pods like to Vetches: the roote is tuberous or

booby, blacke and hard, with other such like smaller peeces growing unto it, fastened by long strings, this afforth much from the Chamebalanns or Terra glandes, which is accounted by Columna, for the true Arachidna

5. Aftragalus Alpinus Claviculatus magno flore. Great flowred mountaine mike Vetch. This hand a long thicke, blacke, wooddy roote two foote long, with some sibres thereat, divided above into the colly heads, from whence rise sindry long winged small leaves lying on the ground, like unto those of locally the flowers are large and grow many together at the toppes of naked flakes, of a yellow colour, faith landmenfu of his, but Bashinus faith, that that which grew with him (if it were the same) was of a purple cater; after whom follow small, long, blacke pods, with a small twining thread at the end like a classes.

7. Aftragalus pur pureus montanus. The purple mountaine Milke Vetch.



A.tera fugunus.

6. Aftragalus

8. Aftrageloides berbariorum. Bafe Milke Vetch.



9: Affragaloides Heloeija. Germane bale Milke Vetch



6. Aftragalus pur pures carulem Hilbingin

The Spaniard, faith Cluston, held another plan to be Afragalus which answered thereto in the facilities, be differing in the forme of the roote, it had many floor and hard hoarie stalkes growing neare the ground, with faul winged leaves like unto Cicers or Lentils, all hory lifewife, and of an astringent taste: the flowers stefmall, growing in thicke tufted heads, of a blewish purple colours the roote, faith Clufius is ufully but fingle, and no way agreeing with the roote of Astragalue.

7. Aftragalus purpureus mountanus. The purple mountaine milke Vetch.

This milke Vetch hath a great long wooddy roots, with fome fibres fet thereat, blackish without, and white within, from whence rife many hard stalkes, some lying

as it were upon the ground, and others flanding onight
about halfe a foote high, the winged leaves that grow thereon are many, finall and hoary, fill keeping an equal number, upon every foote stalke, somewhat resembling the Afragalus Syriacus but longer, the sulker arended or bare of leaves from the middle upward, faving a few, that under the tuft of flowers at the toppes are round, and are like unto other Pulles, of an excellent purple colour, and the feede follow in small code: it flowrethin May and Iune on the high hills of Sevena, but most plentifully neere a small towne called Merms in the grove of wood next unto it, in borto dei, and the hills neerest thereto about Mompelier : it is utterly without any share talte, and but onely a little faltish that can be felt.

8. Astragaloides s berbareorum. Base milke Vetch.

The base milke vetch riseth up with fundry upright hard crested stalkes, a yard high set on all sides with winged leaves foure or five couple against the middle ribbe, with an odde one at the end, of a very sad greene colour, no bigger than those of the Lentills: the flowers stand at the toppes of the stalkes and branches many set together which are small and short, of a dead purplish colour turning wanne with standing, and change into small blake cods almost round; but pointed, within which are foure or five small blackish seede; the roote growth great and thicke at the head, tough and wooddy, discending deepe, and abiding many yeares, but all the stakes prish every yeare, fresh riling in the Spring.

9. Aftragaloides Helvetic. Germane base milke Vetch.

The stender stalkes of this plant, that beare many Pease blossom'd flowers at the toppes of them, are not made above three inches high without any leaves upon them; the leaves themselves standing singly upon long some stalkes, being somewhat long, broad, and round pointed, as the sigure doth plainely delineate forth. The Place and Time.

None of these grow wilde in our Land, that ever I could understand, but are nursed up with those that are curious lover of rare plants : they flower in ?wly, and their feede is ripe in August or September.

The Names. It is called de einal in Greeke, and Afragalus in Latine: the first is called by Clustur Afragalus Besicus, and by Lobel and others Afragalus Lusicus Clusis, by Bellus that sent it out of Candy to Clusius, as it is set downers. his fift Epiftle Phaseoli novam genus, as Clufius in his Scolea under it thinketh, which I can not fully evince not he ving seene either of them (if they be divers as I thinke they be)growing that Bellus there relateth that the seed was flat like unto a Kidney Beane, and that the Marriners did eate them while they were greene; and class with of his that the code are long, and the feede round within them, burning and enflaming the mouth, for which one it is probable that Amatus Lusuanns called it Apocynum: & the Spaniards Atramoso de can, as being fit to hall dogs, fo that these contrarieties doe rather argue them to be divers plants: the second was brought me out of Spaniary by the page. Bool, by the name expressed in the title, but came to us also from Leyden by the name of Astragalas marines. Panni, either because Pannins the President of the Garden there had it from Boel, or from Spains, where bell

KIPS IL. moditik is also very likely to be the plant, that Baubinny livibis Prodrimmi tafforh Glanci Leguininge affinis instantis from Verone by Pone who talled it Aracus Bushangu at by comparing that be frome. And like in the limit of the Section of Column and Column and the comparing the section of the like in t ing feethin from verous by room with central it Aracus Business; as by comparing that be seen. And like-ing thinks is the Vicin Selamacea Apula of Columna: the thinks belief by Essel Africains Syriacis, and feeth of Arguilana and Calelpinus, and very probable alto the thick of Africains Disferring that Raumolfina sylectic of Arguilana is the tortis by Lugdanensis, and is as he salther the alto of thinks and the Columnas; the fourth apichis of Angains at in fer forth by Lugdanensis, and is as he saith tailed Obsistance in the formature of the Germanes; the found the said Spiega it is fer forth by Lugdanensis, and is as he saith tailed Obsistance is the Germanes; the found in fector of fragalus of Clusius is and called also Assumes, which Point called the Spiegaliston Patragaliston of Clusius in his Epitome, but such the Spiegaliston of Clusius and called also Assume the said of the Polygia of Generatius is his Epitome, but such the Spiegaliston of t

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CHAP. XXIOH CO. B. C.

Heisfarm five Securidara. Hanches Voteli.

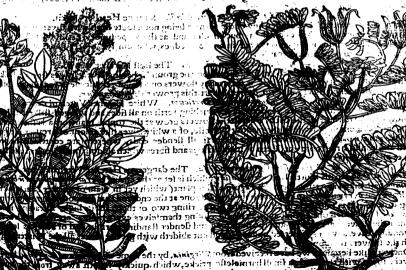
Henrient writing exhibited but the fort bereaf which isabe greater, our later have added divers more as shall be declared : that which is usually called Hedyfarnes clypeatum I have described in my former

Bloke, yet I thought good to give you the figure of it here. The greater Hatches Vetch.

1. Heal of the Section state of the Section of the Section of the greater Hatches Vetch.

1. Heal of the Section of the Section

replaces the Helpfangage and H Hedyfarum majer five Securidaca majer vere. The greater Harcher Vetch or Sicklewert,



aon the oper and more tender flatkes.

grinsa africules. Hatcher Verd

at like a she abbe in the hort

TRIBEII.

bove a foote high; with divers winged leaves grow-ing on the stalkes, which are weake and, not stan-ding upright, each of the leaves is small not very long and round at the end, at the coppe frand many fmall yellow flowers (Matthiolas faith reddish but I thinke he was therein miltaken as he was also in the pods to fay the ends were blunt) which turne into fo many long flat thin cods and reddiff, with a fmall crooked point the feede is flat and reddiff, within them, fo lying in them that they may be discerned in the cod where they lye, but not like an Harchet as many have fet it downe, thinking it therein to agree with Diefcorides his discription, for he doth compare the whole cod and not the feede thereunto : the root is finall and perisheth yearely,

2. Hedyfarum minus feve Securidaea miner. The lefter Harcher Verch or Sikcle-worr.

The leffer Hatchet Vetch is like unto the former but fomewhat leffer, yet not much lower if it grow in any good ground, the flowers grow many together of a pale yellow colour, and after them come small crooked cods bowed as it were almost together, wherein lie pale browne fedes not fully round but fquare and leffer, the roote hereof likewife periffects yearely withus.

3. Securidaca major articulata.
The greater joynted Hatchet Vetch.

This Plant groweth greater and higher then the two former, and so are the winged leaves more innumber and somewhat larger: from the joynts rise

long stalkes with a great many flowers as the toppes of them, smelling somewhat strong, of bloss and white mixed together, after which follow long round and not flat code, a little hooked with divers joynt stit were or bunched places like the true Orobus; wherein lye red seeds somewhat long a the moore creepen sure long. and perisheth not.

4. Securidaca articularaminor. The leffer jounted Harchen Vetch. This leffer is like the former; but lower and leffer in Ralkes, and, fewer also in leaves upon the middle no the flowers also are smaller, but as many or more growing sogether with toppes of the stalker the rise from the joynts of the leaves, and are of a pale red or bluft colour, in their places grow small round heads with crooked toppes much resembling a Billhooke, finch as labouring country men doe into to cut their heage within wherein lyeth but one seeds as having but one bunch: the roote is hard and woody spreading under ground and endureth long,

and endureth long.

J. Securidac personna Clusii. Strange Hescher Verch.

This stranger groweth lower them any entire former being not a foote high with divers winged small brands, bearing some such like leaves on them but smaller, and at the toppe standry small whitis flowers, and after them long broad thin and stat oods waved into both edges, wherein lye divers stat browne seeder the root

them long broad thin and flat oods waved in on both edges, wherein lye divers flat browne feedes: the root is small and stringy perishing yearely.

This least fort hath stalkes at foote long speed on the ground, hat had livers leaves to on a stalke at the stalk of the stalk of

finall and round is the roose condition of manufacturings and fibres which abideth many years i and soming greateress all the Winter.

Lonorius Bellius in his fourth English which is fee at the and a little water is believed, fifth that Alpianse hath er red in feeting for the Piggraph this plant (which yet in warmed which of the fine roule) in the leaves on every stalke are even with house well do one at the endang that the post surprise by fine and one hang downer; It is faith their goodly shreet, which out the figure of winged leaves are well of another. Do coloring themselved and shreet manning Sunners the slowers are well of another than fine and shreet manning some steel slowers are well or and the source of the start in the source was manning some the slowers are well or and the source of the start in the source is wooddy, divers wayes offer fed undergramed but abideth with the start of the start which has with the slowers thereon of the start of the start in the start of the start of





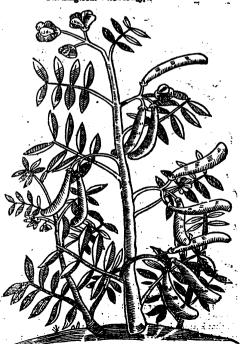




S. Securidaca percerina Cinfi. Strange Hauchet Vetch.

8. Sophera five Securidaca Egyptiata vitio (a. The dangerous Vetch of Egypt.





9. Seffan Gve Still does Egyptiaca artitulara. Hatchet Vetch of Egypt with long jeyneed cods.

stender stalkes, and many long stalkes of winged leaves like unto a Securidaca, yet each of them somewhat los ger and narrower : the flowers come forth from the bosome of the stalkes and leaves many closlering together in a long spike of a deepe yellow colour, and succeeded by long joynted cods, conteining many Fennegiciolite seedes therein: the roote spreadeth well under ground, and abides many yeares. This is that Plant which Cissus on pared his Anil unto, or rather was mistaken, the title Anil being imposed for Session assured by the fight of the true seede of Anil received from the East Indies to like unto Fennugrick feede and the growing there. of fo like unto this Seffan with many winged leaves, compared by Camerarus unto those of Barba four fines, and to those of Sena by Mr. Finch, as it is before set downe where I spake of Indice, which is Willor Anil of the Arabians, this Selban being either a frecies of that Nil Anil or Indice, or that a frecies of this.

10. Hedy/arum tryphyllum Americanum. Americas Trefoile Hatchet Vetch This kinde of Vetch groweth higher in shadowy then in sunny places, with many stalkes a soote or two high. and leaves fet thereon three usually at a place, which are larger then those of Trifolium bitaminosum and of a reddiffigreene colour: at the toppes frand the flowers in a long spike, like, but much larger then the flowers of the ordinary Hatchet Vetch, whose uppermost leaves are much redder then the edges and ridges which are paleted. after which come rough crooked pods with reddiff veines both above and below. fet as it were with joyns, having small seede within them like those of Broome : the roote is a bush of blackish threads or sibres, this hathno fent to commend it, and dyeth downe every Winter rifing anew in the Spring the take of the green plant is not so easily perceived to bee hot and dry in the first degree as it is in the dry, having a little purging qualitie therein: for if an ounce of the dryed leaves bee put into a purging decoction it furthereth the purging properie, cauling not onely thinne and whayilb humors to be avoided, but those that are tough and clammy allo: it do much helpe likewise to digest cold humors.

The Place and Time. None of these doe grow naturally but onely in curious Gardens with us, yet the third and fourth had need to be fet in some our corner where their running rootes may doe no injury to better herbes, and sower and seeds in Inly and August.

The Names. It is called in Gracke i fromes Hedyfarum, and mainre pelecinum as Dieferider faith, and in Luine Securidad for mixture fignifieth/search and from theme the name role, Turnebus thinketh it should rather be read Search late. The first is generally of all writers held to be the true Hedysarum of Disserides, for in his time there were no more known and Cluster Gibb death. no more knowne, and Glussen saith that hee saw Hatchets at Madrill in Spaine made after the fashion of those cods, that is, thick in the middle where the handle was put in, and thin at both edges: the fecond also is of all called Hedylarum minus, or Securidaca miner, yet Clases was put in, and that at both enges; the second at the figure hered

TRIBE II. forbit, and calleth it Afrayalm Monipellianus : the third Clufton referreth to the greater kind, yet differing in the forbis, and cantern records and because it is greater then the fourth I have given it the title of greater, it former hat refishing of the course, and the following of Dodonaus, Camerarias calleth it Hedysaram Scorpinrum, and as Bauhinnes fealeth the greates and annucly unlike the Lorus enneaphyllos of Datechampius; the fourth Chaftus faith hee had from Dr. this tent is not a four London Colledge, who gathered it neare unto Geneva and imparted it to him, thinking it log application of Dieforides, Banhinu nameth it Securidaca dumetorum minor politic erulea, when as the theory of Dieforides, Banhinu nameth it Securidaca dumetorum minor politic erulea, when as whetherms assume the fift Clusses forth having received it from Gorins by the name of solver is blish and not blew: the fift Clusses forth having received it from Gorins by the name of solvering learnings. Hedglaram pergrinum which last title hee kept as fittelt, and I have perfited the soluptions, requirements, requirements of the second secon den, I had then beene more currous to have taken the descriptions of a number of Plants, which have perished with me and now I want: the first is called Hedylarum minimum by Lugdunensis: the seventh is mentioned by Apartis de exoricis: the eighth and ninth by him lib. de plantis Egypti: the last is mentioned by Cornutus anne of Canada plates by the name here expressed, onely the eighth and minth I have rather referred to the same the cother gate as Baubinus doth, although I acknowledge that not they onely but divers others others here let downs, and entituled Hedylarum or Securidaea have little conformitie in their pod or feede unto of the state of Hatches but more unto a Vetch. It is called in English Hatchet Vetch, Axe seede and Axewort. The Vertues.

All be forts of Heayfare especially the feedes are bitter, and thereby as Diofeorides faith of the true or first for the profitable to the ftomacke, and is put into those medicines that expell poylon or venome, and pursubstitutions of the intralland fo doe the leaves and falkes of the greene herbe, Matthiolus faith the conscipent form helps the biring of venemous creatures, and that they helps to expectorate both tough and codes being dates with a little hony or new wine; and opened the obstructions of the Liver and Spleene being dates with a little hony or new wine; and opened the obstructions of the Liver and Spleene being dates with a little hikewife the wormes in the belly if it be in en with fome (weete lye, or in with with a little Saffront put thereto: the meale of them clenfeth foule Vicers, and taketh away freckles, spots addelike markes in the skinne. if the faid meale bee made up into an ointment with the best hony and often amounted. Alpinus faith that the feedes of Sopher's or the eight were accounted poylonous to men and that the free of the Selban or ninth were used by the Egyptians to thrength n and dry up the over moisture of the stomade, sealfo to binde any laske and womens immoderate courfes: the Egyptians hee faith doe plant hedges brewith to defend their grounds.

CHAP. XXII.

Ferrum equinum. Horse shooe Vetch.

Here are a few small plants that some have referred to those in the foregoing Chapter but for their formes sake being different, I thought good to sever them and set them by themselves. 1. Ferrum equinum majus. The greater Horseshooe Vetch.

The greater Horse shoot Vetch hath divers fmall winged leaves fet on fmall weake stalkes not a foothigh, leaning or rather lying on the ground, each latebeing a little long and almost round at the end, and of whitish greene colour :at the joynts with the leaves come forth flowers fingle, that is one at a place on every hortfootflaike, being small and yellow, after which followeth a long flat cod a little bowed but parted at the imer edge into foure; five or fix divisions, each being or informed, somewhat like the Letter C. or as it tooke mename formed like an Horse shooe, wherein lye so many feedes as there are spaces betweene the cuts or diviions, which are fmall, formewhat long and crooked: the room is flender, three or foure inches long, white and hard, and liveth divers yeares.

2. Ferrum equinum minus.

The smaller Horse shooe Fetch. Thisother is in all things like the former, but leffer by the halfe, the stalkes being not above three or foure indeslong and lying close upon the ground, and is a little where then the laft.

3. Ferrum equinum polyceraton.
Many codded Horse shooe Vetch.

This also different little in the growing from the last, ting almost as small, but herein chiefely consisteth the lowers and fo many cods also together upon a long take rising from the joynts, which are a little browner then the former.

4. Ferrum equinum como (um. Bush headed Horse shooe Vetch. The build headed Horse shooe Vetch groweth as great as the



1. Ferram equinum majus. The greater Hotse shooe Vetch.



first both in stalkes and leaves, and full of branches a from the toppes of the stalkes and branches onely, and not from the joynts with the leaves as in the former, come long naked stalkes almost haife a foote long, bearing and hanging downe about their toppes a bush of flowers, of a yellowish greene at the first & of a deeper yellow colour after, with fome greene veines in them after they are palt there follow fuch crooked and mouned code as the other. but not very deepely cut in, wherein lye feedes like the other, the roote hereof is somewhat blackish but as hard and great as the first.

5. Ferrum equinum Gallicum. The French Horse shooe Vetch.

This hath a fmall short blacke thready roote and divers weake stalkes lying on the ground, with nine leaves with ally fet together on a footbalke : the flowers are vellow many growing at the head, which give small seede in fmall crooked hornes.

The Place and Time.

The first and second are naturall to our owne Land, being often found upon dry heaths as beyond Desford and Swanes combe in Kent and fundry other places, the other three in Italy, France, dre. flowring in Inne and feeding in July and August.

The Names.

It hath no Greeke author to speake for it, but being of later invention it is generally called Ferrum equinum, after the manner or forme of the cods, in Italian Sferre cavalle, and of the Chimicks there and in Germany, Lanaria filiquata, Matthiolus calleth the first Securidaca montana as Well as Ferrum equinum, Gefuer in bortis tooke it to be a kinde of Medica. Lugdunensis calleth it Solea equina

. Ornithepodium majus. The greater Birds fore.

and Tabermontanus Hedyfarum feve Ferrum equinum : the second as a lesser fort thereof hath his name is his title, Fabus Columna calleth the third Ferrum equinum polycer aten, and the fourth Ferrum equinum Canofam of Capatann, which Baubinus calleth Germanicum saliquis in summitate: the last Baubinus calleth Ferrum equinum saliquis in summitate: cum, and as he faith is the Lotus enneaphyllos of Dalechampius, differing but in the smallnesse from the Germaican of Camerarius. The Vertues.

It is wholly bitter as the Hatchet Vetch is, and therefore somewhat partaketh of the properties thereof: it is also used by some in wound drinkes, and the juice thereof to make salves for wounds.



CHAP. XXIII. Ornithopodium. Birdes foote.

Here are two or three forts of imall herberalled Birds foote, unto which I thinke fe to idjoyne fome other small plants comming res-rest to the former if not the nature of themin this Chapter together.

I. Orinthopodium mojus. The greater Birds foot.
This small herbe (although it bes greater then thenen) groweth not above a spanne high, with many bras-

> 2. Orwithenedium minus The leffer Birds foote.



ches spread on the ground, fet withmsny winges of imil icaves, in manner as the last Vetches but much finaller, the flowers grow upon the branches, many fmall ones of a pale yellow colour, being fet at a head together, which after turne into fo many famil jointed cods, Well refer bling the clawer of a fmall Bird, and from thence took the name, with many fmall cound feeds in them.

The Theater of Plants.

z. Orluthopedium minus. The leffer Birds foote. This in all things like the former, but leffe, growing with the branches and leaves in a more comely manner. and this maketh the difference. 2. Orinthopodium nodosa radi ce. Knotted Birds foote.

Thursday groweth in all things like the first, but a little larger, the flowers are of a pale whitish red colour. This office and the rootes doe carry many small white knon or kernells among the fibres.

The Place and Time.

Thelegrow on Heathes and open untilled places in many places of our Land; and flower and feede in the

The Names.
They have their names of Ornishopedium Pes avis, according to the forme of their small cods; being like unto Thy naveurs: name of the first one growth greater than the other, they are made two forts: the following first certain the other, they are made two forts: the mid Lugdanenfir calleth Orinthopodium tuberofum Dalechampij, and some, as he saith, Herniaria from the Pro-The Vertues.

The Birds feete have a little drying and binding qualitie in them, and thereby good to be used in wound driber, as also to apply outwardly for the same purpose; but the last, as Lugdanensis saith, is found by daily exprime to breake the stones in the backe or kidneyes, and drive them forth, if the decoction thereof be taken : addutit wonderfully helpeth the rupture, to be used both inwardly and outwardly to the place.

Plante Leguminofe alia parve. Some other small Pulses.

dere are yet a few other Pulse-like Plants, which can not well be referred to any other kinde of plant, and therefore thinke fit to fet them promiscuously in a Chapter together, leaving every one to their owne judgement, unto what genus they will referre them.

I. Antiplied legiminos wiles grans. The ordinary Kidney Vetch.

This small plant which groweth scarie a foote high, bath many leaves comming from the roote, that are formewhat small and long, fost pointed and sappy, greene on the upperfide, and woolly underneath,

1. Anthyllis leguminofa valgaris. The Ordinary Kidney Vetch.

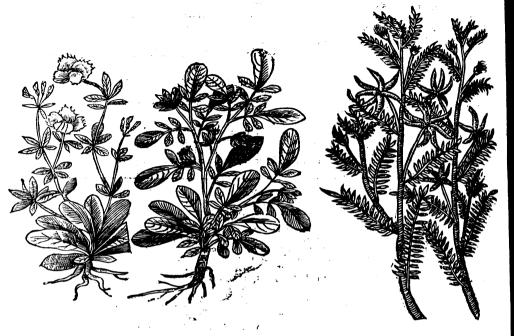
2. Anthyllis leguminofa marina, Betica five aprienta muris Camerarij. Sea Kidney Vetch of Spaine or Gandy.





4. 3. Anthylis leguminofa falcata Cretica, & Vefataria Hispanica. Crocked Kidney Verch of (andy), and the bladder Peale or Kidney Vetch of Spaine.

7. Stella le gamino/a.
The Starre codded Pulle or Birds foote.



not alwayes set orderly just one against another, but consusedly, the greatest and longest being at theend which fome have compared to Lentills leaves, but higger, (which coparison pleaseth me as little as the title of Authil) among the leaves rife foft stalkes divided into branches, with the like leaves on them, & at the tops of them and of many imali yellowith pretty fweete flowers, and iometimes white or pale purple, which Clafin faithle meived from Alphonfus Pancius of Ferrara formed like those of the meddow Trefoile, standing in whitehousy husbs: after the flowers are past come in the faid huskes small round and a little flatfleede, very like to the medow Trefoile, but a little redder, and unually but one in a cod within that huske : the roote is blackish on the outside and white within parted many times into two or three, or morelong parts.

2. Anthyllis leguminaso marina Batica vel Cretica sive Auricula muris Camerarij.

Sea kidney Vetch of Spaine or Candy.

Having well confidered this small plant, whose seed Bool brought me out of Spaine, and called it Ambylis Baixa marina spinosis siliquis: I find it so neere to agree to that which Camerarius called Auricula muris semine & lapin foliorum figura, that I dare fay it is the fame : for the leaves are very like the former Anthyllis both for fite and forme, but a little hoary or woolly, and yellow flowers, within a flat round huske, a little prickly about the edges, with kidney like feede within them a the roote is anuall as it is likely, for it perished yearely with me. 3. Anthylis leguminosa vesicaria Hispanica. Bladder Rease or Kidney Vetch of Spaine.

This small plant groweth low and leaning downe to the ground, with a few leaves next to it, which doe some times consist but of three leaves, but usually of five, the lowest whereof are smaller than the end lease that is largelt, and is tomewhat broad, and round pointed, and a little hable withall : on the stalkes grow the likeleave, and at the joynts with them come forth three or foure somewhat hairy fost swelling huskes, and at the topper of them whitish flowers scarse appearing, which being past, the scade growth in those huskes that then are more fwollen and sceme like bladders, wherein usurlly are cantained two small round pease like to those of Orden: the roote is long, flender, and annuall. Camerarius in borto calleth it Trefelium Halnacabum, but faith it is rather a Lotus : Profer Alpinus in his Booke De Plantie exorticie, calleth it Trifolium vesicarium; but Bul from whom I had it Anthyllis Betica veficaria.

4. Anthyllis falcata Cresica. Crooked Kidney Vetch of Candy. This Kidney Vetch of Candy hath fundry leaves spread upon the ground, every one wherof is very like the longeft or end leafe of the laft, from among which rife up the stalkes, befer at the joynts with lesser leaves, sometimes but two at a place, otherwhiles three, foure, or five, finanding force places close together, refembling the Treole or Cinquefoile leafe, without any footestalke to them; and fome also will have the leaves separate on bubbles of the faller on the first of the faller on the footest of the faller on the footest of the faller on the faller of the stalke, one above and against the other; the flowers stand three or foure together at the tops of a yellow colour, like those of the horned Claver, after which come crooked cods of a skinny substance with small seeds

6. Gisax Hiffanica Clufij. Clofins his Spanifle Milkewort.



7. Scorpioides leguminofa. The Scorpion-like Polle.

winn them: the roote confisteth of small strings and fibres: Alpinus calleth it Trifolium falcatum, but because I water them: the roote commetent of agree in face with Antophia, have therefore put them together, fade both this and the last better to agree in face with Antophia, have therefore put them together, s. Stella Leguminosa. The starre codded Pulle or Birds foote.

This starre sashioned Pulse groweth also about halfe a foote high with upright stakes, whereon are many wing deaves set, consisting of very small leaves like unto the Birds soote, from the joynts of the stakes with the leaves come a tust of small pale yellow slowers at the toppes of small prickly fading stakes, which tune into five or fixe small, long, crooked, pointed cods, standing one against another, like unto a starre, from whence to fe the name, but not joyn:ed as the Birds foote, having within them small brownish seede, of the taste with the results out not form and it the roote is small and yellowish.

6 other Pulse, but a little clammy with all: the roote is small and yellowish.

6. Glanz Hispanica Clusij. Clusius his Spaniss Milkewort.

The Spanife Milkewort of Clusius rifeth up with three or foure hoary weake stalkes not a foote high, whereon gow many soft leaves, made of many small ones set together on both sides of a middle rib, like as those other Pulinheretefore, of a greene colour above, and hoary white underneath, and a little bitter in tafte: the stalkes are but towards the toppes, where they beare a short spike of flowers set close together, each rising out of a hoary baske, and are of a pale blewish purple colour, after which come short round pods, with 4. or 5. small round kedes within them; the roote is small and threddy.

7. Scorpieides Legaminosa. The Scorpion like Pulse.
This also is a small Pulse with winged leaves like the last, but rounder: the flowers also are small and yellow, finding on long naked stalkes, one or two together, which curne into long and flat joynted cods, ending in a mall long crooked point, formewhat like a Scorpions taile : forme have taken it to be a Securidaca. The Place and Time.

The first is found in many places in this Land, and so is the fift, if I be not much deceived; the rest are strangers, this titles declaring it in most: they flower towards the end of Summer, and seede also. The Names.

The Plants have not beene knowne to any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors that we know. The first is divelly named by diverse of our moderne Writers: Podoneus calleth it Anthyllis prior, and Anthylis Lately Classus, by Tabermontanus Lagopodium, by Thalius Arthetica Ixaum, by Gesner is hortis Vulueraria rustica because his Country husbandmen called it Wundkraut or Klein "and trant; and those of Berne Guichheil, and Bauhinus Lote affinis Undneraria pratentis: the second Camerarius, al faid, cal'ed Auricula muris, and Boel that brought it us, as it is in the title, and io likewise the third, which Camerarius, as I faid, although hee called it Trifolium Halicacabum, as Alpinus did Trifolium vesicarum; Jujudged it rather a Lorns : the fourth is onely mentioned by Alpinus, lib de exoticit, by the title of Trifolium distant Creticum which with the former I have rather thought fit to referre hither: the fift is called by Lobel Stille leguminosa, and as Baubinus thinketh the Vicia Sesamacea of Columna: but in much miltaken therein, as I bewed you before in the Chapter of Aftragalus: the fixt is called by Clufius Glanz Hispanica, and thinketh that no others so called, came so neare that of Dioscorides as this : it is very likely to be the Glanx maritima of Alpinus, the exticue; Dodonem calleth it Anthylin altera lentismilis; Baubinus maketh it to be the Cicer sylvestre minus o'Thelins or very like it: the seventh is called by Lobel Scorpioides legumino(a; but both this and the Stella leguming are referred by Bankinus to the Orinthopodia, calling them Orinthopodia affines: Bankinus among the Polyfonthopodia affines to the Orinthopodia affines and the Stella leguming are referred by Bankinus to the Orinthopodia, calling them Orinthopodia affines: Bankinus among the Polyfonthopodia affines and Indian Prima Clussis, which he sauth hat leaves like Lentills, but fatter, a yellow flower and feede in pods, which I thinke more likely to be this Scor-The links than any kinde of Polygala.

TEIBEII.

The Vertues.

The first is of much use among the Germans for their wounds and hurts, inward and outward, and so their so shows the same imposed them. The first is of much use among the vermons for their would also sheweth by his name imposed thereon, their wayes apply them, whence came their name: Thalins also sheweth by his name imposed thereon, their

CHAP. XXV.

Fann Gracum, Fenugreeke.

He ancient Writers made but one fort of Fenugreeke, the latter have added some other many and although some have set them among the Trefoiles, whereunto they are somewhat like, yether and although some have ter them among the Assembly, was anothe Egyptians and others say, that they were eaten as Lupines, and the Egyptians and other says that they were eaten as Lupines, the Egyptians and other saids caule Gaten and others tay sunt trey water and that Banbinus thereupon, as I guesse place being feedes yet to this day as Pulse or meate, and that Banbinus thereupon, as I guesse place being mong the Pulfe, I am content to doe so likewife. 1. Fanum Gracum fativum. Manured Fennerecke.

The tame Fenugreeke rifeth up sometimes but with one 38 sometimes with two or three hollow green but. The tame Fenugreeke ritering iometimes out with one-se tometimes, but three always fetrogene a parted into divers branches, whereon grow at feverall spaces, many leaves, but three always fetrogene a foote stalke, almost round at the ends, & a little dented about the sides greene above, and grayish undergenere the joynts with the leaves come forth white flowers, and after them crooked flattifb long hornes, fmiling with yellowish cornered seedes within them, smelling somewhat strong and loathsome; the roote is noted many fibres perishing still before Winter. 2. Fanumgracum fylveftre. Wild Fenugreeke.

This wilde Fenugreeke hath the like one or more stalkes branched, the leaves stand three togethe, and see fome what like the former, dented about the edges, the flowers likewife are whitish, but fland more together the end, and to doe the long cods, fomewhat like unto them, with smaller and darker seede in them. 2. Fænumgrecum alium sylvestre. Another wilde Fenugreeke.

This other Fenugreeke hath but one stender stalke, seldome branched, of a foote high, and salvasit week the bottome, whereon grow fuch tike leaves as the former, and at the joynts flowers like unto the manurel flow ding fingle and leffer, but broader hornes afterwards, more flat, and ending in a small thread, the feede within is likewife leffe.

The Place and Time Thefirst is manured every where that I can heare of the others grow wilde in Spaine and other countries the flower with us in the beginning of Iuly, and give their feede in the end of August and September.

> 1. Fanum gracum fativum. Mamured Fenugreeke.

2. Fanum Gracum fylveftre. Wilde Fenu recke.





The Names.

Ringled in Greeke by Dioscorides mais, and by other Greekes whomas and a somers, but Theophraftus calleth it It is sted in torcease and ine five fit capri vel brown, the crooked feede veffells being so like unto hornes; in Latine to the capre to that, as Columna saith, it had two times of sowing, the one before Winter to be fodder familiarin, because that, as a communication is not the control of the control of the control of facede, and fimply calleth it Sitema. Dervo calleth it Sitema; and Pliny Signature of the control of the lating Fausings commission of Lugdings of an entire the Heavy arm minimum of Lugdings of the Stations of the Germanes Bocksthe Italians call it Olba Hebes, and Helbes, the Italians Fiengreeco; the Spaniards Afforda; the Germanes Bocksthe Archiens call it Own and English, Fenngreeke.

The select Fenugreeke is onely in use with us, the herbe it felle never used that I know, because it is seldome Interest in the first, it is powder of the feede taken with a little hony driveth forth many noylone. humors and the body, mollifieth inward Impollums and Vicers in the Lungs and breaks, and eafeth the griping paines in the lings and breaks, and eafeth the griping paines in the lings, but it dots overturne and breede a loathing in lome from ackes, especially if they bee tender, but will have to robultious and countrey people invied to firing labour, for I know no Phylitions in our dayes be well inwardly, yet Alpines faith that the Egyptian women doe use to eate the seed, which Galen and divers the seed in their times (being buried a little in earth to make them sproute, whereof many Sacke fulls and the markets daily) to make them grow fat. But outwardly applyed it hath many good uses of familia addily experience, for the meale thereof heated with Vinegar and applyed outwardly to the Region of the Space, doth mollifie and waste the hardnesse thereof, as also other hard tumors and swellings; the decoction mollifieth likewise the hardnesse, and other paines or heate of the mother, and openeth the obstructions disjithey fit therein as in a bathe, or receive the hot fumes by fitting over it: the decoction thereof clenfeth the band haire from fourfe, dandraffe and the running fores thereof eit helpeth the difeale called tenafmu, minan often defire to the stoole without doing any thing, as also the Bloody flux when the excrements small small with the meale thereof and Linseede, and the decoction of Mallowes, and a little cyle or danger put thereto affwageth the fwelling and paines of the cods or privy parts of women, and generally all Annua pur mercio aniwagern the inventing and paines or the code or privy parts or women, and generally all observed in the fauncial observed in th the fedual in the Stone by opening and molifying the inward parts. Lebel faith, that of the feede is made an opening evertue then would be believed, to dissolve scirrhous swellings in the intralls, and other hard knots

CHAP. XXVI.

Tribulus terrestris. Land Caltrops.

He Land Caltrops (for that of the water shall bee spoken of in another Classis or Tribe) riseth up with divers small hard branches, with divers winged leaves on them made of many small leaves fet on bublides of a middle ribbe like Orobut: at the joynts had healy finall pale whitifu yellow flowers which tune int. imail rough prickly heads, of five or fix corun, wherein lyeth a finall kernell or feede : the roote powehdownewards with many long fibres thereat. The Place and Time

h goweth in the fandy fields senong Corne beyond Sussifo among rubbish, and the raines of buildings. milwall fides : wee finde it many times in our owne Ludik flowreth in Inth and ripenethin August. The Names

It is called in Greeke selson of monito, and in Latine illo Tribulus serrefris quod filippus planta muricata eff. Its Archaus call it Klafack on Hafark, the Italians Tribuls excretive, the Spaniards Abvolves, Abrolhos, the Prant Saligue servefue, the Germanes Walds Klettin, the Duck , and wee in English Linus Caltrops, from the forme of the fruit like those influences of the fruit like those influences of the first like those influe ware that were call in the enemies way to somey their holes but why Play fhould account with the control of the factor of the factor of Corne rather then Plagues and finites of the that he is control of the cath. He no callegard yet it feemeth it was a generally crourgrowen firing by tradition in thole elder ages, a many other things were about the Metamorphotis of



Tribuim terreffrie. Land Caltrops.

herbes.&c.

herbes, &c. and Virgil feemeth to expresse the same of Pliny in these verses," Lappaque Tribulique, niterque intentia culta, Infalix Lolium, et steriles dominantur Avene,

For the Corne was no way otherwise hindered or spoyled, then as other Weedes would doe by their plants For the Corne was no way otherwise minures or approximate a nourishment from the earth that feel the growing, to hinder the growth of the Corne, in fucking away the nourishment from the earth when the carth when the growing, to hinder the growth of the Corne, in lucking away the nounting the carth wherein the four but by tearing the Legs of the Reapers; which faults or plagues role from the earth wherein the four of the but by tearing the Legs of the Keapers; which rather the Legs of the lay hid, ready upon occasion to spring and not in the Corne, which if it were sowen in a ground many that weeded Garden cleare of fuch weedes, would have none of them among it. The Vertues.

The Land Caltrops are of an earthly cold qualitie and thereby aftringent and hindering the breeding of them. The Land Caltrops are of an earthly cold qualitie and thereby an arrangement of this parts it do man before marions and Impoltumes, and against the flux of humors of moreover being of this parts it do man before here and waste the Scone in the Kidneyes of Lotion made therewith healeth all fores and Victoria in the man. breake and watte the score in the Montyes . a Louisi man the juice doth clenfe the inflammation and all corruptions that breede in the gummes and throate a the juice doth clenfe the inflammations and obligate. and all corruptions that breede in the gummes and throate; the juice dother and all corruptions if a dram thereoberate in wine. The Thracians faith Pling and Galen that dwell neare the River Strimen did feele their Hofe with the greene herbe, and lived themselves of the fruit or kernells, making them into a sweete bread whichband the belly; Pliny addeth that the roote being gathered by a caste persons doth consume Nodes and Kendhitte feede bound to the swollen veines in the Legs, or other parts of the body taketh the swellings away, wholes the paines.

CHAP. XXVII.

Glaux leguminofa five Glyenrhiza fylvefiris. Licoris Vetch.

F this kinde of wild Licoris we have two or three forts to fee forth unto you, and unto the lad adjoyne the other two forts of manured Licoris, which some good authors have likewife refused among the Pulses as I doe here.

I. Glaux while are leguminofa. The most common Licoris Vetch,
This kind of Licoris Vetch lenderh forth many weake round hard stalkes trayling on the goals. branched upwards, fer somewhat thicke with wingett leaves made of many, fer on both fides a middle ribe fomewhat like as the Verch hath, but much larger and pointed : the flowers come forth at the joynts, at the mid a long stalke many together, of a bleake white colour tending to yellow, which turne into trooked con.

1. Glanz vulgaris leguminofa. The most common Licoris Vetch. 3. 4. Glycyrrbiza vulgarie filiquofa & cchines.
Codded and rough headed Licoru.





TRIBE II. this two rowes of feedo-cornered and grayith, of the tafte of other Pulies: the roote is thicke and long, division to the puller of three long firings running very deepe into the ground Greete in a division to the ground Greete in the groun thing two rower or three long strings running very deepe into the ground, sweete in taste like unto Licoris, the same the same should be same the s ding felfe into two of time. The spring forth new branches every yeare in the Spring, which dyeth not but abideth long, shooting forth new branches every yeare in the Spring, which dyeth not but abideth long. Glaux altera leguminofa. Another Licoris Vetch.

This other wilde Licoris hath fuch like stalkes and leaves as the former, but not spreading so farre, nor leaning This other where the winged leaves also are nor to large, of a darker greene on the upper fide, and gray underdowns to much, the war great purplish colours, the cods are brownish long and round, and the feede within them gets, the fowers is like the world does and Greating and an firm and the feede within them puts, the nowers are on a pure the former growing deepe and spreading, and as sweete as the other. Thalise por round: the roote is like the former growing deepe and spreading, and as sweete as the other. Thalise sin that this is very like true Licoris except in some few things.

in that this is very like true Licotis except in tome rew things.

3. Glyppible valgario fliquata. Common Licotis.

14. The many round wooddy flakes, fet at feverall diffances with many winged leaves, made the state with many round wooddy stalkes, set at severall distances with many winged leaves, made is sin small long ones tet on both sides of a middle ribbe, very well resembling a young Ast rise from the state in the sound of the state of of dependent and likewife fuckers from the fides, whereby it will quickly encrease, browne without, and yellow within of a fweete talte. 4. Glycyrrhiza echinata. Rough headed Licoris.

This other Licoris groweth in the same manner that the former doth, with the like leaves and flowers, but of alent blew colour, and growing for the most part at the toppes of the branches, which are followed by rough home heads, like to the burres of the Planama Plane tree, as Diofeorides compareth them, being many rough mousike those of Lentills, feet together in a bunch, with one browne flat seede in every cod: the roote growthe deepe as the other, but brancheth not under ground like it, and is of a stronger or more bitterish sweete The Place and Time.

The fift groweth in many places about Cambridge, in Claringdon Parke by Salisbury, and Thrapstone in North-Langua Bire and many other places of our Land, the other I have not heard hath beene yet found with us, but in Group, &c. The first fort of Licoris is faid to grow chiefely in Germany about Novemberg, the other in France. Spin, Italy &cc. and flower with us late, and feede as late, if at all. Camden in his Britania faith, that Licoris growth wilde at Worley in Nottingham fhire, but I beleeve he was mistaken therein, for that they of that countrey plus great store in their fields, and thereof make good prosit, as we doe in many other places in Gardens.

7 be Names.

The first is called Glicyrrhiza filvestrie by Gefner in hort is by Camerarius, and by Lugdunensis, Polygalomby Corbum Dieferides, and in his Hittorie Polygalon Cords by Thalins, Glanz, and Glanz unlgaris by Lobel and Cluful, Fannmerecum filvestre by Tragus and Dodonaus & Hedylarum glycyrrhizatum by Gerard, and many Herbanil, sanamerecumi societe by 2 section for the lateo pallescentibus: the second is the Glycyrrhiza streeting of Thelim, and alia of Camerarius in horto, by Lobel Glauca vel Glaux quadam leguminosa herbariorum, & by Bauhinus. Cheprebita filveftris altera floribus puniceis foliss Arachi: the third is called Glycyrrhiza Germanica by fome, & Le-18, or non Echinata by others, and filiques a by Lobel and others, Dulcin radi : by Tragus and Cordus, and Liquestia. in the Apothecaries shops : the last is called Glycyrrhiza echinata Dioscoridis by Lobel and Lugdunensis : Glyspring Italica by Gefner and Dodonaus, and simply Glycyrrhiza by Matthiolus and others; Theophrastus calleth in Horsa Scribica; the Greekes yauxuppi Ca and fo the Latines Glycyrrbiza, that is, dulcis radix, and of some Chyprhicen: of the Arabians Sus, of the Italians Regolitia, of the Spaniards Rogoliza, of the French Recliffe, and Righlife, of the Germanes Suffoliz, of the Dutch Suethout ; and we in English Licoris. The Vertues.

The two forts of wilde Licoris are not knowne to be used in Physicke by any, but are wholly neglected : for the other two forts of true Licoris, their properties being both alike, I shall not neede to entreate distinctly as if the one had some other faculties that the other had not, for they are therein both alike, and as Galen saith, is very familiatto our temperature in that it is sweete, and having a little astriction joyned with it, making it tempeneinheate and altriction, that it is the nearest unto our temper, and by both these qualities, as he saith, it doth saise the hoarsenesses, the hoarsenesses, and is helpefull for the phees in the bladder; it hath also some moisture three by reason of the sweetnesses, and thereby good to quench the thirst: Licoris is often boyled in faire wato, with some Maidenhaire and Figges, which maketh a good prifting drinke, for those that have any dry cough, and to digett the flegme, and to expectorate it, or hoarsenesse, wheeling, and shortnesse of breath, and all other grid of the break and lungs, the tifficke or confumptions caused by the distillations of falt humous on them, which doe waste and consume them : it is good also in all the paines of the raines, the strangury, and heate of wine. The Scythians are faid by chewing this in their mouthes, that it keepeth them from thirst in their long jourmuthrough the defarts for tenne or twelve dayes, and staieth hunger also: Licorisboiled in water, with a little Common added to it, serveth in stead of drinke in many places, especially if it be set to worke with barme as berre is, and then tunned up, and will grow cleere, strong, and heady by time as beare will doe: the sine powder of Licoris blowne through a quill into the eyes that have a pinne and webbe, as they call it, or rheumaticke di-fillations into them, doth clenfe them and helpe them: the juyce of Licoris is as effectuall in all the di-fillation into them, doth clenfe them and helpe them: the juyce diffolved in Rotewater with one Gamme Tragacanth, is a fine lohoc of licking medicine for hearfenesse, wheelings, and all other roughasse in the mouth orthroat, and to expectorate tough slegme, as also to condensate thinne rheumes, falling on the hop; our English Licoris is more pleasant to the talte, wanting much of that affriction is in that which commeth to us from beyond fea.

The Galega or Goates Rue should have taken up his place here, as being proper to this Classis, but as you may sebefore, I have drawne it and others into another Classia, for the reasons there specified. There yet remaines a maker of Trefoiles to be spoken of, as being nearest to the Pulses, especially those that are peoperly called Lorne

filiquosi; because their long cods are more eminent to be seene, which shall next follow, and the set

CHAP. XXVIII.

1. Lotus edulis Creticus. Trefoile Peafe of Candy.

his Trefoile Fulfe or Peafe shooteth forth divers stender stalkes fer with brownish greene leaves at 6 this I retoile fulle or Peale incoretti forth divers hender transcence want of which are fappy, a little thickend y verall diffances thereon; three alwayes franding on a foote stalke, which are fappy, a little thickend pointed, the flowers are yellow, but like unto small Peale followed, which are followed by road pointed, the nowers are yenow, our time times the finallnesse of the plant, wherein he ros Peafe of a sweete taste, like unto our ordinary Pease, and while they are young and greene usually fold in their Peate of a tweete tatte. like unto our ordinary reale, and white they are young and greene until 10th in their markets, and as much defined of them, as our Peafe with us: the whole Plant with falkes and leaves are little hairy: the roote is finall, thready and annuall growing among their corne, and in the borders of their field.

2. Losus quadripinnatu (liquis. Square codded Peafe.

This kinde of Pulle or Peafe I have shewed you in my former booke, that it hath a crimion blossome, and long round cods, with four e simes, two at one side, and two at another.

ound cods, with four enimes, two at one noe, and two at another.

3. Arbus feu Lorus Apprica. The Egyptian four eleafed Lorus.

This small herbe growing not much above an hand breadth high, hath divers round Trefoile-like leaves growing on the hairy stalke foure most usual together, at the toppe whereof standeth sundry white slowers, after whom the seede followeth that is like unto Peare kernells in the huskes.

This wilde Trefoile rifeth up with stalkes a soote high, having at each joynt two small leaves, and from there This wilde I retoile riteth up with traines a roote ingu, naving at each joyne two main traves, and from there three other small darke greene leaves, upon very short or no foote stalkes at all; the flowers are small and relow, comming forth both at the joynts and toppes of the stalkes, usually two together, and so many codelike wife come up in their places, being very small, and long, with seede in them, as small as Mustard-seede: the roots is small and hard, yearely perishing, the whole plant tasteth somewhat like a Pulse, yet with a little bittetenand fourenesse therein which quickly vanish away.

5. Lotus prateus: Monspeliensium. Smooth codded Trefoile of Mompelier,

This rifeth up with cornered and jointed stalkes a foote high, with leaves, usually three together, more long than round; the flowers are yellow, growing both at the joynts and toppes of the stalker, sign which come large and long cods, with feedes like Fenigreeke in them: the roote is small andlong,

6. Lotus asperior fruticosus. Rough Trefoile of Mompelier.

This is like the last, but that the stalkes grow bigger, harder, and rougher, the leaves are narrower and hoary: the flowers are yellow fet in hoary huskes fmaller than the former, and the feede leffer alfo.

7. Lotus fruticofus Granatenfis.

Spanish hoary hard Trefoile.
This Trefoile found by Clusius in Granado & Valen. tia in Spaine, and referred by him to the Oxytryphyllum of Scribonius Largus riseth a cubite high, with many branches, and three leaves alwayes fet together, faith Clusius, (but sometimes foure saith Lobel, if his be the fame:) the flowers are small & whitish, many growing in a round tuft together, with small feede, after them contained in small long cods; the roote is somewhat great and thicke, and astringent. Of this he maketh two forts, one whose stalke is greene and the roote white, growing in moist places; the other with reddish stalkes and branches, and the roote somewhat reddish, wherewith, as he faith, they use in those places to make a syrope of good effect against the bloody

8. Lotus bamorrhoidalis major sive Trifolium hemorrhoidale majus. The greater Pile Trefoile.

The greater of these pile Trefoiles, hath a long straight roote, somewhat wooddy, with very few fibres at it, from whence rifeth up ufually but one falke a cubice or two high, branched into divers hard weake flexible twigges, and they againe into other small branches, bearing at every joynt five leaves, two whereof stand close to the stalke, each upon a small foote stalke. and the other three rife betweene them, and higher than they upon another foote stalke like a Trefoile, the leaves and stalkes being all hoary, yet in the young plants, onely the three leave stand together on a stalke

1. Lot m edulis Creticus. Trefoile Peale of Cands.



2. Lorus quadripinnasis filiquis. Square codd d P. af. Lorus filveltris Creticus, Candy wilde Trefoil... Abfus fen Lotus B: pptaka. The Egyptian four: 1 af d Lorus.



without the other two at the bottome of them, the flowers grow many together in a tuft, of a whitish red or the flowers grow many together in a tuft, of a whitish red or the flowers greater and thicker than the next that folbuth, of a blackish red colour, sowewhat swollen, and very well representing the hemorrhoidall veine, as it speareth. Swollen and fallen downe, from whence it in part tooke the name, and partly also from the singular Ropenie it hath to cure the piles, within which are divers small round blacke seede.

9. Trifolium hamorrhoidale alterum seve minus seu Lotus Dalechampij. The lesser pile Trefoile, This other lesser pile Trefoile hath a tall stalke, two or three foote high, parted into long branches, with tow forewhat large leaves both close fet to the foote of every branch, and to the joynts where the leaves grow and, from whence come other leaves, as large as the ordinary Trefoile leaves, three standing together upon a long

foote stalke : the flowers grow in tufts at the end of the branches of a light blush colour, which are followed by small round and shorter pods than the former, with such like seede in them: the roote is somewhat thicke and wooddy, full of ftrings, yet yearely dying with us, and hardly, but in a kind yeare giving ripe feede.

10. Lotus Corniculatus frutescens. Bush horned Trefoile.

This Trefolie hath small smooth and greene stalles a foote high or more, fpreading many thort branches, wich three leaves on their foote ftalkes, being long and very mirrow; the flowers are yellow that thoote forth at the topper two or three together, and fometimes more, after which come thicker and shorter cods than the next, ending in a lang point, wherein are contained small seeds 1 this is sound smertines to have broader cods, and ending in a thorter point, it groweth about Mempelier and in Italy also, and with mally in force

5. Lotus prateulis Monspelling



Lotus bamerrheidatis major five Trifolium hemorrhe The greater pile Trefoile.



TRIBE II. 6. Totus afferier fraticofus. Rough Trefoile of Mountier



Trifolium hemorrhaidale alterna minus five Latus Lybyca Dalah, The leffer pile Trefoile.



11. Low carriculatus minor pilofus. The leffer hairy horned Trefoile. moder hath stander stalkes) covered with very small reddish haires, the leaves likewise are hairy, small, Theoret many three on a foote stalke, and two at each joynt, from whence spring the flowers, one or a small stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like an haire, of a deepe valley, and the stalke like like an haire. puller pounds, sale like like an haire, of a deepe yellow, tending to a faffron colour, unto each whereof mathement of a lattron colour, unto each whereof forcemavery manufactures, when very manufacture therein : this life the fills adjacent, and as frequent with us.

12. Lorus Corniculatus incanus. Hoary horned Trefoile. This groweth low, but with a little larger leaves and flowers, of as deepe a faffrony yellow colour as the other, his growers a fast work of crimfon on them growing three or foure together and small long crookedcods folwater, with round feede in them : this is found also in divers medowes,

pring them with round rectue in them; this is round and in divers medowes.

13. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro. Horned Trefoile of Portugall with red flowers.

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13. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro.

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13. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro.

14. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro.

15. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro.

16. Trifolium cornicularum Lustranicum flore rubro.

16. Trifolium cornicularum flore rubro.

17. Trifolium cornicularum flore rubro.

18. Trifolium flore rubro.

18. Trifolium flore rubro.

18. Trifolium flore ru who at a place very narrow and long: the flowers grow at the toppes of the flakes and branches one at pero a flort footfalke, composed of five leaves of a despered colour, with the flew of a little horse in the which growing greater the flower oftentimes abideth fill at the foote of the horne for a good while, which growing the latt, and the pod growing ripe contempt within it very small brownish seede: the matter of the horne for a good while, which line away at the latt, and the pod growing ripe contempt within it very small brownish seede: the motifieder and perisheth, but by the seede that is shed it yearsly springerh againe. The Place and Time.

Itenal of these are declared by their titles, or after their descriptions where they grow, their times of flowin al feeding are in the Summer feafons. The Names.

mois Greeke and Lors in Latine is of two kindes, for there is Lors arbor, the Lote tree, and there is Loministre herbe Lottes, which as Dioscorides Galen and Pliny doe all agree is a Trefoile or like a Trefoile (and ministre heroe Louis, which as Disposates Galen and Funy age all agree is a Trefolie of like a Trefolie (and mother response Trifolism whereof he had made mention thefore) and whereof Disposition and Galen make wolf in the motion they or whom Louis and speid fluestic of the Louis works are is generally taken to be I have spoken that in the end of the sift Classic of this Worke; but this kinde of spluestin is more controverted, divers writingpoing that which they bring and shew forth to be the right. The first here expressed was sent by Honoria with some Candy where the people call it Hierazami, & Powe in his Is. Lian Baldus calleth it Lotopism and by Boom Long cretica: the fecond is called Lotsu filiquofus rabro flore by Clufius, and Lotus tetragonolobus by Camon, and Sandalida Cretica and usually with us Pifum quadratum; the third is mentioned by Alpinus lib. de pair Egyptiby the name of Abfus, which Banhinus calleth Love affinis Agyptiaca; the fourth the Italian Pona mustiff Disserties, and was fent out of Candy for a Melilote, but as he thinketh is the true Lorns south Lans speculiaries fliques, and is called by Camerarius Lorns pseuliaries fliques, and as he saith by some Cacer sylvehad Doychnium but both errolioully the fift is the Lorus prateries fliquofus of Clufus, called by Lobel Lorus refully state of the fixt is so called by Lobel Lorus refully state of the fixt is so called by Lobel ad Lufusers as in the site state of the search of the same of Clufus so the fixt of the same of Clufus so the same of minimum as in the files the revenite come and the following the files and by fome thought to wish time or very like unto that Lobel and they of Mompelier called Losse spleeting, and by some thought to the two Nytrophyllum Scribons Largi, but Lobel thinketh the Triplium bituminesum to bee the true Oxytrophyllum what may be the Oxytrophyllum alterum Scribons Largi, Clusius also saith hee received this out of Isaly by thuncol Losse fruitesses and that Elesa tooke it to bee Peremplane Arabium, whereof hee faith there are two muncot to me presence and that they tooke it to obe recomplane Arabam, whereof the latti there are two in, the other with a red roote and reddifth branches, which the kent of Grando called in their language Engine, and of the rootes of both which were formewhat great and singuithe topically of the red they made a Syrupe fingular good for the difference or bloody flux the eight is under right and the merricology by those of Monipelus, for the causes mentioned in the description, whereunto I braided major by the same anthority, for they doe account the ninth which is the Lotus Lybica of Dalechamwith bee the lefter fort of the former + the tenth and eleventh is the 23, and 21. Trifolium of Baubinne in his Proto the twelsthis usually called with us Trifolium Corniculation vulgatiffimum : the last we had from Boel in Impally the name of Trifolium filiquosum rubrane Lustanicum.

The wide Loter as Dioferrides and Gales Ly is of an heating and drying quality, and thereby effectuall against the bladder if it be taken of it selfs or with Mallow seeds drunke in wine: the powder of the herbe and with lome Hony and announced taketh away the markes and blemithes in the face, &c. the eight fort here confed at I faid before its held about Mempelarr to be of Ingular good effect against the Piles or Hemorrhoides, within manifest altringent talle without any manifest heate or accimony the qual dose of the dryed herbe manners attringent taite without any manners neare or actimony time intait one of the dryed heroe (mathed is much better), made into powder, and the quantitie of a dram or halfe a dram according to the age and decition of the Patient taken anged wine which effect the learned there knowing have much reasoned the drame themselves, whether it workers this effect by any hidden propertie, or by the altringent facultie to the dwine which opinion form have inclined; the Latest Labica as Galess faith is in the facond degree of heate, and this electe, the tell have no effect all properties recorded by any or knowing to us.

programa Paristricki CHAPP - Paristricki

Trifolia montana, Mountaine Trefoiles.

Henext Trefoiles that are to bee entered of are those that grow on hills and the dryed grounds, whereof there in dry value is a manifely of are those that grow on hills and the dryed grounds, whereof there is individually affected. The plants of the grow of the first plants of the grow of the first plants of the first and a little which are the those of the first plants of gallant purple flowers, like the point of the first plants of the first plants of the first plants of gallant purple flowers, like the point of greater. This is and tound with longer and narrower leaves, and a longer spiked with lowers.

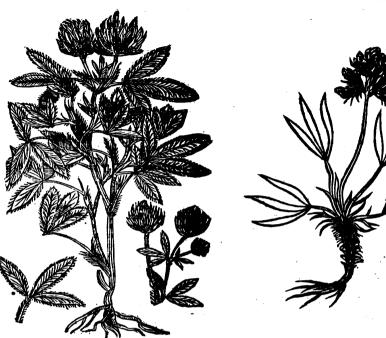
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MARTI.

2 Lated

1. 2. Trifolium montanum majus flore parpures & atte. The great purple and white mountains Trefoile.

4. Trifolom angulifolism distant Nacrow leafed Trefolic of the Art



2. Trifolium montaums major also fore. The great white mountaine Trefoile.

The stalke hereof is not so great or high, the leaves are smaller yet somewhat long and dented about the sign. growing many below, and sew and smaller on the stalke, at the toppe whereof grow one or two short branches, with each a spiked head of small white flowers somewhat sweete; the roote is long and about a singusticknesse, brownish on the outside and white within, with some fibres thereat.

3. Trifolium montanam obtasso crenato folio purpurascers. The blash mountaine Trefoile.
This Trefoile is fuller of leaves on the stalkes then the last, which are long and natrow, not sharpe but round a the ends, and dented round about, but up higher on the stalkes they are very narrow, the flowers are fewer that

the ends, and dented round about, but up nigner on the stances they are very narrow, the nowers are rewer may fland at the toppes, and of a pale purple colour.

4. Trifolium angustifolium Alpinum. Narrow leafed Trofolie of the Alper.

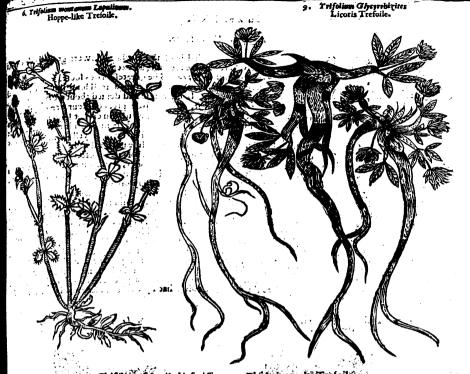
This mountaine Trefoile hath a long roote, formewhat hairy or fealy toward the toppe, and ending in fore 1 ng fibres, whitish on the outside and somewhat hard and wooddy, of a favorer bitter take like unto Lioni, (from whence some have called it Spanish Licoris : but farre unfitly as most of the vulgar appellations bee) from whence rife divers long small sender stalkes of leaves bowling down to the ground, with two or three small narrow shreads of leaves on them towards the bottome, and three long narrow leaves at the ends of them, win small derits at the edges sensibly to be felt, from among these leaves rise one or two naked sleader stalkes three or foure inches high, bearing large flowers as it were in a round spike, of an excellent purple crimson co-lour standing in five cornered buskes.

Trifolism Alpinam argainstam. Silver leafed Trefoile of the Alps.

This Silver Trefoile hath a great long reddiff wooddy roote, shooting forth divers great branches with a maber of small narrow leaves, three together at the toppes of them next the ground standing on short southles which are soft, and of a Silver-like hoarinesse all over. From among which rise short stakes not above southness breadth in height, naked untill a little under the flowers they have three lesser sheat in those below a cach stake beareth but one shower, which is not after the saline of all other Fresoiles, that is, with Pease like biostoness and the saline sheat after the saline of all other Fresoiles, that is, with Pease like biostoness and the saline sheat after the saline of all other Fresoiles, that is, with Pease like

cach statke beareth but one flower, which is not after the fashion of all other Fresoiles, that is, with Pess-like blossome (and therefore I the more suspected that this cannot properly be referred to the company of Trebiles but rather to the Ranunculi Gerania or some other according as the seede shall shew it to be which wee have not seene) but laid open like unto a Crowfoote or Cranes bill, and of a Rose or Peach colour, with many like coloured threds in the middle tipe with blackish pendence shading about a small boary head, [2017]

The Hoppe Tresgile rises with smooth seams supultance. Hoppe-like Intolled the serves on them which are small and round powered for the mooth seams supultance. Hoppe-like Intolled that the seams of the state of the seams of the state of the seams of the se



Trifolium faratile bir suifimum. The hairy tocke Trefoile.

The first is wooded and creepeth under ground, with a reddish barke, and is but as it were the lated may head or planta for the first, being not above two or three indeeds high: this leaves are small, soft, such, and is were Stive-like, if forme like a Trefoile, dented about the edges, and franding on short but white foods it were stive-like in forme like a Trefoile, dented about the edges, and franding on short but white foods are hard very for yellow lights; we have not yet seene any other flower it beareth nor feede: it was gated office topy for yellow lights; we have not yet seene any other flower it beareth nor feede: it was gated office topy for yellow lights. Scorpioids. Scorpioids.

E. Arifishem Scorpioids. Scorpioids. Scorpioids for the flowers are the magnetic first and the surface of the flowers are the magnetic of the flowers. This Age! gathered in Spains and with it another like thereunto, but lidiore. In the first provide the first trefoile, but parow and endented, the slowers are the magnetic states of provide the first trefoile of the first trefoile.

It is a first to the first trefoile that a great and long deepe spain and with it another like thereunto, but lidiore. It is the first trefoile that a great and long deepe spaint and you with it another like thereunto, but lidiore.

It is a first that the first long and narrow, plaine on the edges, and each standing therefore, there awayes which the standing which and the slower of the slower of

The Vertues. the properties of none of these are recorded by any that have written of them, but it is likely they much Pakipare of the qualities of the former.

CHAP. XXX.

Lagour. Hares foote.

He next fort of Trefoiles that are to bee handled is of these whose slowers grow in dos heads, called Lagons Hares foote, where of there are halfe a dozen.

He next tott of itetolars that are to be an all the a descent.

It is great Hares foote hath divers trefoile leaves rifing from a famil long thready and amount of the medow trefoile as well in the bignesse as forme, very lost, and of a pair green enjour, among the rient weake bending stalkes a foot high or more, branched and bearing the like but somewhat longer leaves on the and at their toppes close spiked heads, with many small showers round about them, each in a few control of an excellent crimson colour, in which hunters after the flowers are past grow small yellowish round seed, on onely in a huske, whose brims or corners then stand displayed somewhat like unto a starre.

The Leaves of this Hares stote are heary, large, and longer them the former; with divers conspicuous vision them making them show the middle ribbe on the backe of them being somewhat great also the slowers are like the former both in forme and colour, but the whole hand is longer.

This Hares foote bart lalges a foote high, see at Hares foote with very narrow leaves.

This Hares foote bart lalges a foote high, see that to gether, as the toppes where f gow slarge they are found to be larger, but fill long and narrow, three set together, as the toppes where f gow slarge they are found to be larger, but fill long and narrow, three set together, as the toppes where f gow slarge.

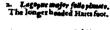
This Hares foore hath stallage a toote high, let with very narrow heave manor are grane, yet in some place they are found to be larger but still long and narrow, three set together, as the toppes whereof grow using a spiked head of flow ere as the first, but the colour of them are paler, and the ends or cornered toppe division of the huskes are hard and almost prickly if not wholly. Lugdamensis calleth this Alepsenrae Granning Delethary,

4. Legopus angustifed in Hispanicus. Spanish narrow leased Hares soote.

The Spanish Hares soote is one likewise of the greater kind, having a firm estraight stalke but sender, with the spanish stalke but sender, with the spanish that is the spanish that the spanish that is the spanish that the

The Spanish Hares tooks is one likewise of the greater than a long at in the transport takes our tensor, with the vers branches thereat, with three formewhat long, narrow and pointed hoary leaves, with great ribbs on the backes upon long fooastalkes fet at each joynt, which are somewhat broad at the bottome of them, compassing the state and branches with a little care thereat likewise, the flowers are of a pale red colour set in a log spiked head, but more loofe and not fo compact as the former: this I had by Beel out of Spains by the named Trunifolim.

> z. Lagopus maximus flore tubio. The greatest Hares foote.

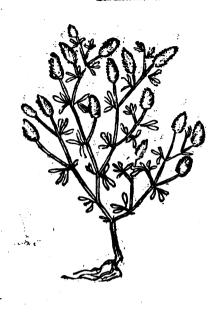






6. Legipus valgaris.





Legopus winer flore ruberrime. Bright red imall Hares foote?

This mail Harres foote bath small woolly or fost leaves as small but nothing so long or narrow as the last and punchind more then halfe a foote high, the spiked head is small but larger then the wide kind, and the souncementers are of a most excellent ersons one of the conters of whose woolly buskes stand out like statures where seed within them are ripe this is but annual pershing yearely as the former: this also came to me and spain by the name of Lagopus patens. The compon Harres foote.

The common Harres soote is well knowner to be a small plant growing greater and higher in some places and taken others, with whitish woolly small tressie leaves set upon the stakes, and many branches it hash, the white the composes are small and somewhat long with the roundnesses, composed as it were all of a hairy hoary sweet whose some of the same of a white in others of a blush colour it is annuall as the rest, and this is a special note of this family of thereas soote, or that bear of a blush colour it is annuall as the rest, and this is a special note of this family of the are to follow or that went before are not so : This also had from Boot, suppose take high, and another that shood hot upright, with many other forts out of Spains which are pershed with a strong that they persist a supposed.

The Place and Time.

The Place and Time. of all Mine to be the them of the time confidence

The Place and Time.

The Place

The Fortnes. Mile part of thele Hares feete, that is, leaves, stalkes, etc. but especially the spiked beads doe dry and Sinde,

Ribert and of the first (aith Lobel wee have had most certaine expanence so stay Eluxes and Lakes of the bely, bind drunke in wine or in water if the patient be feverish, and being bound to the Share it sakesh away the man. drunke in wine or in water it the patient of reverting, and wants out of the control was the instance of the patient of the pa mations thereof, it is profitable taltin manifestation believed in powder be taken in red wine; the herbe boiled with ftomacke and paines of the belly, if the neads and seeds in powder be taken in the write the terms boiled with Mallowes in wine is very good for the paines of the bladder, the heate of urine and feelding. The feeds along Mallowes in wine is very good for the paines of the places, the neare opening and reasons. Inc teete allow ken helpeth the spitting of blood: the ashes of the heads being burnt is good to apply to the piles to find the helpeth the spitting of blood and ken helpeth the spitting of blood: the aines of the heads being spirit is good to appay to the piles to flay their bleedings, and some also thinke that if the fundament the but wiped with the herbe is will flay their bleeding.

Pena saith that the facultie of drying is so powerfull besides the binding that it wonderfully stayeth the running of the Reines: it is also profitably used in all soulce and hollow Vicera being first cleased to raise up fish in them. and to cicatrife them, and is of great good use to helpe burstings.

CHAP. XXXI.

Trifolia capitulis stellatis globosis, &c. Starry headed, and round headed Trefoiles.

Hele forts of Trefoiles are likelt to the last in their heads chiefely, but they are not social compacted, but itand somewhat looser one flower from another.

1. 7 rifolium stellatum Monspelienfium. Starry headed Trefoile of Monnelier.

This Trefoile of Mompelier, hath a small white long & down-right root, with some fibrushers rashly taken it to be Trifolium cordatum) and a little dented about the edges from among which come three

rassily taken it to be Triplism cordaism) and a little dented about the edges, from among which come up the cord foure or more low stalkes seldome a spanne high or branched, but naked up to the toppe, where there sailly grow three such like leaves as the lower are, set under the head, which is a small round spike or smell, with many long slowers appearing, of a whitish red, or sless the colour, out of woolly or, hairy and boing backs, every one by it selfe, which when they beginne to sade, the whole head becomments more round, and the shakes shew their sine long sharpe points, whereinto the toppes of them were divided; more apparent laid abroadlikes starre, in each whereof is contained one blackish flat seede: in the place about Mompelier, where it growth naturally, it flowreth in May, and the feede is ripe in Isme, but with us it will neither flower nor feede of moneth after.

2. Trifolium clypeatum argenteum. Buckler Trefoile with filver-like flowers:

This small plant foreadeth many branches upon the ground set with Trefoile leaves like the common medow Trefoile, every branch bearing at the end divers filver like flowers, and long round blacke and flat seede like unto the old Venetian Bucklers, which are hot and drie in taste, for which cause I should rather make it a Thlaspi : but in that I have not seene the plant, I can say no further of it, but give it you as my author Alpina hath fet it downe.

hath set it downe.

3. Trifolium globose capite. Globe or round headed Trefoile.

This round headed Trefoile from a long white sibrous and hairy roote, sendeth forth divers sender round stakes a hand breadth high, and sometimes a soore long divided into branches, somewhat hairy best with small riparted leaves, a little hairy, with two small leaves at every joyne, and dented about the edges: the slower are similarly and yellow that grow at the toppes out of the browne sharpe huskes of the round head.

This other globe Trefoile, whose root is small creeping reddilly and hairy hash sunday weak branches lying upon the ground, three or source inches long, being soft, woolly, and somewhat reddills, which but sew small resole leaves set on them, a little waved about the bringues; the toppes of the stakes and branches are garnished with faire round heads, whose slowers are of a reddill yellow colour, standing in hairy huskes, wherein a small stede is contained. is concained.

This Trefoile groweth up, with divers fialkes, and broad pointed Trefoile of Freeless.

This Trefoile groweth up, with divers fialkes, and broad pointed Trefoile leaves upon them dented in in the middle like a heart. Let on long fooce stalkes, bure towards the tops, and pearing a small round head with small bladders made of thin skinnes, which are the flowers are past swell somewhat blages, and turne downe their brimnes, forming a head like a Strawberry, of many red graines set together, but greater, in each 1.2 Trifailms stellarum unspectations, of Chiperina meaning huske whereof is contained a few small yel- Starry headed Trifaile of Mompeller, & Buckler Trefoile with live-like Sewan lovels.

lowith feedes, the rootes forced themselves with many long fibres at them. There is the sanother fort hereof whose head is of a another fort hereof whose head is of a deeper or darker colour; but I never saw any of a violet colour; as Chase shift hand to are the flowers also in other things little to are the flowers also in other things little differing from the former a both these forts; and the former a both these in the yeare 1608, and entituled them: I follow, which he gathered figure with as me bove two hundred other legter of deeper of finisher than the forts and law manner of the flower other than the faces and law months of all which seeds I had my part, and by Gowing them saw the faces of a great and by fowing them faw the faces of a great many excellent plants, but many of them.



y. 4. Triprine fregificrum Prifering & Laferanicum tementofore.



12. Spice trifolie foffuceces mirabilis. & altera.
The rare spiked rushic Trefoile.



came not to maturitie with me, and most of the other whereof I gathered ripe scede one years, by unkindly years that fell afterwards have perished likewise.

6. Trifolium frugiferum Lusitanicum tomentosum Strawberry headed Trefoile of Portugall.

This other hath somewhat larger leaves than the last, and pointed at the ends: the heads likewife at the toppes of the stalkes were somewhat large and round like the last, but all woolly, as it were or hoary; this perisheth yearely, with mee, and Mr. Tradescant, who had it from Beel at Lisbone, without bearing us ripe seede, and have not fince procured it from him againe.

7. Trifolium vesicarium lave. Smooth skinny headed Trefoile.

This small Trefoile rifeth little above halfe a foote his thath three or source states a roote with small leaves thereon, very shapely dented about the edges, with long his shape made of small smooth hoary skinnes in fashion of little bladders, set the same of small yellow flower, having small round flat seede afterwards in them:

halless inder these, the heads are made of small smooth hoary skinnes in fashion of little bladders, set dissented in the sand of each a small yellow flower, having small round flat seeds afterwards in them; them is written, and shows.

2. Triffiches respective masses. The greater rough akinny headed Trefoile.

It is not have the them, supplied by the bushes that it groweth among bare or naked to the toppes, bearing remains two cubics high, supplied by the bushes that it groweth among bare or naked to the toppes, bearing remains a small round head, experted over with rough threads, made of many small round skinnes like the own stand dopper yellow flowers signing one of them.

2. Triffiches vertically the presentations. The lesser skinny headed Trefoile.

Remain harved groweth allege under the ground sattened therein by amony threads: the branches likewise with the growing from the thirty bearing on each a small with the growing skinnes, out of which the flowers was the standard of the like manners. The lesser ship skinnes, out of which the flowers was the standard of the like manners. The lesser ship skinnes, out of which the flowers was the standard of the flowers of the standard of the flowers was the standard of the flowers.

It is the standard of the flower standard of the standard of the flowers which the flowers are of a deep yellow, endsting to red, and being remained the standard of the stan while they are fresh, standing in houses, wherein afterwards grow small, white, round seede. I have

Telbell.

placed the figures of them both together, that the divertitie may the better be observed a they are of adying cultie, as by the tafte may be judged.

The Place and Time.

The most of these grow about Mompelier in France, others in Spaine, as hath beene shewed in their description. and some in Germany and Candy also, which flower and feede when the rest doe. The Names.

The Names.

The first is called by Bankinus Trifolium stellarum, and I have added Monspoliums, and the figure not enter before the second by Alpinus Trifolium chye arum ar gentennic the third is Bankinus his Trifolium choi in second by Alpinus Trifolium choi in second in the title; the fift is mentioned by Closus his Cora posseriores: the sixt comming among other seedes from Book. I have so entituled, as it is known; and it may be is a kinde of the seventh which Bankinus termenth Frisolum serials leve the eighth and ninth Bankinus calleth Trifolium Capitulo spumos affero majus. O minus: the tenth and eleventh are so called by Bankinus as they are in their titles: the last two sorts of Rushie spiked Trefoiles are mentioned by Alpinus in his Booke of strange plants, by the name become billing.

The Vertues.

I doe not finde any other propertie in Phylicke that these are applied unto, than hath beene before spokes, for being all of late invention have had no further trial made of them.

CHAP. XXXII.

Trifola pratensia, Medow Trefoiles.

IF the Trefoiles that usually grow in medowes, besides those that grow in our owne Land; there he others that grow not with us, which are fit to be fet together.

1. Trijolium pratenfe uniques purparenus.

Common purple medow Trefoile called field Hony-fuckles.

The medow Trefoile hath many leaves, rifing from the roote, three fet together, and each almost

round, among which rife up fhort stalkes of flowers, not much higher than the leaves, bearing many despepar-plish crimson flowers together in a tust rising smaller up to the roppe, which turne into little cods with small feede in them, the roote spreadeth much, and endureth long. Sometimes this is found with halfe round spots of white in the leaves.

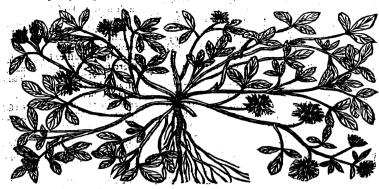
t. Trifelium poe tinfe valgare prapureum.
Common purple medow Trefoile, called field Hony- fuckles.

2. Trifolium pratense album. White flowred medow Trefoile.





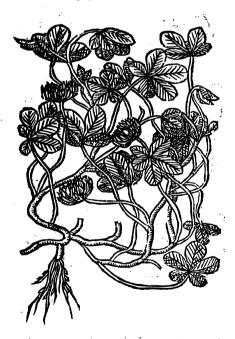
2. Trifolium pratenie Salamanticum Clubi. Medow Trefoi e of Salamanca.



(. Trifolium lateum minimum. The imalleft Trefoil.

6. Daedrifolium pheum fuscum. Foure leafed or purple Graffe.





had there is another fort whose leaves are all longer than the former and pointed, the flowers are of a paler Allera Inch. Of this fort likewile some are spotted with blacke spots. It is tikewise sometimes found, having a tust diverse. aganeleaves on the Stalkes, which as I take is but accidentall, and rather Lufus nature, than any speciall fort, 2. Trifolium pratense album. White flowred medow Trefoile.

This usually groweth lesse than the former, and the flowers are white, and lesse as the head is also, and herein thicky differeth, yet I have seene it sometimes with longer leaves than in others: but this is not Clusius his Tri-ling riman flore also, as Bankins; thinketh, making it the same with that of Matthielm, Dodonaus, Lobel, &c. Alban in that of Clufew rifeth high with few leaves, and fo doth not this.

3. Trifolium pratense Salmanticum, Medow Trefoile of Salamanca. This Trefoile differers little from the second fort of the former kinde, but that the leaves are smaller according *the climate giveth them, dented about the edges, and with a blackifh foot on them, the branches traile on the ground and from the joynts rife the small stalkes that beare many crimson red flowers smaller then our and roan der fet together, the small red scede is conteined in thin huskes.

r fet together, the small red seede is conteined in thin misses.

4. Trifolium pratense minus purpurense. Small purple medow Tresoile.

This small Tresoile hath small shall state a soote high, full of branches bearing on some three leaves, on other branches and joynts, foure fmall leaves like a Lorm, the flowers grow many together at the topped the frigs, being very small and in a loose umbell of a purplish red colour; the roote is slender white and thready.

ing very small and in a sooie unpost of a purposition and the smallest yellow Trefoile.

5. Trifoliom latenum minimum. The smallest yellow Trefoile.

This small Trefoile bath a few stender weake stalkes, little bigger then small Rushes lying on the ground. This small Tretoile hath a rew Herner weaks mane then three on a thore footstalke, a little demedator the whereon grow small Trefoile leaves sometimes more then three on a thore footstalke, a little demedator the edges: the flowers are small and yellowish set close and round together, after which follow small blackish flar and crooked seede, almost like a Medica in the huskes: the roote is small and threaddy. 6. Quadrifolium fuscum. Fower leafed or purple graffe.

The purple graffe spreadeth on the ground; the leaves are in some three in others foure or five on a stalke, of t ne purple grane i preadetti in the ground, the leaves are in the flowers are white; I never faw this big in Gardens where women keepe it with confidence to be good for the Purples in children or others. The Place and Time.

The two first forts grow every where in our owne Land, the third in Spaine, Portugall, &c. the fourth in many of the medowes in France, the tift in divers of our medowes here: the last onely in Gardens as I sayd, for the wilde that is thought by some to be the same is not it, and slower and seede in the Sommer. The Names.

It is properly called relounder in Greeke, and Trifelium in Latine because three leaves are alwayes joyned to gether, and it is probab e that although Dioscorides doth not peculiarly make a Chapter thereof as he doth of L. tus, vethe knew it and made mention thereof, both in describing the Lotus /ylvefris, which as bee faith some called Lybica, as also the Medica whose serves were like unto the Lorus erifolia pratensis, which sheweth plainely he knew it by comparing other herbes unto it. There needeth no great explanation of these Tresoiles for all auhe knew it by comparing other herbes unto it. I here needern no great explanation of these freshes for all suthers call them by this peculiar name of prateins as being most common therein; the third is remembred by Classium, the fourth by Lugdunensis; the sit Dodoness calleth Trisolium agravium, and Lobel Trisolium lineum minimum; and the last by Lobel in his Adversaria; It is called in Italian Trisoglie, in Spanish Trebol de pradoin Franch Tresse de pres; in high Dutch Wysenklee, in low Dutch Claveren, and in English Claver or Clover grass, and Medow Tresoile or Three leased grasse, and of many also Hony sigkles, because Bees seede muchon the

The Vertues. Medow Trefoile both leaves and flowers are thought to be cooling and binding but others thinke them to be of a digesting and suppurating qualitie: but Dodonew who holderh with the first opinion saith that they me held to be good to ease the griping paines of the guts and to avoyd those slienie humours that sticke unto them if the herbe be boyled and used in a Glister, which I thinke it cannot doe by any cooling or binding properties if the herbe be made into a pulcis and applyed to inflammations it will ease them: the juice of it dropped into the pulcies and applyed to inflammations it will ease them: is a familiar medicine with many countrey people to cleare them of any filme that beginneth to grow over them and to take away the pin and web as they call it growne in them. it also allayeth the heate and blood-shooting of them. Countrey people also in many places doe drinke the juice hereof against the biting of an Adder, and having boiled the herbe in water they first wash the place with the decoction and then lay some of the herbeals to the hurt place: the herbe also boyled in Swines grease and so made into an ointment is good to apply to the biting of any venemous creature: the herbe also bruised and heated between two Tites and applyed hat to the Share causeth them to make water who had it stopped before : it is held likewise to be good for wounds, and to take away fearres : the decoction of the herbe and flowers with the feede and roote taken for some time helpeth women that are troubled with the whites the feede and flowers boyled in water, and after made into a Pulis with some oyle and applied helpeth hard swellings and Impollumes.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Trifolia alia. Other forts of Trefoiles.

Here are some other sorts of Tresoiles which could not well be placed in any of the sormer rankes, not in that which must follow, and therefore I thought good to place them together in this. I. Trifolium falcatum. Hooked Trefoile.

The leaves hereof are small and like a Trefoile growing on weake stalkes spreading on the ground, at the joynts with the leaves on all fides of the stalkes and so at the toppes, come forth four or five small yellow flowers set upon short footstalkes, which turne into small crooked cods with very small seeds in them.

2. Trifolium odoratum pelsatum Creticum. Sweete buckler Trefoile of Candy.

This Trefoile from a long slender roote full of fibres sendeth forth small stalkes an handfull high almost bare of leaves, having but few below and fewer on them, yet made into three round parted ones, a little dented about the edges, and standing on long footestalkes : at the toppes of the stalkes grow foure or five small pale yellow sowers flanding one above another on fhort stalkes, after which succeede yellowish flat skinny cods almost halfe round with a prick or pointell at the end, with one or two small flat feeds within them, which code while they are young and greene are very sweete, and eaten by poore people, but when they are full growen and hard are very bater.

3. Trifelium (reticum spinosum. Thorny Trefoile of Candy.

The whole plant hereof lyeth spread round above the ground, ending forth divers square stalkes about a span singly branlong or more full of joynts and branched out from them, where they are of a greenish purple into sundry branched ches, having foure small crooked thornes standing at each joynt, two above and two below, at the joynts likewise Piffeilam ederatum peleatum graffe.

PHE II.





me forth on both fides two small stalkes of small and long greene leaves of three parts, each ending in a small stalkes with showers, each one singly by it selfe, made of five isall blewith purple leaves flanding open like unto the flowers of Pimpernell but greater, with divers threads in with yellow and a long fille in the middle, after which succeede small round heads pointed at the ends, which should ripe bendesh and hideth it selfe under the leaves, and openeth into five parts, in each whereof lyeth on flat and reddish feede, the roote is long with many fibres thereat.

The Place and Time. The first Cluffus fairth was fear him by Gregorius de Reggio from Bosonia, whereabouts he found it growing: the knowland third were of Candy, their time of flourishing being in the end of Summer.

The Name:

The sames of these Trofoiles are expressed in their titles as their severall authors have called them, for Elusius nilist made mention of the first in the Appendix alters unto his History, and in his Cure posteriore; and Baubiwe of the se and in his Prodromse. Of the last, both Clussus in his History, and Banhinus in his Phytopinax, Matinthe Tribulus terreftria of Dioscorides.

The Vertues. Threisnothing particularly mentioned of these Trefoiles what physicall propertie they have, but being of the family may be referred unto them.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Trifelium Cocleatum five Medica. Spaile Claver or Trefoile.

Fithele Medicar I have given you many varicies in my former Booke, but there are fome other omitted that hall be showed in a Table together with those formerly expressed and there are others to be spoken of in this place which were not fir for that, and first with smooth shells, and then of those that are prickly.

Famum Burgundi acum five t Medica legitima Dodoneo Clufio etaliji. Spaile Tenfoile of Burgoine. This faile Tre foile or Claver hath divers weaks greene falker, with divers fanall fad greene Trefoile leaves fulreon without order the flowers grow upon long balkes comming from the joynts and toppes of the many clustering in a thicke floor mit of able with perpleting the floor in the floor mit of a beginning from the joynts and toppes of the many clustering in a thicke floor mit of a beginning from the joynts and toppes of the many clustering in a thicke floor mit of a beginning from the joynts and toppes of the of divers and severall colours as more purple neare a violet, or paler blew, or of a brownich blew, or of mir of divers and severall colours as more purple neare a violet, or part of the France with yellow force also blew and yellow colours, parted, and in some places of Spaine and Narbown in France with yellow some also after which come divers small snaile-like round cods set together not so much twined as many other Make are wherein lye small pale seede; the roote groweth somewhat deepe with some strings and fibres theret shi

2. Trifolium Cochleatum polycarpon five Medicaracomofa. Clustering Snaile Trefoile

2. Trifolium Cochleatum pelycarpon five executive for the final round Trefole leaves on party.

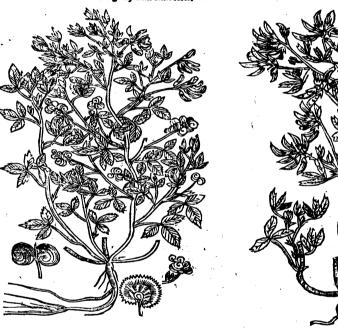
This hath branches lying on the ground a foote long and more feet with final round Trefole leaves on party. large footfalkes, the flowers come forth at the joynts upon long footfalkes, fmall and many cinftering to and after them small snaile-like shells a little rough. There is another hereof whose leaves are dented. the former is not, and differeth not elfe.

3. Medica fratescens sive flavo flore Clusij. Wooddy Snaile Claver. This Snaile Claver hath fundry hard, round and flexible weake stalkes not able to stand upright but lying on the ground, a foote long, divided into many branches, whereon grow small long and narrow leaves by three on long footftalke, with a thicke middle ribbe on the backe of each, the flowers are small and many together of a

1. Fanum Burgundiacum five Medica legitima & alta frecis.

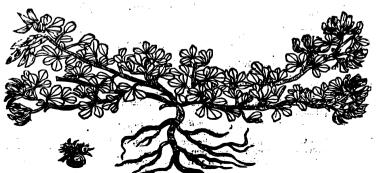
anaile Trefoile of Burgundy with other forts.

3. Medica frateforns five flavo fore cuft.
Wooddy Smalle Claver.





Medica marina. Sea Claver.



vellow colour and fomewhat fweete, which are followed years (mall flac twined cods lake unto those of the first wares much finaller feede likewife in them: the roote ike confifting of long ftrings which abideth long shooing aw stalkes every yeare.

4. Medigamarina. Sea Claver. The Sea Claver hath fundry hoary trailing branches her sea Clave traces under those training grandles feedon; the ground acfoote or two long, with many fall and very hoary round trefoile leaves on thore foothiks: the flowers are many familiand yellow (tanding at the ends of the branches and many finall writhed fhelis doe followlike unto other fmall Snaile Clavers the roote is beewhat thicke and abideth long.

S. Medica marina major pinola.

Hard and thorny field Sea Claver.

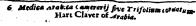
His Claver groweth bigger and greener then the laft, hebien are fmall and yellow comming from the joynts. of the winches, and but one at a place which are followed by faultherd and round prickly heads, whose windings are hardy open differenced, this perifficient yearely. There is another for there of that differenth onely in the imalinetic, which sethe third and fift figure in the generall table of

6. Medica Arabica Camerary five Trifolia cordatum.

Hart Claver of Arabia.
This heart Claver listh, very flender and finall weake baches full of joynts, and round greenish Trefoile leaves monlong footstalkes at them, broad at the end and dented is, making the fashion of a Harr as it is usually expressed, with red spots in each of them: the flowers grow two or thre together at the end of a stalke comming from the jomnifmall and yellow, which turne into imali prickly twining heads like unto other small Medicas : the roote is

Medica echinata parva refla & echinata rotunda (mind. Luglamafe his creeping round prickly Claver of two forts.







8. Medica Langes et altera fpinofd. Moone Claver and Another thorny one.



7. MG

Allera

rcfta.

7. Medica echinata rotunda five Tribulus terreftris minor repens Lugdamenfis. Creeping round prickly Claver.

This round prickly Claver hath very long branches trayling on the ground, with very small trefole kaving them, the flowers are yellow, two or three at the most flanding sogether, which turne into round rougher pickly heads, with small or no show of twining to be seen on them, the roote is small white and thready. There is the small turne of the secretary of the another growing more upright and with foure or five fuch small burres fet together, elfo not differing from it 8. Medica lunda: Moone Claver.

The leaves hereof are small somewhat like unto the first true Claver, and dented about the edges the flower are vellow and the pods very like to those of Marantha his Cytifus, but yet is not the same, this being in being

and that a shrubbe or bush growing high, Other forts of Medicas or Clavers are fet downe in my former Bo ke of flowers, which together with all the other forts are not there expressed, but since obteined, I have thought good to fet in one table, thefe are not formerly mentioned are thele, which Medicatornata, e.c.

O. Medica tornatamajor" & minoris lexis.

The greater and lesse smooth Media ca, turned like a Tun.

Theletwo forts differ not in their growing from the others but onely in their frome, the greater whereof frandeth fingly one at a place, turned like to a Tun, and the leffer hath many together smaller, which two are expressed the two first in the generall Table.

10. Medica tornata finofa. The Thorny Tun like Medica.

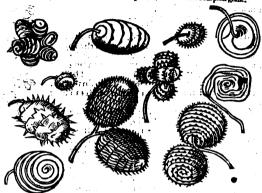
This also hath the chiefe difference in the fruit, which is somewhat like a Tun, but a little thorny or morelike unto a fine wrought haire button, many together which is the fixt figure in the Table. The Place and Time.

The first groweth naturally both in many places of Spaine and in France meare Mompelier also, yet is it sowen in many places both there and in other countries, to serve for Hay for their Cattell and Horses and cut it often, for in Spaine they have no other hey which feedeth their Horses and maketh them exceeding fat, and so doe they in the Low countries, whereby their Kine give the more abundance of Milke : the others grow fome in France others in Spaine or Germany, and some of them also are found in our fields and marshes, as at Woolwich, Dept. ford, coc.

The Names. The first is taken by the most judicious of our later writers to be the wishen of Dioscorides, which as Pliny faith was brought from the Medes into Greece by the Persian Darine his warres there, from whence came the name Medica as the Medicum malum the Pomecitron was also : but now from Italy being brought and sowen for the benefit thereof in the fields of Belgia and the bordering places, and first in Burgonie or Burgandy hath altered the old name into Funum Burqundiacum and of late regained the old name, and called Medica legitima, none as it is faid better agreeing with Diofcorides his description in all things then this: Gerard was much deceived in saying that Lobel his Fanum Burgundiacum was the Trifolium cochleatum primum of Dodonem in his last edition, foritis his Medica in the next Chapter following, as any that will compare them shall soone finde : the second is of Barbinus in his Prodromus, but we having it growing plentifully in our land doe utually call it Medica racemofa: the third Clusius calleth Med ca flave flore, and Baubinus Tr. folium Sylvefire Interm filiana cornuta five Medicafintescens, and Tabermontanus Lens major repens as he faith : the fourth Clusius first called Medica marina and so doe Lobel, Camerarius and others : the fift is of the number of Boel his Spanish Medicas, whereof wee had a dezenor foureteene forts: the fixt Camerarius calleth Medica Arabica and is generally called Trifolium cordaium: the two next are Lugdunenfis his Tribulus terreftris minor repens and rolling, which Camerarian callet Medicapafills : the two lall are lately knowne. The first of these is by Avicen and the Arabians called Cot and Alfal [a]at but corruptly by the Spaniard's Allafalfaga and Alfalfes, but by thele of Caffile Mielguas ; by the French Saintifein and Foin de Bourgongue, we call it Medick, Fodder and Snaile Claver, or Trefoile.

The Vertues. The use of this first herbe was in former times more to feede Cattell then in medicines, for it was held to be so powerfull to fatten their Horses and other beasts that they would stint their to a quantitie for feare of sufficeating them, by growing thereby too fat, the greene herbe faith Dioscorides hath a cooling propertie, and for that purpose chiefely to be used, yet Avicen commendeth the oyle made of Cot or Alfalfas against the tremblings of the heart, Gefuer faith that a liquor drawen by fire out of the Alfalfes of the Spaniar di is good against the Stone, I suppose he meaneth an oyle drawen our of the seede, as the oyle from Almonds. Planach in his booke against Epicarus reciteth a pretty similitude taken from this Medica. Even as (faith he) the feed of Medica abidethalong time by reason of his many winding branches creeping on the ground, and by his sharpe roughnesse, even so greefe having faltened his crooked rootes in ones body cleaveth thereto not for a day or a night, but for many yeares, and is hardl expelled but by other greefes as by stronger nailes. The rest here mentioned in this Chapter are not used against any disease that I know.

Medica tom mai: m frecis sum filiana Scorpioldis tent. Nine forte of Atedicas and a pod of the smooth Scorpion graffe,



.. CHAP, XXXV.

Scorpiolas. Scorpion graffe or Caterpillers.

Ecause these plants come nearest unto the Medica, both in their flowers, pods, & seedes, although differing in their leaves, yet I thinke I doe not greatly one to fet them at the taile of the reli of the Pulles, but I have given you the knowledge of two fores of these Scorpion Grasses in my former Booke, there remaine three more to be remembred in this Chapter to finish this Classis of the Pulles.

1. Scorpioldes Buplemrifelle pluribus corniculis afferts. Small ordinary Caterpillers with many codes: this finalt Caterpiller afto groweth in the fame manner with trailing long branches as the first final rough for some the fame manner with trailing long branches as the first final rough for some final to the leaves are likewise of a fresh greene colour, and of the same fashion, but formewhat leffer: the formallo are finall, and of a deepe yellow, foure or five oftentimes standing together, which are of the same lightly and fashion with the other, but that it hath as many rough crooked cods together as there were flowers. histories very stringy but annuals.

2. Scriphides Buffenrifelio filiquia lembus. Smooth codded small Caterpillers.

This other is in all things like this former fort, but that it hath seldome two slowers together on a stalke, and

he wome that follow as few, being crooked and winding in the very fame manner, are finall and fmooth, without any roughnesse at all, & of the same pale browne colon; that it is, the figure whereof is with the Medicas. Surpicides Matthieli five Portulace folio. Matthielu his Scorpion Graffe, or with Purssane leaves.

1. Surpicides (Marchieli feue Perculaca folio. Marchielus his Scorpion Graffe, or with Pursane leaves. The Surpice Graffe of Marchielus hath diversupright pale greene stalkes, and pale greene leaves set thereon, and merced is somewhat long, broad, and round pointed like a Pursane lease, sometimes having me mall saves joyned at the bottome of the greater, and oftentimes in many without them; at the toppes of the lates, and out at the joynes likewist stand small pale yellow flowers, much resembling those of Medica sin which follow small song stender and crooked hornes, small at the gad, joyned or parted, as it were, all the legible stone what resembling the long crooked cod of the Colura a Scorpicides, but this is more conspictionly joyned; and of a pale colour, within which lie small long whitish yellow seede: the roote is long and sibrous, pushing yearely. The Place and Time.

Both the first were brought us out of Spaine by Boel, as the great one was also expressed in my former Booke: the harms faith groweth neere unto Mompelier, as well in their manured fields, as in their Vineyards plenti-

Storpisides Baplewife to major & miner.
The greater and smaller rough Caterpil. lers or Scorpion Graffe.

3 . Scorpioides Matthieli five Portulace folio. Matthishus his Scorpions taile or Cater-pillers with Purslane-like leaves.





CHAP.

1119

The Names.

No author hith made any mention before now of these, except the sirst by Lobel, who called it Sempidia. Bluplemi folio repens, & the last by Matthiolomiby the name of Scorpoides, & the bare figure without any description, and referred it himselse unto the Scorpoides, yet as he saith, it was controverted in his time by some karned men, that from the authoritie of Nicander his Scholiesse would have it to be Telophema Diescrida. Dedamenting that opinion, saying, it neither pleased him, nor many other learned, yet Gailandinus, Angailans, and offer mus, and with them Bauhimus hold it to be the true Telophimus of Diescridas: Lobel puttern it to the qualitie, whether it be that Telephimus of Cratevas or no, and seemeth to leane to their opinion, saying they are not thereunto by weake reasons; yet because Diescrides giveth to his Teliphimus, and Gales constructing and clensing qualitie, yet not very hot, and thereby conducing to heale soule ulcers, and the taste of this pulies rather like the medow Trefoiles, I may, as I thinke yet continue it in suspense, and the taste of this pulies rather like the medow Trefoiles, I may, as I thinke, being in my judgement mistaken, in making the leaves of this to be like the simal Ribwort Plantane, when as the other Baptenifelio commeth secret thereunto, then this, not having three ribbes to be seene in the seaves, I see lesse reason, for Diescrides, saith Clymenum bath a stalk like the Beane, soure square, but so hath not this, nor hath it those Postparametry is, but that Baptenifelio, hath indeed some resemblance of these rough prieckles, but not this which is smally called Scorpioides Matthios: the other two forts of this, the other which he referreth to this which is usually called Scorpioides Matthios: the other calleth Scorpioides Fortulaca folio; but thinke he can finde no other Scorpioides Portulaca folio, but this of Mussimus also generate our reason.

The Uertues.

The two first soring plants lately made knowne to us, we know of no propertie they have: the last is, as I said of the taste of the Medow Tresoiles, and cannot therefore but be neare of the same effects. If it were the Telephium of Dioscorides, it should have a propertie in it to clense the body from the soule scars of the same that he can cannot need away with Barly water, but this here hash no such clensing facultie therein, nor yet to heale up soule ulcers, as is spoken before, that the propertie should be in Telephium by Galens judgement.



CERE-



CLASSIS DVADECIMA.
THE TWELFTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Triticum. Wheate.



Aving finished the Classis of the Pulles, the next to follow in order unto them is of the Corealis, that is, all the diversities of graine and Coree, whereunto I will adjound with all the severall Pultages and orderings of them, as the old Romanes and Greekes used them in their times for their foode, as meate or drinke, or for medicine which are Alica or Chondrin Crimon, Tragus, P siana Zythum Curmi, and the rest: after which smilt follow the Grasses (for that all the forts of Cornes are the most noble and useful kindes of Grasses, and therefore preferred before them) Rushes, and Reedes.

To beginne then with the most noble Graine of all others, namely Wheate, it is of

whitalke and care, others with a redder, called red Wheate, and fome blew or of other colours, fome flat, others with fingle heads, others with many, some with fingle rowes, others with double; and fome we towne be fore Winter, and therefore called Winter corne; others onely in the Spring, called Sommer corne; to give you ample descriptions of every one particularly, were to enlarge this Volume, and yet to finall pupple: I will therefore give you a description of one that may serve for a generall explication of all the rest, without furth differences as may not be omitted, and yet in as compendious a manner as may be.

I. Triticism frica mutica. Bare or naked hite Wheate.

The white Wheate rifeth up from the creeping joynted roote, with three or foure or more stakes, with faire boad all long greene glasse, like leaves, at every joynt one, & at the fourth joynt usually commeth forth the long enter spiked bead, one like wife on a stake without any branches, which while the head standeth upright bloomed small yellow aglets, and when it is full ripe, boweth downe the head a little with the weight thereof, and is knihtwo double rowes of seeden corne, wrapped up in divers chasses skins or cores, and is when it is clensed dastine compact substance, sumewhat yellowish and cleare with all, and is the chiefest Wheate of all making the purst white bread. We have in some countries of this Land another fort of bearded Wheate, which the country seed call a red strowed Lammas; because the stakes are redder, or else little difference in the care.

county men call a red strowed Lammas; becamse the stalkes are redder, or esse little difference in the care.

2. Triticism drift's manitum. Bearded, or red W heate.

This fort different mot in the manner of growing in any respects from the other, onely the head hereof is larguaged and redder than the former, with source sides seeming to be source square, and bended also: the meate whereof match not so pure white Bread. Lobel calleth this Triticism Loca, from the Dutch appellation, and peradventuring be the Faror Andrews of Plint, &cc.

3. Triticism Lucidum. Bright eared Wheate.

The method shewesth plalnes of the difference, which is somewhat longer and greater, of a right browne blew-

Triticam Lacidum. Bright eared Wheate.

The sire here of the west plaine with difference, which is formewhat longer and greater, of a right browne blew-though, long and goingh, with beardes and anlnes, and the graine harder, and of a browner colours this kinde is too in graine, yeelding much more brantee than the former, making also a heavier and blacker bread. Lobel calbibita Triticum Laca alterum. Lugdunensis seemeth to call it Tragm, and called, as he saith by the French Blemens.

The double eared Wheate Britiseal fo unto the second fort, and different in the eare, chiefely which is shorter, addath divers other small eares rising from the sides of the greater, the beards or aulnes are shorter, and so is the subtrallouthe graine in less is slowler and less compact.

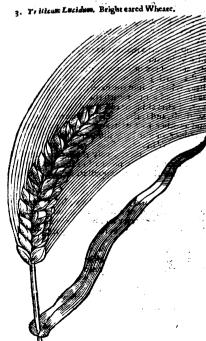
5. Trifsliam Creticum. The wilde Wheate of Candy.

The wilde Wheate of Candy groweth in stalke and leafe like unto ordinary Wheate, the cares are somewhat muster midblicker, the beardes also shorter, and the cornes lesser and blunt at one end, more like to Rie than Wheate.

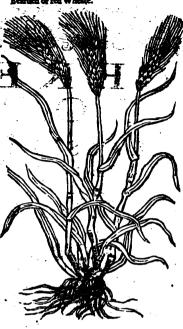
6. Triticum

1. Triticum spice mutica. Beare or naked white Wiegre.





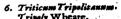
2. Trition wiff in Bearded or red Wheat

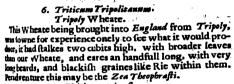


Triticum multiplici fice. Double cared Wheate.







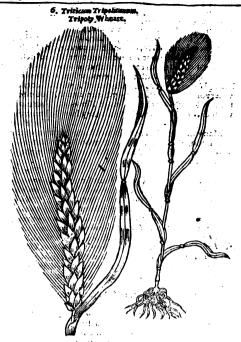


7. Triticum trimestre.
Summer Wheate.

Summer Wheate.

Summer Wheate.

This kinde hath narrower eares, longer beards, and smaller graines, and is onely to be fowne and reaped as Barky is with us, yet as it is earlier sowne in the warmer countries, so it will be the sooner ripe, but will not endure the oldness of our Winters. We have other seeming furnities of wheate growing in our owne Land, well sowne in divers countries which they call by severall sames, as Duckes-bill Wheate, and Cone Wheate, &c. but lannor say unto which of the Cornes, either of the microtor four times they may agree: And I finde that Logistims is sheweth some other kindes also of red wheate goving in the severall parts of France and Italy, as name-your sorting about Lyons, which they call Blernne, ad Corfele, whose cares have have no beatdes, and whose game is the largest and fullest of all others, yet not so sood to make into bread as others, and therefore they there earthly husband it, that when they have hulled it, they be the or a pultage with milk (as our furmentic portage is) carfully husband it, that when they have hulled it, they bykinto a pultage with milk (as our furmentic pottage is) which they greatly affect, and he there faith also, that some would take it to be the Far or Adoreum of the old Roman, whereof when it was hulled and boyled they lived for many yeares in the beginning of the citie, as Thiny faith, I man aniquis Latie cibus, magno argumente in Adores him a diximus, pulte antenn non pane vixisfe, longo tempere hause; manifessum ess, orc. for they lived on Pultage



7. Tritlem trineffre. Summer VV heate.



and not bread for a long time, thus faith Pliny: an other is called Far Classam brought out of Italy, which be fowne in fat ground, bare a stalke as high as a man, or higher, with five Joppes, and as many these and trace at the care an handfull long, the beardes very long and rough, the huskes many thicke and great, that comined long lie nder graine, with a deepe furrow, & hard to be thrashed forth, where Thiny thus saith, it is not to be that as Wheate and Barly, but must be parched as Millet and Panicke is, to be cleaned, and therefore mile to swith the huskes on it. There is another also which they there call Frommens, a fragmens, that is, Wheate with size rowes of corne in an eare, and that in some places of Savey they call it Birigues, because the case is the hought and roughelt, and hath fixe rowes, when others have but foure: there is also another kinde of red Whente bout Manifeo in the moilt grounds, whose come is slender and long; and therefore they call it Day grain, whereof for necessities they make bread, but else they feede their Swine and Pullen therewith, and his may feemelike to Galen his Bryza of Thracia. There are also divers other varieties of Wheate, as Lagdanen fraith, with divers Nations which are very hardly knowne by their doubtfull and double significations.

The Place and Time.

Many of these forts of Cornea have growne with us; but from whence some of them were brought, we know not, saving the double W heate which groweth about Lyons, and that of Candy; the double W heate, Summer W heate, and that of Candy, are to be sowne in the Spring, the rest in Autume, and are resped in August, or the end of July at the soonest.

The Mames. It is called in Greeke auide, in Latine Triticum quod tritum ex fpicu fit, as Varro faith, as also o're, that is, fre. nentum a fruendo, idost, vescendo dictum quod culmus exualit me ait Varro. The first is generally called by all Triticum or aristis carens, and some take it to be Robus, Lobel calleth it Siligo spica mutica: the second (mallothe other fort thereof) is called Triticum aristis circumvallatum, & Loca by Lobel, but most likely to be the Robus other fort thereof) is caused Iritiam and in doment feemeth to make it Triticum Tiphinum, and Tiphacerellisthe third is the Triticum Loca alterum of Lobel, and fet forth to be Tragus by Lugdunenfis, and by others called Tritic cum linidum or Lucidum: the fourth is called Triticum ramofum by Pliny, and Triticum multiplici fica by Lobel, but by Tabermontanus Triticum Tiphinum multiplici spica : the fift Honorius Bellus lent unto Clusius from Candy by the name of Agriostari, and so Pona in his Italian Baldus doth call it, and Framentum sylvestre Creticum, but the figure that hee hath' thereof doth not, in my minde, answer the defcription thereof not having any beardes: the fixe wee have called Triticum Tripolitanum, of the place from whence it was brought, but as I faid, it may, in my minde be referred to Zea, as well from the place, as from the greatnesse of the growth : the last is called Setanium, and Triticum trimestre by Lobel. The Arabiani call it Henta and Hencha, the Italians Fourmente, and Grano ; the Spaniards Trigo ; the French Fronment, the Germans Weifen, the Dutch Terme, and we in English Wheate. It cannot but admire mee to reade the concelts of some of the ancients cocerning come, why fome should have beardes and others not, supposing that in a fertile field, the same kind would be without beardes or aulnes, & in a leane ground it would have aulnes: and againe, that in a drietime or yeare it would be bearded, and in a moist not againe, that great windes cause their beards to be broken, which the quieter doe not : and lastly, that the thicke sowing and growing, doth cause them to be without beardes, when the thinner bringeth them. Gales also writeth in his first Booke and last Chapter of the faculties of Nou-rishments, that both he and his aged father, who tooke delight in Husbandry, having fowed both Wheate and Barly very well clenfed from any other feede scattered or mixed among them, of surpose to prove whether they would change their natures into Darnell and Haver graffe; or whether thefe were naturall feedes of their owne kinde : found that much Darnell rose among the choise Wheate, and but little aweng the Barly : and that much Egilops or Haver Graffe rose among the Barly, whereby it seemeth he doth confirme that current opinion, that these and other graines & seed will change into others, either better or worse; but surely I could never meete with that Countrie or Husbandman that could certainely prove it (although some have averred it verbally & cauntily) that there was any fuch Metamorphifis, but that these & such like weedes too many by a great many; do spring up in the Corne fieldes, notwithstanding the greatest industry any man can use, I doe verily believe, because of the first curse of Godupon the earth, and therefore to cleare the corne, they are faine to weede the fieldes; for the ground it selfe hath so much of the seedes of these weedes inclosed therein, that sowed it selfe before, and were not, nor could not be weeded out throughly, that although every feede were picke that should be fowne, yet when it is Sprung, it will not want these weedes; and in this one point I doe beleeve was Galmand his Father deceived, who although they chose and cleansed their seede, yet they cleansed not sufficiently the field wherein they fowed their feed. And this may also serve for an answer to Matthiolus country men of Austin who by tradition had received that opinion, as many also in our Land have, which sheweth the world is still willing to continue the old errors, but no certaine truth of transmutation or transubstantion, or transmigration, call it what you will, of their Barly into Haver-graffe, or wilde Oates : for let any man trie the truth hereof in his Garden that is well weeded before hand, and so continually kept weeded, and having sowne his Barly or Wheate, or any other graine each by it selfe; and so likewise Darnell, Haver-grasse, or any other seede, if he doe not finde the same seedes doe every one keepe their own kind, but degenerate into other kindes, let him then believe that opinion, and fo will I, but not till then : for the barrenneffe or fruitfulneffe, the moiflure or drineffe of the carth with such like casually a may make any herbe to grow smaller or bigger, which may seemen be akinde of change, but yet is no change of nature or kinde; but the alteration of herbes and flowers to be double, or to want a part of the forme from his originally is but as we call it Lufus or luxus nature, and they will redire ad ingraina, as we fay, as a man that is borne with some mishape or deformitie, as to have sixe fingers on a hand to be bone with teeth, and such like, when as neither the parents, nor the succession proveth such continual: For the werd and appointment of God in nature must stand firme, who in the Creation, set this law to the Herbes and Inte that they should have their seede in them according to their owne kinde, and not according to another kinde.

The Vertues.

Galen faith, Wheate is in the first degree of heate, but neither drieth uor moisteneth evidently, yet Pliny shihit drieth. To eate the cornes of the Wheate, saith Dissertes, is burtfull to the stomacke and breedeth women: a plaister made of leavened bread doth more digest, than that which is made of the Wheate it selfe, by reason of the whole wheate it selfe, by reason of the wheate it selfe, by reason of the wheate it selfe, by reason of the whole wheate it selfe, by reason of the wheater it selfe.

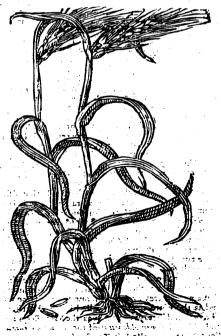
the leaven and falt therein, for leaven hath a power to draw and digeft that which is farre off, Pliny faith that the lawer and saccinetis, not reaven that it a power to draw and digett that which is faire off, Pliny faith that Scale People in that was troubled extreamely with the Gouts, did put his Legges up to the knees into a great base of Wheate, and thereby was eased often and holpen. Pliny faith also that the Cornes of Wheate to the dup-lawer is a pleasant remedy for those that are childed with cold i the oyle presed from Wheate are proporticked plates of Iron or Copper heated doth heate all dangerous terrers and Pinguise. mail from pan, and catter is a present remetal for enough that we can see all dangerous entered and Ringwormes on the known two thicke plates of Iron or Copper heared, doth heale all dangerous tetters and Ringwormes on the known that is a see a see and the s for thin, or other part of the farm oyle to be put into hollow Vicers to heale them up; the fathe allo is bearen in the chappes of the hands of feete by reason of cold, as also to make a rugged skinne smooth : the greene indigenthe chappes of the same of the greene control where the process was a supplied to the process where the process was a process which was a process bud foked in red Rose water and applyed to the eyes that are hot, red and inflamed, or that are blood-shot helpshthem: hot bread applyed for an houre three dayes together, to the throate troubled with kernells or the inservill healeth it perfectly the flower of Wheate mixed with the juice of Henbane doth ftay the flux of limits to the joynts being layd thereon: the faid meale boyled in Vinegar helpeth the fhrinking of the finewes the flow, and mixed with Vinegar and Hony boyled together healeth all freekles foots and pimples on the for: Wheate flower being mixed with the yolke of an Egge, Hony and Turpentine doth draw clente and heale in bie or Plague fore or any other foule Vicer, the Branne of Wheate meale is often boyled in the decoction of the proper ringue tote of any other route viget, the prairie of vicente mease in order poyed in the decoction of these head, and it given in Gliffers to clenic and open the body, and to eafe the griping paines of the intulative faid Branne fleeped in fharp Vinegar and the houd in a Linner cloth and rubbed on those places that have morphew, scurfe, scabbe or leprofite will take them away, so as the body be well prepared and purged limited to the place of the Branne of Whenever or Radio is found of sond wife to be the state of the proper of the Branne of Whenever or Radio is found of sond wife to be the state of the proper of the Branne of Whenever or Radio is found of sond wife to be the state of the proper of the Branne of Whenever or Radio is found of sond wife to be the state of the interest the decoction of the Branne of Wheate or Barly is found of good use to bathe those places that are burtener; the declarations and Branne Boiled in good Vinegar and applyed to fwollen breaks doth help's them, and symbol inflammations, it helpethen, and symbol inflammations, it helpethen also the bitings of Vipers, and all other venemous creatures. The Leavest of whether meale hath a propertie to heate and to draw, and in especiall it rarefieth the hard skins of the seete and other was a propertied to heate and to draw, and in especiall it rarefieth the hard skins of the seete and bols, stalfo warts and hard knots in the fieth, being applyed with some salt: Starch moistned with Rosewater addition the cods taketh away their inching: the Waters that are made of the purest and finest volatile flower smilled to the coustances away then receiving the value and allowed the purch and met volatile flower biggot in water and drunke doth flay the Laske and Blooddy flux, and is profitably used both inwardly and cannot be found to the Rupture in children; and boyled with Roses, dry Figs, and some Injubes maketh a fit Lotion manh fore mouthes or throats, and when the kernells thereof are fwollen and fore the fame also boyled in warranto a thicke gelley and taken, flayeth the spitting of Blood, and boyled with Mints and Butter it held penthe hoarfeneffe of the throate.

CHAP. II.

Zeoprum sive Tritico speltum Lobely. Baltard Wheate.

adde this kinde yet a part by it felfe, being as a meane betweene Zea and Wheate, or Wheate and wheate, or Wheate and this Barley, for as Galen faith in a. Aliment, it grow-thinke coldeft places of Birhysia; as also neare upto dismitted in the further parts of Phrygia which Homer also fretch of, and as the name so is the nature thereof, for he will be the parts of the wheate, by how mebresid of it is by to much worse then Wheate, by how maditis better then Briza of Thrace, thus much is Galens rdition. Dodonaus from Tragm hereunto applyeth the figue of a Corne, which as Trague faith the Germanes call Knumd Drinkelkern, and is the same that Lugdamens calkth Zeeprum gymnocriton, and Lobel taketh to bee that inde of Graine which is brought from beyond Seatunto his and fold at the Apothecaries by the name of Horden medium or mundam, French Barley, Tragmi describing it faithms, it is in stalker, Joynes and cares like l'unto Zea, the Come is not much differing from Wheate, but yet is not moded in Huskes as Zee is, but is easily rubbed forth, and is distillowish colour like Wheater it is fower faith he in centine places of Germany, to serve both for bread, & for the Exchinto boyle in brothes and Tifanes, for which purpofes Eleveth in the flead of Barley; Lugdanenfis also thinketh buthis is very like if not the same kind of Wheate that Rudu faith the French call Scourgeon, as if it were faid Sucm of a darke colour.

The Place, Time, Names and Vertues hereof are fufficientfunction in the description, and therefore there needs no author had of it. Zeopyrum five Tritico fpeltum. Bastard wheate.



Снара

TRIBE 12.

CHAP. III.

Zea. Grecke Wheate.

Here are some other forts of Cornes that more properly may be accounted kindes of Wheat hin of any other fort of Graine, and therefore are to be entreated of before either Rie or Barley index feverall orders, and first of that Graine which the ancients called Zee a diffinet Come diffring from others, and by Disserides said to be of two forts (although Theophrasis and Galen have made me. tion but of one, (which is the Dicoccas of Diofcorides as it is thought, the one Diofcorides callen Di-

coccos the other simplex but first I thinke good to let downe the Zea of Theophrasim as he described it. 1. Zea Theophrafti & mtiquorum. The Zea of the antients or Greeke Wheate.

The Greeke Wheate rifeth up with many firong joynted high stakes and leaves on them most like unto Wheat the Eare is plentifull in Cornes as Theophrasses (aith (bare without beards as Label and some others have thought yet Lugdunensis setteth it forth if his bee true Zou with beards, for Theophrassus maketh no mention thereof) whole Graines are inclosed in many chaffie buskes, being the lightest of others which are not so easily bearen out as wheate, and is very pleasant to all creatures, the rootes are many, and strongly fastured in the ground whereby they draw much nourishment out of the ground, desiring a rich soile, and thereby quickly drawed forth the heart of the ground. This is the truest description of Theophrasses and the ancients Zee, especially drawen out of the ninth Chapter of his eighth booke of the history of Plants. Vnto which of all our graines or of those that the later writers have referred it unto, this may agree thereto in all parts I cannot finde, for neither Mattie. lus his Spelta nor Lugdunenfis his Zea are naked but bearded, nor can it agree with Camerarius his Zea finance. tica, nor yet with Tragm his third Zea picamatica, having neither frong nor tall falker, nor yet many growing from fuch a buthite roote as Theophraftus giveth to his, unleffeit may be faid it is degenerated, for Theophraftus in the eighth Chapter of his eighth Booke faith than Corne is so apr to be metamorphosed wholly into other as Tipha and Zea, but I thinke their transmigrations of plants at as likely as their transmigrations of soules.

2. Zea diescess five Spelsa valge. Spelt Wheate or Spelt Corne.

The Spelt Corne is in stalke and leafe somewhat like unto Wheate but not rising so high, the Eare is smaller and not orderly see in rowes a the Cornes grow double, that is two together, but not inclosed in one haske as many have thought, but in severall huskes and hardly to be

thrashed out, which then somewhat resemble Wheate: 2.3. Zee dicoccos spice mutice & monpeoccos arifiu munice. Spele Wheate and S. Peters Corne. the roote is plentifull in strings and fibres.

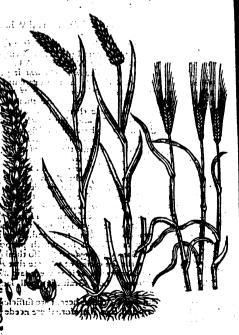
2. Zea monococcos sive simplex sive Bryze

S. Peters Corne. This fpringeth up with a fingle flender and short stalke, but firme, bearing a small thinne spiked care, fee with rough beards like Barley also, being as it were flat, with the Cornes fet onely on two fides, every one conteined fingly in a buske, which are as Tragm faith of a darke red colour, and the Eare also, but in shape like Wheate or Barley, which maketh blacke bread, and of an ill tafte as Mnefitheus told Galen.

The Place and Time. The first was anciently sowen in Greece, Asia and the East countries, and accounted by them to bee next in goodnesse unto the finest Wheate, being a Winter Corne: the second is sowen in many places of Italy and France, and will abide in a month ground holding firme the Winters injuries, yet prospereth belt in a more fruitfull dry foile, and is a Winter Corne fowen in September and Ottober and reaped in Inly. The last is a Summer Corne growing in many places of Italy, &c. where but in want of tester they make no bread of it. The Namet.

It is called in Greeke Cia and Ceia in Latine also Zea le is called in Greeke (se sun program Latino and which Gaza translateth Semestrating it as it is likely) from Pliny, who before him faid that Zea was Far or Adoreum, which was called allo Semen, as the most fingular Corne of any other. The lecond is thought by many tobe the Zea of Theophrifus and Galen, but as I faid it is more likely to bee the Zea of Dieferides (for thele two authors have in many things given names to Plants the one fare differing from the other as may bee knowne by the Mandragores, the one so farte differing of different differ the fame countrey or rather in one and the fame world) and is therefore generally called by most writers Zee

dicoccor, and peradventure was the old Romanes Far and Ador, or femen Adoreum of the later Romanes, and is now called Spelta : the last is variably called by divers. For Matthiolus calleth it Zea fimplex and referreth it to Diofcorides his fecond Zea, which most do call Mourescos and is thought to be that Briza of Galen which he faw in the fields of Thracia and Macedonia and tooke it to



124, which is a forcible argument in my judgement, that Zea is bearded, and called Spetra by Dodoneus. Lebel kZu, which as also by Tragm and Casalpinus, or Frumentum Ronococcum by Dodonem the French and Efpeaute, the Germanes Spelt, Welsche Weyson, and Romsche Weysen, and the last S. Peters Kernand continue listians Pirra, and in Lame places Bisdass, Matthiolus faith, and by that name have I received the Computer of Italy as you that finds it fet downs at the end of the description of the second fort of Barley. The Vertues.

Gold fifth his Zen is in a meane betweene Wheate and Barley, and Diofcorides faith it nourisheth not fo much Wheneyer more then Barley yet is acceptable to the stomacke.

CHAP. II II.

Tipha five Triticum Tiphinum, Light Wheate.

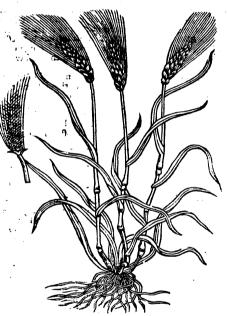
he riseth up with a single and senderstalke or straw, the care is long and round, bearded with long hard sharpe, aunes somewhat closely set together, the graine is small and light but hard, and of a redder colorithen Wheate, inclosed in divers chasse huskes hard to be beaten out; this groweth well in a leane foyle and defireth not a ritch or fat ground as Zea doth.

Triticum Tiphinum alterum five Hiffamicum, Spanis Light Wheate.
Thiother light Wheate different from the former in the particulars, the stalkes are shorter then Wheate, and Indent, the care is small and bearded, with long and Americanes like Barley, the Graine or Corne is formewhelke Wheate but leffer and yellower, and is indosebut in fingle haskes cafe to be beaten out, which hearth it to be differing,
The Place and Time.

Them faith that the first is most sowen in the mounminon places of Alfatia and feldome in any other of the counties of Germany, and especially because their wilde, Swine that will bee feeding upon and destroying any othe Come will not touch this or very hardly, because thesharpe somes will pricke them, and if they should nkemuch of it, it would quickly hurt them and oftenneschooke them : the other groweth in Spains and in the Consist as Lingdown fir faith, for it is often found among the Canary seede that is brought from thence, matter both Summer Cornes, that is, fowen in the Spring adresped in the end of Summer.

The Names. Itiscalled is Greeke Tips and Tipha in Latine, but of orlater writers Tipha cerealis and Triticum Tiphinum, wirmsy bee distinguished from the other Tiphe the mail plant called Reede Mace. The first is not knowne to any in our Land but remembred by Dadonaus and Inquas his third fort of Wheate : Lugdunenfis faith the Dodoneus is much deceived, in thinking this Tipha washar which the French men called Meteil, and they d Lyon dela Mefela (that is our Mastin) being a summe of Wheate and Rie sowen together.

The Vertues. fals sheweth that the bread that is made of 7 ipha is leafar, and much defired both by countrey men and citiamifit be eaten hor, & is better then that which is made doly4 yet if it grow to be two or three dayes old and 1, 2. Tipha Dodonal & Triticum Tiphinum Hiffanicum. Dodonam his Light Wheate and that of Spaine.



hencurait will lye heavie on the fromacke and hard to bee digelled from doe thinke that this is the fweete Come, that Homer sheweth Heltor speaking to his Horses promiseth to give them, for as it is said it may bee pm Horses without any harme when as Whea te cannot.

CHAP. V.

Olyra. Soft Wheate.

His foft Wheate (or Amelkern as Dodoneus faith the Germanes called it) groweth as great and high as wheate, the eare is sharpely bearded like Barley, whose graines or cornes being inclosed in chassie huskes like unto Zea, are being clensed like unto Wheate.

The Place and Time. This groweth faith Galen as well as the other in Alia, &c. and Pliny faith in Egypt, Syria, &c. as also in France but Matthiolm faith he knew of none growing there in his time. It is faith Dodonam fowen in divers TRIBE 12

places of Germany, and is a Summer Corne as many thinke, vet faith himselfe Olyra and Far Clusinam are Winter

The Names.

O'Aven in Greeke is called Olyra alfo in Latine, Gaza tranflaterh it Siligo (which Pliny faith maketh the fweetelt bread and hee altered it to Siligo which maketh the finelt white bread) yet Pliny doth not lay that it is Siligo, although Hermolans, Budeus and Ruellius did fo thinke, for Lugdunenfis faith he can finde no such thing in Pliny; who saith it is the Arinea of the Gaules being proper to their country. Dedoneus calleth it Amyleum frumentum from the Germanes. Amelkern as is faid before, and thinkethit also to bee the Far Halicafrum of Columella, and not much to differ in any thing from the Oriza Germanica of Tragm, who called it also Farcan-didum, and Tragm cerealin, thinking Tragm to bee a kind of graine of it felle, when as it is but a kinde of meate or pulgraine of triefle, which as it is one a single of meater of pull-tage made of Corne, as Alica, Chondrun, &c. are, as shall bee showed hereafter. I have rather called it Soft Wheate after the minde of Theophroftus who calleth it predictio mollior, then Starch Corne after the Germane name. The Vertues.

It is so neare the propertie of Tipha as Galen saith that it is in goodnesse next unto Wheate, and that the worst Olyrais equal! to the best Tipha after the bread made of it is a day or two old, but else being eaten hot Tipha is farre better then Olyra. Pliny faith that of Olyra is made the sweetest bread : Bellonius declareth through all Tarkie they much delight to eate hot bread or cakes, and some sop them in wine and so eate them.

Having now shewed you all the kindes of Wheate, let me a little enforme you (although not without some trouble to my felfe, but much varietie and discordance among the old writers) of the (everall forts of meares, or paleages, and drinkes made of these kindes of Wheate (for those things

that are made of Barley shall be shewed after Barley) which the ancients used for their sustenance and medecine for many hundred yeares, whereof most if not all are quite exiled from use now a dayes, and first of Far.



Olyre. Soft Wheate.

CHAP. VI.

Of Far. "

His word Far is very variably understood and applyed by the old writers : for first it is taken for a kinde of Wheate or Zea as some take it, as Pling sheweth in his 18, Booke and 8. Chapter, where reckoning up the diversities of Wheate, Vulgatiffima (faith he) Far quod Adoreum veteres appellaure,

reckoning up the divertities of Wheate, Vulgatifima (taith he far quod Adorum veters apellavie, Siligo, Triticum, bec plurimis terrincommunia, and in the tenth Chapter of the same Booke bee sain, Ex Arinca dulcifimus pania, ipfa pifor quam Far & majore fpica, eadem & ponderefur, and in other places, but I desire with what brevitie I can to shew it, Secondly for the pultage made of that Wheate as Play in the seventh Chapter of the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith, Populum Romanum tantum ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith ex farre i frumento treening the said eighteenth Booke saith ex farre i frumento treening the saith experiments and the said eighteenth Booke saith experiments and the said eighteenth experiments and the said experiments and the said eighteenth experiments and the s annis nfum Verrius tradidit, quo tempore nullus fuit Alica ufus. Thirdly it is taken for all other kinds of graines themselves as some thinke, or rather as I thinke for the Pultages made of them as by Columbia appeareth, who themselves as some thinke, or rather as I thinke for the Pultages made of them as by Columbia appeareth, who hath Far Adoreum, Far Triticeum, Far Hordeaceum, and Pliny saith ex Olyra in Egypto Far consciun. And lastly it is taken for the sine meale of that Wheate called Far or Adoreum. Disnisim Balicarassen. faith that the old Romanes did call their marriages papiania, because the married couple did este of that Far together. Some of our moderne writers have taken Far to bee the same with Alica, because of the near manner of their preparations: but as shall be shewed this of Far differeth from that : Archigenes in Atim letteth downe the manner of the preparation hereof in this manner. The Wheate is steeped a while in water, and being taken from thence is cast into a Morter where it is clensed from the huskes and afterwards layd in the Sun and rubbed with the hands untill it bee fully clenfed, which being done it is broken a little greffely, so as every graine may bee broken into source or five peeces, and being dryed is kept to use after the manner of Alica that is boyled. Some also take the greene cares of Wheate and thereof make more pleasant meate and defired then the other. This pultage doth ary well refemble our boyled Wheate, which countrey people doe put into diffee while it is hot, and to bring it to fell in our London markets by the name of Difh Wheate, and Bowle Wheate, and being boyled in milke maketh pottage called Furmentie pottage.

CHAP. VII.

Of Siligo.

His also is diverfly understood by the ancients. for first it is taken for a kinde of Wheate as Plintsaith. His also is divernly undertured by the anticious and that it is taken for a kinde of vy head as a many saming 1.18 cap. 9. Siligineum proprie dixerim Trisici delicias convenieus trattibus humidis, and againe cap. I o.Siligio misquam matureficie parter; and Columella after Robus, which is chiefely to bee sowen: the second fort faith he is Siligio, which is the chiefelt for bread, and in another place nameth Siligio and Hordeum that they can choice whis teporer. Secondly it is taken for a faithtie or degenerate Wheate, as Horaeum trat they can enture veru repores. Secondly it is taken for a faultie or degenerate. Wheate, as charles faith, Omne triticum folo ulignofo post tertiam fationem vertiturin Siliginem. Thirdly it is taken for the full flower of Wheate both by Pliny in divers places, by Celsus and Invonal. By Pliny thus, Institute of egrano consistentiam, e modio reduce fexturios quainor Siliginia. And in another place e Prisma autem simil exturios quinque. Celsus faith Extricio sirmissima Siligo deinde Simila, instrumer ex polline, instrumissima institute in the taken by him to be a courser fort of flower then Simila, as Cibaminist is faid to be the worst, and Invenal in his Satyrs faith,

Sed tamen & nivens mollique Silieine factus.

Servatur domino.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Crimnon,

The Ee finde much diversitie recorded of Crimnon, first that as Galen suith it was wont anciently to be the first of Wheate, as Alica or Chondrus was of Zea: then that Crimnon of the Gracians, and Simila or lase of the Latines is the courfer meale of the husked graine called Far whereof they made their pultages where a sale of Olyra. It (faith he) now theth much, but it is (hardly made some reade, but others) hardly willed and it bindeth very powerfully, especially if the Zee whereof it is made be first parched.

CHAP. IX.

Of Chondres or Alica.

Or of the Gracians feemeth to take the name quali granum for the excellencie, and Halica or All ca of the Latines, ab alendo from nourithing for all authors have translated Chondrus, (although Egi-neta maketh Chondrus, & Alica to be two feverall forts, but he is contradicted by all Latine winters;) & is diverfly also understood by the old writers; first for a kind of graine, as Pliny in reckoning up the kindes of former Cornes nameth Miller, Panick, Lentills, Cisers, Alica, and Galen primo alimentom lith Alica ex genere tritici eft, and Paulus Agineta faith Chondrus is like unto Wheate but more glutinous; bumoe qually for the most excellent meate or pulsage that was used in those times. Dispersides saith Halica is saited for called dispers, Galen, Paulsa, Egineta and Fries show in many places of their workes that it was allogof Whente ind other forts of Corne: but that Far and Halica were different forts of meate is winder allo of Whente and other forts of Corne: but that Far and Halica were different forts of meate is have difficiently by Flingand others, for Pling faith lib. 18. cap. 8. Alind este Zeam egas six Alind vero fe, and in the Chapter before, the old Romanes lived onely of Far made of Whente 3000 yeares, and in the 22. Boke and 35. Chapter he faith that Halica was a meate lately knowne, and as he thinketh not in nie before the two of temperies magness. They have been of making it Pliny setteth downe lib. 18. cap. 17. Alica saith hee is made stanful steeped in water thinket eaten in a woodden morter, for a stop morter would breake it too much the list made by the painteful attent of those that were bound to their setted for the chiefe menhad one of Iron) thus to being best coff it was againe beaten in the same manner, this the haked graine might be broken, and is shought to be the cond and the greatest yet saith he it had not the white fig. that commended it will like were purpose to the list graine find the second and the greatest yet saith he it had not the white fig. that commended it will like were purpose the painted by the wood of the saith provides the saith provides and sait of the saith provides the saith provides and sait of the saith provides the saith of the saith provides saith it nourishes must be taken was the saith provides in the saith provides and saith the saith saith provides saith it nourishes more than the eye, the descript of the saith and is be pefull in the beginning of a Planla in the eye, the descript there of a saith and is be pefull in the beginning of a Planla in the eye, the descript there is and is be pefull in the beginning of a Planla in the eye, the descript the reprose, the saith and is be pefull in the beginning of a Planla in the eye, the descript the saith and is a saith or the saith and is the pefull in the beginning of a Planla in the eye, the descript of the

CHAP. X.

Of Atbera.

I locorides faith that Athera is made of Zea finely ground, but is made into a kinde of supping like liquid pappe, and given to Infants, and is also used in pultesses to be applyed outwardly. Burthers be some authors that a dirme it was made also of Wheate Olyra and Amylam, and thereupon have see downe that the Booke Binders Palte is this Athera. CBAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Tragus.

His also hath beene diversly interpreted by writers, some taking it for a kinde of graine by it selfenance ly the Triticum lucidum as is faid before, because Dioscorides seemeth to say it carrieth a shew of the graine Alica, and herein Galen also followeth him, but in flead of species of Dioscorides bee but sayed when as Alica as I shewed you before, is not properly a graine by it selfe but is made of Come to Galen him telfe in the faid Booke prime Aliment. faith that Trague is a thing made, and like unto Alica of the he Oftre, husked as it ought to be, then boyled in water, which being poured away, syster sweare wine of horse water was put to it, and Pine kernells fleeped in water untill they were much swollenshe likewife faith lib. H Water was put to le, and rite Ptisanam igitur relle praferri frumentacen edulys, pant schlicet, choudre & Zeaux quan de rat. vitt. in morve actie. 1 vinam gunam Tragus: and Pliny lib. 18. cap. 7. Extrisico Tragus prifana conficiende sungata ratio aft, And againe, Simili males Tritici semine Tragus sit in Campania duntaxat & Agypto, Cassianou Bassianou in Geoponicis lib. 8. cap. 13-laudi was made of the Wheate of Alexandria, Which by most authors is Olyra (for it there groweth best) steped and husked, and dryed in the Sunne often untill it were cleame from the thales: whereby wee may plaintly fresh all forts of graine were husked, and so ordered into divers manners of meate, and called by divers manners according to the graine or countre: it is hard of digestion as some reade, or as others, it is hardly made, and dothloom the belly more.

CHAP. XII.

Of Amylum.

His was made as Dioscorides sheweth of Summer Wheate, and also of Zea, treeped three dayes and nights till it be foft and tender, the water then powred gently from it, and other fresh water to be powred on it, and then troden with the feete till all the course huskes be cleane taken away, by letting the finer part passe through a Sive, which then being dryed in the most hot scorching Sin is soket to be used. Gato showesh that it was made of Siligo, Pliny saith of all forts of Wheate as well in of Siligo, but the best of Summer Wheaterit was so called faith he because it was made without a Mill. It is feld

against defluxions into the eyes to heale hollow Vicers therein, being drunke it stayeth the spitting of blood be. ing put into Milke and taken it helpeshthe roughnesse or hoarsenesse of the throate. Amylum faith he is made also of Zea (and to faith Case alfo, and of Wheate faith, Pliny) (teeped and washed as is above faid abut faith heir but no use in Phylicketbut we use it often for coughes and in defluxions.

> CRAP. XIII. Secale. Rie.

F this kinde of graine besides the common knowne fort, there is two other remembred, the one by Tragus, Dodonaus and Lugdanenses, the other by Baubinus as you shall presently understand.

Secale vulgatins. Common Rie. Our common Ric is to well knowne in all the countries of this Land and to the country people in especiall who feed most chereon that I shall seemeds it were but to teach them that we they know Vitilego Seca ina. Buint Rie.

1. Setale vulgetius. Common Rie,



Britis. burthen I, that is, that it first springethup somewhat reddish, which afterwards groweth greene, and bringeth bert than 1, that is, that is, the what higher than Wheate, bearing at their toppes smaller eates than Wheate, bearing at their toppes smaller eates than Wheate, ford over joints, with fhorter and fharper, rougher, and more prickly awars: the graine within being smaller femBorte, and blacker than Wheate, and is not wrapped in huskes like Wheate, but eafily fallling of it felfe out discure when it is ripe: while it flowreth the eare flandeth upright and being neare ripening it bloweth it of metal values are many, but not is thicke bushing as Wheate, nor confirming the fertilitie of the soyle so

z. Secale eftivam feu minue. Small or Summer Ryc.

This other Rye growerh lower with fewer stalkes, a shorter and leffer care, yet armed with awnes as the o-The other is the graine or corne also is lesser, and is sowne in the Spring onely and herein consistent the dis

3. Secale latifolium. Rye with great leaves .

This Rie hath whiter stalkes then others, round also and straked, the leaves that are let at the joyats are much legs then the common fort, being a cubit long and an inch broad; somewhat sharpe or rough about the edges legs then the care at the toppe is large and great, set with sharpe long aw hea, and as it were dented legs as full hand breadth, the graine within is also like unto Rie, blacking but greater then it, being alwhike Wheate: the roote likewise busheth like the roote of Wheate. The Place and Time .

Thehat is generally fowen in all these Northerne regions and more in Denmarks, and those more Northerly particule where, their climate not ferving fo well for Wheate, and fowne in Otherand Revember, and the found in Aprill onely, and are all ripe in August usually a the last is brought out of the Balt apuntries, and Trainer faith he had onely the leaves and the Eare out of Signer Contarino his Garden.

The Names. This bath not found as yet any Greeke Father to name it, but is generally called in Latine Secale of Plingand is in Ferego alfo, yet Farrago is in many places of him, Varro, Columella, and others, taken for a greene todder frontell, as Pliny sheweth how to make a Farrago of Wheate, Columella of Barly. Varro faith, Farrago was bolled either quod far ferro celum fuit, aut quod primum a Farris segete Farrago seri cepta fuit but the true Farwe concentrate of the best Authors now adayes to be no other things than Barly. Tragus and some others which it to be Silige; Corden on Dioscorides to be Olyra; some others to be the Tipha of Theophrassum, which for diluction sake is called Typa coreasin, and because the Dutch call it Rogghe, therefore Dodonens maketh a Latine range of it, and calleth it Rogga: Both in our countrie, and in others, they have a custome to sow Rye and Wheate percofequall parts in their fields, which they call Maslin, as well in the fields, as in the meale: the French Meteil, & manuculant particular in the state of the st the second, both by Tragm, who calleth it Siligo aftiva, Dodoneus Secale aftivum, Lugdunensis Secale alterum, and Bashinus Secale vernum vel minus: the last is mentioned onely by Bashinus, who calleth it Secale latifolium, adfaith behad it out of the noble Contareno his Garden, a Magnifico of Venice. The Italians call it Segale; the Speciards Centeno ; the French Seele, and Segale ; the Germanes Rocken, and the Dutch, as I faid, Rogghe, and we in English Rye.

The Vertues. Ryeis of a more clammy substance than Wheate, and neither is digested so quickly, nor nourisheth so well, minaccounted to be next in goodnesseunto Wheate, especially if the corne be sweete and good, and the bread well fermented and baked, and giveth a folide and firme nowishment to the body. The medicinable qualities are, timore digesting than W heate, the bread and the leaven thereof ripeneth and breaketh empostumes, biles, and our fores with more speede. The meale of Rye put betweene a double cloth, and moistened with a little vinegr, and heated in a pewter-dish, set over a chassing dish of quicke coales, and bound fast to the head, while it emethheate in it, doth much ease the continual paines of the head : the ashes of Rye straw put into water, and, fuffered therein a day or a night, and the chappes of the hands or feete washed therewith, doth heale them, saith

CHAP. XIIII.

Hordeum, Batly.

E have two or three forts of Barly growing with us in fundry parts of the land, which I meane here to shew unto you, and with them one other not so well knowne unto us.

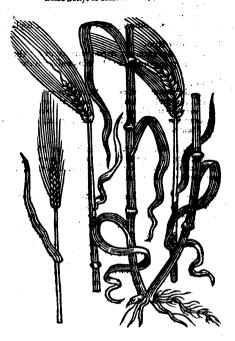
1. Hordeum diffichum. Beare Barly or ommon Barly. The common Barly hath shorter and tenderer stalkes than Wheate, the leaves are shorter, broader and rougher, the eare is short set with two rowes of cornes in very good order, each endold in a buske, and having a long rough awne or beard thereat, which is greater and longer than Wheate, and white allo, and soth not eafily, or of it felfe fall out of the huske : the roote is great, and spreadeth much, having

the more fore of stalkes rising there from, to supply the sleadernesse of the eare.

2. Hordeness difficusts minus. Bigge Barly.

This other differenth not from the former, but that it is smaller, both stalke, eare, and corne, and is sowne the had, and reaped with the foonest; fome doe take this to be Turkie Barly, but I fomewhat doubt that, for harings graine growing in my Garden, taking by some to be Turkie Barly, which is somewhat like this Hordenm-distant, that is with a small bearded care of two rowes: the corne it selfe was like a Barly, but smaller: the bates was brighter and channelled as it were, or furrowed on the one fide, and round on the other, the kernell ring nearer to a Wheate than a Barly, and eafily comming forth of the huske; I am more than halfe perswaded it ithe Zea Monococcos or Briza. We have another fort hereof likewife, whose corne is a little smaller and whitee,

1. Hordeum Difficion. Bears Barly, or common Barly.



9. Hardom potallichom. Square Barly.



called Sprit Barly not differing elfe : if there be a Barly that hath no ailes or awnes faith Label, and so dee I, I know it not

9. Hordeum polyfichum five hybernum. Winter Barly. or fquare Barly. This kinde groweth like the former, both in flalker and eares, differing onely in not having fo many flalker rifing from the rootes, and that the eares are fet with more rowes of cornes, in fome foure, in some five or fix, and that it is sowne earlier than the former.

This other Barly that hath many rowes of ornes in the earc, different not from the last, but in these two particulars, the cornes inclosed in the huskes, have not that skinne on them that the other hath, being lanke small, yellow, and short, almost like Wheate, but lesse, and is sowned in Aprill and not before, and is not seene or sowneby

any almost in this land.

The Place and Time.

The first is our usuall Barley in all the South parts of this Kingdome; the other in the North parts onely; the third is likewise reasonable frequent in our Land; but the last, although it be rare, yet we have had and sowne it in our Gardens, and was ripe in the beginning or middle of Angust: we have not heard by any, that any kinds of Banly hathbeene sowne before Winter in our Land, although Lobel saith so.

The Mame's.

It is called in Greeke 1819 in Latine Hodenn: the first is generally so called as it is in the title: Tragm & Cardin, Hordenn misses, and by Columbia Hordenn: Galacisean, as I thinke, or else the smaller fort of this kinde, because it is whiter: the third Lobel saich is reasonable frequent in this Land, he meaneth in the Wost parts where his chiefe residence was in his sormer dayes, for it is searle seene or knowne in the parts about London, Tragm calleth the Hordenn majon. Cordus bysmale; and others polyfichoms: the last is called by Lobel Hordenn polyfichom verman, & is most likely to be riat which Galon calleth Gymnaevistom, that is Hordenn nations, by which name I had it from a triend, and may be also the Cantherinum of Colomella, which hee saith, the country one called bexessibles in wee have a small kinde of graine brought from Germany to our Drugisle in great quantitie, termed Fronch Barly, and is probable to be this Barly, which Cordus sich, was first sent them out of Italy, having sine rowes in the eares, and not much unlike Wheate, but lesser. Cordus hath set downers more sorts hereof, which I thinke sit to show you hereether two forts of Barly Distiction and Hornestictom, this of sine rowes in the eare, such a recompane in the roote by the greater number of stalkes that rife from themes, for saids be, I have numbered sixtle slakes and hove rising from the roote of one corne, but it usually hath twentie, thirty, and sorts stalkes; but besides elite two,

winds, they have in Germany foure other forts: the first hath the whitest, heaviest, and greatest graine of all the refined called by the country men of Hassis Andrews: the second beareth a little smaller graine, and hath sewer town, and is a Semestre, and is therefore called by the Germanes Winter-gerste, that is, Winter-Barly: the third induce in the Sping, and is ripe in Summer, and therefore they call it Summer-gerst, that is Summer-Barly: the third industry properly be called, saith he Trimistre, because it is early, and cut per in the third moneth after it is said may properly be called, saith he Trimistre, because it is early, and cut per in the third moneth after it is said in this they call Heisen Gersten, and Loye gense, or as the Sanuar doe This perse. Thus much Conduc. The Arasincialist Xehaer, or Sheir, the Italians: Orza, the Spaniand Covada; the Prench Orge, the Germans Garsten, in Duck Gerste and Soverlen, as Lobel saith; and we in English Barly.

The Vertues.

Buty and W heate are the prime graines of all others, and the most profitable and useful for mans life, both for pany and we and medecine, all the rest being as it were but degenerated from them, and partaking of the one other of the natures and qualities of them; yea Barly may feeme to contend with Wheate for prioritie, as all sufe, for although Wheate be the staffe of our life for bread now adayes in our Europe, yet it was not so with the antient Athenians in the Levant, and other of those parts of the world now, where Barly holdeth a furmore ancient. Wheate; but this place will not permit that ample discourse might be faid of it; & howsever we showledge according as the antients have recorded of it, that it nourished the than Wheate, because it is a singular yet besides the medicinal equalities in it, it maketh more wholsome drinks for our bodies, then whate of Wheate alone which lesson surface and too might surface that which the fact where alone which lesson surfaces and too might surface that the state of the surface and too might surface surface a the gaint, yet bettees the menicinal qualities in it, it maketh more whollome drinke for our bodies, than whate can made of Wheate alone, which is too fwere, and too much fluffing the body with humours, and puffing feing white hongions far and fifth, making them that use it unweldy and unfit to follow their necessary adminst harmonic month for this place. Barly in all the parts and compositions thereof, except Mault, is more gapling that where, and a little cleanling, being in the first degree of cooling and drying; it provoketh urine, saith Difficults, it breedeth windings is adverted to the stomacke; but all the preparations thereof, as Barly wau, a grame Tijane drinke, or those other things made thereof, doe give great nourishment to macilent and beide and diseased perfons, or troubled with feavers or agues, and heates in the stomacke, &c. and many of banhare beene, and still are received for good nourishment to the healthfull: the preparations, as they were minuly used, and those that are now in use with us, I meane to speake hereafter severally; I onely meane to Armson here how it is other wife used. A pulcis made of Barly-meale or flower boyled with yinegar and hony, an isw drie figges put to them, dissolveth all hard Impostumes, and asswageth inflammations being applied a saless drie figges put to them, dissolveth all hard Impostumes, and asswageth inflammations being applied a saless being applied a saless being applied and saless and sating solver with memor and Camoning howers, and to an interest, and the spacetes, and the primes in the fides and fromacke, and the windinesse of the fidener: the speake of spirits and Pfilims Flea-worf boiled in water made into a pultis, with hony and oyle of Lillies, applied want curch tumors under the cares, throate, necke, and such like places: a plaister made thereof with Tarre, Wm. and Oyle, helperth the hard fwellings of the throate, called the Kings Evill:boyled with tharpe vinegar in-Wm, and Oyle, helpeth the nare twenings of the throate-caucutte kings articles with Pomegranae-rindes, and Mirmight, and laid on hot, helpeth the leprofie; being boyled in Red-wine with Pomegranae-rindes, and Mirmight, thick the laske or other fluxe of the belly: boyled with Vinegar and a Quince, it eafeth the hot paires of the total Red-Winder, white Salt, Hony, and Vinegar mingled together, is used by divers to take away the infloredily and certainely: the water diffilled from the greene Barly in the end of Mag, is very good for those white the salt of the property of the salt of the s the have defluxions in the eyes, to stay the humours, and to ease the paines being dropped into them, or white had lide to steepe therein, and bound thereto; if Barly halfe sodden be given to Hennes, that hardly or seldome by Egges, it will cause them to lay both greater and more often.

Now I am come to fnew you both what hath beene in former times made of Barly, as what is used to be made therefamong us in these dayes: first I thinke it six to speake of those preparations the ancients used, and then of

those which we use.

CHAP. XV

Of Polenta.

Tax to lenta (which may well be called parched Barly) was antiently made after divers manners, for Pliny in 18. Booke and 7. Chapter, sheweth that some Grecians a sed to make it as well of greene Barly takes his 18. Booke and 7. Chapter, sheweth that some Grecians a sed to make it as well of greene Barly takes ken our of the eare before it was ripe, steeped in water, and after wards steeped and beaten againe, Baskers to take away the huskes, then dried in the Sunne, and after wards steeped and beaten againe, Baskers to take away the huskes, then dried in the Sunne, and after wards steeped and beaten againe, Baskers to take away the huskes, then dried and ground simil, unto twentie pound whereof how soever made, will transfer, and Coriander seede, of each one pound and a halfe, and sour two ounces of sale, all being with two sunds of the steeped and content of the second second will ad those things added thereunto aforesaid, and some Millet seede also. Other Grecians said Pliny, which is the sext day, and then ground it was strong to the sext day, and then ground it was strong to the sext day, and then ground it is said second of the sext day, and then ground it is said second of the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day, and then ground it is said to the sext day and then ground it is said to the sext day. Other Grecians said during the beardes or described the said the sai

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CHAP, XVI.

MATA.

Aca is but Polonia, parched Barly moystened with some liquor, as every one thought meta, susfame used nothing but Water, others put to it both water and oyle together, as Hespehim saith, and some as Hippocrasas shewerth, did put sweete wine to it: and some put honey also: Galen declareth that CMaza of it felse doth hardlier digest in the stomacke, and doth trouble the belly with winde, it is bide long therein, but it doth the sooner passe downe if it be much turned, and honey be put to it.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Ptifaus.

Tifana the most prayled and prayle-worthy drinke, supping or pultage (call it how you will) was used anciently to be made of divers forts of graine, and not altogether of Barly, for they had their I fied anciently to be made of diversions of grants, and the and Pliny faith that Hely which was abounding in Rice, made of Prijana thereof, which others made of Barly, and Galon allo face with we are abounding in Rice, made of Pulie, for he nameth Phaceptijana that is made of Lentille, but Prijana imply without any other addition, is alwayes understood of Barley, onely husked for the excellency thereof. The maner of making it is fer downe by divers authors, as Pliny, Galen, Dydimus, and others, but because Hipperates, who is accounted the Prince of Physicions, wrote a whole Treatise in prayse thereof, I will here set downehis word of making it fit for meate or medicine. Take, faith, he of the best Barley, and moysten it with water, let its ord for 3. or 4. houres, then put it into a course bagge, and beate it with a mallet or pestell of wood, until it have cast off the huskes, which then being washed, to take them away, drie it in the Sunne, and keepe it to use soc. casion serveth as Polenta; but to make it Ptisana; it is to be boyled gently in water untill it breake, and that the liquor be thicke like creame, which then is lessifying sweete and subricke or Sippery, and being moderately liquid, quencheth thirft, it hath no aftriction, nor moveth perturbations, nor swelleth in the stomacke, for all the fwelling is tooke away in the boyling, it flicketh not in the breaft or ftomacke, but by the lubricitie is easily die gested and quencheth thirst, by the moiltening qualitie: these properties, faith Galen, recorded by Hyperques, are availeable, both for the sicke and for the sound: Diescerides further addeth; the creame of Pissan, by resfon of the boyling, yeeldeth more nourishment than Polenta that is made of Barly, and is profitable to be bette tharpenesse and roughnesse of the throate, and all exulcerations. This was the manner of the ancients Pissase. for their manner of making and using; but our Physicions in these times use onely Barly husked andboyled in water, and then beaten and strained, putting some blanched Allmonds or Pompion seede, or other cold seeds beaten, ren, and strained with some Sugar and Rolewater; and this is their most usuall Tifane or Barly creame, Some appoint Barly to be leffe fodden, whichis called Barly-water, and therewith is made either Tifane drinker by adding Licoris, Raifons of the Sunne, Maidenhaire, or the like, for fuch as are troubled with coughes, shortensled breath. &c. or elfe with Almonds or cold feedes, make it into an Almond milke, with Suger and Rosewatt, or given to hecticke or macilent and weake bodies: the Barly water alone, or made into a Julip with Sytope of Violet, or Lemonds, or the like, is a fit drinke for those that have hot or burning feaver on them, or are otherwife differenced with heate, or used with some pectorall Syrupes for the cough, shortnesse of winde, hoarse nesse, or the like. There yet remaineth Zythum, and Curmi of the ancients to be spoken of, and both, as Dissent. der faith made of Barly, which because wee suppose in these dayes, they did point to our Ale and Beare, which are made with Mault, the substantial part of the drinkes a I thinke meete first to speake of Mault,

CHAP: XVIII.

Byne five Maltum. Mault.

Tisse onely used this word Byne which by all is referred to Mault, and as the by manner of making set downe by him is shewed plainely: Maltam is a word made Latine from the German Manhand our Mault, both signifying one thing, that is, that manner of prepared Barly, as is fit therewith afterwards to serve to their use, that would make of it either Ale or Beare: the manner of making is as I take it in all countries alike without difference, and so well knowne to all that it is in a manner of the server of the server

needelesse for me to set it downe, thereby to enforme any that having spent their time wholly thereon as being their profession, can tell better how to enforme me, but as in all the relt of this Worke, my endeavours are to enforme & shew those that not knowing wil not refuse to heare and understand, and thus it is Barly islaid in water to soake for two or three dayes and nights, which being swollen in that time, the water is drained from it, and is afterwardes spread equally on the sloore of a garner, or such like place that is close, about halfes foote thicke, and covered with clothes or other things warme, untill it beginne to sprough ready as it were to grow, (which will be per formed within two or three dayes, if the weather be warme, or not very cold, or client will lye longer then doe they turne it before it grow too hot, two or three times a day for a weeke or tenne dayes, both to coole and to drie it, then doe they bring it to the kill, and there dry it throughly with fire made of straw, or other such like light stuffe, to cause it to have the sweeter relish, for being dried with bavens or wood, the mault will taste bitter of the smoake and is soone perceived in the drinke, which will taste bitter. This mask

biret can be nied, is to be ground a little, and then ferveth it for the Brewer to use. If Mault being ground, be add applied in a bagge, or double cloth hor to the sides or belly, pained with stitches or gripings, occasioned with winde, it giveth much case and helpe, and being made into a pultis, asswageth tumors and swel-

CHAP. XIX.

Of Zythum.

Heophrafths and Dioscorides onely, and no other authors before them, that I can finde, have made mention of Zytham, what it is, or whereof it was made, and yet they are so short therein, that we rather understand this by others relation, which thing sheweth it was so common a drinke there in those places of Greece, &c. that they thought it not worth their labour surther to explane it, even as Discordes hath done the like with many herbes that were most common in those times, for he onely faith it is a drinke made of Barly and no more: Diodorno Siculus faith that The bis a trinke made of Barly, and was used in Galatia where was neither wine nor oyle : Pliny after him Sylming titling that of Dairy, and was nied in Guarsa where was netter wine nor oyle's Piny after him hinding forther explained it by faying, Of fundry forth of Graine drink is used to be made, as Zythams in Egypt, Chind Cerea in Spaine (which as it is likely was so in Pliny his time, and that before their planting of Vines Commuter which hath generally now banished that Barly broth, they now drinking eyther faire water alone or with him since Sugar, or to their water put more or lesse wine as they desire to drinke it) Cerevista and other kindes of and other countries, thus faith Pliny: Now the generall Tenet of our times is that it is the fame disk which we now call Beere or Ale, or but varied according to the manner of the countrey where it is made, according to the goodnesse, quantitie and diversitie of the graine whereof it is made, and also of the water: fatforthe water, it is well knowne that there is no Beere tan bee made in the low countries by reason of tributish water, bupwill rafte thereof, and be faire inferiour to that is made in England, and agains it is obgredby many, that the water of our River of Thames about Lander doth make better and stronger drinke (keepagequall proportion in all things) dien that which is made of other spring or River water elfe where : and for be production of the graine and the well ordering and making it into Mault, it is well know de allo to make the and the street or worfe ftronger or weaker; the diverfitier of graine ale carfeth diverfitie of drinke : for if it Smille made of Wheatealone it would be too thickey too I weete and fulfome as I faid before, or of Oates storit would be too poort and thin and for the quaptitie that is all in all to make it mightie se durable even two arthreveares, or poore and weake not to laste a moneth. But Petrus Bellonius in his second booke of observamusing 8. Chapter is of opinion that this Zythum of the ancient Gracians is the fame drinke that the Latines alki Polca or Pufca, wherof Columella, Serapio and Avicen also make mention : but differeth as hee faith from Corrife Ale, because it is white like milke, thicke and of a good nourishment, and furning into the head causing aunkennesse if it bee too largely taken and this kinde of drinke faith hee is usually fould in all the cities of Affa inthe tappe houses appointed for it, and generally called with them Chowfet; and to strengthen his opiniou alinterspe houses appointed for it, and generally called with them Chonset; and to strengthen his opiniou also beginning place in Successing, where him related that Cesars bonding that fled from him was found at Casar bonding Posain a tappe house, and therefore that Posa could not be Determined (which is Vinegas and water) in this support in his annotations upon Bellonius at the present in Classic into Expire, the weeth himmitolit errours in this his io saying the manner of making this Changes of drinks in the thin kenot amise himmitolity errours in this his io saying the manner of making this Changes of drinks in leverall places. It brinks in the same that you may see the differences of the conjustificions of drinks in severall places. It is said in the same that you may see the differences of the conjustification of drinks in several places. It is said in the same that you may see that differences of the conjustification, which will presently boyse up of it selfs and grow hot, without the helpe of any fire, and become kinde of thicke drinks. The Estates or west thereof, faith he, is white and light, wherewith the Turkis. softmerwater, which will preferrly poyle up of it lelte and grow hot, without the neipe of any het, and become kinde of thicke distalks. The familie or yelf thereof, faith he, is white and light, wherewith the Turkih mornife to annoint themselves, especially when they are in bathing, mixing that tough skinne fund that mornife to annoint themselves, especially when they are in bathing, mixing that tough skinne fund that and this facultie the ancients attributed unto Zythum: and that the Distributed faith, Zythum provoketh line to the interest of the reines and the line west, especially the tunicles that cover the branks, it breedeth windinesse which alood and humbers, and engonite things ficknesse.

His likewife thath no further relation or explanation from Dioscoridis, then that it is also a drinkemade of Barly and was officerused or drinke, nor yet by Pliny surther then as is showed before, that
funde of Barly and was drade in Galifa and other kindes in other countries. We therefore in these times reGreenist was trade in Galifa and other kindes in other countries. We therefore in these sines reGreenist was the most surge to sure the same and in the Land, whereof the Wolfe Copy (which is
that Ale was the most surger and that he was made in the Land, whereof the Wolfe Copy (which is
that Ale was the most surger and that our
Al-with the was the most surger by the word then by the forget of the but winds became a promod Ale was better knowned to other nations by the word then by the red pimples to would, raise on their faces
whethat it would make the was rich site and nose (meaning by the red pimples to would, raise on their faces
whethat it would make to it and to it and drinke it stoutly yet a stranger both seeing it and califur it here in Engmodes that did use to the day drinke it stoutly yet a stranger both seeing it and califur it is less that did use to the stranger word in the stranger word word well known before his clause and more proper to Gaule or France then to start, as the marker it selfer also
word well known before his clause and more proper to Gaule or France then to start, as the marker it selfer also
word well known before his clause and more proper to Gaule or France then to start, as the marker it selfer also
word well known before his clause and more proper to Gaule or France then to start, as the marker it selfer also
word well known before his clause and more proper to start or the start of the st

CHAP. XX.

MINE 12.

our Ale in most places of this Land now adayes is not so well boyled to make it cleane and cleare drinke being to muddy sweete and fulsome, that many loath it, at least refuse it for cause, and in especial because Bere is a charge muddy sweete and fulsome, that many loath it, at least refuse the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that the hoppes make it more durable without the charge that t muddy fweete and fulfome, that many toath it, at tent tent to the hoppes make it more durable without fowling, but chiefely that the hoppes make it more durable without fowling.

To remainst heavy that I should shew you the properties of drinke and of better rellish by the boyling, but chiefely that the noppes make it more curable without formal lesse fulfome and much more wholsome. It remaineth now that I should shew you the properties of Beeread Ale for medecine what diseases they will helpe and what cures they will performe. The graines, their, the Mault that is less after the drinke is drained therefrom besides the fooder it yeldeth for all Cattle or Polline, are Mault that is left after the drinke is drained therefrom believe the total Legs or Feet an Cattle or Poline, are of fingular good use for those that are troubled with lamenesse in their Legs or feet through cold or culture. offingular good use for those that are tronpled with language and in their finewes or joynts, if they fet their Legippotte more fallen into them or oy the intunking and panies in their interests of joynes, and they let them Legispiothe knees into a Barrell or Firkin filled with thefe graines while they are hot, or heated againe if they be cold, which willby using three or foure times as occasion requireth abate both swellings and painers and restore the joyan and sinewes to their proper strength. Strong or good Ale sodden so their proper strength. Strong or good Ale sodden so their proper strength. finewes to their proper itrength. Strong or good Me Jouden to the as a story at may be ipread like falve and applyed warme to the necke or throate troubled with the Kings Evill giveth much eafe; and tendy by the use thereof have also found much comfort for their sinewes and joynes that have had much paine and weakness. in them; the Yeast of Ale serveth our white Bakers of London in stead of Leaven to cause their bread torses. Leven doth which else would be sad and heavie unfit to bee eaten : Of good Ale likewise dilitied with other Leven doth which elle would be the and heavy and herbes, seedes, spice, as of Balme, Angellica, Anesseedes, see, and divers other the like is made an exclient good Aqua vite as they call it, or firong Balme water, &c. but of the dregs of Ale or Beere diffilled the sugar for of Aquavite as they cannot mong banne water, exclain the respect to the properties of Beere and Ale are very like, and therefore whatfoever is faid of the one may very well be referred to the other, For of them is made Dier, Beere or Ale by putting in Spices or paging things, according as the patients discase requireth, and as the Physitians can appoint.

CHAP. XXI.

Avena. Oates.

Here are onely two forts of Oates that may justly challenge any place among the Graines or Cornes which are the ordinary fowen field Oates, and the naked Oates, for the wild Oates are most truly reckoned among the Grasses. I. Avena vesca. Manured Oates.

The ordinary Oates groweth up with divers tall joynted stalkes and leaves somewhat relembling Wheate, bearing at the toppes a large spread tust of many pointed aglets hanging downe like small winged birds from small thread-like stalkes within every one of which huskes lyeth a small and long round graine somewhat like unto Rie, but longer and more pointed: the roote is small and thready.

1. Avena vefca. Manured Oates.

CHAP. 21.

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The Nited Oates grow in all points like the former, faving that the graine being somewhat smaller and which the control of all enclosed in the huskes, but is very easily rabbed out with ones hand.

The Place and I sine.

This is both fowen in our fields in fundry places, yet the taked Gates nothing fo frequent, and doe love raise most cold ground then either hot or dry, and are utually the first feede is fowen upon these grounds that are most and stocked up, they are Sommer cornes, that is, sowen in the Spring and mowen in Autumne.

The Name 1.

The Names.

The Na is other Barly is changed into Cares as Firmy 121th, but it is wonderfull that fo great learned men in naturall missibility from the firm of frequent with most of the old writers, as is plainely seene in many places of their workes. For howforthere is a last we nature, many times, and in many things and plants, as by over aboundance or by defect or
his other just parts, yet that any offer transmutation of one species in plants should be into another. I never saw betout juit paints in the wind of the property of the parties in the parties in the parties of the parties in the parties of t granulated and of water wine, it come miraculously, which if it should so happen supernaturally it, must not materies and or water which come in acture is but of this enough here. I have spoken else where somewhat more to misting. All authors that have written of these two graines, doe so little vary their titles of them that they my cay be knowne : the Arabiani call it Chartall, the Italians Vena, the Spaniards Avena and Aven, the French may canyor and we in English Oates and Haver allow The Vertues.

Ornes Galen faith are somewhat cold and drying withall, and thereby doe helpe the laske of the belly, yet is the desired and nourisheth little, like unto Barly faith Galen, but Pliny faith the Germanes lived thereon which is inspect and nour interest interest and on any places, and even in some countries with us also, as Lincolnessive, in our forte this day they make it not onely their bread corne or make cakes, &c., thereof, but they make it also into

kuk, and thereof make their drinke, and are thereby fuhinds live in as good health and strength of body, as those that live on Wheate onely, whereby wee may well percire that it hath a warming qualitie rather then a cold in northment, how foever it may have a cooling in medecanon Outmeale in broth is usually given to binde those that have a Laske or other flux, and with some Sugar is to godeffet given to those that have a cough or cold. Whole Questryed with bay falt and applyed to the fide, takes away the mines of Stitches and winde in the fides or belly, a pulmade of the meale of Oates and fome oyle of Bayes put the burn helpeth the Itch and the Leprofie, as also the Fistu-anof the Fundament, and diffolveth hard Impostumes, the mike Oates boyled with Vinegar and applyed taketh my fitekles and spots in the face or other parts of the

Ishould next unto these graines (if I thought it fitting to mit: Chapter as others have done) ipeake of the burnt Comes of these severall forts before specified, but because threis nothing in them that is worth the Description or hat indeed among the reft, being but certaine eares of Combre and there among the reft that are blafted by caschare sometimes to be seene, or as our English proverbe som kea long harvest of such bad Corne, yet I think it not mife to give you the figures of them here.

CHAP. XXII.

Oryza. Rice.

alice is numbred among the graines or Cornes that are used for sustenance, and therefore must bee set next to Oates, because it beareth the teede in a sparsed juba or rift, yet in a different manner.

knitch up with a stronger stalke then Wheate about a padhigh, with fundry joynts and a large thicke leafe at whof them like unto the Reede, at the toppe it bearetha skiduit (pread into branches, whose blooming is said to pupliff, with the feede standing severally on them, enchedina hard browne straked huske, and an aume at the Uffiligi Trulci & Hordel. Burnt Wheate and Barley.



KIBE 12.

head of every one of them which being hulled is very white, of the bignesse almost of Wheate cornes, blant ar both ends.

CHÀP. 23.

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The Place and Time.

The original fourse hereof came out of the East Indies. where it is their chiefest if not onely Corne they live upon and not with them onely but through all Ethiopia and Africa and from thence hath beene brought into Spria, Egypt, Italy, &c. wheretoever it is feene to bee fowen, and loveth onely to grow in moilt grounds, or fuch as may be overflowen in the Summer time, and the waters let out againe, being but a Summer Corne, and is yearely fowen and gathered in the middle or end of Autumne with us, but twife a yeare in divers places of the East Indies, whose goodnesse chiefely confisteth in the largenesse and whitenesse, which the hotter countries onely

The Names.

It is called in Greeke O'guica, and fo in Latine Oryes by all authors, yet some doe call it Italica for a difference to the Oryza Germanica, (which Cordus or Dioscorides faith is called Schwaden with them, or being a kinde thereof at the least, although lesser, having the same talle anduse, and the same proportion in stalkes, leaves, and spikes, with a juba like Milium, growing also in marish and plashy places as Rice doth) yet Hermolaus, Ruellius and tome other have thought it to bee the Hordeum Galaticum of Columella, but I have shewed you what that is in the hapter of Barly: why Galen should account Rice inter legumina potius quam inter cercalia, as he did before of Oates, and of Panick afterwards. manu doe wonder, seeing their formes are so different, but himfelfe I thinke rendereth the reason, because it was not made into bread as the reft of the other Cornes are: The Arabians call it A z and Arzi, the Italians Rizo, the Spaniards Arroz, the French Rys, the Germanes Reiff, the Dutch Rys, and we Rice.

Orige. Rice.

The Vertues.

Rice is chiefely used medecinally to stay the Laskes or fluxes of the stomacke as well as of the belly, especially if it be a little parched before it be used, and Steele quenched in the milke wherein it shall be boyled, being somewhat binding and drying: it is thought also to encrease feed, being boyled in milke and some Sugar and Cinamon put thereunto : the flower of Rice is of the same propertie, and is sometimes also put into cataplasmes that are applied to repell humors from flowing or falling to the place, and is also conveniently applyed to womens breaking stay inflammations when they begin.

> CHAP. XXIII. Atilium. Millet.

F Millet there are divers forts, some familiarly growing in Europe others brought out of the more remore countries, as shall be declared.

1. Milium vulgare album. Common white Millet.

This Millet groweth with many hard joynted tall stalkes full of a white Pith, yet foft and a little hairy or downy on the outfide, with long and large Reede-like leaves at them compassing one another, the toppes of the stalkes are furnished with a number of whitish yellow long sprigges like feathers, bowing downe their heads, fet all along with small seede inclosed in a whitish huske, which being taken forth are of a thining pale yellowish or whitish colour, somewhat hard little bigger then the seede of Fleawort; thereore busheth much in the ground but perisheth yearely.

2. Milium nigrum. Blacke Millet.

This other Millet differeth little from the former, being somewhat lesse with us, saying that as the jula or tuft is brownish; so is the seede also blackish and shining, very like else to the other.

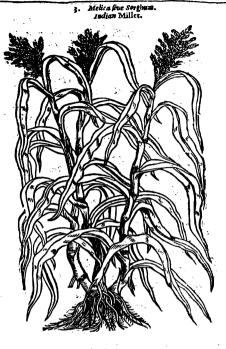
3. Melica sive Sorghum. Indian Millet.

This Millet is in all the parts thereof larger greater and higher then the former rifing to be five or fix foot high or more, the stalkes are ful! of joynts and large long leaves at thom, the juba or tuft standeth upright and boweth not downe the head as the other, whereon frand the feede as big but not flat as Lentills formewhat round, and either whitish, yellow, red or blackish, hard and shining, the roose bushesh more then the other yet perisheth also.

The Place and Time. Millet, of allthe forts came first into Europe out of the Bafterne countries, the two first forts long before the last kinde, and the fortes of it, and require a firong ground well watered, for they foone empowerish a ground it it be not still enriched, nor will it prosper in leane drie soile; it is to be sowne in April, and the graine in the hor ter climates will be ripe in August or September.

1. 2. Oditism unigere album vel nigrame





The Names.

1979? in Greeke, is called Milium in Latine, a miliaria summa derivatum ait Festm, Galen calleth it Paspalos, montes Papale, Varrothinketh it is Meline; but Dioscarides and Galen make Meline to be Panicam. All anounces of the two first forts Milium with their distinctions of blacke and white: the last is called Wilium lucing, by Mathiolus and others, and Sarafenicum by Fuchsun, and Melica by Dodonaus, Sorghum allo, and lusus lustellum by Lobel, Gesner calleth it Panicum Indicum, and Tragus Panicum Dioscoridis and Plinis, Bellonius albuinthat in Cilicia they call it Harcomen as the Arabians doe, whereof they make their Bread or Pultage, and ofthefisikes their fire in want of other fewell, it is called Mazzo di Congo by the Portugalis finding it in that Ingome: the Arabians call it Gegners and Giaver: the Italians Miglio and Sorgho, the Spaniards Milho and Ingome: the Arabians call it Gegners and Hirs, the Dutch Hirs, and wee is English Miller; and the last Min, the French Mill and Miller; the Germanes Hirsz, the Dutch Hirs, and wee is English Miller; and the last Twis or Indian Millet, and of some Italian Millet,

Guler faith it cooleth in the first degree and dryeth in the third almost, and hath withall a little tenuitie of parts: megune faith Theophraftm if it be kept from winde and weather will ever last and abide : it is sometimes made mbreadbut it is very brittle, not having any tenacitie in it whereby it nourisheth little, but dryeth up moist knows, yet is it much used in Germany boyled in milke with some Sugar put unto it: Matthiolsus saith that at knows, yet is it much used in Germany boyled in milke with some Sugar put unto it: Matthiolsus saith that at the said t to specime made thereof called Syrupus Ambrofianus, or as Weeker hath it Syrupus Ambrofig, taken warme with limewhite Wine procureth sweating mightily, being covered in bed, and is effectuall to coole hot Feversand south thirst: being put into a bag and fryed hot easeth the griping paines of the Collicke and of the sides if the applyed, the paines also in the joynts and sinewes: in Italy and other places they give the graine to their him and Pigeons to fatten them. The Indian Millet stalkes faith Matthiolass are good to helpe those that are mobled with Kernells under the eares or else where, in this manner: Take the pith out of ten of the joynts of talkes of this Millet, which being burned with a new red sponge, take the powder of them with twelve page of Pepper, and an ounce of Wheate Paste or Dowe, all which being made up with a new laid Egge in-Brake, let it be baked under the embers, this cake being divided into fix parte, let the patient take one part of kney other night when the Moone is in the wane as they goe to bed, and not drinke after it that night: this atherepeated two or three Moones, and hereby faith he hath knowne many to be cured : the red flowers faith Rubenin red wine to the weight of a dram cureth women of the reds, as the white flowers doth the whites : it it ogood for all fluxes of the belly.

Lecce

TRIBE 12.

CHAP. XXIV.

Milium Indicum maximum Maiz dictum, five Framentum Indicum, vel Turcicum aliquorum. Indiau or Turcie Wheate.

Sowies S a kinde of Millet although farre greater and differing notably from the former I must joyne this prine although some have made divers sortisthereof, yet I cannot perceive any more then two special differences, the one beareth eares at the joynes of the stakes, the other at the tops following the flowers the other differences consist not in any other things then the colours, of the blooming first and of the grane afterwards.

1. Mais. Framentum Indicum vel Turcicum vulgare. The ufuall Indian or Turkie Wheate.
This Indian Wheate shooteth from the roote which is thicke and bushie, fundry strong and tall shike strong

eight foote high, as thicke as a mans wrest if it grow in any ranke ground, full of great joynts with a white pith inthe middle of them, the leaves are long, twife as large and great as of Miller; at the toppes come forth many featherlike sprigs, bending downeward, like unto the toppe of Miller, which are ejther white or yellow or blew as the graines in the eares will prove, which. fall away, nothing appearing after them; but while they are in flower at the joynts of the stalkes with the leaves, from within two or three of the lower joynts up towards the toppes, come! forth the cares one at a joynt weh have many leaves foulded over them smallest at the toppe, with a small long bush of threads or haires hanging downe at the ends, which when they are ripe are to bee cut off : which foulds of leaves being taken away, the head appeareth much like unto a long Cone or Pincapple, set with fix or eight or ten rowes of Cornes, orderly and closely fet together, each being almost as bigge as a Peafe not fully round, but flat on the fides that joyne one unto another, of the same colour on the outside as the bloomings were, hard but brittle and casie to bee broken or ground, with a white meale within them somewhat dry and not clammy in the chewing. Lob I expresses the figure of another fort as he thinketh because as hee faith it grew greater and higher, and the roote grew greater, and with more separate tufes, the roote not differing in any thing elfe : but I thinke it no specificall



1. Milium Indicum ma nimum Maie diffum froe Franceium Indicum vet Turcicum. The uluall Indian or Turkie Wheate.

difference, not understanding by any that it is taken for another fort, and therefore I have omitted it and speake no more thereof.

2. Frumentum Indicum alterum five minum. The other lesser Indian Wheate.

This other Indian Wheate is like the former both in stalkes and leaves, but not halfe so high or great, the eare likewise are not halfe so bigge, of as differing colours as it, but they doe not grow at the joynts of the stalkess the other, but at the toppes following the slowers, which maketh a specifical difference between them the graine it selfe is being made into bread not of that nourishing qualitie that the greater sort, is but weaker by much, not is so strong to breede so much blood as it.

The Flace and Time.

The first groweth in the East and West Indies, and from both places have beene brought unto us, and have growne with us, and some ripe cares but not alwayes, and will desire a strong rich ground as the Millet doth, sowne easely in the Spring and ripe in September: The other is a stranger, and seldome seene with us.

The Names.

The Names maketh mention of to grow in Ballria, which he faith was reported to be as bigge as Olive stones, and Pliny following him relateth the same thing out of him, but altereth the Olive stones into eares of Wheate, which sheweth how subject it is to errour, to goe upon hearesay and bare report, for Theophrassus relateth the greatnesse of the graines but by report, which might increase by the way as it did betweene Teophrassus and Pliny his time, to be as bigge as Wheate eares, Mattholm, Dodnems, Lugdunenss and others condemne Fuchsus for calling it Frumentum Turcisms, according to his Countries dialect are sound more just to be blamed themselves, for no doubt but this very Indian Wheate which plentifully is

fund to grow in all the tract of the West Indies, yet not found naturall in any place, but planted every where by the natives, & is the same with Theophrassum and Pliny their Framentum or Trinicum, and Milum Bastrianum India. They of the West Indies called Mair generally. The last is onely remembred, by Tabermentum and Banamar atter him, which Acosta saith the Spanianus in the Indies or the Indian call Moroche: The drinke made of Mair is generally in the Indias called Chica, but by some Asia.

Many doe condemne this Maiz to be as dry and of as light mourifiment as Millet or Panicke, but they doe got as thinke rightly confider the thing, for although the graine be dry, yet the meale theteof is nothing for dry softe Turkie Millet, but hath in it some clamminesses, which bindeth the bread close and giveth good nounthment to the body, for wee finds both the Indians and the Christians of all Nations that feede thereon, are somithed thereby in as good manner, no doubt, as if they fed on Wheare in the fame manner: the sweetnesses of the bread showests the greaten power of nourishment in it, and as some doe thinke breedeth thicke blood and benours able to sufficient by the stand therefore will not unfitly be put into cataplasmes have made to ripen impostumes. Acost a faith that by feeding too much thereon it engenders grosse blood, which reedeth itches and scattle is those that were not used to it. Of it is made drinke also, both in the Indian about the significant will intoxicate as quickly as our strong Beare if it bee made accordingly: but is some to the standard or the standard to bright thereof, the leaves thereof are used also to fatten their Horses and cattle.

CHAP. XXV.

Panicam. Panick.

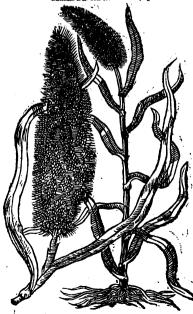
Here is but one fort of manured Panick growing with us in Europe howfoever fome have fet it forth with a larger and leffer spike as the place produced it where it grew, but of Indian forts there are very many brought as continually from the backe of Africa and Euliopia, and from America also where of to make any large mention were to small purpose, and but to fill up roome; I will onely give you the descriptions of a couple, the one more frequent the other more rare as they grew with us, with shiele remembrance of some others.

The Panicke growethup with a reasonable strong joynted stalke full of pith, but not downie as Millet is, having somewhat large leaves on them greater by much then of Wheate, and very neare unto those of Millet that they callady be distinguished, at the toppe of the stalke comments forth a whitish long round close spike, round at the table of the stalke comments of the stalke of it when it is full ripe and opened,

16 Panicum albam vulgaye. Ordinary Panick.



Panicum Indicum paniticula villofe. '



Ecices

full of hairy foft huskes which include a small white feede leffe then Miller but not thining to much, the roote is buffile like unto it but fmaller and dying yearely.'

2. Panicum Indicum pannicula villofa Indian Panick with a more hairy forked bearl.

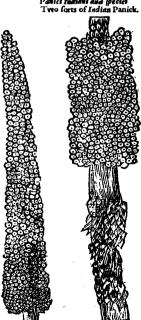
This kinds of Panicke being brought to Brift from the West Indies as Lobel such in his time of abiding there, and there sowen, was like in stalke and teste to the former but greater, and the spiked head grew to bee a foote long but more hairy, bending at the toppe a little, fome what like the great Amaranthus, or flower Gentle.

3. Panicum Indicumezraleum. Blew Indian Panick.

This blew Panick groweth to the lieight of a man, with ftrong and great joynted stalkes like unto a Reede, full of spongie white pith, which neare the ground are of a shining purplish blew colour and preadeth fundry branches with large and long leaves on them compassing the stalke, at the bottome, and thicke ribbes in the middle of them; from the joynts towards the toppe as also at the toppes come forth short round Panick-like heads closer then the former, of as blewish a shining purple colour as the stake below, or rather much more orient and fresh, full of hairy huskes, and finall long blewish round seedes in them like unto naked

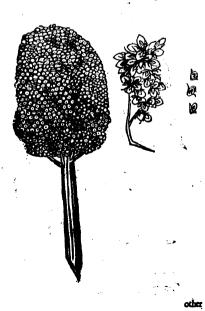
There hath beene brought us from fundry parts both of the East and West Indies by Marriners and Chirurgions divers other forts, some with white heads as big as ones fifte, thicke and faort, with round white feedes, having an hole or dent in every of them. Another whose head was a foore long and with a bowing toppe, as hairy as the fecond fort. Another that was flender a foote and a halfe long, finali at the upper and bigger below like unto that Panicum Americanum that Clusius hath fet forth. Wee have had also another brave spiked head that hath beene bigger then both ones fifts, and a good fpan long, the flake being as thicke as ones finger, of a fine whitish yellow colour. Many

Panici Indiani dua frecies





Panici Americant fecies & sorghi cujufdam. A kinde of Indian Panick, and of a strange Miller.



The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 12.

the late we have first and febre, which not having kept any particular figure or note of them are slipt out of our the fore we have a remembrance further to describe them, and therefore let this suffice to have said so much of the said so mu bontenge and therefore let this in the state of them I here exhibite them unto you,

The most common is onely fowens a Europe where foever it groweth, and as it is likely came out of the Ea-The more communities to wards. India, from whence have come likewife fome of the other, and the reft from the West: less construction and the relt from the West:

| Aprill | April | Aprill | Aprill | Aprill | April | Apr is ne not to have first often simes dorb, and doe both require strong fat ground,

The Names.

[is cilled in Greeke sauge and Panicum in Latine, and usaim according to Dioscorides and Galen, usain as his cauca in which as most doe gather is rather deduced from what quod melleum quidpiam fignificat them from Diele mitnit, which is blacke; and it may be thereupon Pliny calleth it Melfragama, (yet Theophyaffur fpeaketh both of the bash which is blacke; and it may be thereupon Pliny faith Panicam a panicalis dictum fivit, and putteth it among the Open and Azenne as Quasterant prantes. Every must a concern a pamento accum fait, and patteth it among the Consta Disferrides and Columnia die alfo, but Galen as is before fayd among the Legamina Pulles for the reambetore flewed. Backing maketh two forts of the first, the one hee calleth Germanicum panicula minore beindeterent news and the fermany, the head was leffe which Trages, Fuebfus, Cordes and others fer forth, and said in the beginning they cannot be two different plants: the fecond is remembered by Cluffus, Dodoness, with the ferman of there. The Archiver call in Dacham she Italian call in Dac rest land in the organisms diety causion of two different plants: the second is remembred by Clusius, Dodonams, Liel Industrian and address. The Arabians call it Doctom, the Italians Panico, the Spaniards Panico, the French Panic, the Graphungs Pfenick and Hoydel pfenick, the Dutch Penic; and we Panick. The Vertues.

Panklis as Millegoold and dry, and giveth little nourifiment, and as Galen faith Milium is better to all purpos Function as some state of the country people feede after to digett, yet faith he the country people feede after on being boyled in Sites Panick, 1 Weeter but faith he, that of Italy exceedeth ours of Afia: Ioannes Leo in his History of this faith, that in some places thereof they make very fine bread of Panick, of what fort he mentioneth not sir Byth Fluxes as Milium doth, it is given to Pullen, Pigions and other small birds, but hath no further use in Phyfrethen to dry up moist and fluxible humors.

CHAP. XXVI.

Tragopyrum. Bucke-wheate-



a Complement to finish this History of Cornes and Graines I must fet this in the last place, because although the forme and manner of growing be differing from all the former, yet because the seeds serveth to the same use, it is reload by the later writers describedly to bee joy-soluto them. It rises how the divers round hol-

low, brittle, reddifh Ralkes a yard and more high, kt with divers leaves each by it felfe on a stalke, which is broad and round, and by for ked at the bot-me, fmall and pointed at the sad, formewhat re-imbing an Ivie leafe but forter in handling; at the toppeof the stalkes come forth divers clusters of imall white flowers which turne into finali triangular backish seede, somewhat like unto a Beech nut but such leffer, with a white pulpe within : the roote is inall and thready.

The Place and Time, kishought to have beene first brought out of elfixinto Italy, but it is now generally fowen in most of the Northerne countries, where for the use and profiturade of it many fields are fowen therewith, and that usually not untill Aprill, and is ripe in Au-And will not refute to grow in an hungry ground, wisheld generally to bee as good as a dunging to beground whereon it is fowen, the straw thereof alle being turned in thereto.

The Names. lingenerally taken to be the E'quoquer, Eryfinsum of Timbrafiu, which Gaza translateth Trionnes, as the betalie trio of Pliny some to put a difference bewethethis Eryfineum and the other, call this Eryformereale ; it is called by Mathielus , and Lugmengi Prumentum Sarafenicum. Dodonaus Fe-Myram and Tragopyrum, Tragotriticum and Faprinticum as the Dutch names doe import Bookand Buckenweyds. Trague calleth it OcyTragopyrum. Buck-wheate.



mum vecerum, and Clufest and Tabermentame Ocymens cereals, but Dodoness, and Lugdessenfe der menely come. must veterate, and Capies and Tapermonanta Common of Farre, Columella, and the other Laines is no parious diff that opinion, labouring to prove that the Orymone of Farre, Columella, and the other Laines is no parious dict that opinion, labouring to prove that the Orymone of Parry, Common on party and the Salamer is no particle herbe, but rather the name of greene fodder. cut before it grew ripe, to feede carell and to purge them, or sile inversal forts of Pulse and Oates, mingled together and fower to feede them, but Tragge proven it following. leverall forts of Pulie and Oates, mangiou together and rowers to record that, out a regard proven it indiminally from Dates, that Occumum was fowen to facter and purge cartle, and that to be taken while it was influent, whereby it is evident that it could not be a medley of come and pulie fowen together for the purpose, which we have a many than the purpose which the p whereby it is evident that it could not be a meany or come and punte towen together and the purpose, which wer are in flower altogether at a time, but fome particular herbe, and this herbe fooner then any other, which is foone fpringing of it from the feede, which is within three or four edges after the fowling doth applicable many than the control of the control foone (pringing of it from the seeds, which is within a word fignifying cite quickly, from whence Ocymum to be proper thereunto from and, the Greeke word fignifying cite quickly, from whence Ocymum derived and the quality answerable also. The Vertues.

Buckwheate is a graine that as Dodoness faith nourisheth lesse, then either Wheate, Rye, as Barly, but more Buckwheate is a graine triat as possession industries in the freede doth easily diges, yet some sy contrary) and quickely passe out of the stomacke, and giveth small nourishment, though not bad, and is within contrary) and quickely passe out of the stomacke, and giveth imail nourinment, monga not had, and is withall a little flatulent or windy, yet Country people in divers places of Germany and Isasy, doe feede hereon sinos their onely bread graine, and are strong and able persons following strong labour, for the bread or cakes are pleasant, and doe somewhat presse or ye heavy on the stronger, and since exher the like will. And both is, fant, and doe tomewhat presse or my search on the nonments of the secretary and quickly. The secretary of all forth exceedingly, and quickly, was it is no ofcreated and was used generally to fatten cattle and poultry, of all forth exceedingly, and quickly, was it is an ofcreated to the secretary of the secretar on among a great many in our owne land, that what cattle or pullaine foever is fatted there with, if it be not hill on among a great many in our owner intra, time weight earlie or pulsation locked in factor with in the actual led within a flore time after they are thus fatted, they will dye of themselves, being suffocated with their owner fat: it provoketh wrine, encreaseth milke, looseneth the belly, and being taken in white, is good for metandoly persons: the juyce dropped into the eyes, cleareth the sight.



RAMINA, IVNCI, ARVNDINES. GRASSES, RVSHES, AND REEDES. CLASSIS DECIMATERTIA. THE THIRTEENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Gramina Triticea, Corne-graffes.



HE next Tribe to be entreated of, is of the severall forts of Grasses, which are almost infinite, but because some are growing on the V pland grounds, others in the low and moorish, some in the waters, and others by the tea side, I must divide them; and for a more methodicall and orderly proceeding in them, I thinke it fittelt to ranke them under feverall heads, that fothey may be better expressed and apprehended. I will fish therefore fet downe those graffes that are neerelt in likenesse unto the Cornes in their spiked heads, and after of those that are like the other forts of graine, and then of the rest in their order : but because these Grasses are of small use, although of much varietie and curiolitie, I shall endeavour to be the briefer in them and first of those rictie and cariolitie, 1 man emachement refemble Wheate and Rye.
Graffes that refemble Wheate and Rye.
Close

1. Gramen latifolium frica triticea compatta. Clole eared white Wheate Grasse. The stalke hereof is about halfe a yard high, set with two or three joynts, and faire Wheate like leaves at them a sore long, bearing at the toppes a longer spike than Wheate, and broader, made of severall parts like the bakes of corne, but more separated in funder, the wing it to be a Graffe and no Corne indeede, yet violer than thenest, and without any flaew of heardes or aunes thereon.

2. Gramen latifolium spica triticea divulsa, Thinne cared red Wheare. Graffe. Thirdiffereth little from the former, but in the fpike which bath the finall parts thereof more (eparated and from both lides the stalke, and ermed every one with a small short beard or awne.

B. Gramen augustifalium frica triticea compatia. Closed eared red W heat-grasse. The flalke hereof is smooth and round, two foote high, fet with long narrower white leaves, rough and pointo, the spike is about a spanne long, somewhat like unto red Wheate, closely set, but each of the huskes bath a

4. Gramen anguftifalium frica tricici mutise simili. Rush-leaved white Wheate-Graffe. Thelewes hereof are long and round like Rushes, and pointed at the ends, set on the round stalkes, a foote and shalls high, whose friked toppe is long and slender, without any aw es at the toppes of the huske, and somewhat like auto white Wheate, that is without beardes, the source is white, knortic and creeping.

The greater Spek-wheate graffe.

This facts vooces and stalkes like unto corne of a mans height, suith narrow leaves, the coppes of the talkes like unto corne of a mans height, suith narrow leaves, the coppes of the talkes large findry, long spiles, about a hand breadth long, set on both sides of them one above another, each where lavely like a small sarrow Wheate, armed with small awnes, but very short

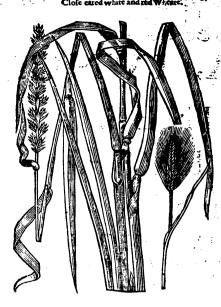
Gramen fica Brize minus. The leffer Spelt Wheate-Graffe. Thirother growth not above an hand bredth-high, with dinall floor, for and hoary knows, the toppe hach foretimes but one otherwhiles, two or three spikes, of an inch long and bearded.

1.3 (15)

: 5:165 -

1. 3. Gramen latifolium. & anguftifolium frica triticea compatie.
Close cared white and red Wichte.

4. 5. Gr amen angullifolium fplea tritiel meile fimils & frica bryga majork. Rufh leafed white Wheate Graffe; and the greene Spele wi



7 Gramen Secalinum maximum.

Rye-Graffe, two great forts. The stalke hereof riseth sometimes to be two or three foote high, having but few and short leaves thereon; the spike is of two, three or foure inches long, bearded, and very like unto an eare of Rye, but with running rootes and joynted. Of this kinde there is a leffer fort also not differing from them before but in the smallnesse, and that the roote is theaddy.

The Place and Time.

Most of these grasses have beene found in our owne land, in pastures and corne grounds in Kent, not farre from the Thames, and flourish when others doe.

The Mames. Each of these hath the name in the title that Baubins in his Prodromus doth call them by, or with very little varietie which is according to Lobels intention.

The Vertues. We know of no use that these are put to in Physicke, and therefore we can fay no more of them.

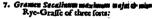
CHAP. II.

Lolium & Gramen loliaceum. Darnell, and Darnell-Graffe.

Ecause the spiked head of Darnell doth somewhat resemble the spikes of some of the former, I thought it meete to joyne it, and the former.

> 1. Lolium album White Darnell.

The Darnell it felfe hath all the Winter long, fundry long far and rough, leaves (which when the stalke rifeth, which





harded byneed, are narrower but rough full on the toppe, groweth a long spike composed of many heads have another consulting two or three huskes, with sharpe, but short beardes or awnes at the ends, the he was in the ked out of the eare, the huske it felfe being fomewhat tough. 2. Lolium rubrum five Phanix. Red Darnell.

The leaves hereof are (horter and narrower than of Barly, the stalkes are reddish, sometimes halfe a foote high, The leaves in the first and in the first is very like the former, but fmaller and shorter, and sometimes reddish also,

the drier grounds.

Another Darnell with Oaten toppes. The different hittle from the first in rootes, leaves, or stalkes, but somewhat higher, onely the toppes hereof passing in the feveral frades are more like to winged Oaten heades, with there pointes fet on flender foote

Phanks simplici & rarissima gluma. The smallest fingle Darnell-Grasse. the the red Daniell, but that it hath very few flenderer and there it falkes than it, and the leaves

This very like the red Daniell, but that it hath very few flenderer and Morter stalkes than it, and the leaves the shower, the spiked head hath a few single huskos, set very sparsedly thereon.

The shower and red the short of 7. Phonix multiplici fricata panicula. Branched Darnell-Graffe.

This bits flender joynted stalkes, a cubite or more high, and narrow leaves, the spiked head is as it were brandeligoshers, and herein confifteth the chiefelt difference.

8. Phenix multiplics frien nutante. Double Darnell-Graffe with a bowing toppe. This differed litt e or nothing from the last, but in the spiked heades, which are thicker set together, and the noes of them bow downe or turne a little round.

9. Phanix paluftris & longius ficata. Branched Marsh Darnell-Graffe. The Damell-Graffe from a creeping white joynted roote, with many fibres thereat, shootesth forth two or the joynted states of the jo brandof a fing: rs lengh with winged huskes like unto Oates.

The Place and Time. All the grow, either in the fieldes of corne, or in the borders and path-wayes of other fieldes that are fallow,

> T. Taliam albam VV bire Darnell.

2. Phanin froe Lolium rubrum. Red Darnell.

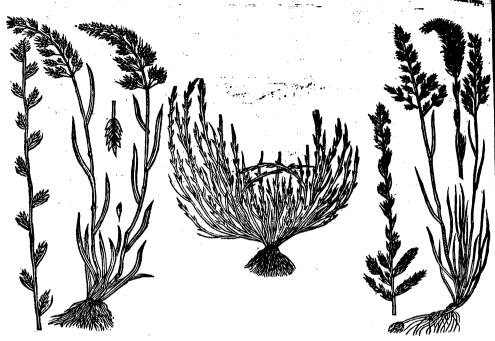




Minus.

3. 5. Lolium alterum av nacea gluma, & altera brevioribus folijs. Darnell with Oaten toppes, and the greater finale Darnell-Graffe.

6. Phonin acerofa acultata. Small prickly Darnell-Graffe. 7, 2, 9. Phenix multiplies phicas paints.
The two forts of branched Durell. One, and the double kinde with a dealer.



and the last fometimes in marsh and wet groundes, as well as in the edges of plowed groundes. Vigil callethin Infalix Lolium, because of the harme it did the fieldes.

Darnell is called aige in Greeke by most Greeke Authors, yet Diago by some, and Lolium in Latine, yet Pliny calleth it Aras well as Lolium; and of some Trisicum temulentum, and by Lonicerum Trisicum fatuum, it is called also Zizania from the Arabians that so call it; the Italians call it Gioglio and Loglio; the Spaniards Taio, and Zizania the French I vraye, the Germans Rueweys sen; the Dusch Luleh, and we in Fnglish Rye and Darnell: the secondis called going Phanix by Dioscovides, and so divers authors doe call it in Latine, a seminiscolore phanice, others callit Lolium rubrum to distinguish it from the former called Lolium album. Dodoneus from Pliny calleth it Hordens murinum, and thereupon the Germans call it Muis Korn, Baubinus calleth it Gramen Loliaceum. All therefiare entituled according to Lobel his intended illustrations, and are some of them mentioned by Baubinus in his Pinar and Prodonus.

The Vertues.

Common Darnell, as Galen faith, is held to be hot in the beginning of the third degree, and drie in the end of the second, it thereby attenuateth, resolveth, and cleanseth, it troubleth the braine and sences, procuring troublefome dreames, if the feedes happen into bread, and if the feede happen into drinke, it will caufe a kinde of giddy drunkennesse: the meale of Darnell is very good to stay gangreenes, and other such like fretting and eating cankers and putrid fores: it also clenseth the skinne of all lepryes, morphewes, ringwormes, and the like, if it be used with falt and raddish rootes : and being used with quicke brimstone and vinegar it dissolveth knot and kernells, and breaketh those that are hard to be dissolved, being boiled in wine with Pigeons dung and Linstede; and is profitable for the Sciatica, if it be bathed in the decoction thereof made with water and hony: it is like wife thought to help conception, if a woman be perfumed with it, and the meale of Barly, Myrrhe, and Francumsense; yet Cornarius thinketh Darnell is unprofitable to be nsed in suffumigations, and therefore addeth the Myrrhe, and Francumience to the decoction for the Sciatica : Darnell meale applied in a pultudraweth forth fplinters and broken bones in the flesh : if the feede be cast into the fire it will cause such a marner of smoke, that it will make all that are in the roome to fall a coughing, and willingly to depart to be eased of the smoaker the red Darnell boiled in red wine stateth the laske, and all other fluxes, and womens bloody issues, and restrained to the state of the neth urine when it passeth too suddenly from one. Some doe hold that if it be bound unto a woman being put in a crimfon leather, or a fearlet cloath, it will flay the abundance of the courses. Ovid the weth by this verse, Et careant lolijs oculis vitiantibus agri, that it was accounted to be hurtfull to the fight, and therefore Planta objected to one that was ill fighted, that he fed on Darnell.

CHAP. III.

Hordeum furium. Way-Barly.

Lthough heretofore there was but one kind of this wilde or Way-Barly knowne yet by the diligent fear h of others, there are some others found, which shall be shewed together.

1. Hordeum faurism vulgare. Common Way-Barly.

This hath divers Graffer like leaves, but somewhat hard, and among them fundry benty stalkes, a foote high, bearing small whitish yellow eares, with long and somewhat rough beardes, whose swithin the huskes is lancke and small, the roote is threaddy and perisheth not.

2. Hordeum spontanemm elatim sive majus.

Great Way-Barly.
Theother doth in all things refemble the former, but that it is the same and taller, and commeth to neare unto the former sadde Rye-Graffe, that many have taken it to be the same, as the same may well be so called also.

midle kye-teraite, that many have taken it to be the lame, as the forset may well be so called also, 3. Hadeum spontaneum pumilising. Dwarfe wild Barly, 3. Hadeum spontaneum pumilising. Dwarfe wild Barly, with small grayish leaves than the common fort, and the spike or ear so nearely resembling common Barly, both in the double rose and beardes, that one would fixely say it was sowned Barly, both at one ly the small nesses and the parts contradicted it.

The Place and Time.

The two first forts are found in dipadry places with us, yet the fifthere usually than the other, but found by those that are expet upon madde walles, and at the force of other walles, and the wayes sides in the fieldes every where: the last was onely foodly Beel in Spaine, and communicated to us.

Itigenerally taken to be Holeus Pliny by the best Herbalists now slayes since Anguilara sirst so called it; and that you may modelled how Pliny describeth his Holeus. I will here set it downess it is lib. 27.cap. 10. Holeus in facin rafeiur sicis, aristas bin incermine tenues, culmo quale Hordeum restibile; bec circa epint silligata, vel circa lacertum educit è corpore aristus, hanc quiamb in Restidain (others have it Aristidam) vocant: others cill it Hordeum spurium or spontaneum; and some others Hordeum morium: Thalius callethit Graminis Loliacei 3. genus; it is callethy the Dutch Hase coren, and by us Wall-Barly, Way-Butly, or Way-Bent or Bennet.

The Vertues.

Ithin power, as Pliny faith to draw thornes, &c. out of the sch: fore fay that it causeth haire to grow; but Lobel faith that the lye thereof maketh haires yellow.

Hordeum fourium five fontaneum .



CHAP. IV.

Avena sterilis & Ægylops. Wilde Oates and Haver-Grasse.

Here are divers Graffes that are like unto Oates, some more or lesse, whereof these that are neerest thereto shall be shewed here in this Chapter, and the rest in the two next that follow.

I. Bromes herba sen Avena sterilis. Common wilde bearded Oates.

The ordinary wilde Oate groweth both in leaves and stalke somewhat like unto the manured out, but that it seldome rise the solid being seaderer, smaller, and softer, the suffed heade is spread in the like man, having such allowinged huskes, with longer awnes at the ends of them, but gentle, and not prickly, man, having such allowed huskes, with longer awnes at the ends of them, but gentle, and not prickly, man, having such allowed such as such as though it had no substance in it: the roote lading by tender small cote stalkes, the seede is small and lancke, as though it had no substance in it: the roote lading.

Avena service mainer. Small wilde Oates.

This wilde Oate is very like the former, but lesser in stalke and lease; the sparsed toppe consistent of many staderlong chassis earlier, bearded onely at the ends, and hanging downe their heads with small seede on them like the former. Of this kinde there is another that beareth not his Oaten toppe untill the other be past.

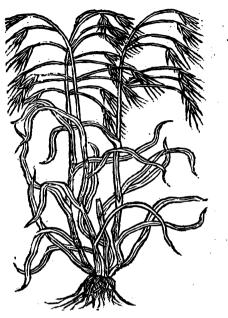
3. Egylops Narbonensis. French Haver-Grasse.

This Haver-Graffe hath divers Graffe-like leaves of a pale greene colour: the stalke is joynted in three or foure like with leaves at the toppes two or three heads, set one above another; which are round and looke such that and striped with divers beards at the ends of them, wherein when they are ripe and looke sushest long, hard and striped with divers beards at the ends of them, wherein when they are ripe and looke sushest long, hard and striped with divers beards at the ends of them, wherein when they are ripe and looke sushes long, hard and striped with divers beards at the ends of them, wherein when they are ripe and looke sushes long, hard and striped with divers beards at the ends of them.

CHAP. 5.

1. Bromos herba five Avena ferille.





3. Feftuca five Egylops Nat bonen fis. French Haver-graffe.







The Abeatom of Plants.

This other Haver-Graffe is very like the last, both in stalke and lease, the toppe onely is in part like unto the bad one, and in this to the fall flaver. Graffe, having some beardes see every huske, within which lye long to be browne seeds: the roope also is somewhat like the last, but the head from whence the sibres proceed, is not

The Place and Time.

The Place

One power, or rather Poots Office. The second is called both by the Durch and us. Dravick, and Dravick Office.

The Vertues.

Th mut knowne to be used to any Philicall use.

CHAP. V.

Gramina Avenacea arvorum. The field Oaten Graffes.

Here are some other forts of Grasses resembling wilde Oates, and called Oate Grasses, whereof some grow in the Fieldes, others on the mountaines, of those that are found in Corne grounds, and other

neids, we will speake of in this Chapter, and of the other in the next.

1. Gramen Brownides maximum birum. Great hairy Oate Graffe.

This great Oate Graffe is all hairy, the stalkes and leaves are greater then of Oates, soure or sive cubirbing, whose panishe at the topic spreadeth into many chasty bearded eares hanging downer their heads, the more is bushly, this groweth in the pastures about London, as also in Esex.

This Corne-Grassen Brownides segetum lations panicula. Great Corne Oate Grasse.

This Corne-Grassen Oate-like talkes, three or source cubits high, the leaves are shorter and narrower, the more is pread much divers stalkes with chastye bearded eares in branches, comming forth at a joynt, broadest below, and spitting small upwards.

2. Gramen Analyse sum in cause.

This bath, (hort narrow, leaves / formew hat pairy and a little hoary withall, the ftalke hath few joynts, the panidesigneed like the last but leffer, and is somewhat hoary: This is sometimes found leffer, and are both found in Minus, the borders of Cornelields, both in Kens and Minus. 4. Gramen Avenaceum pratenfe. Medow Oaten Graffe,

The leaves hereof are thany growing next the roote, long and narrow, the ltake is lefter and lower with fuch a punkleat the toppe, bur leffer spread and not hoary : this is in many Medowes.

5. Gramen Avenaceum/quamofa gluma: Scaly eared Oaten Grasse.

This hath narrow leaves, a little hairy, a spanne long, the flender stalke hath such alike panickle as the last, but that the fealy eares fland fingle, every one upon his owne fmall thredlike footestalke. 6. Gramen Auenaceum pinnata longinscula pica. Winged Oaten Graffe.

O. Gramen Avenaceum pinnata tongenjeues, vv inged Caten Crause.

The stalke hereof is stander, senterimes higher, and sometime lower, the leaves are narrower than the last, the maniele is somewhat long but stind hand not much spreade, each part being as it were winged or devided into indry peeces, upon one is being so the leaves are last a senter being as it were winged or devided into indry peeces, upon one is being so the last a senter last a senter being as it were winged or devided into indry peeces, upon one is being as it were winged or devided into indry peeces, upon one is being as it were winged or devided into indry peeces, upon one is being as it were winged by the last of the senter last of the senter last of the las

of some inches long, of a whirish greene colour, divided into many winged branches many parts being set on both strotthe branch, and each part divided like a Fearne leafe.

8: Gramen Aquenaceum mairorum ereltum. Vpright Wall Oaten Graffe. This Graffe groweth upright, a spanne and sometimes a foote high, the leaves are almost as small as any Graffe the spliced head is an handbreadth long, sparsed or divided each simal care being bearded, the roote is thready: this setten found upon old mud Walles that close in Fieldes. 9. Gra Fftff

1 . 2. Gramen Bromoides plcamm hir futum & lieruja lactore panicula. The great hairy, and great Coine Oate-Graffe,



9. Gramen Avenaceum supiaum arvense. Low Medow Oaten Graffe.

The leaves hereof are as fmall as the laft, an inch, or an inch and a halfe long, the stalkes are slender and weake, lea-ning downewards with a few bearded huskes spike fashion at the toppe.

10. Gramen Avenaceum supinum flosculos Secatinis. Long winged Oate Graffe flowring like Rye.

This Graffe tpreadeth many flalkes not being able to rife up, of a cubit long, full of joynts, and fmall thort leaves on them, of a whitish greene colour, the toppes are furnished with foure or five Oatelike heads, butmore winged and with short aunes, somewhat hard and slowring like Rye.

II. Gramen Avenaceum exile mollicellis folis. Small foft leafed Oaten Graffe.

This small Graffe is very like the Gramen exile during that it may easily be miltaken, and differing from it onely in the leaves, that are longer and foft, as the whole plant elfe is not halfe a foote high, and in the spiked roppe, whose parts are winged.

12. Gramen Avenaceum altero alteri innatum.

Small Oaten Grasse one head set on another. This fine fmall Graffe refembleth well the Gramen Britanicum maritimem, having divers haire like leaves and hard, with fuch like fpan long stalker, some whereof beare their fmall sharpe huskes at their toppes onely as others doe, and

others out of a tuft of leaves in the middle of the stalke, fendeth forth an other thore stalke with such like shape huskes on them as the other.

The Place and Time. All these forts grow in the fieldes of this Land, some in one place, and some in another, as they have been observed either of plowed or fallow grounds, and slower in the Summer scason.

TRIBETS fica & Filicea par fine or Filices paricule, ore. nd the red Ferne-like Orale.



12.11. Gramen Avenaceum altero, alteri innatus exile mollicellà foliji.
Small Oaten Graffe, one headfet on another,
and small fost Oaten-Graffe.



The Names.

Gaste iscalled in Greeke a) posses mages Torayear, quod in agris proveniat, and moz, id off, herba by Theophrastia, which common to all herbes: in Latine Gramen a gradiendo. The severall names of all these Grasses, are exwho is common to an increes: in Latine Gramen a gradiendo. The feverall names of all these Grasses, are expended in their Titles, as much as is convenient for them, being all of late observation, not specified that I know, but before.

The Vertues.

the isno especial property knowne to be in any of them but are as yet onely knowne by their face and name,

CHAP. VI.

Gramina Amenacea nemerum & montana. Wood and mountaine Oaten Graffes.

HE rest of these Grasses, that doe resemble Oates shall be expressed here, whether they be found

in Woods of on hills and mountaines, &c.

I. Granes montaines, Avenaceme Cluss.

Mountaine Oate Graffe with hoary huskes.

This hath fiender roynted stalkes a cubit high, with very narrow and long leaves, and at the toppe a long spiked head, bowing the head close with woolly short huskes, containing seede like

anto those of naked Oates, the roote is made of divers long fibres.

Sometiment avenaceum alterum. Mountaine Oate Graffe, without hoary huskes. There different not in any thing from the former, but in the spiked head, whose huskes are not hoary as

Gramen Avenaceum variore gluma fricatum. Oate Graffe of Denmarke: This mile hath flender weake cleare stalkes, a foote high, with long leaves on them, and at their toppe a weake The grate nam tiender weake cleare trainers, a toole ingu, with one leaving Oatelike feede, the roote is stringle, alterum. adhirgunning under ground. The like hereunto, but with rush-like leaves, and woolly heads, Banbinus akth Granen avenaceum lanuginosam glamis rarioribus.

4. Gramen avenacemm Xerampelium Danicum. Red Oate Graffe of Denmarke. This is somewhat like the last, but with much lower stalkes, cleare and reddish, the huskes at the tops of them at more upright and longer, having the like Oatescede in them. A lesser sort hereof was found about Greene- Alterum, min a hungry foile.

Fffff 2

1 3. Gramen montanum Avenaseum, & Avenaseum rariore gluma frica two. Mountaine
Onte Graffe and Oate Graffe of Denmarke

4 5. Gramen Avenacenm Xerampelium Danicum ea Avenaceum locultis tubris. Red Oate Graffe of Denmarks, and Oate Graffe with red haikes.





6.7, Gramen glumis varijs, & Bromoides frue Averaceum nutante coma spicata.
Party coloured Oate Graise. And with few seedes.

TRIBE! 10.8. Gramen Avenaceum villofa glume, er B. 8. Grames Avenue in Vine Euros, Or A venue cam program, Or A venue am program, Or A venue of Control of Con Wood Oaten Greffe.





5. Gramen avenaceum locustis rubris. Oate Graffe with red husbes?

The roote hereof is long and white, like unto Quiche Grasse, creeping in the ground, having next the ground narrow thort leaves, where the stalke is reddish, but longer up higher, the buskes that are fet sparfedly at the tops. all on one fide for the most part, are of a darke reddish purple colour, and white within, with small feederin them.

6. Gramen elamis varis. Particoloured Oate Graffe. A

The leaves hereof are greene, long, and narrow, from among which rife two or three, fmooth and brittlens-ked stalkes, a foote high, bearing a short spike of small huskes of divers colours the wore is thicke, covered with a rough white barke.

7. Gamen Bromoides five Avenaceum panoigrahum nutante coma fricata. Oute Graffe with few sceles.
This is somewhat hairy all over, the leaves are of a sad greene colour, set on stalkes and or three cubits high, and at the toppes a spiked bending head, having seven or eight small long husked, with sew seeds in them, this groweth neere woods fides in many places.

8. Gramen Avenaceum fulvarum. Wood Oaten Graffe.

The weake stalkes hereof are halfe a yard high with soft long narrow leaves on them, and at the tops of them a few short huskes, and open like unto some of the Oate Grasses before: the roose runneth creeking in the ground.

9. Gramen Avenacehin, exile. Small Wood Often Graffe.
This is flenderer and smaller in all the patts thereof, but standing a little affere up reptight, the roote hereof is fibroug and therein differeth most from the other.

The stalkes hereof are two cubits high, with small narrow leaves, four or the inches long, the spiked head but somewhat long and hairy bushes distinctly set one above another, this is often found lesse by the halfest beroces are threddy and yellowith.

The Place and Time. There doe all grow in Woods and by Wood fides, on hils and the like places, where they flowrift all the Summet time.

The Names. The first is remembred by Clufus, the fifth, and fixth by Banbinus, the rest have not beene specified by any other

The Vertues. None of these are used in Phisicke to any purpose that I know?

CHAPI VII.

Gramen Miliaceum, Millet Graffe.

Here are divers Graffes, whose Featherlike toppes, doe in some fort resemble the bushy toppe of Millet, whereof I meane to entreate in this Chapter, and unto them adde one or two other, which are called Sorghinum, because they are more like unto Turkie or Indian Millet then the former.

the common Millet Graffe, rifeth up with a joynted flender stalke, with two or three somewhat large leaves and at the toppe, a bushy spreading tuste of many long Featherlike springes, consisting of many small birds, within which lye small seede, which the small birds greedily devoure: the roote is bushy and fine baskes, within which lye small seede, which the small birds greedily devoure: the roote is bushy and fine small seede.

2. Gramen Miliaceum alterum. Another Millet Graffe.

Thiother Millet Graffe, hath a fmall weake stalke, a cubit high, with a few narrow leaves, foure or five inches begrowing at the bottome, and two or three thereon at the joynts, the featherlike tuft at the toppe is spread Berginner, but the chaffie huskes are much smaller and finer a the roote is fibrous and reddish. Gramen Arundinaceum paunicula miliacea. A third fort of Millet Graffe.

This hird fort hath fundry reede like leaves, growing from a white fibrous roote, yet shorter then the last, a. mongalichriseth up a stalke or two, about a cubit high, with two joynta thereon towards the toppes, and narthe mildinger leaves standing at them, at the toppes whereof standeth such a feather like toppe as the first, of but three inches long.

4. Gramen Sorghinum. Indian Millet Graffe, or Pipe Graffe.

Theindian Millet Graffe, which the Flemmings call Pipe Graffe, and Lobel thereupon Gramen Sonorum Flanhere, because the boyes there make them pipes of the hollow reedelike stalkes, growing halfe a yard high or hin, with faire long Lilly-like leaves thereon, and a spread spiked toppe of many parts above, somewhat like monte Indian Millet, and larger feedes therein then in Millet, the roote is fibrous.

Thiother fort hath hollow stalkes like the last, but they are weake, bending downe to the ground, and shooting after stalkes like the last, but they are weake, bending downe to the ground, and shooting after stherein, whereby it rooteth a fresh, having narrow long leaves on them, the stalke seeming, as it were runner through them, like to a pipe, and at the toppe such a like spread spiked head as the former, whose heleinthe feverall parts are finaller.

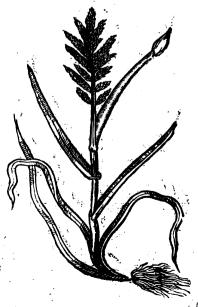
The Place and Time.

They doe all grow in Fieldes, and by the hedge fides, as well in our Land, as in any others, although observed

1. Gramen Miliaceum vulgare. Common Millet Graffe.

4. Gramen Sorgbinum. Indian or Turkie Millet Graffe.





but by few, that are curious in these minutes, and flowrisheth at the same time with the rest. The Names.

The first is called Gramen Miliaceum, by Lobel and others, and is the fourth kinde of Graffe by Delegant, the The first is called Gramen Miliaceum, by Lover and Olices, and Predromm: The fourth is called Gramen, the two next are mentioned by Baubinus onely, in his Pinax and Predromm: The fourth is called Gramen Sorbis two next are mentioned by Banemun onesy, in the Finance and the fifth Graffe by Dodoness, and Gramen fonorum Flandrorum, as is before faid, and is the fifth Graffe by Dodoness, and Gramen and Graffe, but I fall. effigie by Lobel, and Gramen sonorum reanaronum, as is vetere and specific barnell Graffe, but I follow the Laise or Sorebinum by Tabermont anus and Gerard, who calleth it in English Barnell Graffe, but I follow the Laise or Dutch name. The last is of Banhinus his relation likewise.

All these Grasses are neglected, as not usefull in Physicke, and therefore left to the small Birdes to feedenben. as they docupon many other forts.

CHAP. VIII.

Gramen Paniceum. Panicke Graffe.

Here bestundry forts of Graffes that refemble the head of Panicke, some newly, and other longer knowne, some large, some small, all which cannot be comprehended in one Chapter, Impliftere fore thew you some here, and the rest after them.

I. Panicum Sylvestre herbariorum, Wild Panicke of France.

This Wild Panicke hath some neere resemblance unto Millet, in the spreading of the tulted head being composed of sundry parts, each neere resembling a Panicke head, and yet called Miliam sylvestre by some. the joynted stalke with leaves thereon are very like unto Panicke, yet much lesse in all, and therefore is by many like wife referred to Panicke, the roote is fibrous also like unto Panicke.

2. Panicum (gluestre simplici spica. Panicke corne Graffe with single cares. This fingle Panicke Graffe, hath weaker and smaller stalkes then the former, and scarferiling upright, with

thorter leaves on them, the toppes of the stalkes are severally furnished with a spiked rough head, sicking to any garment it toucheth, and small at the toppe full of small whitish seede.

3. Panicum Sylvestre Dalechampy. Wilde Panicke Grasse of Dalechampin: This Panicke Graffe differeth from the last in that it groweth more upright, two foote high, the stalkes have fundry Graffe like leaves on them, but longer and broader, with one usually under the hairy spiked head, which Accidus. Sticke fo fast, to their garments that it toucheth, that it is hardly placked off. There are two other forts hereof.

> 1. Panicum /ylveftre herbariorum. Wilde Panicke of France,

4. 2.3. Panicum fyloefire ariffu longusfiica sumplici, Sylvefire Dalechampij, & ejus varietus. Bearded, single eared, and wild Panicke Graffe,





TRIBE 13. two found in our owne Land, which is smaller, the other at Santa Cruz in Africa, which is larger, and with a

bege spiked head, else little differing. 4. Gramen Paniceum arific longis armatum. Bearded Panicke Graffe. Tiebearded Panicke Graffe, hath stalkes and leaves, not much unlike to the second sort of Panicke Graffe, but The rand taller, having divers browne heades at the tops, one above another, armed with long and sharpe beardes ages like unto corne: the roote confifteth of many long fibres.

5. Gramen Paniceum minus. The lefter Panicke Graffe.
This is lefter then any of the other before, having low bending stalkes a spanne long, and sharpe long leaves like tinto those of Cockes foote Grass, fer spanied long brownish chaffie spiked eares, like tinto those of Cockes foote Grass, fer spaniedly at

6. Gramen Paniceum/Jluestre Anglicum, & Africum. Wild Panick Grasse of England and of Barbary. We have in divers woods with us, a wilde fort of Grasse, whose spike doth well resemble the Panickes befresh we have had one like it, brought out from Barbary, differing onely in the largenesse thereof, both in leafe adhead from our English.

The place and Time. The Graffes grow usually among rubbish, and in waste grounds, and sometimes also in good and manured tide bearing their toppes in Sommer, as others doe.

The Names: The full as I faid, is taken by Clusius to be Milium Sylvestre, by Matthiolus Camerarius and others called Panimilitre, and thereupon Lobel addeth berbariorum, because it was so accounted by the most. Casalpinus calwil amicastrella species. Lugdanensis taketh the third to be the Herba alba Plinis, and Tragus the second to be Milosaberba Plinif, which Cefalpium calleth Panicastrella, and Lobel Panici effigie gramen simplici spica. The forthand fifth, are Labels lecond and third Panici effigie gramen. And the last hath not beene mentioned by any

The Vertues. line second or third, or any of their species be the herba alba of Pliny, then he saith it is hurtfull and dangerous franell, but especially for sheepe to seede thereon : there is nothing else recorded of them by any.

CHAP. IX.

Gramen Paniculatum pratenfe. The Medow tufted Graffe.

F the kindes of Graffe that are called Paniculata, (that is with fmall heades like Panicke, or round and long Catkines, called Panickles) there are divers forts, some growing in the fields and Meddowes, othere in the plowed and Corne grounds, a third fort is diftinguished by growing on hils and in woods, and a fourth fort in the moift plashes of fields, and in the waters: In this Chapter I will first speake of

1.3. Gramen prateufe paniculatum molle, & aureum coma nutante. The foft Medow tufted Graffe. and the golden wited Graffe.



2. Gramen Paniculatum Germani.um odoratum, Sweete Dutch Graffe with a tufted head.



those that grow in the Fieldes and Medowes, and then of the rest in their order.

1. Gramen pratenje paniculatum molle. Inc iore mediow chiles care, tieg from This foft Medow Graffe, hath fundry long and fomewhat broad foft or woolly Graffe-like leaves, tieg from 1. Gramen pratense paniculatum molle. The fost Medow tufted Graffe. a small ruft of short white sibres, and from among the leaves rise up a stalke, two of three, about a cold high, with some sew leaves upon it, and at the toppe breaketh forth a soft woolly spiked head, much divided, whose bloomings are reddish.

2. Gramen paniculatum Germanicum odoratum. Sweete Dutch Graffe with a tufted head. 2. Gramen panientatum Germanicum oaoratum. Sweete Duten Scale And full of joynes, thooting out fibres at creey

Gramen pratense vilgatius majus. I he greater ordinary Modow Graffe,



Gramen pratenfe minimum album. I he leaft white Medow Graffe.



4. Gramen pratenfe minu The leffer tufted Medow Graffe.



4. Gramen pratenfe minimum rubrum. The least red Medow Graffe.



joynt,

The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 13.

jus, the stalkes are two cubits high, with but few joynts on them, whose loaves are almost as long, and some then exceede the height of the stalkes, being narrow and small at the ends, bearing on each a much more close deshing so much spread a Panickle, as the former, and which for the sweetenesse of them, are tyed in small and laide among garments, or linnen to perfume them. s. Gramen Danicala multiplici.

Golden tufted Graffe.

This golden headed Graffe hath many long narrow leaves. nemto other famili Graffes: the stalkes are a cubit high, making tufted toppe, made of fundry Pannickles or foikes missing uncertainted, and of a faire but pale yellowifb co-but therores are many and blacke, ipreading here and merunder ground.

4. Gramen protense paniculatum majus.
The greater jutted Medow Grasse.

This common Medow Graffe, hath many Graffe-like leaves instrument them fundly stalkes halfe a yard high, bearing a found them fundly stalkes halfe a yard high, bearing a found that the toppe of them, somewhat resembling the stabilities head of the Water-reede. Hereof there is anothe kirtfort, and two other forts imaller then they, the one with white tufted tops, and the other with reddish tufted

5. Gramen panicula multiplici:

Medow hard graffe with manifold tufts This nich up with divers (pannelong stalkes, joynted, and institution downewards, the leaves are small like graffe, addended head or Panickle is very much divided, and who ris ripe growerh hard and of a fad reddift colour, the posser athicke buth of white threds.

The Place and Time. Therefow all of them in Fieldes, and Medowes, and are

interperfection in the Sommer time, when others are.

A The Names.
The fifth is called by Lobel, Gramen paniculatum molle, and by Influentis, Gramen lanofum Dalechampij: the second is called h lubinu. Gramen paniculatum oderatum, and Germanicum isiloadded, usually by divers other Herbarists. and Gramen Mouby the Inhabitants where it is natural. The third is calby Luidunensis, Gramen aureum Dalechampij, & by Bauhim, Gramen panicula pendula aurea : The fourth is called both hibbland others, Gramen praterie major unigation, whereof slaid, some are in degree lesser and lesser then others: the billed fort, being the Gramen minimum of Lugdunenfis,

with Bashium maketh the last of the Gramina tremula, calling it Gramen minimum paniculis elegantissimis. The h Buhmu calleth Gramen panicula muleiplici, and faith that they of Mompelier called it Gramen minus durinfenin, and that there is a greater and a leffer.

The Vertues. The Medow Grasse is of most use in Physicke, next to the Quiche-grasse, yet the seedes of these, and not the man, as the rootes of the other, and not the feedes, ferve to open the obstructions of the bowers, and to expell the lone, if the decoction thereof be drunkes being used outwardly they helpe to discusse windy swellings, and bdmmours, that will hardly be repressed or dissolved, the greene hesbe it selfe, is never used Physically that I takine, but the dryed herbe, when it is made Hay, is boyled in water a good while, and then bound to the we of Hories, or Cattle that are chappefalne by too long abitinence from meate, and doth prefently helpe



Medow hard Graffe, with manifold tufts.



Gramen Paniculatum arvorum. Corne Graffes with Panickles.

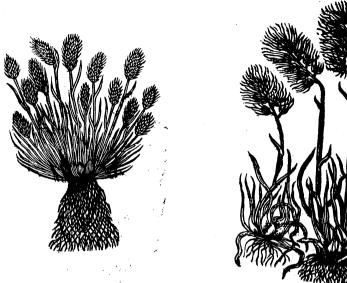
Henext fort of these Panickle Graffes to be entreated of are those that grow in the Corne fieldes, or those that have beene plowed, and doe lye Ley.

1. Grames arvense panscula crispa. Curled Panicke Grasse.
This Grasse hath descending from a threddy root, reddish scale bleads, and thence rise partow Grasse

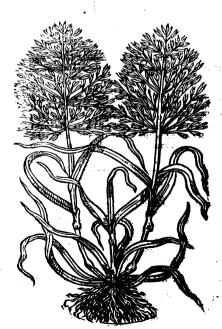
leaves, and low stalkes, bearing a head of many tusts, set one above and against another consisting of the unid reddish threds, issuing from a small buske. I have thought good to sudde the figure of that Graffe that Buske. menfis calleth Bulbojum Dalechampij, because Banbinm saith it is this, but net well expressed, but surely I Diskchamdubtit is another forc. 2. Gramen segesum panicala speciosa, The great Corne Graffe

lingoodly Graffe groweth up with a few long foft greene leaves, like to those of Millet, forme below, and omapon the tall (tiffe, round, fmooth, greene (talke, a yard and a halfe high, bearing a brave inflormer) per ad-deemany (lender (prigges, very like to the mited head of the Millet graffe, but more beautifull: the rootemimil raft of fibres.

1. Gramen b I ofum Dalechamoii. Corne or bulbed Panickle Graffe. I. Grames grutnfe panieula trifps.
Curld Panieke Gueffe.



3. Gramen aevorum venti ffica. The Corne Reede Graffe, or Bent Graffe.



2. Gramen segetum panicula speciosa. The faire greene Corne Grafic.



The Theater of Plants.

The Corne Reede graffe, Bent graffe.

The Corne Reede graffe, bent graffe.

The Corne Reede graffe, bent graffe. training with a long and large tuited head, spread like unto sprigges of feathers, are somewhat like reedes, standing for the most part all one way, and hanging downe their heades, and are of a fine browne shining colour, which are (being fine and slender) easily shaken with the winde. The Place and Time.

borders of Corne fields and grounds that have been plowed, and flowrith chiefely in the

The Names. the Gramen of Massifalla, the Gramen minimum Lerampelium of Enbel, called Gramen ar-Babinet, and by himitaken to be the Gramen builofum Dalechampy of Lungdmenfe, but as majore distinct. The technical is the Gramen segetum panients of periosa latiore of Lobel, Banbinus inula for the third is called by Lobel, Agrorum venti spice Flandrore, because the Flom-Gramen gropum fattite arundinacea como a panicula, as also Triclinarium gramen, because Friend of the woodly, which this is notment as white and woodly, which this is notment as white and woodly, which this is notment as white and woodly, which this is not-

The Mark to have the mark thousesties make the Quich graffe but of the rest there is no certainty of any good was blocked.

CHAP. XI.

micolarum montanum: Mountaine tufted Graffes.

id Gramen sulcature of pictana thrould be here numbred with the other Mountaine kindes, but that I here hewed it you in my former Booke.

Gramen montanum panicula / padicea delicatiore. The foft mountaine Panicke Graffe. From a small white roote with short fibres, spring up three or foure joynted stalkes a soote high, having a few small and short leaves on them, and such likewise at the the foote of the stalkes, but few immber at the coppe whereof standeth a brownish panickle of three inches height, composed of many very

support, at the toppe whereor translet in a browning panicate of three inches freight, composed of many very full backs. This is former imes found growing higher, and with larger Panickles.

1. Gramen five sticking panisation at siffmens. Tall turined Wood Panicke Graffe.

1. Introduction of this Graffe creepeth in the ground, fer with divers fibres from whence rife two or three very tall ladelite liakes, two or three cubits high bearing faire broad greene leaves on them, like unto Cyperss, and at the pos many imall tuited Panickles: both Italkes and leaves are fo tough, that the Country Shepheards make and dakes there with against the weather, and the Husbandmen make twine ropes, and traces for their Horses driw their ploughes.

The Place and Time. The full groweth on the hils by Baffill, the other in the Woods by Membelgard. The Names.

labins onely hath fee out these by the fame Names are in their citles. The Vertnes.

The is as little use of the fermi of the former.

CHAP. XII.

Gramen eriffatum & spicatum. Crested and spiked Grasse.

Here are other foresof. Graffes that beare Panickles or mired heads, but they usually grow in or necre waters, which shall be declared in that Classis is appropriated to such of that nature and quality. Those that beare crefted or spiked heads, are of divers kindes, ecc. T. Gramm eriffatum lene. Smooth crefted Graffe.

The white rootes of this Graffe do matt themselves in the ground very much, from whence spring up divers hund stender stalkes, two foote high, with few or no joynes on them, and with small short greene leaves at has the toppes of the stalkes have slender long spiked heads set on them, divided into many parts, each wherefillieums the creft of a Bird, whereof it tooke the name, being of a pale yellowish greene colour, and someteredada, or as Banbinus comparetà it to the head of Crista galli, Cockes combes.

2. Gramen cristanus subbirsusus Hairy crested Graffe.

This other crefted Graffe, differeth from the former, onely in these particulars, the rootes are of a reddish yel-selest, lower and spaller stalkes, a little hairy or Woolly at the bottomes, with longer leaves, and a more

wind white head, not to finely fet together, and groweth rather among the hedges and buffles.

Trained white head, not to finely fet together, and groweth rather among the hedges and buffles.

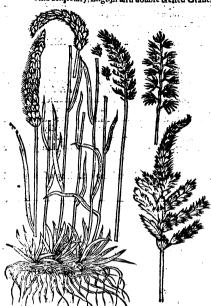
This kinds hath fewer and longer rooted, not matring and encreating in that manner, the flakes are firaight, who longer and narrower leaves on them, the spiked head different from it, in being longer and closer fer, and at freed into mites, but sait were into close there busices, the whole spike formewhear elembling a small long at featile, this groweth plentifully in many by places peere Hackery a little of from London,

A. Gramen

4. Gramen

CRAP. 12.

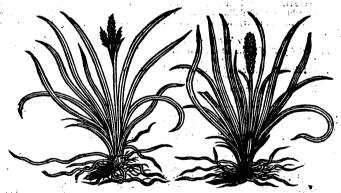
1,2,3,4. Gramen criftatum lene,Criftatum fubbir fotum. Criftatum Anglicum, es frica multiplici. Smooth, Hairy, English and double crifted Graffes.



8. Gramen /picatum foll: fs Caryaphylleis.
Spiked Medow Graffe with Gilloflower leaves.



9. Gramen felijs Carpophylleis fpica forameta. Gilloflower leafed Gratic with a fealyfpike.



4. Gramen cristatum spica multiplici. Double English crested Grasse. A variety hereof hath beene found, bearing divers smaller parted spikes from the greater, and not differing in

5. Gramen pratenfe Dalechampi spica purpurea. Purple red fpiked Medow graffe of Dalechampini This Medow Graffe hath a bush of white threds for the roote, with many Graffe like leaves ring from it which are both narrower, foster, and greener, having divers from Italkis not a foote high, with two or three form on them, let with leaves, and ar the toppes out of a round skinne or hiske, picked at the end, being the upper not leafe, breaketh forth a thicke, thort, and formewhat flat fpike, of a brave reddiff, purple colour.

C. Gramen pratents spice flave scene? Yellow Tpiked Medow graffe.

This other yellow spiked Graffe differents so little from the last either in rootes leaves, tale, or quality this differents are relied to the property of the prop

vers have called the one the Male, and the other the Female, the head or spike onely of this is of a pale yellow colour, and in fome places on hils, of a more reddish and thining colour, not entitle thin his for the colour, and in fome places on hils, of a more reddish and thining colour, not entitle the same of lease. the other, but standing bare or naked, being also slenderer and longer.

7. Gramen pratense spica multiplici rubra. Rough spiked Grasse.

This spiked Grasse bath a small prote made of a few sine threds like baires, from whence rise long and narrow,

The folice Grand and the length of them, and to composed as is hardly seene in any other herbe, for tome of them supplied, as it one least grew out of another, on the top of the stalke standeth avery long head, consisting of supplied, as it one least grew out of another, on the top of the stalke standeth avery long head, consisting of supplied by the stalke standeth avery long head, consisting of shoomers, fet together one above another, then in any other Graffe and iomewhat rough in han-

8. Gramen frication folips Caryophyllein. Spiked Medow Graffe with Gildoflower leaves.

The leaves of this Graffe are fomewhat hard, thicke, and fhort, and greener then those of Gilloflowers, or the leaves are halfe a foote high, at the toppes whereoff find a find final final final fines more and fometimes more and forest and a free wards forms and a first wards for the first. The saves of the first, and afterwards somewhat reddish, with many yellow threas more and sometimes, brownish at the first, and afterwards somewhat reddish, with many yellow threas mixt among them a test, brownish at the first, and afterwards somewhat reddish, with many yellow threas mixt among them a test, brownish at the first, and afterwards formed founding one within and over another: there is neither of the section of the control of the section of

The Place and Time.

All the according to their titles grow in Fields and Paltures, or neere unto them, and flourish at the time phoniers doc.

The Names. The first is the Gramen cristatum Banbini of Lobel, and by Banbinin himselfe, Gramen pratenje cristatum, five ganspia cristata brevi: The second is a variety of the former, mentioned by Banbinin likewise: The third infoone, as it groweth with us, and how sever thought by some to agree with the former, yet by companion of the second in t sknowne, as regrowed with as, and nowledge thought of fourth is mentioned as a variety of the last: the me dens, they are soone found to differ as is also shewed, the fourth is mentioned as a variety of the last: the singular in his title, to be knowne whose it is: The sixth is called by Lagdanensis, Gramen Anthoxanhe : The seventh is the Gramen Spicatum Dalethampij by Lugdunensis : The eight is so called by Lobel, as it is in me: incleventn is the Gramen nigram, by Tabermontanun Gramen Caryophyllenm, The last is the least, and the last much by Inglamens of the last is the least, and the last membred by Thalins in his Harcynia [ylva, of his gramina Loliacea. The Vertues.

The Graffes, especially the purple spiked Medow kinde, is thought to come necre the properties of the other fel Galles, but because we have no certainty hereof, we leave it and them untill we can learne to what diseases thry may be most conducible.

CHAPA XIII.

Gramen spicatulus montaunus & nemorosum. Mountaine and Wood spiked Grasse.

He other forts of spiked Graffes, as I faid, were of those that grow on hills, and in Woods, which shall be here expressed. 1. Gramen mentanum spicatum Clusij. Clusim his mountained spiked Grasse.

From a long reoce, of a fingers thicknesse, parted sometimes into two or three stringes with many fibres thereat, and somewhat hairy at the toppe, shoote forth fundry heads of leaves each containing fricting somewhat long, thicke and halfe hollow like a gutter, very like unto those of the greater Thrift compoling one another at the bottome, a little bitter and sharpe in taste, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fachion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fachion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion, from the middle of whom spring up stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion that the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion that the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion that the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion the stiffe fashion that the stiffe fashion that the stiffe fashion the stiff fashion the stiffe fashion the stiff adofagreenish colour.

2. Gramen Spieatum anguftifolium montanum, Mountaine fpiked Graffe with narrow leaves. This Graffe differeth onely from the eight Graffe described in the last Chapter, in that it hath longer and much Brower leaves, flenderer stalkes and longer, and in the place of the growing, for it groweth onely upon hils and

somines, flowing and flourishing earlier then most of the other, namely in the middle or end of May.

3. Gramon fitvarian angustifolium spica alba. White spiked Wood-grasse.

The roote here of is yellowish growing allope in the ground, with small fibrea at it: the leaves which rise from

The roote hereof is yellowith growing allope in the ground, with small shreat it: the leaves which rise from that, are many but very short and narrow, scarse source or sive inches long, the stalkes of centimes exceede not the largest of the leaves, wherein stand small white spiked shead, scarce an metholong, be set with short haires.

4. Gramen Carpophyllenns spica, manistipies. Double spiked grasse with Gillostower leaves.

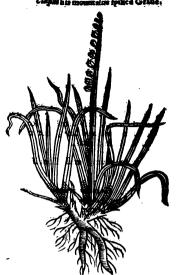
1. The largest composed of a bush of many reddish hairy sibres arise sundry short narrow leaves, sike unto those of Gillostowers, among which spring very many sleader stalkes, naked without joynts or leaves, scarse growing dest the leaves, sustaining very short reddish spikes many set to gether.

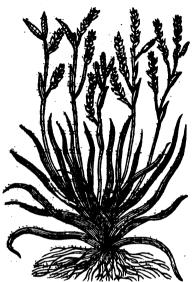
5. Gramen Carpophyllenns spica varia. Variable spiked grasse.

The blacke rootes hereof are small long and threaddy, bushing thicke together, from whence spring long and many leaves, like those of Gillostowers among which grow study small naked stalkes, bearing: a slender long hall head, sometimes single, and sometimes divided or branched into several long parts, made of many lakes.

This graffe bath many thicke firme or fleshy long and pointed leaves, lying in a round compasse, at the head of beroot, like to those of Gillosowers, not having any nerves or vaines to be seenom them s' none hash as yet essent to the for Gillosowers, not having any nerves or vaines to be seenom them's none hash as yet essent to be or bead, what forme it beareth, but it may be Bankium hath seene it, in that he placeth it with the some of spiked Grasses.

1. Gramen Mentenen Spicetom Chilis. Clafin his mountaine follied Grafie.





7. Gramen files genius Celumna.

2. Gramen spice untante longissime. A long spiled Graffe with a bending toppe, or Capons saile Graffe





brownish corned head. 8. Gramen spica nutante longissima.

7. Gramen Spica gemina Co

ble spiked Graffe.

A long spiked Graffe with a bending top,or Capons taile graffe.

From among many long and narrow graffie-leaves, which by time & age, grow fomewhat rounder, arifeth a flender ftalke, about two foote high, with two or three finall leaves at joynes up to the top, where thandeth a very long spike, ben-ding a kinde downewards; composed of small and hai-

sy milts, which grow grayith being ripe, with finell which feeds within them, the roote is fibrous and firings.

The Phoater of Plants.

g. Gramen frice Attichlate Urgibilate. A goodly Firginia graffe with a joynted fpike.

This goodly Virginia graffe groweth great, with thinry faire large and broad Graffelike leaves, very fmall pointed formwhat hard in handling, the falke is fortherwhat internal pointed for first party, each of them almost halfe as intil speece, being almost round, yet a little flat: the roote is as of the first party. lany and liveth long.

the Place and Times.

The Names.

The first of these is so called by Cluffor as it is in the title, who saith he found it or the like, on the Sea coasts of flairs, Gerardhath it by the name of Gramen maritimum alternm. The fecond, third, fourth and fifth, are men-Fladers, Gerard natu it by the name of Grames maritimes alterum. The fecond, third, fourth and fifth, are menind onely by Bashimse by the fame titles they beare here flaving that whereas the initialeth some of them by the same of Caryophyllam, and as I thinke lesse a meninguous, for Caryophyllas berbs different much from Garyophyllis, to the leaves whereof, and not unto Caryophyllas, these Graffes have resemblance: The first is called by Gastar in borth Games Apisana Rabiques quast professions, the Graffes have resemblance: and Lavisian. The seventh is called by Columna Grames Nouveloops, and by Bashimas, Grames specimes, Collaboration in the Caryophyllis specifically the collection of the second of the second specific of Master Goodiers invention: The last came from Virginia, all Master Isla Tradition the Younger brought it from thence also, with a number of other seedes and rare

We have no evidence what properties these Graffes have in Phylicke, but are onely left as food for Cattle, but the first but the naturalis of those places where it groweth, to be most fingular to cause Cattle to give abudance of milke. and controlled to the controlled

CRAP. XIV.

Phalaris. Canary Graffe.

Fithis Graffe there are three speciall varieties to be declared in this Chapter, but there are divers other baltard forts which shallbe shewed in the next-

1. Phalaris vulgaris. Common Canary grafic. The common Canary graffe is but an annual plant, to be new fowne every years with us, by them the will fee it grow, bearing joyneed fieldes halfe a yard high, with graffie leaves on them like Barley, and the tope a round chaffie head. Somewhat pointed above, whole bloomings are yellowide, wherein lye flat round thing feels, bigger then Miller and life then Linfeede, of a yellowide life then Linfeede.

ing fede, bigger then Millet and liftle then Lineeric, or a yellowish colour: and form wisher like to the feed of Sofamone: the mote is fibrous dying every Winter with us.

2. Pholowis femiles nigro.

Canary graffe with a blackish fielde.

This other Pholoris different not from the former, but in big somewhat lesses different not from the former, but in big somewhat lesses both in stalk losses, and head, and chiefelyin the seed of the big sormer.

3. Pholoris but both femiles also.

White bulbed Canary graffe.

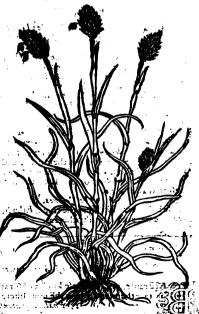
This Graffe also groweth very like the former, but with smaller and regrand these feight cettains allow.

This Graffe also groweth very like the former, but with smaller and regrand these feight cettains, and leaves on them and the roote more fost and gentle, the spiked heads are insilter and a little losses, and not fully so close growing together, foster also in handling, and bringing smaller, but whit in scale is them then the former: the rootes are many small white bulbes, growing in tusts together with long shores, desirable the regret with long fibres, desirable thereby they are fastened strongly in the yound and dye with every yeare as the others doe, but encored into great tusts. crafe into great tufes.

The Place and Time.

Allthese forts have beene found growing in Spaine, and hought us by Bool, with some ballard forts, and many other tings: The first hash beene of many years knowledge, and bushe. us. from the Canary llands with those finall securing birds, which wee call Carary Birds, whose took these seeds are. Loss faith it groweth also in Province of France. Bashinsus faith that the ferond came out of Make, where those birdes feed on it. They all are ripe with us in August 760 Names.

It is called in Greeke analys in Larine allo Product, and loby all Writers, yet Dalectamping on July match a to be the Assistant at the California attenue of Their residual and in the California attenue of Their residual and in the California attenue of Their residual and in the California attenue of Their residual and the California attenue of t it erentet hinde beth mæy nerse



The greatest Quaking grasse, or Maidenhaire graffe with the variaties.

cum alte-

THE IACL Anglica duo aitera.

Alterum.

ficad of Milinum being of fo necre allocament in continue, that chern is not a metric faced ment, and it called mile Canary Hands, Aprile by the people there and Chasses in Methy as Land ment, faith, what terein the men both the former fortigation on Bankissis refer reality onels not the farmed of he left is not mentioned by white.

both the former foreign mought because recurrence or any party of the former foreign and the f rather lefter, and therefore to mend it tome put town were analyses that may be seen, when the would be too birtile and dry. The fayer of the herberbeing drunke its very profitably, and to cafe, the tompring pune of the Stone, the thoppings of viviate and the difficulty of the lighter, and the judgmentally not the light grouping after faith: it is as I taid, the negret substitute for Miller thank caraptains or formentation, that is not tone Galen faith: it is as I faid, the necreit indictance to a more and it is a see man De Construction of the second o

trucky be a character of hey beare to re, fixting that Con willerum. I tin ein Car jogen lleum, andlik I.a in the f. . . . Dife sate

Filine Philippiles Bellard Chary Chile; and the surface of the state of the surface of the surfa many finall heads in a tuft, called Phaloris practing: and we in English Quakers, and Quaking grade, which shall be the wed in the next because it shall delibe the wed in the next because it shall delibe the wed in the next because it shall delibe the shall be the wed in the next because it shall delibe the shall be the shall be

on them, and lastly the head or eare is smaller, hoary, foster, The foure fores of baltard Canary Graffe. and the roote like wife is smaller and fibrous perishing yearely

2. Gramen Phalaroides minus. The leffer Baftard Canary graffe.

This is in all things like the former, but that the eare or head is imalier and longer and the leaves doe to compatie the stalke at the bottome, that it feemeth to runne through it; at a . There's through a truncke. trigisto ner!

3. Grames Phalaroldes Spica molti Germanicum. Baftard Canary graffe of Germany

The stalke of this is of a cubits height, somewhat bigger nog then the last, with a joynt or two thereon, and short leaves as 112 them, compassing it at the lower end : the head is florter and fmaller then the last, of a mining ashe colour, and for in bento but dling.

dling.

4. Gramen and Arthur baltard Capt fraile.

This is formewhat like the last, but the fraile.

This is formewhat like the last, but the floore flore of leaves and stalkes, rising from the roote which is living: and the spiked head is longer, nanower, and the first as I said groweth in our fields, as well as in other Countries. The second in Spains The third in Germany about Vimes. And the last by the pather going through many fields in this country, and somethy in the state of the second stale o any before that I know.

The legitue, the Vertice, may come is neere in vertice to the former, in they doe in face but yet wee have no certainty thereof.

The first tender which wer call Co Birth was a series of the control of the call Co Birth was a series of the call call to the call call to the call call to the c

Feaule, at fail these kindes of Graffes doe differ in their forms from the other, it was fined to ke rate them, and four the other in the practice of Graffes of the process of the proces

Tet 117.

white's foote high and better, on the toppes of the stalkes . 14. Phalari prayeoft five Gromen ironalum maximum issuance of mall flat and long, somewhat scaly heads, issuance of small flat and long, somewhat scaly heads, issuance of the letter on a fine hairy markine and pendusour, which are fonetimes of a white in they are ripe, and sometimes of a brownish green than being shaken with any the tend winde that may be.

2. Grapen tremalant medium.

Meidenhaire graffe or the leffer quaking graffe. Phileffer fort groweth somewhat like the former, with Instenct for growers for what the tree romer, with fer leaves and talkes, and a large panickle or tufted head, of greet, horter, and rounder fealy pointed eares, Randing on the finer of oreflightes then the former, which are in formal motion, that the most freedly hand cannot hold them fooltiring. Of this kinde Boel brought us another out of

fooliaring. Of this kinde Boel brought us another out of spire, fomewhat greater then it, and of an objure or fullen by rolour, in nothing elle differing.

We have all o two officer forts hereof, growing in Vpland we have allowed by the state of the st shoot sparry coloured, of purplish and greene : the other offrw colour and white.

4. Gramen tremplum minus panicula parva.

Small Quaking graffe.

Therooses hereof are reddifh, creeping here and there, from whence rife two or three thort stalkes, with few joynts, and (month narrow greene leaves at them, as the many that grow bow are, but out of the uppermost joynt, and the leafe as it werent of a hose, breaketh forth a small long single spike of fmall (cally heads of a brownish colour, with yellowish bloomight their feason, which is the Spring.

Othis kinde there is another found in Gascoigne, whose

midle is more branched, fomewhat like the fecond kind, but funding closer together.

Gramen Phalaroides minus supinum Danicum Lobelij.

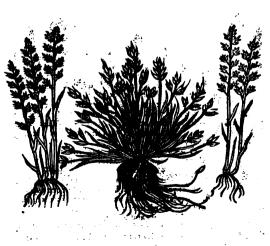
Low Quakers of Denmarke.

This Grasse groweth low. lying or creeping upon the gound with many final! fhort leaves, and greater stalkes then is proportionable for the smallnesse of the plant, mabore two or three inches long, having at the toppes of them a small slender spiked eare, separated into a few faul dasflie pointed heads, of a whitish colour being ripe, the roote is of a brownish colour and harry.

3.5. Gramen tresinham maximum Hispanicum

4 Gramen Phalaroides Danicum G alteram minimum. Low Quakers of Denmarte and the other fmall one.





There

met non a woods for a che leaves whereof and a cunto Correst than the



mene fireing linde, which wer call Ca

There is another small one with small short leaves and stalkes, full of small scaly heads, upon very short foor-Azinimam.

stakes.

5. Gramen tremulum maximum album Hispanicum, The greatest white Spanis Quakers, or Pearle grass.

This greater white Spanis kinde is a small grasse, with slender stakes, and a sew soft greene leaves on them, at the toppes whereof stand the greatest and statish soft scaly heades, of any of the other before, and of a street in the toppes whereof stand the greatest and statish country the head of an home standing one of the statest and statished and statished the statest statest and statished the statest statest and statest states the toppes whereor trand the greatest and naturn for teary against 50 any on the white efforts, and of a first him ing white colour, very beautifull to behold, each much like unto the head, of an hoppe standing on a small tred-like footestalke as the others doe, but are almost as moving and stirring as the other; the roote is small and broad perishing every years with us, and foldome rising agains by it owns fouring, but of the sowing thereof in the Spring, yet sowing it selfe in Spaine, and abiding there all the Winter, in regard they have no frost. The Place and Time.

All these kindes of Grasses doe grow in the Corne fields, some in Ley, grounds, and others in dry Medowes, and Pastures. The first and second with the several forts of it in our owne Connery as well as in Spaine study, or elso where, the other forts are all of them specified in their titles or descriptions where they are naturall. They so rish somewhat earlier then divers other Graffes. The Names.

The first is called by Lobel Gramen paniculosum phalaroides, by Clusius Gramen amountettes quas manian or The first is called by Lobel Gramen panicules mu phalaroides, by Cinsus Gramen amountetes quasi amanism or amabile Lovely graste, by Dodoness Gramen pracence fexture, by Lugdanensis Gramen silicosum sive physicis secular, by Tabermontanus Gramen paniculatum satioums, and so Gerard from him, by Bashinus Grames including elegantissimis sive sector of the called it Phalaris pracents major, sive Gramen tremulatum, be caused it beareth the greatest number of heads of any the rest: The tecond is called Phalaris pracents wime by Lagle. Montrettes vermblantes by Clussus, Existence of the title, making it the same or very neere unpo Tabliu his section. finall fort of Grasse, and the other kinde thereof Gramen tremulum minus panicula magna, and agricula by Lobel in his limitrations, that he intended to publish: The fourth is called as it is in the title: the last is called by Bruhmus Gramen tremulum maximum, and questioneth if it be not Phalaris altera of Cafalpinus, Chium in his cure posteriores ma eta mention hereos, by the name of Gramen amouvettes majore panicula candicante, which he faith Boel shewed him as he brought it out of Spaine, but he gave it me first, by the name of Gramen elegan land; glamis, and is now adayes among our Gentlewomen much efteemed, and called Pearle graffe, the form of the fe-cond kinde are by them called Maidenhaire graffe, or rather Meade haire graffe: The Dutch call them bif like, and we ordinarily Quakers, or Shakers, or Quaking graffe, &c. The Vertues.

The chiefest use that these grasses are put unto, is for Gentlewomen to weare on their heads or arme, as they would doe any fine flower or pretty toy to behold, as also put into wreathes and Garlands, that the County people make for their sports and pastimes, And hath no use in Physicke for any Medicine that I can heare of

CHAP. XVII.

Alopecuros. Foxtaile graffe.

S I handled the Phalaris, fo will I the Alopecuros. that is speake of the genuine kind in this Chapter, and joyne unto it fuch as are likest thereunto, and speake of the baltard kinds in the Chapter following.

> I. Alopecuros genuina, The true Foxe-taile graffe.

The true Foxe-taile graffe groweth up with two or three foft hoary stalks about a foote high, with small long, and parrow foft leaves on them, as honey as the stalks, whereon Rand foft woolly, or hoary heads, fornewhat long and round; befet round with foft haires, of a pale straw colour, resembling the taile of a Foxe, whereof it tooke the name: the roote is small, and made of a few fibres which peritherh yearsly

2. Alopecuros altera Anglica, & Flaudrica. Another Foxe-taile graffe like unto the former.

This other Foxe-taile grafile hath leaves and rootes not much unlike to the former but longer. and the stalkes grown higher, the heads also are rounder, and shorter, and nothing to woolly or hoary.

3. Alopecaros maxima Anglica

The greatest English Foxeralle graffe.

This greatest Foxe-taile graffe groweth to be halfe a yard or two toote high, sometimes having faire large leaves like unto Wheate but larger, fet at the joynts, and at the toppes, large great, full foft and woolly heads like the former, but much greater and longer, either higher or lower.

The Place and Time.

The first of these is not found naturall in England, as the others are, but groweth in diverse places about Mompelier in France, we onely have it in our gardens for curiofity.

1,2-3. Alopecures genuins. Maxima ey alters deglice.
The three forts of Foxe-taile Graffes.



Constant Commence The Names Lis cilled in Greeke Moniere Michellen and fo in Namer.

Lis cilled in Greeke Moniere Michellen which is Cauda vulps, and so they call it at Monplier as Libel saith; of the County to call it suspine Stelephards, Lugdinensis calleth in gramen tomensolum Aloparent vera Pling & Thropherassi. The second Lobel calleth as it is in the title, because he found it in England as and services of the West parts of this services alled it alopecuros maxima Angle Britannica, and hath not mowne to the before. The Vertues isho fixed all property found to be in any of these for Medicine, but to be worne onely as a toy, in mens CHAP. XVIII.

Granien Alopecurodes. Baltard Foxe raile graffe.

Here are livers forts of these wilde or bastard Foxe-taile grasses, some greater, other lesser, all which a meane to comprehend in one Chapter, seeing they are of no great moment, and but to content the fearer of the greater first, and the lesser after them

1. Grassen Alopeanoides major. The greater bastard Foxe-taile grasse.

The greater of these wild Grasses ries major. The greater bastard Foxe-taile grasse.

In grassen Alopeanoides major, resembling the former, but not so soft or Woolly-like the spite is somewhat great and long, resembling the former, but not so soft or Woolly-like the spite state of the spite spite spite spite.

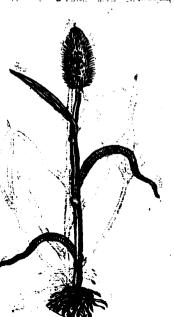
This friends at less spite spi

This bath many long narrow leaves, rifing from a bufly roote, and among them stalkes two cubits high, win few joynts and leaves on them, at the top whereof standeth the longest spiked head of any other, somewhat puned at the top and broad at the bottome, set about with white haires on the huskes, which are somewhat like minde of Oates

4. Gramm Alopecuroides cufpidatum majur. Great spiring baltard Foxe-taile graffe. This is somewhat like unto the first fort here in this Chapter expressed, but that the spiked head is longer and

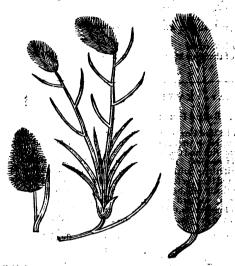
1. Grames Alopeenroides majon.
The greater balled Foxe-taile Graffe.

I. Gramen Alopecuratdes minus. The leffer haftard Foxe taile Graffe.

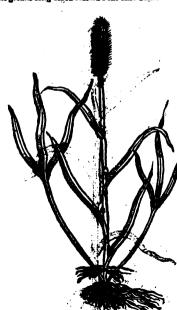




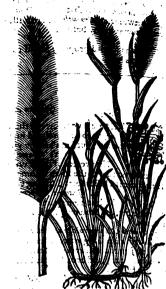
2, 3. Gramen Alopesuroides Africum et cu/piderum. maximum Anglicimi. Baftard Foxestaile Grafie. of Africa. And Ours of the largest fize.



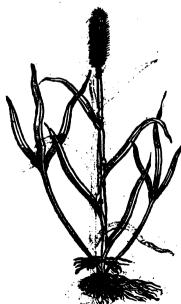
6. Gramen Alopecaroides fitte afpera brevi. Short rough cared baltard Foxegaile Graffe,



ge caile Graffe de



7. Granch Aloperarchies files tongs majus. The greater forig eared buffard Fone taile Graffe.



the state of the state of the state and fomewhat broat in my broat Apress ones in my pres after along a book, with Orient like makes fer on them, and that the leaves at Small rough long cared battered box enables graffe,

semore, and much thorter , and many Aloperaroides alterum radice repente See Readofchinanthum Monspelicsium; baltard Rose-taile graffe, called baltard Sqinant

Idoe, acknowledge, that this Grasse might not unfitly have been placed among the sea plants and Rushes, but in regard when down for never offemble the shad and Fushes, but in regard when down for never offemble the shad for fox taile-grasses, let not your parience infert it here, whose description is thus. It is the shad of the chapter before, distribution from this hath thickers had not shad on the chapter before, distribution, the head or spake is not shad the chapter before, distribution, the head or spake is not shad the bloomings are of a pale red, and the huskes in distribution downse matter for the winder the short field, as the shad the shad shad the shad shad the shad to be s Monspelier.

manufacture on the backefide being as it were bare, fo that themen by hand but dei one side: wherein is finall white feed missely the roote is finall and white perifhing yearsly.

Grames Alaporaroides fpica longa majus & minus. Great and (mail hong cared baltard Foxetaile-graffe. The Graffes, are one not much unlike another, the one being gun, and the other Livaller, both in falke and leafe, the friked interelong and flender, and of a whitish colour.

8, Gramen Afépécuroides minus (pica afpera longa. Smillrough long excel baffard is oxeraile-graffe.
This different from the last in being greener, more stored with

falto and leaves, and the spiked head more slender long, and rougher also.

Gramen Appecaroides minus cuftidatum. Small sharpe pointed bastard Foxetaile-grasse. 9. Gramen Appearouse; minus cupiesarum. Smait marpe pointed battard roctaine-grane. Be like here of it about a foote bigh, fored but with few joynes, and fhort narrow leaves on them, the spike were is almost as big as the last but there pointed, will with some precessive configuration minimum. The least pointed battard Foxectaile-grassic. Building then any of them before, in stalkes and leaves the pointed battard Foxectaile-grassic. It is interest in both, we will be supposed as the end.

Allther Graffes except the accordant fight, does grow in the release and medicine to the fight which are a six fight.

All the Graffes except the accordant fight, does grow in the release and medicine of the release and re

The Names. . . - 31212 physican bas per mineral sons a surerd The Names.

The Names.

The Interference By Hespoth the greater and the lefter are expressed by Babel and others, under the name of the content of the first in the lefter are expressed by Babel and others, under the name of the content of the first in the left by The first is edited by The first in the left of the first is edited by The first in the lift of the first is called by The first in the lift of the first is called by Lugdungher Greater Believe the Graffer and which it is inchertify there the first is called by Lugdungher Gramen Echipatum Dates may, but Babbabas the lift of the first is called by Lugdungher Commen Echipatum Dates may, but Babbabas the lift of the first is called by Lugdungher Commen Typhoides, and walk by an expression of the first in the first is called by Babbabas of the first in the first is called by Babbabas of the first in the first

CHAP. XIX hands in real section is comord.

Grand Jphinum vel Typhoider. Care will Cliffs:

La stage and the wet and moonth the stage of the ldGraffes.

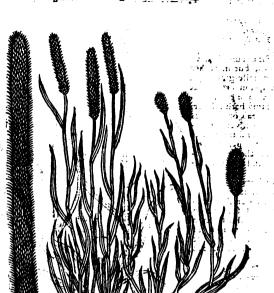
The security forage of the wind and the second of the wind and the second for the figh, on which find long round for the which find the second for the which find the second for the secon welle and roundnesse from the bottome to the toppe. Yet sometimes it is found with stilles three of some to



TRIBE 13.

ametime with others.

1. 4. Granen Typhinum men er Danieum mine The greatest Cats taile graffe and the Daniel





bits high, and the fpike fomewhat thorter and smaller to the

2. Gramon Typhinum medium five vulgariffimum.
The most common Cats taile Grasse.

This Graffe that is most common in our more barren grounds, differeth not but in the smallnesse from the former, the stalkes not rifing much above a foote high, and the round spike two or three inches long: the rootes have small round heades like bulbes from

whence the leaves doe firing and enteresse three billos, itom whence the leaves doe firing and enteresse there.

3. Gramus Typhisus minus.

The lefter Cats taile graffe.

This different not from the last, but in having more store of natrower greene leaves and lefter stalkes with smaller long sender fpiked heads.

4. Gramin Typhinum Danicum.
The Danish Cate taile grasse.
Thi Danish kinde hath leaves and stalkes much like the last. and differeth in these two things onely from it, first in baving fhorter fpiked heads and more rough, and mest that at the bot-tomes of the stalkes next above the roote, they have two small knots or bulbes one as it were fetupon another.

5. Gramen Typhinum alterum Zelandicum.

5. Gramen Typhinum alterum Zelandicum.
Dutch Catrialle graffe.
This Graffe is smaller then the last, both in lease and stalke, yet but little in the head or spike, the chiefest difference from it is, that it hath two little bulbes one upon another among the rootes.

6. Gramen Typhinum Harlaments.

Harlams Catrialle graffe.
This different little from the Danish kinde, but in being less that in talke and lease, and having two small kinds, above the rootes but lesse wident.

rootes, but leffe evident. monne, Let onton:





The Theater of Plants.

The Place and Time. The three first are often found in our owne land, but the three last not knowne as yet, and doe all keepe the

The Names.

The fifthere fet downe, is no doubt the fame with the first and greatest Gramen Typhoides of Banhinus. The fecond hash heretofore beene called Gramen Typhinum major by divers. The third is likewise called minus. The wher three have their names in their titles, not being mentioned by any before.

Thefeire as unprofitable for any Physicali use as the last.

CHAP. XX.

Gramen Cyperoides, Giperne Graffes.

F Cyperen Graffes there are a great number, some growing in watery and moorish places, either upland or meers the Sea, echiere in the corners and borders of fieldes or Woods, or the moister places of them, which shall be declared in this Chapter and the other in the next Classis hereafter, and first of this close that purtaketh both with Cyperus and Typha, to the one in the lease, and to the other in the

1. Cyperus Typhinus. Cats taile Cyperus Graffe.

The Species Westle hash many forg narrow three square hard greene leaves rising from a bushye roote, a many which rise this greene stakes, two soote high and better, with some joynts and leaves at them, and at the toppest wo of most slander burg rough heades set together one above another, like some of the Cats tailes, and of soutegreene colour rending to purple.

2. Foundaryers grammen sur Millacem. Tusted bastard Cyperus grasse.

This Grass takes divers, forge, long, and somewhat broad, and shorter, paler greene leaves then the last, from which sails three square stakes like Cyperus, about halfe a yard high, for with leaves from the bortome to the midde of the stakes, comparing them at the bortome, the toppes being surnished with a larger tusted head, the equal for the plane, wherein is contained the seede: the roote is blackfish and bushie.

2. Grammen Cypericales if storages seeming spectame. Stender cared Wood Cyperus grasse.

The subtes of this grasse are three square, a soote high or more, with faire, but hard and rough grasse seeming sources included and long, or the spectas of the spectas o

1. Cyperm Typifinus. Cats taile Cyperus Graffe.

2. Pfendocyperm graminem five Miliacem. Tufted baltard Cyperm Graffe.





4 Gramen Cyperoides elegans multifera spica.

A fine Cyperus Graffe with many heads. This Graffe hath flender triangular stalkes about two footehigh, the leaves are long and narrow, with a long pointed spiked head, made of many small ones, so close set together that they feeme to be but one spike or head.

5. Gramen Cyperoides echinatum montanum.

Mountaine prickly Cyperus Graffe.

The stalkes hereof are three square, and not much above a spanne long, the leaves below, and on them are very long and narrow, the heads are fort, with many rough burres on them, some separated and some close.

6. Gramen Cyperoides sparsa panicula Alta Porta.
Land Cyperus grasse with a dispersed tust.

The long leaves hereof are of a browne greene colour, and somewhat starbetweene a rush and a grasse : the stalke allo is somewhat more flat then square, sometimes but one cubit high, and lometimes two or three, the toppe whereof is furnished with a large round spread pannickle made of many parts, and each small prickly head standing on a flender footekalke, which oftentimes is bent downe with the weight of the heades: the rootes is full of fibres.

7, Gramen Cypereides Norwegicum parum lauofum.

Cyperus grafte of Normer, a little woolly.

The flender Italkes of this grafte grow about two fpans high, the bottomes of them being a little woolly, and having at the middle onely a joynt with a leafe, the lower leaves fer close upon the ground three or foure inches long, tomewhat like those of the grasse Crowfoote: the heades of the stalkes have small round shining eares on them of a pale browne colour, with a small long lease under every head.

Anglicanum There have beene two forts of this kinde of grasse, found nerounto High gate, the one smaller then this, but

Service State of the State of t

6,7. Gramen Cyperoides fparfa paricula to Normegicum param lanofum Cyperus Graffewith a dispersed tust, and of Norway a little woolly.



9,10. Gramen Cyperoide s fricatum letifolium, 69 alterum. Broad leated Cyperus Graffe of two forts.



3,4,5. Gramen Cyperoides fylvarum elegans, mitifica S. Gramen cyperolacs syrvarum elegans, multifore fpica er echinanum Adontamen.

Slender earêd grafte, with many heads, and the mountaine Cyperus Graffe.



TRIBE 12. who more store of burres at the heads of the stalkes. The other greater and some what higher then that of Nor-

8. Gramen Cyperoides, Norwegiceim alterum. Another Norway Cypetus Graffe, This other Graffe groweth in mulit Woods, as well with us as ellewhere, with a number of long narrow tere, fome three or foure inches, others fixe or fever inches long, the flatkes are cleare and smooth, halfe a yard tere, fome three or four months heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.

[ch, bearing at the toppe many conclike heads, fet close together.]

This graffe may be shimbred among the other of this kinde, in that it hath long blacke creeping rootes, with this gratte may be numered among the other of this kinds, in that tong Diacke creeping rootes, with pay fibres at them, very like unto the Aweete long Cyperus, and hath broad leaves, almost a foote long, among which the state being a foote high, beare three chaffie spiked heades at the topies, of an inch or an inch and a which the state of t

which he stakes being a roote mign, ocare three chastic ipixed neades at the toppes, of an inch or an inch and a likeling; whereof the middlemost is longest, each of them like unto the small Cats taile grasse, but higher broade leased Cyperus grasse.

10. Gramon Cyperoides spication last follows alterion. The higher broade leased Cyperus grasse. It is also is reckoned with the rest, having as long leaves, but higher stakes by much, bearing at the toppes shall long eares of spikes one above another, an inch of two long, with a small lease at the soote is seminumbal look by stable stand long shall lease at the soote is seminumbal look by stable stand long shall lease at the soote is seminumbal look by stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease the stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease the stand long shall lease at the soote seminumbal look by stand long shall lease the stand long shall lease shall lease the stand long shall lease the stand lease the stand long shall lease the stand long shall lease the stand le force five imall long cares or spines one another another any long fibres fee thereat, each of them: the roote is formewhat long but feely with many long fibres fee thereat,

The first groweth in the lower places of wer fieldes neare the Sea shore. The second we have sometimes found Them growers are lower process we have been and the potential of the potential of the process of the potential of the potenti inor impung waines, between a wood neere thereunto, and in other places of the Land, and keepe the fame of the other shout High gare, and in a Wood neere thereunto, and in other places of the Land, and keepe the fame of the others.

The Names.

The Names Gramen Typhoides Spica multiplici, but

The fift is called by Tabermont ansus, Gramen Typhinum, and by Baubinus Gramen Typhoides Spica multiplici, but

Thint is called by I apermone any or anser I Johnson, and by Joseph Jose Indianothers are, for want of the ngures: The lecond is caused by Loves, Cyperus grammes five Miliaces, by Indianofic Inneus Latus, by Thalises, Plendacyperus works and by Baubinus Gramen Cyperoides miliaceum: The Indianot written of by any before, and therefore their titles are sufficient to distinguish them.

We have nothing to set downe of the property of any of these grasses, but are wholly neglected, as unprofitable

wenter nothing to tet advise of the force for fodder, though they may for litters o horses and cattle.

Gramm Caninum. Dogagraffe, op Quich graffe.

F the Dogs graffes there are many forts, some growing in fields, and other places of the V pland grounds, others in the fields nere the Seas of the former we will speake here, and of the other in the next Class lisamong the Sea plants.

Gramen Caminum unigatine.

Lattore panienta minum longim radicatum & Quich graffe and with a more fread panickle.





It is well knowne to all I thinke, that this Graffe creepeth farre about under ground, with long white joyate rootes and small fibres almost at every joyat, very sweete in take (as the rest of the herbe is) and intrituing on the content of the herbe is and cutting on the content of the cont rootes and small fibres almost at every joynt, very sweete in take (as the same of the arche in) and intellating one another, from wheece shoote forth many faire and long graffie leaves, small at the ends, and cutting or there on the edges: the stalkes are joynted like corne, with the like leaves on them, and a long spiked head, with long bukes

on them, and hard rough feede in them.

2. Gramen Caninum longing radicatum, or paniculatum. Quich graffe with a more faread panickle. This different very little from the former, but in the taft of panickle, which is more spread incobanches, with fhorter and broader huskes, and in the roote which is fuller greater, and surther spread incobanches, with a ... Grames Caninum latione panicula minum. The filter Quich graffe with a sparsed wit low and on the traines, the roote is small and joynted but crespect not so suich, and bath many more fore among parts or Diancines : the toole is minitially properties on the white but more lyweste.

then then the others have, and is a little promiser, such to write our minor appears.

4. Gramen Caninum Japuness ar venfer Low bending Quich graffe.

This creepeth much under ground, but in a differing manner, the fieldes taking roote in divers place, and This creepern much under ground, our in a dingring manner, the traines taking toole in divers piece, and fear fe railing themselves up a soote high, with such like green; leaves as the ordinary, but shorter, the spiked head is bright and sparsed, or spread abroad, somewhat like the Field grasse.

5. Gramen Canimum supinum Manspeliense. Low bending Quich grasse of Managelier.

This differeth very little from the last in any other part thereof, then in the panickle or spiked bead, whichis longer and not fpread or branched into parts as it is.

6. Gramon exile tennifolium Canarie limile five gramen dulce, A finall sweete graffe, like quich grafe. This finall graffe hath divers low creeping branches and rooting at the joyntees the two last having many finall and narrow leaves on them, much lesse then they, and a small sparsed panickle, somewhat like the redewate

4. Gramen Caninum Supinum grvenfe. Lew bending Quich Graffe.





. v . 7: Grammintermin nadice repente. Wall graffe with a creeping roote. This Wall graffe from a blackiff creeping roote, come forth many firml flatkes a foote high, bending or crooking with a few narrow thore leaves on them, at whose toppes stand small white panickles, of an inch and a halfe long, mide of many furell chaffie buskes.

The Place and Time.

which was found that the buskes.

The Place and Time.

The place and Time them, as it does does not be possible to the principle of the principle.

The feed and third are anothing (directions, and are more natural to sanity and the last is often found going on old decayed waster, in diver pilipans, they all keeps the time of Somether with the place of the last is often found going on old decayed waster, in diver pilipans, they all keeps the time of Somether with the place of th

CHAP. XXII.

Gramen Caninum bulbofum & nodofum. Bulbed and knobbed Quich graffe.

Meothie Rinde of Doge graffe, isto be joyned fome other graffes, whole rootes are knobbed or bulbed, yerthatifort which Bubbinus maketh mention of in his Prodromus, growing in the water, I will referre to the next Claffis, whereunto it is proper.

T. Gramen Caninum bulbofirm nodofum vulgare. Common bulbed and knobbed Quich graffe. This kinds of Quich graffe hath for his rootes, three or foure, or more round white knobs or bubes, one set upon the head of another, with divers fibres underneath them, from the uppermost of whom fringeth forth diversiong hard graffie leaves, fharpe at the edges, 'and in the 'middle of them a joynted stalke, spingen forth diversiong many grante leaves, that he are the edges, and along panickle, foread into many parts like with three of four furth like leaves upon them, at the toppe whereof is a long panickle, foread into many parts like with the foreast of the long little in any Redofum, whereof Oates, whereunto fome have compared it. Lobel exhibites in another fore hereof differing little in any Redofum, pur, but the root, a which are small and round; and set at diffances all along the rootes, and as sweet as the o-

This small Graffe hath a small whirish round knob or balbe for the roote, with small fibresunder it, shooting forth from the beard thereof another, formewhat like unto a bulbe, but much finaller, and like a flender knob, with shall joynted stalke above it, and a long narrow pointed leafe at each of them being foure or five inches long, adathe toppe one short foft spiked head formewhat like unto the head of the Cats saile graff.

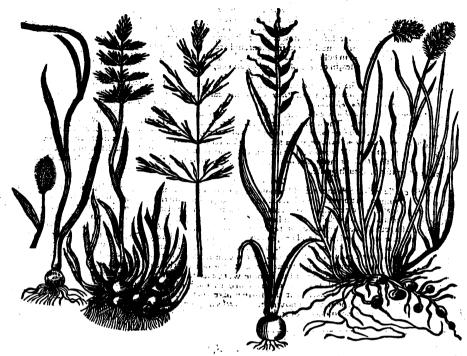
Thirdouble bulbed Graffe, hath a greater round tweere bulbed roote below, covered with a reddish skinne, adone like a leffer at the head thereof, the uptight flatke is not a foote high, joynted and kneed, like unto a Where straw, having source or five narrow grass-like leaves on them, and at the head thereof a small long panickle made of diverse huskes, each standing by it selfe, like the huske of an Oate, one of which appeareth small reddish bloomings.

4. Gramen bulbofum Alepinum: Diffhe bulbed grafie of Aleppo. This Alepps graffe liath's firme white round sootey covered over with a netted outer skinne, and small white interunderneath, from the midft whereof come forthirtye of three fireked finikes, above a foote high, and with Many graffic leaves for on them; the spike is somewhat like to the Wall Barley, breaking our of a broade lease whose point riseth above it.

Hhbbb 2

5. Gramers

1,2. Gramen Caninum balbefum vulgare es common knobbed Quich graffe. And another with a small round spike,



5. Gramen bulbosum Messavense. The Sicilian bulbed Grasse.

Let me adde this plant here, for I know no fitter place to infert it, although it be not answerable to the rul. whose description is thus. The roote is very small and round somewhat like many a wilde. Saffron roote, and of the table of a Chefnut, having onely two or three long leaves, as finall as haires, with fome thater on the falle on the toppe whereof groweth a finall long and round knob or bulbe, of the bignetic of an ordinary beane, fone-what yellow or browne on the outlide, and having three rough circles about it, equally diffar one from mother, but white within, and of the substance of a Chesnut.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth not so common with us as the creeping rooted Grasse, yet sufficient plentifull in many plowed fieldes in the Land. The second necre Basses. The third in Spaine. The south necre Alaps in Syria. The last both nere Verona and Italy, and at Drepannen, and Messans in Sicilia. The Names.

The first is called Gramen nodosum avenacea pluma by Bauhinus, who also doubteth whether it may not bethe Egilops Pliny, which hath a kinde of bulbe; other scall it Gramen bulbefrem, suberafam, or nodofam : The fecond is mentioned onely by Bankinnu in his Prodromus and Pinax, by the fame title it hath. The third is the second Grames node sum budgism by Bankinus, and the Lein Lagrous in Lugdonensis, who tooke it to be the Coinc of Theophrashus, it. 8.c., 16. Casalpinus saith it is called by the common people in Italy, Perlare, and Oryza sylvestris. The last intentioned by Inhannes Baptistic Corression in Miscalaneous medicinalism specase quinta, Salacob. where her sigh that it is called Bafy li by the Sicilians, that usually fell it in the Markets, and by some others there where it growth, Cast ancalor, from the sweete taste like Chesauts, that both room and heades have in eating, Montagnas also, as he there saith, mentioneth this roote, and that they of Versus call it Eutrofium, or Aculium.

The Vertices,

The first knobbed Quich-graffe is found by corraine experience not onely with us, but in Savey, General to have in classification of the corresponding to the contract of the corresponding to the correspon where it plentifully groweth, and is used to be more effectuall to provoke urine and to breake the stone, to case those torments of the belly, that come by loolenesse, crudities of humours, and obstructions, and generally is beid fafely to be used in any the like causes that the other is, and with as good successe: The third Mycona faith hee could understand of no physicall use, it was put unto, but that Hares were much delighted to rest by it and to digge up and eate the rootes: the last is used for food being windy withall that is not used Physically.

drage :

CHAP. XXIII.

Gramen geniculatum. Kneed Graffe.

F that kinde of graffe that groweth in the uplands there is onely a greater and a leffer as that bee thewed in this Chapter, but there are others growing in the waters, and neare the Sea fide, which shall be declared in their proper places.

1. Gramen geniculatum majus. The greater Kneed Graffe.

The greater of these grasses hath many long trayling branches upon the ground, with sundry great into on them, and shooting out ficres from those joynes that lye next the ground, so that it doth sometimes run reguie foote in length, with one long leafe at each joynt, small at the end but broadest below, from which as





will are the toppe come forth divers small long spikes of chaffie huskes of an overworve colour, which basind joynes are to full of a molt pleasant juice that it seedeth Cattle much more than any other Hay, and the those those Farmers that have it growing in their grounds, doc keepe the Hay thereof for their chiefe winmovilion, and in flead of Provinder; the roote is bushing and fibrous.

2. Gramen geniculatum minus. The leffer Kneed Graffe. Throttler kneed graffe creepeth not fo much on the ground as the former, but fpreadeth more upright with tabulate, whose joynes are not altogether so great as the other, the stalkes send forth spiked heads at the tops, before what larger then the former, and of a sadder overworne colour: the roote is threddy like the precedent. The Place and Time.

They both grow in most medowes in fundry places of this Land, but have beene especially observed, the greatingrow about Wilton, in a great medow lying among the bridges at the townes end, belonging to the Eatle of minute, and the other at Wa minster, both of them in Wilishire;

The Names. Parliam as not well knowing these referreth the former fort to the kinder of Gramen datifylon, or Ischemon, tonic of the divers Panicles it beareth together in a tuft, and calleth it Aquations as Tabermontants and Gerard Estat both mistooke it for that other which groweth in waters in our Land as well as others: they have their both on the great joynts or knees on their stalkes.

The Vertues. We have not knowne these used to any other purpose then is formerly declared,

Hhhhh 3

CHAP. XXIV.

Gramen Daltyleides five Ifchamen. Dew Graffe, or Cockes foote Graffe.

Athough formerly there was but one fort of Ischemen knowne, yet fince for the likenesse of the micles or tufts thereof, there are divers others referred effecteum o as freies thereof.

is of cults thereof, there are givers officers referred the common Cockes foote Graffe.

1. If chemon fylve fire latine fifth. Common Cockes foote Graffe.

The common Cockes foote graffe hath fundry effects reddiff joynted stakes with faire graffy keeps. on them formewhat dented on the edges, broad at the bottome and fmall to the end, of an harfn or binding tile. on them formewhat deners on the edges, or oan at the contours aim the series of a brownish colour when they are night the roote is made of many fibres.

2. Ischemon stveftre spicie villosis. Another Cockes foote grasse.

This other graffe hath purplish stalkes, a cubit high, with fewer and much narrower leaves on them, the spiked heads are more in number then the former, and more hairy, having as it were short yellow beards for on both sides of the panicles, wherein lye the seede: the roote is bushie like the other.

Ischemon sativum sive Gramen Manne esculentum. Dew Graffe.

The Dew graffe hath likewife faire joynted purplish stalkes, and larger graffie or reede like leaves on them. fomewhat hairy or wolly at the bottome of them, and about the joynte at the toppes of the stalker stand larger foikes or panicles, and more also set together, made of many small chaffie buskes, with long white seeds in them, somewhat greater then Millet, and lesser then Rice, standing all as it were on the one side the reouris greater and more bufhy, whose plante differeth from the former no otherwise almost then a managed from the wilde plant.

4. Gramen Scoparium Ischami panienlis. Brufh Graffe.

The brush graffe hath a rocte confishing of many very long hard threds or fibres, a cubic long or more (whereof are made in France where it is naturall those brushes that wee doe usually brush our heads, &c. withall) the falkes are hard, flender and joynted, about a cubit high, with fmall long leaves on them like unto the fecond fort of Ischemon here before fer forth but sweeter in talke, at the toppes of the stalkes stand five or fix or more bright long panicles, like unto the Cockes soote but larger, flatter and lesse demed.

5. Grames Canarism Ischamis passiculus. Cockes soote like Quich Grasse.

The Cockes soote like Quich grasse might as well have beene numbred sations the Quich grasses as among thef; being as it were indifferent betweene them both; it hath running joynted rootes like the ordinary Ouich praffe, and so both stalkes and leaves some what resemble it, but the head is dispersed or spread into such like sender long panicles as the Cockes foote graffe, the small chaffie huskes whereof conteine rougher seede.

> I. Ifchemon (plueffre latiore folio. mmon Cockes foore Graffe

3. Ifbanton fativitus frue Gramen Mansa efculentun: Dew Graffe,





6. Granes

6. Gramen Daltylon repens

Creeping Cockes foote Graffe.
This small graffe fendeth forth from a sparsed thready
not many long slender and weake branches, trayling or orging upon the ground, and shooting forth roots at the ions, the leaves that grow at the joynts are final and pulishing and narrow, and at the toppes of the stalkes which rife not much above a spanne high, foure or five fall sender blackish spikes within the huskes whereof hethe feede.

7. Gramen Daltylon Egyptiacum. Egyptian Cockes foote Graffe.

The roote of this Egyptian Graffe doth fomewhat accounder ground like unto Quich graffe, but much kik, the leaves are very small, for upon small stalkes of whand breadth long, having foure finall long panicles fet utheir tops and no more, opposite one to another like a doffe with imall feede inthem.

This is Alpinus his figure and description, but Journes Minim Mindense a Chirurgion having lived long in Enwhath fet out some notes upon Alpinas his Egyptian part, and among others giveth as a little differing fi-gar, with the toppe pannicles distributed into five or fix pate refembling a starre, and therefore calleth it fellatum, on of the soppes whereof I have shought good to joyne to the other that the difference betweene them may be

> 8. Gramen Dallylon Africanum Cockes foote Graffe of Africa.

This graffe of Africe is in most things like unto the last, by gowing a little higher, the leaves are as finall, and the spikes or panicles somewhat longer and bigger, more mented or fet as it were with graines: the root ercepeth about as the last and abideth extremitie of our winters.

The Place and Time.

The two first are usually found manufall in divers places of Hely, and Narbone in France, as also in divers places





Gramen Dallylon Egyptiatam. Creeping Cockes foote Graffe.



of our owne Land, but he third is usually sowen as Corne is in their fields in many places in Germens, yet it in sayd to be naturall in Italy: the fourth in the Lie which is not farre from Orleannes a the fift is sound in Space and Narbone in France, and so is the fixt also, and is there the most common: the two last are knowneby their titles; they all keepe the same time that the others doe.

It is called in Greeke I & 400, and so likewise Ischemon in Latin, it is allegraken to be Latinia pling by Angular, and called Sall crus Apulei by him also, and Gramen Ischemon by all other outbook overly Leanierus was deterved in taking it to be Coronopus, because the Sclavossans called it Cornis per Bashings and Takerman was deterly make mention of the second a the third is called generally Gramen Manne, and some addectionament extits of so much use among the Germanes, yet Thalism and some others call it Gramen acadeatum. Cords upon Dioscovides also calleth it Frameanum Germanicum Schoolen Organ species who Isalism call both this and the fist Sanguinaria, Sanguinaria, Sanguinaria, Sanguinaria, Sanguinaria and Capriola: the sourth Lobel calleth Gramen Scoparium Ischemi passiculus at it is indetitle: the fist Lobel formerly called Gramen Canarium alterum, but after wards Gramen Canarium Ischemi passiculus, Lugdunensi: Gramen vulgare Dalechampi as Banbinum saith, but I thinke he is mislaken, set I canoc such so. others call it Gramen as it it were the sint of Dioscovides, and so Clussus also taken it to be, calling it Gramen legisimum: the fixt is called by Lugdunensis, Gramen vulgare Dalesbampy as Banbinum south it tusy but not so in the other at the seaventh Proper Alpunus hath made memica of in his booke of Egyptian plants, and said that the Egyptians call it Neisemelmsalo or Gramen crucis: The last is not remembred by any before, and therefore this title is sufficient for it. They may be all called Gramen Daelylon or Daelylosies, as Banbinum dock from beforme of the pannickles, representing spread singers, and thereupon might as well bee called in Englis Finger Grasse.

Cockes foote grasse bruised and layd ro any place that bleedeth, doth stay the blood presently, whether from the nose or wound, yet if the rough spike be put into the nose and rabbed it will make it bleeds thus the divers manner of using it workes a contrary effect, both to draw blood and to stay it: being boyled with Axangia, that is, so suct and some houshould bread doth quickly heale the biting of a mad dogge: the same also applyed to hardmore stisses to be bleare eyed, or else being bound to the necke in the beginning of the sayd disease, doth quickly discusse the same also applyed to the same to lock red & to be bleare eyed, or else being bound to the necke in the beginning of the sayd disease, doth quickly discusses the same also applyed to the same also apply

CHAP. XXV.

Gramen Arundinaceum. Reede graffe.

Of the Reede graffes there are divers forts, fonce grow on the land and others in the water, those that grow in the Vp-land grounds, shall be entreated of in this Chapter, and the other bereafter.

1. Calamogrofis five, Gramen Arandinaceam major. The greater Reede graffe.

The greater Reede graffe rifeth up with many joynted stalkes and large sharpe cutting leaves on them like to those of the water Reede, but lesser: the toppes of the stalkes are furnished with divers hard long spikes or heades, somewhat like the common Reede, which when they have stood long doe open, and having a flocky substance in them are carryed away with the wind the root is full of white strings, and some joynted ones, which spread in the ground. There is a lesser for thereof, whose toppe is not so full of spikes, as

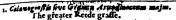
having but one or two thereon.

2. Calamografis altera Norwegica. Reedegrafie of Norway.

This other Reedegrafie of Norway groweth not so great but harder and rougher, both in stalkes and leaves then the former: the tpoky tust at the toppe is larger, more spread into severall panickles, sharper also and rougher in handling: the rootes hereof like wise consist of many long strings. We have one like hereunto, growing nege Hackney, it is be not the same (our milder Country altering the roughmesse) saving that this bash a tust of hair type threeds growing at the head of the roote.

This Reede graffe is in ftalke and leaves fomewhat like the next woolly Reede graffe, but the flalkes are joynted in two or three places, two or three cubits high, with narrower leaves the sper and almost two tubits long, and a little ftriped withall: the coppe pannickles are fometimes a foote or more long, parted into many king spikes, which are soft as slike, and of a shining over-worne murrey colour: the roote is white with thicke shings, which spread in the ground sometimes.

4. Calamografia

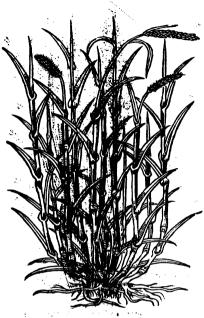




2. Calamogroffis eltera Norwegica. Reede grafte of Norway.



2. Graines Armedinaceum minus The leffer Reede grafie,



3. Calamogroffis filue Di Joennis.
Reede graffe of Saint tobus Wood.



Minus.

Anglica.

CHAP. 26.



4. Calamogroftis sive Gramen termentesmi The foft or Woolly Reede graffe.

This woolly Reede graffe, is in the roughnes, dryneffe, and forme of the leaves, not much anlike to that fort of Foretaile graffe before spoken of in the Chapter of Foxetailes, which they for Mompelier called Pleislofthenanthum, but much greater, and not woolly as some related them: the stalkes likewise being two or three cubits high, and with few joynts are rough, bearing large spiked heads, set all along a panickle, reddish for some time, but growing to ripenesse of a thining filver like whitenesse, and as foft as wooll in handling, from whence it tooke the name, the roote is form what hard and rough at the toppe, with divers long fibres is uning and the rough at the toppe, with divers long fibres is uning from it. This description is according to the Dates copy, translated by Love immelle.

S. Calamografia toro a passicula.

Round tutted Reede grafic.

This fort of Reeder graffe bath narrow long leaves fornewhat fofter and gentler in handling then the others before yet not caten by any cattle : the tuffor panickle it felfe is more round, and thicker, with filderer heads, fer close to-gether like fmall knots of knobs, but formewhat flat on one fide, the bloomings hereof are of a yellowish purple colours fome panickles likes wife are found to be more long and narrow the rootes are fmall and firing y.



6. Calamogroffic moutana errodic five Scirpm Trait.
The greater Mountaine Reede graffe.



Tribe 13.

6. Calamograft's montana enodic five Scirpm prime Tragi. The greater Mountaine Reede graffe.

This greater mountaine Reede graffe groweth up with fivorg Italkes, as high as a man, without any joynts on sear the most, having thereat fort, and not hard long leaves: at the toppes whereof are many long that dashe spikes, set more spariedly then the others, each whereof is of a bright reeddish yellow colour, and set up right. Another fort hereof is much lower and smaller, the spikes being smaller and shorter, and not stream, of a darke red colour: the roote is somewhat hard, but with divers fibres thereat. "The Place and Time.

the fift fort, both the greater and the leffer grow in most Medowes that are findy, rather barren then fertile. Second and third are expressed in their titles. The fourth in the borders of dry fields, and by the hedge sides is a countries of this Kingdome, especially in Dorfes like. The fifth also in the like places. The last groweth is most Woods that are on bills and mountaines: they flourish in the Summer time, and their stalkes perish The 28 ames.

The Greekes call it water yours, Calamogroff is also and Gramon Arundinaceum in Latine, Lobel calleth the first claumin price Babylonicum, and Baubinus Gramon arundinaceum price multiplici. The second is not remember in the force Lobel noted it in Norway, when he were into those parts with the Lord Zanche Ambassadour. The third loss to be knowned by the title: The Sourth is called by Lobel, Gramon tomantosum Calamogroft is quo-Land walf Gramen plumofum, extant in his Dutch Booke, and it may be is that Gramen arundinaceum piumopublishis Banhinu describeth for the 44. in his Prodremme, or very like it. The fifth also is not remembred by my about before. The firth of both forthe is called by Tragms, Scippi prime of alternam genus, and is thought be the lawn Lychnanthemos of Thalism, and by Bauhinus, Gramen arundinaceum enode montanum. The Vertues

Ihreinme of these Graffes serviceable for any Physicall use that we know, neither doe any Cattle feede throughy reason of their hard and sharpe cutting leaves except the sixt, and that but seldome neither: the stalkes dissolution are platted into mats, for Country women to lay and dry their new preffed cheefes on, and for o-

CHAP. XXVI.

Gramen Nemerofum glabrum. Smooth Wood Graffe.

Here are two kindes of Wood graffes, the one with smooth leaves, whose sorts shall be entreated for this Chapter, and the other with rough or hairy leaves, in the Chapter following.

1. Gramen nemorosum capillaceum panicala alba. White tusted Wood graffe.

This small grasse growerts thicke and close together in a tuft having a number of greene leaves rifing from the roote, being as small as haires, and of a foote long, the stalkes rise up among them a cu-

Gramen nemorosum majus spica rnfescente.
The greater browne Wood graffe.



4. Gramen nemornm exile durum. Small hard wood graffe.



bit or more high, smooth and bare almost without joynt or leafe on them, the toppes whereof end in a skrider white panickle, not an hand breadth long, composed of small huskes set with beardes: the roote is small and

threddy.

2. Gramen nemore sum majus pica rufescenne. The greater browne Wood graffe,

The greater Wood graffe hath a number of narrow graffie leaves springing from the roote, among which come forth many smooth round stalkes, without any joynt or lease on them, at the toppes whereof stand loos smooth brownish spiked heads, seperated a little one from another, and as it were a little bearded: the roote is a bush of many fmall fibres or ftringes.

3. Gramen nemoro/um minue. The leffer Wood graffe.

3. Gramen nemorofuse minus. The lefter Wood grafte.

The lefter fort differeth not from the greater, but that it is in all parts lefter and lower, the small chaffie teared eares being smaller and nothing so soft, but rather hard and a little more sparse.

4. Gramen nemorofuse exile durium. Small hard Wood graffe.

This small graffe hath divers small hard leaves a span and a halfelong, the stakes are slender, with very sew joynts and leaves on them, at which joynts, and at the toppes also come forth small long chaffie spiked beades. The Place and Time.

These according to their titles doe grow in Woods frequent enough in our owne Land in divers places, Banking 1 nere according to their titles doe grow in vy oods request enough in sail owner land, in divers pate, Bakki2016 faith the first groweth plentifully in an Oaken wood not faire from Michel field in Swiferland, and flowrish when others doe.

The Names. These have their names in their titles, being called Nemerofum or fitvaticum by all Authoris that have writen

The Vertues. These Grasses are not used in Physicke, nor are they any good fodder for cattle, but are utterly neglected both by man and beaft.

CMAP. XXVII.

Gramen nemorum birfutum. Hairy Wood Graffe.

this kinde of hairy Wood graffe, there are some more forts then of the precedent, as shall be prefently shewed.

It is greater wood graffe hath divers long and somewhat broad leased hairy wood griffe.

This greater wood graffe hath divers long and somewhat broad leaves turning downswards, rights are the sound leaves turning downswards. fing from the roote, smaller to the end, grayish underneath and greene above, set about the edges with which

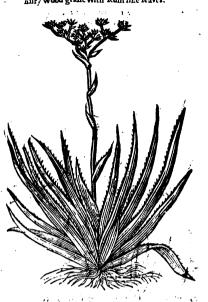
Gramen remorum hirfutum majue. I he greater hairy wood gratie.

2. Gramen westornes birfatum majus alterum pretta tuber of a radice. A greater carely havy wood graffe with a knobbed rootes





3. Gramen nemorum hirfutum latifolium minus jancea panicula. The leffer broad leafed hair, Wood graffe with Rush like leaves.

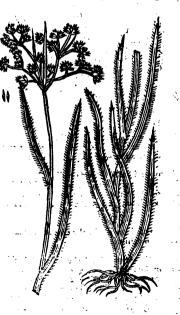


Gramenbly futum anguftifoliummajus alterum. Another fort of narrow leafed hairy graffe.



4. Gramen nemorum bi futum majus angustifeltum.
The greater narrow leafed hary Wood graffe.

6. Gramen nemorum hirfutum minus angustif liam. The leffer narrow leafed hairy Wood graffe,





imall long haires, the stalke from among them groweth to be two foote high, with leaves at the joynts, and fer at the toppe with divers small greenish flowers in little huskes which contains small feede when it is ripe; the roote is a tuft of many small long threds.

2. Gramen nemorum hirfutum majus alterum pracor tuberofa radice. A greater early Wood graffe with a knobbed roote-

This earely Wood graffe hath larger leaves then the former, of a deeper greene colour and as hairy allo, on the Halkes are leaves at the joyntes, as in the other, and fuch like heads or knaps of flowers, the roote is thicke, jone. what there and browne, almost like a Tormentill roote, with a number of small brownish haires covering it yer

3, Gramen nemorum birfutum latifolium minus juncea panicula. The leffer broad leafed hairy Wood graffe with Rush like panickles.

This lesser Wood grasse is very like in the growing unto the first or broader fort, but that the leaves hereof are narro wer and the panickle or tuited head, at the toppe of the small stalles, is smaller and somewhat resembling the 9. Gramen birfutum capitulo globofo. Globe headed hairy Wood groffe. toppes of Rushes.

4. Gramen nemoram hirfutum majus angustifolium.

The greater harrow leafed hairy Wood graffe, The greater narrow leafed Wood graffe, is very like in the manner of growing unto the first fort of Wood graffes, but that the leaves are much narrower, therter, and turning downewards as the first, the stake is bare without joynt of leafe, having at the sop three small rough and almost round scaly heads fet together: the roote is small and long with fmall fibres fet thereat.

5. Gramen hir sutum angustifolium majus alterum

Another fort of narrow leafed hairy graffe. From a small reddish fibrous roots riseth up a stalke necre two foote high, and fmooth, usually bearing at the toppe a fort white panickle, some what spread, and made of sundry finall scales as it were, in every one whereof lyeth a small round blackish seede: the leaves are few a little hairy and fome of them compassing the stalke: the whole panickle hath two small leaves set at the bottome thereof, the one nath two imail leaves fet at the bottome thereof, the one rising higher then it, the other lower; this faith Banbinus, groweth in the moilt fieldes of Michelfeld by Baffil.

6. Gramon nemeram his latum minus angustifelium.

The lesser narrowleased hairy Wood grasse.

This leffer Wood graffe is leffer then the last fort, having many long and narrow leaves growing at the roote, as hairy as any before, the stalke hath two or three joynts, and short leaves on them, and at the toppe divers small heads standing upright, each standing on a small hairy footestalke; the roote is somewhat long, like a Cyperus roote with a bush of small long threds.

7. Gramen nemorum hirfutum minimum.
The least hairy Wood grasse.

The least hairy Wood graffe bath more store of narrow long hairy leaves then the last but elle in all things it agreeeth with the fixt in heads and flowers, but being whiter then

8. Gramm bir fueuto five exile ferrugineum. Small hairy browne Wood graffe. This Wood graffe is as fmall as the laft, but with leffer flore of leaves, the heads on the stalkes that are not above foure or five inches high, are Woolly and too fully round but a little flat and of a yellowish browns colour, the roote is finall and fibrous.

9. Gramen hirfuram capitulis globofis. Globe hended hairy Wood rieffe. This Wood graffe hash long figures as broad as the third fort here before, with fome small fost haire about the edges, the stalkes are about a society, with joynts and leaves on them, the toppes being surnished with two or three cound fof: whire weetla trade, composed of many small filver like threds : the roote is small and thred-

The Place and Time.

All thefe grow in Woods, while about High gate, and other places, and flowrish in the end of Summer, except the second, which is earlier thereany of the rest by a moneth or two sometimes.

The Names. The first is called by Labeland others, Gramen birfutum nemorofum, Baubinun giveth the figure of the third, and of the fifth, but I have thereand added alterna to diftinguish it from the fourth, being of later invention: The or the atth, out a nave thereunen anden asserting to alternate to the strom the routh, being or later invention. fix is called Coperilla Could's Softwar in hortisand Gramen exile hir fundamen Coperiodes by Lobel, Gramen semistra Dalechampy by Lingdonness; said Gramen hir future can horning. The feventh is the Gramen Lincary Combretum Dalethampy by Inghistrafic. The eighth is not mentioned by any before now. The last is called Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Combretum Combretum Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Combretum Combretum Combretum Combretum Combretum Combretum Pliny by Anguilla Combretum Combretu



The Theater of Plants.

There is nothing to any proportions them find a said time of any other use, the Cattle also refusing them by an inch let as alto a intelland fine fiel o Benhindriedi control · ics win ... (it confifte; h.

Nitwas Courd prichly headed Graffe. Pharman group on al-LLVXX . what One forth fome few narrows . 16 levery

populario o dingentale de la contra del contra de la contra del la contra

Lithough fome of the frame grow fometimes in moorish grounds yet they are as often found in the moilt totogramand in in photo of moreover alto, in a gramme scale and Gramming and therefore may encountry be interest into this crange, he great headed Gram of Gramming.

Claffing the she ment o and line governor to the control of the soul of the control of the contr This form graties but that at the joyne, with the feaver continut fund pricise, heads, applied in hukes, and ending interpoints wherein lye small long pointed seeds.

2. Gramen acule at una Germanicam.

2. Gramen acule at use Germanicum

"The priship headed Graffe of Germany."

In a white threigh poots rife, to depring the save, and magnery funder falless leaning this save and that, where we fee floors spiked heads very rough and sharpe, and of many baskers wherein les white feeds.

3. Graffe hamile Flipanica.

3. Graffe hamile Flipanica.

This fault. Stani & safe required Graffe.

This fault. Stani & safe required in the sharp tests.

This [mail; Spanish grafte growerth not above halfe a foote. allourings but these or four-metes high ring from the low, with two or these fulles branching forth into fundry inc, and fomewhat long, natrowand harpe pointed hard implemental another, and at the toppes of the stalkes indicate against another, and at the toppes of the stalkes indicate the stalkes indicate the stalkes of halfe an inches more in length, sessioned income like the heads of Hologram, Manchiolis, the roote is whit, long, joynted and creeping in the ground.

3. Organific pumile Hiffanica. Smill harpe pounted Graffe.

6. Gremen Triglochin. Arrow headed Graffe. Round priekly headed Graffe.

1. Italicum Aculeatum Matthiolm his prickly headed Graffe.





many small white about

4. Gramen echinatum planoni. This prickly headed Graffe.

This famili graffe rifeth not much higher then a palme or headles and fired the public mach a graffe rifeth not much higher then a palme or headles foul and fire falls. fibres fendeth forth a few small hairy leaves an inch long, as also a small and fine stalke, with a flat sheet head and most sharpe annes at the ends of the huskes whereof it tonsisteth.

5. Gramen echinato capitulo. Round prickly headed Grasse.

The roote of this graffe is comp sed of many white threeds, seeding forth some few mirrow rough leaves two The roote of this gratte is composed or manywanter in the property of three inches long, among which rife up flender, fome higher and others lower stakes, with one or two joyne and leaves at them, each having at the topped small round that the with mery sharpe prickles, within the backet whereof lye white cleere feede.

whereof lye white cleere feede:

Ormen Trightonia Dalechampi. Arrow headed Graffe.

Vinto these grafes let me adde this also, which although others doe toffere to awarder which the for the sharpe heads sake a "trhath southy narrow sender leaves foure stitue long, a mode which the sharpe heads sake a "trhath sorting head heads may small three source steads in a long which the heads no joynt or leafe thereon groweth a foot high, bearing many small three sources thereon head, or the lease bove another, each ony a several short footstake, sashioned somewhat the code shrow head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped which the sashioned sharped who head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped who head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped who head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped who head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped who head, or the lease of the sashioned sharped who head the sashioned sharped who head to the sashioned sharped which sashioned sharped which the sashioned sharped which the sashioned sharped where sashioned sharped which the bove another, each one a leveral inort room tame, failing the spinisted above the root is a small but of Sagitta-ia, but thing he are least out of the spinisted above the root is a small but of the root is a sm

The Place addition, cot ads an red and early a water

The three first grow in dry places and old mudde walls, and in the dies places doe the other also grow and sources are growed to be other also grow and sources are grown and sources of granes. The Names.

The Names.

The first was six called by Multiplia Gramen acuteatum, and since by college in like thistice, Bailing calleth it Italicum as he does not second Germanicam, which Lasolt alled palmy becomes, and Daydonesis Gramen a called time as the chief is feet forth by Biolishis; and called Gramen processing the third is frot mensioned by any before now. a who sports in feet forth by Biolishis; and called Gramen processing the fift is described both by Bandonian and Collinson of Trailing it Gramen man, and the trailing it Gramen in acute in the state of the last is being the subject of the collinson of the last is being the subject of the last is the su verity referre, as anto that transmings I many must some as he into women make a run, four are would not do so for that the leaves were graftle, and groweth in wet or moorisi places, say they describe the the doth fring up in dry grounds; as also unto Gramen fricatum mariam ultername Lobel, wherearto I acknowledge it into the relemblance, but that the place seemeth to contrary it; and that the sales the feeded Cultum grafts of Trans, and the fourth Calamagroft is of Lugdanen fir 3 fo that it leemeth that for footbilliene fie to apply the the one to the other.

Matthioles would transferre the vertues of his Granien abstratem to those of Disferrides, but there is much doubt made thereof by the learned, and of the rest there is nothing can be learned worth the relating, Than I eres,) finithe gramma.

CHAP. XXIX.

Schonogroffis five Gramen Indiann. Rush Graffes.

Here are divers forts of and araffes. Some that grow in the upland grounds, some in the watery and

This gallant Both Graffe hath a great many fast flender fund flakes, eight or nichte her aucht or halfe abende were her and form among whom rifeth up two of the flender fund flakes, eight or nichte her aucht or halfe abende below and frank ber aucht or halfe abende below and frank ber aucht or halfe abende below and frank ber aucht or halfe abende below and frank bearing at their popes out from betweene two kaves which are rather like wire.

This small Rush Grasse is very like the former, but that it that unth smaller restrike to roste from smong four inches long, rising out of the browner had make or hole, for at the toppe of a least should find on the wipe like with the like there, and a small find on the wipe like wind which spring up divers joyness (talks with fach like there, and a small fine of the wipe like wind the former, but of a browners had charge on the many in the like the whole, plant the having two input serve the cast as in the former.

There are as in the former.

Dalechampins his finall Buth graffethate groweth in did by place, but the greene leaves rifing from a very long white fibrous roote; whence foring idivers joyned stalkes with some sew leaves on them, and at the toppe a sparked or open spiked head somewhat like unto the Holestone Salamannum of Clusius consisting of many purplish hunders.

Clusius confilling of many purplish husics.

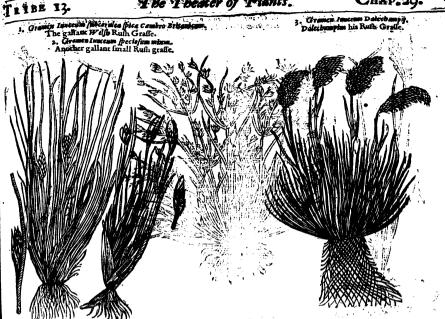
4. Gramen Inncessor vinleare. The roomston Rush graffe.

The leaves of this common Rush graffe are almost round. Even of eight inches long, among which the stakes are a span long, beare at their heads several small papicing the fashion one above another a the roote is com-

posed of brownish yellow threas.

5. Gramen Inncents flygarum major exticulars falls. The greater joynted wood Rush Grasse.

The stalkes of this Rush grasse are sometimental and very pittens, the leaves are almost round with many serial crosse joynts on them; the susted began arthotoppe of the stakes that are neare two cubits high are much spread into many rush-like pannickles and somewhat slat also, the roote creepeth a little set with many start the start of the star 6. Grame fmall fibres.



Gramen lunceum flust icum faifa panicula. The greater joynted wood Ruth Graf

6. Gramen Innceum fylvarum minus articulato felic A leffer joynted wood Ruth Graffe.



6. Gramen Iunceum sylvarum minus articulato folis. A leffer joynted wood Rush Graffe. The divers stalkes of this Grasse that rise from the hard spreading roote with many fibres thereat doe take roote the in the ground and beare fuch like joynted leaves, and imall pread painfield heads above, very like unto held but finaller by the halfe in each. And there is a fmaller also whose leaves are long and stender, but not wism. logated, the pannickle whereof is smaller also but sparsed in like manner.

7. Gramen Iuncoides Iunci fpar a panicula. Rush Graffe with rush-like sparsed heads. The falkes hereof are flender, somewhat flat and almost two foote high, the leaves are smaller then the common fortabout two spans long; the toppes likewise are smaller and spread with whitish heads a the roote is ydlowith, spreading it selfe with long tibres. Iiiii 2

e di il

7. Gramen immeridardunes franfa paningla. Ruth Graffeimich rathe iske sparted lowes.

8. Gramen funceum perum five Holofium Martholi, Tole Graffe

9. Gramen mantennen Imcenm capite formefe Mibuttaling Kinft Graffe with tellybrads.



8. Gramen Iunceum parvum feve Holoftium Matthielt & Gramen bufonie Flandrorum. Tode Graffe. This small Ruth grasse (which the Flemmings generally call Padde graffe, that is, Tode grasse, and taken to bee the Holostium of Matthiolus in his last edition) groweth not much above a spanne high, whose leaves are very small, and those on the slender stalkes and branches from the joynts lesser, whereat and likewise at the toppes grow forth small yellowish chaffie heads or huskes, with short aunes as it were at theends, each upon a short Med un co footestalke one above another : the roote is fibrous and reddish. There groweth about Highgare and some other wet places one or two other forts hereof differing from it in fmalnesse, and likewise the one smaller then the other, whose heads are thicker or closer set together.

o. Gramen montanum Iunceum capite squamosa. Mountaine Rush Grade with scale heads From a small fibrous roote rife up two or three rush-like leaves about halfe a fooce long; the falkes are fmooth and without any joystor leafe thereon rifing a foote high, at the toppe whereof from betweenetwo rough leaves, the one being long the other floort flooteth forth a fealy head, small at the toppe somewhat recembling the head of the *Photoris* Canary Grasse.

The Place and Time. Some of these graffes grow on hills others in woods or neare them : the first on a high hill in wales called Berwin continually covered with clouds and milts, and watered with fundry showers of raine, when at the same time the Sunne will shine faire in the vallies below it : the woods neare Highgate and the medowes thereabout doc nourish many of the other varieties: the last was found on mount Baldur, and doe all flourish in the Sommer moneths of Inne and Inly.

The Names, By the name Xiraro in Greeke, and Gramen Jancenm or Inneoides in Latine beall these planes knowne i The first Lobel had entended to call Nardo Gaugiti forrie smilis capitario planta, but. I have altered it and selfered it rather to these Rush Grasses whereunto it is most like, and so is the second also, being neither of them mentioned by any before : the two forts of the fixt, the feaventh and the two fmaller forts of the eight are not the wife extant in any other author : the third fourth fift and eight are fo emittaled by others as they are here for downe, yet Thalise calleth the eight Gramen epigonato caulon, and Banbinen Gramen nemoro sum caliculis paleacentout I thinke it is feldome in any wood : the last Banhinus so called as it is in the title. The Vertues.

All these forts of Grasses have beene so lately found out, that there is no knowne use made of them in Physicke; and for the eight although Matthiolus in his last edition gave the figure of it, entituling it Holostium, and with out any description, and seemed to referre it to that of Dioscorides, whose propertie is to binde and consolidate flesh whereof this is no way gulity, but it is altogether infipede like a graffe and without spee like a rush, and is therefore called Holostium Matthioli ever since by all authors or by these other titiles it beareth for it is not yet knowne what that true Holoftimm of Dieferrides is, not any knowne plant can bee found in all things to equal ir fully.

Proces. Rushes.

tiere are divers forts of Ruffies, fome great fome fmall fome fort and throath, others hard, fome barren others bearing fixeds, found their pointed, others not fome on the Landgeyther in uplands or neare the Sea, officia in the fresh waters from agains tweet, others not at all tof shote I means to our cate in this Chapter this are not further, for or choic timbes the one called Schamopher or Instantial asso, and the other Inness anguilofs or Operus adoratus, I have spoken in the first Classics of this worke among the other inness anguilofs or Operus adoratus, I have spoken in the first Classics of this worke among the mount sweete herbes, and first of the fost primocrit force of Rushes in this Chapter.

The greatest Bull Rush.

The greatest Bull Rush.

the con-

14-54

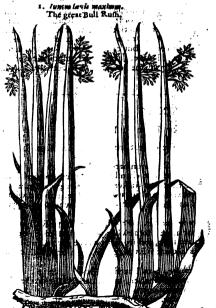
most colour, greater then any of the other forts of Rufhes, having certains sheathes like leaves compassing them gene colour, greater then any of the other forts of Kulhes, naving certaine inequalities and source and buttoner, and pointed at the ends button (harpic, full of a white pith which are ferviceable (the outer rinde his gilled away) for lighth, being divers of them bound together and dipped in Suce or Tallow's towards the expensivithich on the oberlide breake, fouth fundry intell brownish chaffic heads, each upon without roottalke, whether the protests of a blackish browne colour, and growth formewhat great and growth find of their brides in the roots is of a blackish browne colour, and growth formewhat great and growth find of their brides in the roots for the common finds of Railby.

This aft it in all things like the former but much lefter and shorter having a whitish pith within them as the attribution for the like tites, but that the heads are longer and the tark or pannish is close and not spread open untentitis: the rootes hereof are not great as the other, but are a buth of livings of shreds.

3. Innem levis panicula sparfamajor. Another fort of great smooth Rushes. This other greater lost is like the last but with fewer store of Rushes, of a darkith greene colour, and the tufe abor brownish pannicle is more spread at large, and each part standing on a pretty long footstalke, and is broad blow and pointed upward : the roote is bushie like the last.

4. Junem lapu glomerate flore. Round headed Ruffies. foundheaded Ruftes have divers thooses rifing from the roote like unto the found fort and pitthy within like i, the chiefest difference consistent herein that the turted heads stand somewhat close together and are round. not ainted at all. Inuces lavis papicula fparfa minor. Small Rushes with dispersed tufts.

This different from the greater fort before described, onely in the smalnesse of the plant, and growing in dryer gounds, which may peradventure cause the imalnesse.



2. 3. Inneus levis panicula for/a mojus er glomerato flore. Another fort of great (mooth Rush and pound headed Rushes.



CHAP.

saucus acutin Cambrob-iravicus. Wall hard or Stape Ruther

6: Inneus exigune montanus mucrone carens. Small smooth pointed Rushes.

6: Inneu exiguat montanus mucrons varente. Small hand long thred above in the high The roote hereof is small blacke and thredby, smeeting action and long thred above it, it has also three small long leaves at the foote of the stalke-of an inch long, like unto Rushes.

three small long leaves at the foote of the Italke of an inch long, like unto Kuines.

7. Inncellus five Chamefebenos. Smell or Dwarfe Rushes.

Dwarfe Rushes grow not above an inch on two high although they naturally grow, by ponds for him these or foure Rushes somewhat great and thicke for design proportion, plung from a throughout roote, the him these observed to bring any heads for seede, and therefore, is called approved to be the highest to seede, and therefore, is called approved to be the highest had been considered in the factor of the highest form.

Lobely, mentioned in the Adversaria by the name of Innahus, it growers formewhat higher, and begin round.

Many of these Rushes and shourish chiefly untill the end of Angris of September 2 yet abide. Seeme all

the yeare.

Solid in Greeke so called a love of fundaments of the place of Angult of September, yet abide given all the yeare.

Solid in Greeke so called a love of fundaments in the place of the place cus sive Scirpus medius, and saith it is the same that Tabermontanus calleth suncus splinatures a the third is the suncus out out on garis alter of Tragus, suncus sevin & vulgaris of Cords, Dodonest and Lobes, and Oxyschanes by Angui larn and Lugdunensis: the fourth Lobel calleth glomerato flore and Innens Simply by Matthiolus and others, and Inneus Levil by Lugdenengs: the fift is Baubinus his title and fo are the two last: the Arabians call it Dis, the Italians Giunco, the Spaniards Inneo, the French Ione, the Germane's Bintzen, the Dutch Biefen, and we Rushes. The Vertues.

The feede of Rushes of this foft kind especially faith Galen and Diefebrides, tofted faith Pliny being drunke in wine and water, doth ftay the flux of the belly or Laske and womens Courfes, when they come downe two abundantly: it provokethallo Vrine; but it caufeth headach: it provoketh fleepe likewise, but it must be given with caution, least it bring a dead sleepe with it: the bottome or tender leaves or part of the Rushes next to the roote being applyed to the bitings of the Phalangians or poysonous Spider healeth them; the roote saith Phay boiled in water to the thirds helpeth the cough. Phay maketh mention of an Ofenna Inneinnum made of Inneus as sweete as that of Rofes, but fure it was not made of any of these forest of Rushes, but of the Imagin odorum, sweetesfuling Rush. Galen sheweth excellently the property of the seedes of Rushes, that it is compounded of an early effence tomewhat cold, and a watery somewhat hot: so that by drying the lower parts it doth leasurely send up vapours to the head, whereby fleepe is procured.

CHAP. XXXI.

Innens after five Arnens. Hard or Sharpe Rufhes.

F this kinde of Rushes there are also divers forts, some great, and some small, some bearing seeds others barren or bearing none.

1. Inneus acutas vulgaris. Common hard Rushes. Our common Rushes that serve to strew the roomes and chambers in houses growen in the same manner that the former fort doth! but that sometimes the stalkes as it were give Rushes one from out of another, and not all from the soote separately as others, and are also hard and sharper pointed, with little or no pith within them, the tusts are small, hard, spread abroad and short, that breake out towards the toppes as the

other forts does 2. Oxyschanos sive Inneus acutus Alpinu. Cambro britanicus. Welsh hard or sharpe Rushes, The Rushes of this fort are many about halfe of footelong or more, somewhat great hird and sharpe pointed, from among which rise up, naked Rushes or stakes halfe a yard high, and from betweene two short leaves breaking forth a sparsed pannickle, of sundry small chassic hike unto Reed grasse, of a brownish colour: the roote is a bush of brownish hard fibres.

This finall Rush groweth very like it but closer and not so much spread open.

4. Images maritimus capitulis Singlis. See hard Rushes with blackish round heads of seede.

This hard Sea Rush hath singly skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath manning the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath manning the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath manning the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath manning states the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath manning states ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns had ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath such same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath same ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote ship the skinny browns had ship the skinny browns heads, set next about the hard long slope roote which hath ship the skinny browns had ship the ski

ny fmall fibres under it, out of which rife thickeround hard, long and very sharpe pointed Rushes, from among which rife other Rushy stalkes three cubits high sometimes, bearing at the toppes from betweene two short leaves a number of blackish round heades a little pointed, sometimes but one and sometime two or three standing close



men Aughem. Small hard Ruthes and Engli



e. Tunce Maritimus captrall Sorght.
Sea hard Ruther with blackish round heads of seeded





C. Juneus acut me maritimus alter. Sea hard Rufher with whitish round heads of seede.







joyned together, hanging downe from a short sootestalke, which when they are tipe open into three parts show. ing imall and fomewhat long feede within them.

5. Mineits acutun maritimus alter. Sea hard Rufhes with whitish round heads of feede. This other Sea Rush groweth after the same manner that the last doth in all things, as well in height as in thicknesse or greatnesse, onely the heads of seedes are rounder, and not pointed, and breake out of the Rushes, two or three inches under the toppe, or sharpe pointed ends, about Midsomer each of those round heads will becovered as it were with a white downy or cottony matter, which bindeth and dryeth exceedingly.

6. Iunem acutm maritimus caule triangulo. Sea thatpe Ruthes with three square stalkes. The roote hereof is preeping and fibrous sending forth a few thore leaves, and long three square stakes about a foote in length, very sharpe pointed at the end, two or three states under which breake forth sundry scaly and woolly heads of a brownish colour.

7. I jugus sentus maritimus Anglicus. English se hard Rushes.
Our English Sea Rushes differ little in the growing from the other Sea Rushes, but that the pathickle is longer

and flenderer composed of many chaffie huskes.

This French Rush hath many sleader tought and pliant long and sharpe phinted Rushes, of a pale greene colour, from among which silect a small stalke, little longer then the leaves, between arther tought sheet leaves, whereof one is exceeding long, and the other are short, in the middle of whom standard large rotme these composed of many long sharpe huskes set in cares, of a pale brownish colour, wherein lye intall sender little bodie is brown some small, and creeping, set with divers short sho

The Place and Time The first growers in many sow moist neglected grounds and fields, where it faketh un most i roome, and doth little good: The second was found by Doctor Label, in his life time, upon the hill in which the faller farm, in sundry the wet and moorish grounds, in many places thereabours. The third about Markons as Label saith, and betweene Saint Ishns de later and Bayon as we have been enformed. The sixth both on the Namestan shore, and in the way from Mompelies of the Sea. The second many of our English coasts. And the last about Narbone in France also. and doe all flowing in the end of Suppose.

The Names. The Greekes call it O Evocato Oxyfebenes, and in Latine thereafter, Institu acutus & after. The fift is called Inneus acutus & vinlgatior by Lobel and Dodoness. The fecond hath not begin fet forth before, and therefore both the name according to the place of the growing thereof. The third is all but now made knowne to all. The fourth and fifth are fet forth by Lobel and Pens in their Adversaria, under the title of Inneus maritims duplex. The former Banhinm calleth Imans acusus, capitulis Sorghi Oxyfchenos Disferridis. The later is referred by him unto the Inneus Edolofchenos major of Ingdunensis, and was brought by Bockistrom Bayen, by the name of lunus Coriandri seminerotundo, and taken to bee the true Oxyfchenos of Dioscorias. The fixth Banhinus calleth as it is in the

phritle: The feventh is seculiar to our Coalts and hath the name accordingly. The last is the Inneus maritimus Internation of Lobel, whereof I cannot finde that Bankinus hath made any mention. The Vertues.

The properties of this hard Rush, are referred to the former, working the like effects as it is thought, but more

CHAP. XXXII.

Innem acumine reflexo. Hard Rushes with bending heads.

Here are yet some other kindes of Rushes to be handled, which because I would not huddle together, I must distribute into sundry Chapters, that so every species may be under his owne genus, as necre as may be. I. Innew acumine reflexo major. The greater bending Ruth.

The greater of these turning Rushes, groweth after the manner of the greater foft Rushes, hath for his rootes formewhat round heads, covered with blackish browne coates or filmes, and

undertiem, to of threds, from which heads rife fundylog Rushes halfe a yard long of more, breaking godwy under the coppe, which bendeth or turneth downwards, out of a round skinny head into many timy round heades, franding on thort footestalkes which have as it were five corners, full of cornered hapevery small yellowish feede, of a little harsh

2. Iuncus acuminereflexo alter.

Another turning or bending Rush. This other hath the Rushes more then halfe a yard lore having a blackish thining tust or umbell, breaking forthiwo or three inches under the turning end, and linding without any footestalke, which are composed allofteds or thrumsand blewish at the toppes.

3. Iuncus acumine reflexe trifidus. The triple tufted Rush.

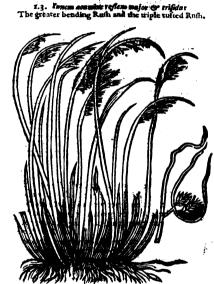
Theroote hereof is blacke, joynted, and fibrous, the Rulles are many, flender and foure or five inches long, inflakes are parred at the toppes into three, and feldescinto fower flender long Rushes, three or foure inde long a peece, betweene which come forth three full chaffic tufts or panickles.

The Place and Time. They all grow in France and Germany, and keepe the incline that others doe.

The Names .. Thefirst is called by Lugdonenfis Innens Melanerania of Thephrastus, who taketh it also to be the Juneus Onsibenos famina of Theophraftus, Gasner and Taber-

mumu call it Innem lavin, and may be Thaline his imm Lychnanthemos. The other two are remembred by Bauhinus in his Pinan and Prodromus, but in my opiniuthelaltis the small Inneus maritimus alter of Lobel, as whose will compare them shall finde.

The Vertues. We have no other certainty of the Vertues of these, but a likelihood to be as effectuall as the last kinde of



CHAP. XXXIII.

Innem aquatiem capiculis Equiferi. Aglet headed Water Rushes.

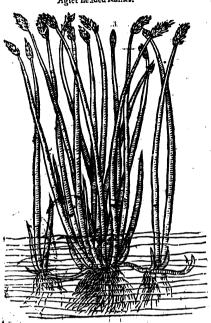
Here are two or three forts of this Aglet headed kind of Rush, which for the difference sake from the other kindes of Rushes, I thought good to entreate of by themselves. I. Innem capiendio Equiferi. Aglet headed Rushes.

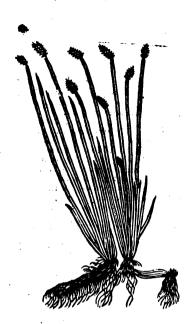
This lefter four bringests torth from a creeping fireading roote, flored with many intricate fibres, divers flender naked Rufhes about a cubit long, full of whitish pith, and having at the bottomes of the certaine reddish skinners compassing them, and bearing each of them at their toppes, a small catkin or Aglet the first head of an Alparague, blooming with small white threds, like a Plantane head, which fall away

2. Inneus capitulis, Equifoti alter. Another Aglet headed Ruih. This other Ruth hach fundry thort Ruther viling from the creeping roote, from among which, other flender and the Ruther does fpring about a foote high, each of these bearing such a like Aglet as the former, but somewhat TRIBEIL

1. Inneus aquaticus capitulu Equifeti.
Aglet headed Rufles.

2. Inneus Equifett capitulis alier.
The other Aglet headed Ruth.





13. Immeellen capitulis Equifeti fluitans. Floring Rushes with Aglet toppes. This (mall Rull) hath from a small threedy roote, commeth forth a very small flender bowing Rush, which dividerh it felf into many other small Rushes shout two or three inches long; floating upon the waters, where it growith Wiltiebt Tome grow upright and others doe bow or bend downe againe, each of them bearing a small growith. Wherept tome grow upright the former, with a small long R pull growing by it head like the former, with a small long R pull growing by it.

There all have beene found in our owne land, as well as beyond Sea, the first not onely in the ponds and waters of a small village called Austrope, hard by autro-pe, but in divers places with us also, the other in the brookes and ponds, of been wales and England, in sundry places and are to be seene in the end of Summer when they slowish. The Names

The first is called by Lobel Inneus aquaticia minor capitalis equifeti, and by Lugdunenfis Inneus clavatus Dilechampy. The second hath his title sufficient to expresse it, not being described by any other. The last Banbians to calleth asit is in the title, yet calling it minor, as he doth the first major.

The Vertues. There is no property knowne to what malady any of these may be applyed but are held unprofitable as a great many others be.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Inneus cyperoides floridus. The flowring Cyperus Rush.

Here hath formerly beene knowne but one fort of these slowring Rushes, but Banhinin hathadded

This preater flowing Cyperus Rush (as it is differing from all the other forts of Rushes, soites.

This preater flowing Cyperus Rush (as it is differing from all the other forts of Rushes, soites.

This preater flowing Cyperus Rush (as it is differing from all the other forts of Rushes, soites.)

The preading the control of the contro creeping or ipreading roote like the Rushes, bushing with many fibres, from whence ipring round smooth Rush creeping or ipreading roote like the Rushes, bushing with many fibres, from whence spring round smooth Rush like stalkes two or three cubits high, bearing at the top a large spread tust or umbell of pale blush coloured sweet frequency of states and a state of the s

long tharpe pointed Ruth like leaves, two whereof rife higher then the stalke, and at the toppe five flowers, one

bring after another, after which come two fmall round heads guerther on each footestalke, of the bignesse of the Candy bitter

The Place and Time the full groweth in watery disches pooles and plathes, in most The interest of the Street of the Street of the Street of the Kingdome: The other hash beens observed in Swiffing fundry places, and are flowing has all the Summer long, moning the feede in the meane time. The Names,

Although this hath so Greeke name, yet it hath found divers line name, being called by Tragus Calamogrofia feemide, by Makini Lugdanenfis, Camerarius, and others, Imneus floridus, by bol, Inueus Cyperoides foridus paladofus, by Cordus, Gladiolus palati, by Dodonaus, Gladiolus agnaticus, who findesh it erromain them that call is Inneus floribus, but is in as great an error indicto follow fordes, that calleth it Gladiolus from the false than the Carae, wasking Theodonaus the Carae was the Carae of the contraction. radation of Gaza, making Theophraftus his Cyperus to be Gla-dan alloy (it may be) milled him before, whereunto it hath no confondence, faving a little in the leaves, hee also taketh it to h Sugaium Diofcoridis, wherunto it agreeth as little, fome also be spression Desporates, which we agree as little, some allocally listeness Theophrafts, and Louiserus Carex altername. The place all it Ginnes florido. The Dutch Water Lifel, and General Water Gladioll, following Cordus, who confoundeth Theophramisis Cyperis, with Dieferishis Gladiolus.

The Vertnes .: Manhidus faith it is thought to worke the like effects that the the forts of Rushes doe, but according to Cordus his mi-hing it to be Gladiolas, he saith it is good to helpe the paines of women in their delivery of childing, being boyled in wine and

1. Innen floridas. The flowring Rufh.



CHAP. XXXV.

Spartum berba five Innem. Matt weed or Mat Rushes?

Lthough the Spartum Plini be a kinde of Rulh, growing rather in dry then moilt places, yet because the other sorts of Grasses that serve with us for the same purposes, to make Mats and other such like worker, doe grow in wet and Moorish grounds, neare the Sea side, and are called by the fame name of Sparsam, I must rather then divide it place it with the other.

it. Sparsam Plani five Innoun Hippanica. Spanish Rushes.

The Spansh Rush rifeth up with a number of round Rushes a cubit long, each whereof is parted a

histore the ground, into three or four more flender long, tough and greene Ruffles, fomewhat broader at his, being whitish in the middle, which soon after have both their edges to drawne together, that it maketh trakeme round, so that the partition is hardly discerned, and then grow harder, and whitish, when they are the week them in trailes, and in the round mats wherewith the floores of chambers are matted, as they are weight there and brought over to us), from among which rise up fundry stalkes, somewhat higher then the kenbering at the toppe a small long head of many sharpe pointed huskes, after which come small long seede, kemplome of the other Graffes: the rootes forcad in the ground into many tufts, matting therein that in foreplaces they take up two toote fquare or more.

lim there specify the particulars, the Rushes are more interest modifies. The softer Spanish Rush.

This other Spanish Rush groweth in the very same manner and order, that the former doth, and different from teally in these particulars, the Rushes are more fine and flender, softer also and bearing a shorter tust at the top, taking out of a skinny banks or hole: the roote hereof doe mat like the other, and grow in moister places.

3. Sparism marinum meltra. Our Matweed on Marram.

This Matweed hath divers long hard, and very sharpe pointed Rushes, piercing their legges that are not boothering among them, the stakes have soft spiked long heads, like unto the cares of Rye, and blooming like it the notes of the source creepe in the ground, and falten themselves strongly therein.

4. Sparium mariumm nestras atternm. The other of our Sea Marweedes.

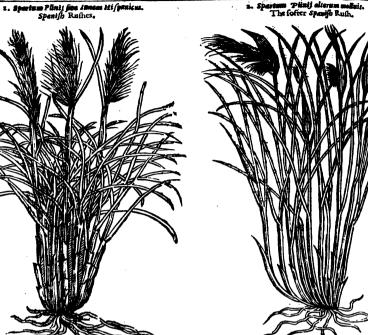
This other Marweede is in the growing like the former, but that the rushes are broader and shorter, and the

This mail Marweed harh shorter smaller and hander rushes, the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high, having small thin long the stalkes are a cubit high. wrought into little baskets or the like.

Ç.,

THE 12.

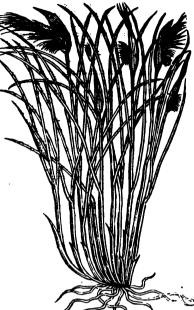
5. Spartum parvum Batavicum & duglicum. Small Matweede.



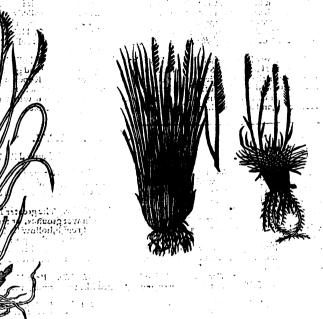
Spartum matinum noftras. Our Matweed or Marram,



2. Spartum Plinij alterum melinis. The forcer Spanife Ruft.



4. Spersum marinum nostres alterum, The other of our Sea Matweedes.



6,7. Sportum Narbonenfe es minimum Auglicum. The imali French and English Matweedes.

6. Sparstin Narbonense. French Matweede.
The French Matweed hath smaller rounder and whiter leaves or rushes then the last, and closer growing togethe like unto the smallest and finest four of rushes, and are about a spanne long aprece, or somewhat more: the
small ender stakes have small single heighed whitish spikes on them, smelling like Mosse: the rootes are small bott threds.

The smallest English Matweed harh many smal stender round rashes like threes, almost four or five inches long, swing thicke together, and many smal stender round rashes like threes, almost four or five inches long, swing thicke together, and single like the swing thicke together, and single like the status consisting but of one or two small rowes: the rootes are long and yellow, like the former small English

8. Spartum Bafflerie capillaceo folio. The Germane Matweed.

The Germane Matweed bath landry rullies rifing from the small threddy roote, which divide themselves into struy the Rullies, sometimes but hate a frost long, and sometimes a foote, there hath beene no had or spike small the struy the Rullies, sometimes but hate a frost long, and sometimes a foote, there hath beene no had or spike small the structure of the structure o

Deriving our ingatum. Party coloured Matweede.

The result inflors of this high weed are followe above foure or five rising from the roote parted real and greene, where training from the roote parted real and greene, while training the party of the spatial come all to be of one colour, this was found on the falling by Franching Franching Training. The Spatian Antiribody of Clustus I have fet forth in my former Booke, under the title of Grant Plantager.

The two former form grow not onely in Spaine, but in divers Mands belonging thereto, as the Conserver, Made-

Aprenate, a property frewed you the Sparram Grecorum, which is a fibrably kinde of Brooms. to doe I this be called Sparram Reported by the Sparram of Pliny, which was in his time as plentifiedly growing in Spaine as now, and therefore the Tractybercof was called Sparram comme, wherein new Carthage, called Carthagena now standeth, and therefore all Writers call it Sparram long terms, onely Dalechampine upon Pliny calleth it Innew Iterica few Hispaniens, and Bashinin, Gramen position priminal partial company and called Sparram Plini; or berba alternam, by all that Bankinin, which is spartam feigulage passible brevs followed include. The thicken the Sparram berba terria maritimum of them, who calleth it Spartam feigulage passible brevs followed include. The thicken the Sparram berba terria maritimum of them, who calleth it Spartam of the court of the cou

Lobel calleth Spartum noftras alterum, and Bashinus, Gramen Spartenso Spicasaus latifolism. The fifth is the Sper Lobel calleth Spartum no firm after sm, and Baumann, Oramon specific being to be found with us as well as with tum noftras parvum of Loves and 1 nave auded angulam. The fixth is the Gramen Sparteum Monspillens of Basthem, Bauning callett it Gramen sparterm Innergotium. The inxel is the gramen Sparterm Monspiling of Bashing, but it being sent to Doctor Lobel from thence was named as it is in the title, which is not much differing. The seventh was found in our owne Land, and for the smallnesse called minimum. The two less are called by Bashinus, Gramen Sparterm, with the rest of their titles as I here set them. The Italians and Spaniages, call it Spane, and the second sort Albardi, The Dutch Halm. And we in English, Helme, and Matthewede, has the people all along the Coasts of Norfolke and Suffolke, call it Martam, and may be called Sea Rustings as well. The Vertues.

The Vertues.

We know of no use the latter in Phylicke: but are employed wholly by the the the latter in all the places where it growed (I meaner the Shariff kinde) not onely for Mats, small and great, for the history, small kinde, and baken so with the farmes the thing entire of the control of the same state the purposes, shoots, Coates, Repersor Contained many other such like as but the ferond in being lefter, and not fit for such purposes, are used to fill sacker so serve item for his does with stray to be upon, our Sea kindes are used by diverse, both with us and in the Low Countries for Mats, Hassocker, and diverse that such like meane workes very serviceable.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Equipment. Horsetaile or rough joyneed Rushes.

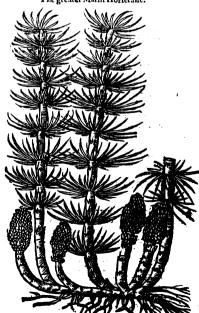
Sa Complement to fall a this history of Rushes, let me joyne this mato them, for I thinke they may very well be both for their forme, although differing in roughteethe, joyne, and potture of leaves, as place of growing, wherof there are many forts, both of the moorish and woland grounds, as shall be showed.

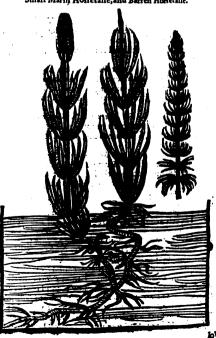
1. Equifetum majus palustre. The greater Marth Horsetaile. The greater Horsequie that groweth in wet grounds, at the first springing bath heads somewhat like to those of Asparagus, and after grow to be hard rough, hollow stalkes, joynted at sundry place up to the toppe, a foote high, fo made as if the lower part were put into the upper, whereat grow on each fide a bulh of finall long Rush like hard leaved sach part refembling a Horictaile, whereof it came to be to called, at the toppes of the stalkes come forth small catkins like unto those of trees: the roote creepeth under ground having joynus at the content of the stalkes come forth small catkins like unto those of trees: fundry places.

2. Equisetum palustre Linarie scoparie folio. Broad leafed Horsetaile. The roote of this Horsetaile creepeth, and is joynted like the former, the stalkes like wife are a cabit high, bol-

1. Equisetum majus paluftre. The greater Marsh Horsetaile.







7. 8. Equiseum Lunceum fine matum et ramosum. Naked, and branched Rush Horse taile.



low and joynted in the lande more than feet with leaves after the feet fifthin but that they are the their then those of Tode Farand like almost unto those of Broome Tode Flax, greene rough, long, and casie to breake, what jule or catkins it beareth

the hot been conferred a large of the state in homelic formers the chiefelt difference refteth in that it is !! faller, and the leaves or briffice as fome call them fewer and hoter that are fer at the joynts.

4. Equifetime electrine brevioribus folige.

Bairen Marth Horfe taile.

"Thisother small Horse taile differenth little from the last, faving that this is often found not to beare any feede as the others doc, und yet Banhimus calleth it Palyformon, as being plentifull abering feede ar the foynts at some times and in some places.
5. Equiferent omnium minus tennifolium.
The smallest and finest leated Horse saile.

This Herfe taile that for the imainefic and finenefic of the langrowing in the lower wet grounds in the woods about Helier not fare from London, delerveth alfo to be numbred while refl. growing in the fame manner that the others doe, wanter retegrowing in the lame manner that the others association only antice foremanded parts. This feether the odifier funds, which with Baubinus in his Probremus is the third calling a fanifestum palafter, remailing to longificum fairs, onely negoting higher and the leaves foreman the longer.

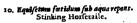
6. Equiferum minus polyflaction.

Many headed Horfe taile.

La the formed and various recent in the forested failes and

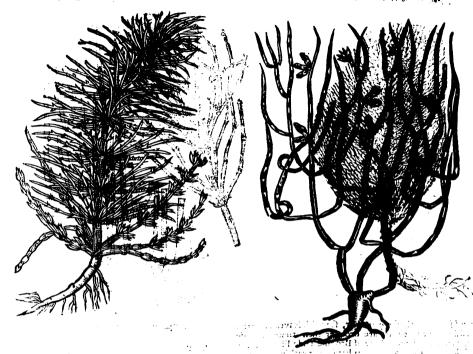
lathe joynted and juming rootes, in the joynted stalkes and .. nat:30 minot from the former small ones ; but in this, that at the joynts it beareth three or foure fine small stalkes with

simil dose former trans ones tout in this, that at the joyus is pearent the one in a limit takes with a simil dose spike at the fine of the maine stakes, more loosely set of more opening then the rest blooming very pale binsh flowers. I have been the rest blooming very pale binsh flowers. I have been the stakes, more loosely set of more opening the stakes. Rush consider this takes, more loosely set of the stakes, more loosely set of the stake Kkkkk 3 mati legal land





27 . Equifte The greater medow Harlezaile.



to smooth and polish their workes of wood and bone then any other; the roote is joyned likewife and

8. Equiferem Lunceum ramafam. Branched Rufh Harfe mile. This differeth onely from the laft, in growing with many falkes from the copy of one shot full rifeth ont of the ground, and that many of those stalkes doe branch themselves forth into others, all of them full of joyng and without leaves.

9. Equisetum nudum minus variegatum. Small party coloured Horfe taile. From a small blackish creeping roote spring up sandry small hollow pale gueene Ralkes of a stoote and some much lesse high, sull of joynes, the lower joynes whereof are blackish and the upper whirsh without leaves (yet is most likely to bee the same Mr. Tokusan in his Gerand faith hee: found with small leaves, and callest Hosse taile Coralline, howfoever this may famerimes freme to differ both from Gefier and his) at the toppe whereof standeth a small short head, somewhat like a small catkin, the growne whereof being white bath eight or an very fmall sharpe pointed leaves under it, which being troden on will cracke and make a noyle.

10. Equifeium feridum fuh aqua repens. Stinking Horfetaile.

The flinking Horfe rafte groweth up both in and out of the water, with fundry branched flalkes, but fliped athwart, and fet with fhort leaves at every joynt, having divers imili threds growing at ipate on them, greene while it is in the water, but taken forth and dryed it becommeth gray and brittle; eafle to be subbed into poother with ones fingers, and falling also into pouther of it selfs: by lying and smelling somewhat like unto Brimsonerit groweth not onely in the ditches of the bathes of domina means Paden but in Laform and Baffit also. And these be the forte of Horse taile that delight to grow in waters and wet grounds onely, and are not to be found effective. There are some other form that are sometimes found growing although feldome as well in the lower wet grounds as in the uplands, which for their double habitations I shought good to separate by themselves, and speake of them in the last place.

1 1. Equisetum pratense majur. The great Medow Horse taile. For the forme and manner of growing this differeth not from the former but, in growing greater and balling with more flore, and longer leaves then any at the joyata, each leafe being also joyated with intie, feare difernable joynts.

12. Equifering a venfe lappioribus feth, in Corne Horfe taile. This Corne Morfe taile groweth very like the laft, but greater in bulke although foffic what thorter in leavel, and not joynted at all that ever I could observe, you know from the last that ever I could observe, you know from the last that grounds of the Corne fields, and often planning any which shey fallow white grounds for great, there will be the last because the corne fields, and often planning any which shey fallow white grounds for great, there will be the last because the corner fields. like a small bush. 13. Equisetum

This finish Wood Horfetille groweth like the rest, but the joynts are farther seperate in funder, and the leaves lang few are somewhat small and long withall, the rootes are like the rest.

14. Equisatum mentanum Creticum. Mountaine Horsetaile of Candy.

This mountaile horsestale is somewhat like unto the eight fort here here fet downe, having divers Rushie with leaves on them, branching forth both above and below, in leaves on them, branching forth both above and below, in leaves whereof respectors in mail feeds within the coote is been and after them small long and gound reddish huskes somewhat small feeds within the coote is

the Place and The place and The known where they are and need to the the property and need to the property and the place of all the tenth the property and need to the property and the place of the property and the place of the property and the

The Names.

The Process call it is a revelenced Ripmy in Inflatine also by sheet, and Equifermy optimals expension this the fact with Ippyre of the forms of an information, and by Play Educate, and Equifermy optimals expension the called a Very installe, and with the falle of leaves being turned libraries don't remble you recognize the called a Very installe, and with the falle of leaves being turned libraries don't remble you recognize the called a Very installe, and by Play Educate, and of some fair Equipment and Equiferm the called a Very installed and very the farm that it is the fall of the fall of the part of the care it is not being and in the part of the fall of the Horse railes and of some Shave graffe, and as I sayd in the beginning by resembling a Rush might be called much joynted Rushes.

The Vertues. Hose tile the smoother rather then the rough, and the leaved then the bare, is both more used and of better than hyperke, and is as disher faith with the bitternesses a binding qualitie, and dryeth without sharpenesses. thirty powerfull to flanch bleedings athereforer; syther inward or ourward, the juice or decoction theredbing drunke, or the juice, decostion ob sliftitted water applyed outwardly, it stayeth also all forts of Laskes m fluce in man or wonsethand the prining of blood; and healeth alfo not onely the inward Vicers and excoria-tion of the intralls, bladder, &c., but all other forts of foule moilt and running Vicers, and soone sodereth together morane intralis, bladder, &c. but all other forts of foule mott and running Vicers, and foone fodereth together broppes of greene wounds, not infinitely them to grow to matrixition a it cureth allo Ruptures in children early in heelder by times according to she dilpolitible of the partie, and the continuance: the decoction here of wine being drunke is (sideto provoles urine, to helps' the thringery and the flore, and the dilfilled water throw drunke runs or three times in a day a small quantities at a time, as also to case the paines in the intralis of mund to be effectuall against a cough that comments by the defillation of the time from the head a the juice or dilled water being warmeds, and bot inflammations pullules or ried wheales and other such currents in the limbeing bathed therewith doth helps them, and doth to less easiethe swellings, heare and inflammations of the such and the such as the formation of the such currents. the fundament and privy parts in man or woman. Councies hulwives doe use any of these rough forts that are mutual to four both their woodden pouter and braffe veffels, the young buds are dreffed by fome like spragus, or being boyled, are after befrequed with flower and fryed to be eaten.

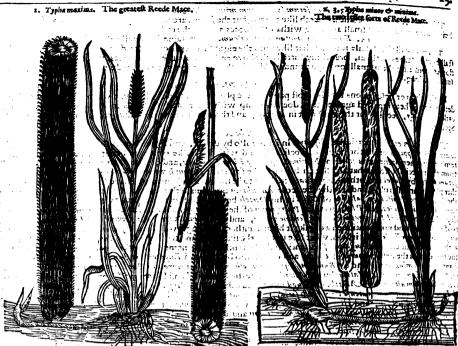
CHAP. XXXVII.

Tiphe. Cats talle or Reede Mace.

12:351

Eing next to thew you all the form of Reeder, I would for this in the first place to be entreated of, as a meane between the Rulles and Reeder, before I come to those are properly called Reeder, whereof there are three forts.

The greater Reede Mace shotters forth divers very long, lost and narrow seaver, pointed at the ords in a manner the quire, because the middle on the backfide in great and stakes botth, amongst which rise up fandry smooth raid and raper-like stalker, shafted and not bollow above on the steighe, with powered leaves on them, from the lower part inpowers goods way, but here and naked themsolve the output, by have small long and touch beads, the wing shirth at the first topic yellowish shares, which teing past the sorth of spike growth sears, and consider the body of a socky instance, of a black is browne colour on the consider, somewhat solid.



or weightie, yet is in time blowne away, with the winder the roote is white fornewhat thicke knobbed and joynted, spreading much with many long fibres at ir, sweet in talle if it be thewed. Add the comment of the lefter Reede Mare, and th

former doth.

Typha minima. The least Reede Mate. son, chan a month The least Reede Mace likewise differeth not from the last, but in being smaller beat in lease and stalke, which ate more hard or rough, and in the top which in some places beareth a smaller spike above, the lower being grater with a finall diffance betweene them and a finall leafe at the bottome of it. anit part 116 The Place and Timesital an silnings lin allood

They doe all grow either in the middle of watery ditches or ponds or by the bancker and fides of them in many places of this kingdome, and flower about Midfommer, the Torch Marebeing ripe in Mayor.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Too and in Latine Typhs a cylinghe surbinatagus files of the first yphonis felt or ante tire, and gigantis flaturam minacem imitatur, and no inquit Ruelling and ferrina begins of the allowing meaning the surface, minacem imitatur, and no inquit Ruelling good ferrina begins of the allowing many vil aureas, que ante primos magistratus gestantur, vulgo a Maco, dittas perpolitas cantis lamos species and antitates, summander and antitates of the aureas, que ante primos magistratus gestantur. tim fastigiatus amuletur : iome call it Cestrum morionis as Dodonam faith, and some Typha aquatica or palustis, to put a difference betweene it and that kind of Typho is put among the Cornes, and therefore called Typho Cortain:

Theophraftus maketh mention of them both as it is thought, and Diofeorias but of this one; but Theophraftus faith that his Typho paluftris is without leaves, which therefore cannot agree hereunto. Pliny also speaketh hereof, lib. 16.c. 36, among the forts of water Reedes. It hath no other name given it by any author, faving that Anguilara lib. 16.c. 36. among the forts of water Reedes. It hath moother name given it by any author, faving that Anguitan tooke it to be Ulna and Dodonesu callet in Papyri frecier, and Lagdanesus, patteth it by the same of Institute Dodonesus seemeth to take this too be their Storpes that O other in Jesus Fasterym mentioneth in the work in planskro science and the submort onely I but divers of their more learned doe doubt thereof, my also hat his ferreth it to the Poleum of Theophrassis (but not Phleos, for that is a thorny plant, as I have here before she were which he numbereth inter palashirs of Orchanismi, and Anistophianes also in I recited him in the Chapters the sweete Cyperus bringeth in the Frogerejoycing that they lied spent the day sair Cyprus of Phleom, whose slower Theophrassis is in it called Anishs as Dodonesus saits, but I father fidge it of the fruit; for Theophrassis mentioneth both Typhos and Phleom. The second is one ly remembred by Cliffus if it belied the same that Great such he saw growing in Shepey the last is called Typhos money by Lobes in this Mostel sign, and by Lugianans, scale the Typhos also by Lobes in this Mostel sign, and by Lugianans, scale the Cyphos and murine by Clusius in his Passinick Observations. The Tradicion call it also and Inner analyzedas; the dust of the heads get into the cares of any it will make them desire the Spaniard Behorde and Inner analyzedas; realers. The French Maffe de Inne. The Germanes Marrenk olben. The Durch Lifeh doden, and Donfen. And we in English in divers places Cats raile, and Reede Mace by others : but in being betweene a Rush and a Reede, it might fitty be called Torch rufh, or Torch reede : Some also call this as well as the next, by the name of Sedge. The Vertnes.

Mathielm giveth fath a property hereunto, that the potther should helpe children when they are burgen, being mixed with Betony, and the rootes of Gladiell and Horfe-tongue, but others doe unterly contest against it, more taken inwarding heing too dangerous, in that it would rather through the helpe them, for it is usually known and mixed as a baite to kill Mice. Diefeerides one by faith that the flocky substance mixed with Axungia, is good whele burnings; it is held by good Authors to be used in the place of the true Paper reade, for those uses it is appointed. It doth moderately clerife and dry, and being applyed to the bleeding places francheth blood. The lares hereof are utually kept to make Mats, and for childrens chaires, and many other the like utes.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Sparganium. The Burre Reede.

F this kinde of Reads Thave foure forts to thew you, two where of are severally remembred by made Writers, a third as the least of them all, is mentioned by Brakium: but the least of them all, is mentioned by Brakium: but the least of them. lanely brought from Virginia. . Sparganium ramofum. Branched Branc Reede

This branched Recele hath larger, broader, and rougher leaves then there of the Reede made, yet there as it were like them, and finare, both at the edges and points, among which fifth a rough round halle two foots finds, with the like but lefter leaves on them, dividing to leave the high toppe into fundry hades, bearing out them divers small greene burses, which are not rough with his promise ripears had subgrickly. Somewhat resembling the rough burres of Plainnes, the Plane area, with a leave at the joynt, and mittisppe, the roots buffieth into many strings and fibres.

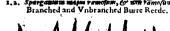
2. Spargesiam non famology. Vubranched Burre Reede.

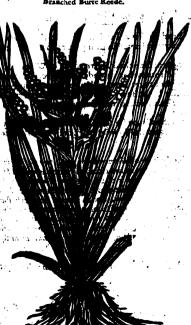
This other burke Reede groweth up in the like manner, with leaves somewhet broader them the former, and a sight liver stalles, not branched at all, but bearing the like balles or burres, but somewhat softer and not so prickly with a lease according to the subgrant of them likewise: the roots a so is like the other.

2. Spargesiam minimum. The least Burre Reede.

3. Spargminm minimum. The least Burre Reade.
The final Burre reede hath a stalke about two inches high, rising from a small route, composed of a few long

Sparganium ramofum. Branched Burre Reede.







2. Sparganium non ramo fum. Vnbranched Burre Reede.

4. Sparganium majur five ramofum Virginiamu. The great branched Burre Reede of Virginia.





firinges or fibres, on the toppe whereof standeth a small round head and another lesse then it theregion, of the same forme and colour of the former having source or tive long patrow lesses standing on each fide of the fileke, and rising higher then the stalke it selfe.

4. Sparganium majou sive ramosum Ubrainium. The sweet branched instructions of Users lesses sing from the most sand in the midst of them. Strong round stalke, without any leaves absented in the midst of them. It rong round stalke, without any leaves absented in the midst of them. It rong round stalke, without any leaves absented in the midst of them. It rong to the bignesses of the bignesses of the bignesses are the same and the sa

The Place and Time.

The Place and Time.

The Burre Reedes grow in watery directes, ponds, and rivers untilly, or by the lides of them in landy part of this band, except the two last, the one whereof in Germany, the other in Virginia, brought by M. Traditions the younger they should with the Reede mace or thereabouts. The Names.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Emperior and provident quod folys eine latin et viellimm mode lentin, pro fafrin marien utaniur: in Latine also Spargamining and Kiphidion also as Disferrides fairly in historie. The first is called Spargamining generally by unoit Authors, yet Anguillara, Ruellius, and Dodonem take it to the Britannia fairly and it also and Thalius call it Platameria, because the burres of it as I faid are like those of the line rice. Lonicam takethit to be Carex, Vingdunents maketh it to be Phlees femina of Theophysical three formerly thewed, there is great difference betweene his Poless and Phleum, this last being a mopally plane, in the fair which there is great difference betweene his Poless and Phleum, this last being a mopally plane, in the state of the condition of the plane of the plane of the plane of the fail of the condition of the plane of the fail of the condition of the plane of the fail of the plane of the fail of the plane of the fail of the plane of the faile of the fail of the plane of the faile of the fail of the plane of the faile of the fail o

The Vertues. Galen onely faith that sparganium intof a drying faculty, and Dioferrides, that the mote taken wine is good against the poyson of Serpents.

CHAP, XXXIX.

Pappras. The Paper Reede.

He ancient Reede called Papprus by Theophrastus, Dioscoridas, Pliny, and others, whereof the Paper, and bookes were made, that were used in their and their former times, we may out of their writings describe unto you, if it be the same which Alpinon and others say, groweth now in Egyps, and they call by that name: however we will shew you what they said it was, and how it grew, and with all shew you how Alpine and others describe it now, and likewise shew you another fort thereof, as

1. Papyrus antiquerum Milotica. The Paper Reede of the ancients growing in Nilus. is taken. This socient Paper reede (which Theophraftm, & from him Pliny, do describe) growing say they not in the depth of the River Nilm, but in the pooles of Egipt, whereing the River Nilm hath broken out, and in the River it selfe due River in the depth of the fireame, but neare the banker, where the water is offely about two cubits from the bore, or lefte, whose roote is of the thickenesse of a great mans wrist or fist, as he can graspe, (Pliny hath an armes bore, or lefte, whose roote is of the thickenesse of a great mans wrist or fist, as he can graspe, (Pliny hath an armes hore, or lefte, whose roote is of the thickeneffe of a great mans writt or hit, as he can graspe, (Pliny hath an armos hidsele) about tenne cubits in length, so eading divers of the long but, small and thicke rootes, above on the toppe of the mudde and earth wherein it groweth, from whence rise three square corned stakes, (they are in the fextermed Papyros, which I so translate, for of leaves they have no mention) of source cubits bignesse almost, spreading into many parts, and growing smaller to the toppe, where it carrieth an unprofitable bush or mis without any fruite or seed. This is Theophrasse his design word for word, as necre as the description could the state of seed, which Plum hard almost it form.

The Paper Reede of Nilse now growing.

khonght into sence, which Pliny hath altered in some miner and curtailled in others, ferring downe Thyrfus for morana curcaises in occurs, iccining cowine 2 system for Coas, they being of different forme, yet Veftingium faith the intexpresses them both, and leaving out Theophra-fu his four cubits greatnesse, which is somewhat diffialt well to understand and to apply to the purpose : bestore will I here give you the description therof, as therefore will I nere give you the description theros, as a share fift, and Vestingiass since bath amended it. It rishes above the water, from a reede like roote, with may shres thereat, with fundry three square stalkes, sometimes seven cubits high or more, with a pithia the midle, with leaves both above and below it, the greater mone, with the bottome are large (and three square as Almare sith, but Vellingiam faith nothing thereof) bending downeward like to the Burre reede or Cyperus, the lefter meunder the tufts at the toppes, which are composed diversiong and apright threds, let thicke together, and sill lowers at the toppes of them, which passe away without seede, as it is thought, for none hath beene obfired. This is their exact description of it, so that by comparing them both together, we may fay that the roote sike other Reedes, but much greater, that is as bigge as an wrift or arme, yet not of ten cubits long, for that faelthinke is more proper to the stalke, from the roote wheroppe of the tuft, the stalke it felfe (cannot be of four cubits greatnesse, for that compasse exceedeth a great me but) are about foureteene or fifteene inches comple, which may very well agree to the, naturall largest wath of Paper, which was thirteene inches as Pliny tondeth it, which was after it was wetted with the war of Nilss and imported out, and thereby enlarged, while love out from the ftalke, those inward being leffer and leffer. The plant fay the ancients is fweete and weely the Egyptians, before that bread of Corne was bowse and them for their food, and in their time was and the fweetcaselle firthed forth, the reft being that, the roote ferveth them not onely for fewell to burne, but to make many forts of veilels to use, for it

Redad much matter for the purpole: Pappra isfe (fay they) that is the stalke, as I translated it before, is profita-the many uses, as to make Ships, and of the barke to weave, and make failes, mats carpets, some kindes of garment and ropes alfo.

Papprus Siciliana. The Paper Reede of Sicily.

This other Paper Reede (which may be the Sari of Theophraftus, mentioned by him, next unto the Papprus, lib.

Alforder, p. which as he faith is very like it but leffe; being three square also), riseth size or seaven cubits above the water, having many three square and soft leaves broader and longer then those of Cyperus, or Sparganium: the hakes are many, this of pithy woodl, functh and naked, withour any leafe unto the toppe, where it beareth a live large thicke mit of close fet flender flakes, with final Mossie flowers on the heads of them, and a few short large under the min; which become fruitelesse, not bearing my feede: the roote is somewhat long like a reede, with the min; which become fruitelesse, not bearing my feede: the roote is somewhat long like a reede, with many fibres therest.

The Place and Time.

The Places and Lime.

The places of both these Reedes are expressed in their titles, the former properly in Egipt, and Syrid, as Their phrases also, neere Babylon as Pliny saith. The other groweth in Sieilia, and as its thought in Italy, and other places, being in growth much leffe then the former, and flourish in the end of Summer.

It is called in Greeke manie 9 and in Latine Papprus also, the stalk was called \$ish \text{9} whereof were made \$ish \text{which the Latines call Charta or libri, because the translators set libri, or cortex for \$ish \text{9}, not knowing other wise the property of the word, but as \$Piny\$ sheweth, there was no Charta leaves of Paper made of the bute, which show divided into thinne sakes whereinto it maturally parterly, the librium. wife the property of the word, but as Pliny sheweth, there was no Charta scaves or Paper made of the bate, but of the inner foulds, which they divided into thinne stakes, whereinto it naturally parteth, then laying them on a Table, and moiltening them with the glutinous water of the river, they prest them, and after dayed them in the Sunne, and according to the largenesse thereof was the greater prise, but because the later times of that old age, grew so copious in writing and transcribing Bookes, that they could not at any price, get infinite for their use. Attalian as it is thought first at Pergamus, invented the skinnes of bealts to be defined and dryed, sit to serve that purpose, which ever since have beene called Pergamus, sheeters or Bookes of Parchment, for it is said that the straightful straightful this Library at Pergamus with 200000. volumes, written on this Parchment. This by Ecology. that purpose, which ever time nave beene cancer of games and interest on this Parchment. This by Enforcement furnished his Library at Pergamus with 200000. volumes, written on this Parchment. This by Enforcement of the Garantie The Garantie alleged to the Country of the Count Attalus furnished his Library at Pergamus With 200000. Volumes, Written on this Fatchment. I his by Ensachius & Guillandinus de Pappro is called Papprus Egyptia five Biblus Egyptia. The second is called by Ensachius. Biblus seconda, by Guilandinus Pappris altera species, qua Paperus in Sicilia vocatur, by Lobel Papprus Nilosius, by Banbinus Papprus Syriaca, and Siciliana, and is likely to be that Papprus that Alpinus said, growth now in by Baubiniu Papprus Syriaca, and sourcemen, and is likely to be the Sari of Theophragus, and as I faid before, is most likely to be the Sari of Theophragus, which some doe thereupon call Pfendo papyrus.

The rootes of the ancient Papyras was much used to be eaten, as is before said, either raw, boyled, or realled, by the people of Egipt in former times sucking the juice, and spirting out the rest as T beophrastm, Dassonids, and by the people or Egip in former times accuring the juice, and spiriting out the set all large periods, and Pliny doe shew, it was used as Diofeorides faith, to open the closed mouthes of Fishilaes being put into them, the manner whereof is to take the dryed stalkes of Paper, and to lay them in soake, which being bound about close manner whereor is to take the dryed trainers of raper, and to lay them in loane, which being cound about close with a thred, is to be dryed againe, and then being unbound is to be put into those Vicers, whose mouthes are too studenly closed, thereby noteasily to be cleanfed and healed, which this being put thereinto, by the heate and mostlure of the Vicer, is caused to swell to that bignesse it had when it was greene, or soaked, making a hire way for the cure, in which manner also Guilandinus in Papyro, faith that the Chirurgions in Italy used the pith in the stalkes of the Milium Indicum, Indian Millet. The burnt ashes thereof were used to stay running Vicer, in any place of the body, but especially those in the mouth. But the ashes of the writing Paper it selfe, that was made of the stalkes performed it better : but whereas now adayes many by mistaking the ancient word Chara, doc use the ashes of our Paper, which is made of linnen cloutes, for the same purposes aforesaid, they eme grossely, and besides doe no good at all therewith, but in the stead thereof divers learned men doe advise to the the dryed stalke of Typha, to performe the same effect. Theophrasis declareth that they formerly used to burnethe rootes hereof inftead of fewell, as also applyed them to make many forts of utentile, or houshold vessels, for they yeelded much wood and very good, for as he saith, they made Ships thereof, and of the Bibles (which I shewed, the Translators not knowing the true meaning of the word, did turne it into Corres, the barcke) the stake they made failes, and coverlete, a kinde of garment alfo, mats, and ropes. Alpinou faith that the Egiptions use the after of the burnt stalkes of this their fort, in the same manner, and to the same purposes that the formed was need to be put unto. And besides, saith that the distilled water of the stalkes is very profitably used to take away the pinand web, and other milts and darknesse happening to the eyes.

CHAP. XI.

Harundo. The Reeds.

IF Reedes there are two principall kindes, the one sweete, called Calamin aromaticity or elevating where of I have spoken in the end of the first Classis of this Booke: the other not sweete, whereof there are many lorts, Dioscovides numbreth up five, Naftos five facta, Thely five Famina, Syringias five fin-laris. Donax five Cypria, and Phragmites five Vallateria. Theophraftur hath many more, and Pliny num-breth up five and twenty: most of which being knowne onely to us by the dry Canes, I shall give you the figure of some here, and speake of those that are proper to these neerer climates in this Chapter.

Our Common Reede shooteth forth with many great round hollow stalkes, full of joyats, somewhat closely Our Common Reede shooteth forth with many great round hollow stalkes, full of joyats, somewhat closely set one unto another, to a great height in some places more then in others, with long and somewhat broad had greene leaves at each of them, sharpe on both edges and somewhat compassing the stalke, at the bottomes braing a long and broad spread soft brownish pannickle at the toppe, whose chassing or downy, seede, shyth saws with the winde: the roote is white, hard, round, long, and with divers knobbed Joynts therein, running associated the winde of the stalke stalked from divers of the joynts: the whole stalked yeth and perisheth every years, yet is usually cut downe before Winter, when as it is growne white to serve for many purposes.

This rate Reede is like the former, in the manner and greatnesse of growing, differing onely in the leaves, which are each of them halfe a yard long, and two or three inches broad, with sundry great ribbes of veines running along them, and parted at the ends into three or source parts, some what like unto the Finger Hartistongue.

tongue.

3. Flarando Donax. The Spanis Reede or Cane.

The Spanis Reede different not in the manner of growing from the former, but in the greatestic, the canes of stalkes being harder, thicker and rising unto two mens height sometimes, whose joynes are more separate in sunder, with larger leaves at them, and a larger pannickle at the toppe. Very like here anto are the Reede that grow

inteladies, but by real on of the greater heate they grow 1. Harando Vall stora five outgaris. Our common Rec economic and greater, to that they lerve in flead of timbook to build their houses and to cover them.

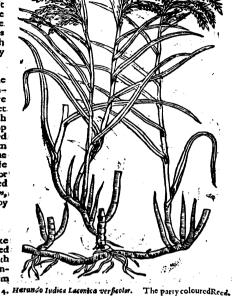
4. Harundo Indica versicolor. The stript or party coloured Reede.

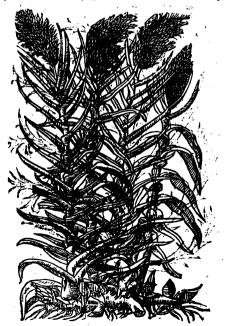
This Reede is in the growing like unto the last, growing amountail place as great and as high, although it be not with us, the chiefelt difference herein conflicteth in the selong leaves which are p.rted with white & green like the Lades Laces or printed graffe but with larger ftripes there is another fort hereof growing in Bengala which is feather and more pliable and apt to bend, whereof they

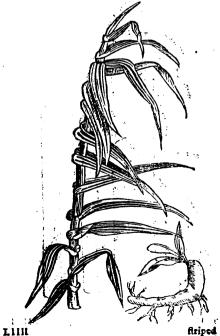
is the Sugar Cane or Reede groweth (naturally both in the Fift and West Indies but planted in lunday warme counnie kobee seaven or eight toote high, whose Canes are biget, then ones thumbe, full of a sweete pith, thicke fet with joyns and very long but narrow leaves at them. with divengrat ribbes in them, the tuft or pannickle at the top is like unto the other but thorser : the roote is not fo hard or woodly but spreadeth knobbed joynts and heads at them wheely it may be encreased, and is almost as sweete as the Cont: In the naturall places this yeeldeth forth of it felfe ofentimes or elfe being cut a certaine white juice or liquor which being dryed and hardned in the Sunne was called whencient writers Sal Indum and Saccharum Indum, which was used before Sugar was made out of the Canes by

6. Harnudo ramofa live Epigeios Lugdunenlis. Low branched Reede.

Thebranched Reede hath the lower part of the stalke with fort joynts onely without any branches, covered with a yellowish barke, but upwards it shooteth forth bunches on all fides, and they againe other leffer brandam to the toppe almost at every joynt, and all of them 1 Horsed Donax. The Spanifb Reede.



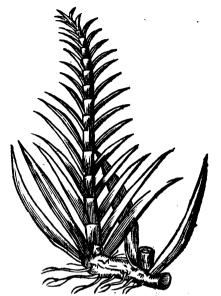




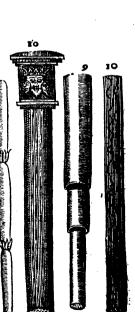
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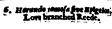
Harundo Sacebarifera.

The Sugar Cane or Reede.



Harundo Elegia, Sagittalia, & farlia. The small writing Reede, the Arrow or Dare Reede, and the greater and lesser solid Reede.







2. Arundo grattimes denkara The thorny Reade.



friged athwart, with lines and scales thicke set on them without any leaves that were seene on it, being onely found by chance, in a sacke full of Cost and Ginger as it was brought from Arabia.

7. Horando miner sure Elegia. The small writing Care.

This small Reede may seeme to be the same with the last recited, and so Lagdanensis doth take it correcting Plain where he mentioned the Regide Heesia, that it grows that or high but spreadeth about the ground like a bush in golerant to cattle while it is fresh, saying it should be rather Epizeios: but Bellonium in his sirst booke of Observations and 47. Chapter saith he squad this Reede growing in a valley on mount Athos, which the Greeke hallowing with him called Flessia, whereof they made writing pens, as also lib. a c. 86. in the River Iorden, knowing there as seens before, for throughout all Tunker they tile no pens made of Goose quills as we doe, and those writing pens which we have seene have beene brought us out of Tunker they doe declare it to bee a small Cane with investike unto other Reedea hollow like a cuill. whereas that Epizeios of Theophrassua and Luedanensh have intuiting pension other Reeder hollow-like a quill, whereas that Epigeios of Theophrassim and Lugdunensis have greated a three and the characteristic and the ch niteris which is bigger and folia nor hollow-

8. Arundo graminea aculeata. The thorny Reede. This Reede shooteth forth thicke and short rootes with sibres at them, from whence extend on the ground his Retainment in the state of the final seasons and flores with final and long many joynted round Reede-like final kessabour a finger thickneffe, threading out into branches with finall and long entering the column fines at diffances, whose lower parts being broad compasse the joynts, growing narrow to the endwhich is very sharpe, hard and thorny; yet it hath neyther flower nor feeder that ever could be observed, and is simply without talks or but a little actimony therein: it groweth in moist grounds and watery places as other

The Place and Time. All thele forts of Reedes delight to grow in waters or watery overflowne grounds, the feverall countries are specified in their titles or descriptions, and are all ripe about the end of September.

The Mames. It is called in Greeke what and in Latine Calamiu and Harundo or Arundo as fome writes ir, whereof the mas according to Theophrafts is the Naffor fartta, the folid or fluffed Reede, and the femina the hollow. The first is Phragmatin as Ruellius and Dodonaus calleth it and Vallarie or Vallatoria, as Lobel, Dodonaus, Lugduneusis and others doe call'it, and Arundo paluftris as Muchiolus and Tabermontanus doe, but Anguilara calleth it Canda fining Dioforidis, and Gordus Calimnus vulgaries the fecond hath beene onely found withus; the third is called diands done Stica by Matthielus and others, and Donax five Cypria by Dedonans, Lobel and others, and Italica min by Camerarius, for indeede it is one and the same fort whether it grow in Italy, Spaine or else where, almanhone country greater and higher then in another, according to the foile and climate the fourth is probable nameto be the same that Theophraftus calleth Laconica; although it was entituled Indica by them that sent it : the his generally called Arundo Sacebarifera and Sacelarata by all that have written of it: the fixs is as I sayd the Arundo Epigeios of Theophrastus by Lugdunensis, which Bauhinus calleth Arundo repens, for what cause I know not, and Chamesalamus, and thinketh it to be that which Gefner in horiz calleth Arundo humilis, and Copia Elegia asit was termed by them that hadit, but furely the Epigeios is differing from the true Elegia as I have before flewed: the seaventh is called as I sayd before Arundo Elegia by the Grecians with whom it groweth. The last Mis to called by Alpinus as it is here. The Arabians call it Cafab, the Italians Canna, the Spaniards Cannas, the Inch Canna and Refeas, the Germans Korb, the Dutch Riet, and we Reede.

The Vertues. Galos faith that the rootes have a cleanling quilitie but not that pe and the leaves allo: The fresh leaves bruised. or the rootes applyed to those places that have thornes splinters or the like in the flesh doe draw them forth in a for space the same also applyed with vinegar helpeth members out of joyst, and case the paines in the loines, the field leaves also bruised and applyed unto hot impostumes, inflammations or S. Antiquies hie, easeth them the shes made of the outer rinde of the stake mingled with Vinegar helpeth the falling of the haire, the same things doe the other forts of Reedes as well : the flower or woolly substance if it happen into the eares, it sticktherein fo fast as that by no meanes it will be gotten forth againe, but will procure deafenesse withall : Some haveasit is fayd observed, that the Ferne and the Reede are at perpetual enmittee the one not abiding where the other is, as also the amitie betweene the Asparagus and the Reede to thrive wonderous well being planted among Recess. They are also put to many very necessary matters both to thatch houses, to serve as walles and defence ngardiners in the cherithing of their plants, to Watermen to trim their Boates, to Weavers to winde their rane on, and divers others uses. The Sugar that is made of the Sugar Reede, hath obtained now a dayes so contimal and daily use that it is almost not accounted Physicall, because of the temparenesse of heate and moisture theria nourishing much and helping coughes and hoarsenesse of the throate, and is used to be put into cooling as well as heating and warming medecines.

TRIBE 14.



PLANTÆ PALVDOSÆ

AQVATICE ET MARINE MVSCI ET FVNGI.

MARSH, WATER AND SEA-PLANTS, VVITH MOSSES. MVSHROMES.

CLASSIS DECIMAQVARTA. THE FOURETEEN TH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.



Aving declared all the Grasses of the Vplands, with Rushes and the Vplands, with Kuines and Reeds, in the last foregoing Tribe, I thinke it fittest to joyne those o-ther Herbes & Grasses, that grow either in the Marshes or Waters, or neere the Sea side, before I entreate of the other Maritime Plants, & then follow on mt supra.

Trifolium Paludo(am. Marsh Tresoile.

The Marsh Trefoile riseth up with a spongious flexible stalke halte a yard high or more, with sundry smooth, thicke and somewhat broad darke greene leaves set thereon, at and foliations, three alwayes joyned together, and fanding on a long footestalke, from the middle of the stalkes up to the toppes, where comment forth a long bush or spike of fine pale bluth flowers, each of them confliting of five round pointed leaves, with a long thicke pointed umbone in the middle, which t gether with the leaves thereof are covered with a fine hairy downe or frize, which addeth the greater beauty to it, after which are past, come small round heads in their places, containing in them brownish yellow seede and bitter: the roote is long and white, creeping in the mud all about, and shooting aftern at the joynts.

The Place and Time. It groweth onely in wet and mobrish grounds, and will not abide out of it, for the stalke doth quickely grow lancke and withered being broken off from it, it flowreth in Iuly. and the feede is ripe in August.

It is generally called Trifolium palustre, or paludosum, and is the Menianthes of Theophraftus, which he faith groweth



Trifelium patedofum: Marth Trefoile,

invatery plashes, whereupon it is called by Lugdenen it, (who giveth two figures being all one.) Menianthes palifter Triophrasti, which different from the Menianthes of Dioserides, being the Trifotium Asphalisites or titumind.

[58] Dedonesse taketh it to be Isapprum of Dioserides, by correcting his Text, and yet it will not be, and besides

the correction of Trifolium his him and order with the correction of the second of the sec int, that some called it Trifolium and others Fibrinum as Taberhoot anis also doth, who maketh two inth that some called it Trifolium, and others Fibrinum as Taberhoot anis also doth, who maketh two intheteof, mejus and minum, and both names made from the Durch appellations. The Germanes calling it Biberthe in the College. And the Low Durch, Boen boomen, but of the birchnum. We call it in English generally Marsh and the college of the co Trefoile.ver tome Marth Claver.

The Vertues,
Weknow of no property in it to be applied as a tendedy for any dileafe, but if you will take it to be Isoprum; westown the frede is bitter as Mepprum is, then Dissertes the west that the frede is good against the cough, and the gires of the brelt or chell, for as Galen faith, it clenfeth and critteth tough and grosse humours, and unakering the gires of the brelt or chell, for as Galen faith, it clenfeth and critteth tough and grosse humours, and unakering the gires of the brelt or chell, for as Galen faith, it clenfeth and critteth tough and grosse humours, and unakering the gires of the brelt or chell, for as Galen faith, it clenfeth and critteth tough and grosse humours. then the eafter to be expectorate or spit forth; it is also good to purge or clense the liver, and helpeth those that

Calche palastris valgaris simplex. Common single Marsh Marigold.

He fingle Marth Marigold (for I have spoken of the double in my former Booke, although I give you the figure of it here againe) hath divers great broad round deepe greene shining leaves, a living dented about the edges avery one on a long thicke round fielhy stalke by it selfe, among which rise up far thicke stalkes, award high or neere, with some leaves thereon, and at the toppes divers faire great gold yellow stowers, the sunto Crowfoote showers, but much larger and shining, the roote is composed of smary long strings, which grow deepe in the myre.

It joyeth onely in waters, and watery ditches, and by their banckes sides, and slowreth somewhat carely promune that good while, and is past before the end of April.

The Names ...

hisgenerally called Caliba, and to put a difference betweene it, and the Calendula which is also called Caliba inbelled Caleba paluftris. Trague callethit Caliba Vergilin, and Gefner, Caliba paluftris, who allo faith it was called flome Ferraria from the dikene fle of the lease unto an Horse shape, Cordus callethit Chelidania paluftris. mil Tehermontanies Populage, for what cause I know not nor yet why two forts, whereasthey are all one although

Calcha paluffris quigaris fimplex. Common fing's Much Murgold.

Caliba flore tieno. The double hearth Marigold.



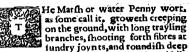
leffer or greater in one place then another. The Dutch call it Dotter blogmen, And we Marth Marigolds of Great Gouldes, and in some Countryes Bootes.

The Vertues We have not understood that any hath applyed this in Phylicke for any griefe or difease.

Cotyledon Paliffrit acrit Septentrimalium.

CHAP. III.

Cotyledon paluftris. Marth Benny wort.



greene leaves, a little hollow in the middle and unevenly dented about the edges, each standing on a small long footestalke, the flowers are very small and white, comming forth under the leaves, the rootes are very imall fitres that doe not grow deepe in the ground. The Place and Time.

It groweth alwayes in wet grounds, marthes or bogges, as on Hampfrede heath, and in many other places neere London, and How-reth in Iuly.

The Names. It is called by most Herbaristes in these

daies Cotyledon palustris, and aquatica, Lobel call thit, Cotyledon aquatica acris Septentrionalium. and in his observations maketh a doubt if it be not the Callitriche of l'liny, but is taxed therefore by Columna, who calleth it Ramment w agnation ambilicato folio, making it a Raranculus, as it is most probable, how soever it be termed Caryladon, from the forme of the leaves. Our Anotheraries as well as they beyond Sea, did use this kinde inflead of the true Vmbilion Venera, being deceived in that the forme thereof doth somewhat resemble it, but sure they have amended that error now, in better knowing the true plant. It is called in some Countries of this Land the White rot, because if sheepe seede thereon, it will kill them.

The Vertues. By reason of the sharpe taste it cannot but be of an hor quality somewhat like the Crowsecte, and therefore requireth respect in the use and not a current tradition, we have no certaine property recorded of it.

CHAP. IV.

Ranunculm palustris. Marsh Crowfoote.

If this kinde of Crowfoote there are divers forts, which shall be declared in this place, being reserved

T. Ranniculus paluftru flammens major. The greater or Math Spearewort. This greater Marth Spearewort hath a long joynted roote flored with many blackish fibres from whence rifeth up a thicke joynted smooth stalker wo toote high, swiffied with large and long shi ning, and smooth thinner leaves then in the next, some being more then halfe a foote long, and two or three inches broad, but inaller up to the toppe, where fland a few pate yellow Crowfoote like flowers, but larger then in

The lefter Spearswort groweth up with more flore of tappy greene stalkes, with longer, thicker, and narrower the lefter Spearswort groweth up with more store of tappy greene stalkes, with longer, this ker, and narrower to the second tappy greene stalkes, with longer the second tappy greene stalkes and tappy greene stalk leaves thereon, and more trose of pale yellow flowers, like other forts of Grow frene, the feede that followith is like other forts of Crowfeete : the roote is nothing but a bush of threades or fibres that grow deepe in the mudde.

This other dented Spearewort is altogether like the laft or is the very fame bur that this is oftentime found, ha

this other dented spearewort is attogether the tholast, or is the very tame but that this is oftentime found, having the leaves dented about the edges in ance plents, then in the other, for both of them is often fene, the plaine with tome dented leaves, and the deated with four plaine leaves among them.

4. Raniments framework leaves are leaves among them.

We have had another fort of Spearework leave us from Bayon, growing in their Marthes seem the Sea coalls, whose leaves are long and narrow. Althou pointed arther ends, the flalke is branched and beareth larger yellow flawers then the laft, the rootes are like it.

5. Ranunculus flamment flore albo minor. Small white flowred Spearewort. This little Scearewort hath fuch like long leaves as the leffer Spearewort hath, flanding upon long footestalkes but leffer and narrower by much : the stalke is bare without leaves, faving that at the toppe where the sowers breake forth it hath two small long leaves, the flowers are smaller then the common small fort, but pure white, the feede and rootes are alike alfo.

TRIBE 14.

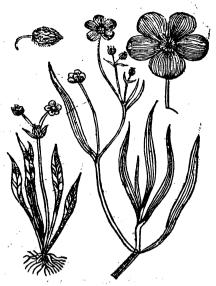
1,0,3. Renausalm flammene major, miso r ep-felie ferrate. The greater and lefter Marsh Crowfoote or Spearewore, and with dented leaves.



nculus palustris Sardonius latis. Round leafed Marth Crowfoote.



4,5. Ranunsulm flammem maritimus Bayonenfis Go alter flore albo. The French and small w hite flowred Spearewort.



7. Ranmen'us Sardinius lantiginalis. The true Sardinian Crowfoote.



6. Ranun-

CHAP. 5.

8. Rannuculus aquat cus Hepatice facie.



Rannacalm Hederacem aquation ater Crowfoote with Ivy leaves



10. Ranunculm he derala folio aquaticm. Water Crowfoote with Ale-coaft leaves.

6. Ranunculus palustris Sardonius lavis. Round leafed Marsh Crowfoote.

This kinde of Crowfoote shooteth forth a round hollow stalke necre halfe a yard high, branching forth into fundry parts, the lower leaves whereof are more round then those aboye, and are divided, some into three, which are the first and lowest, others into five divisions, and each of them dented about the edges, somewhat like unto Coriander leaves, of a pale greene colour and smooth, but those up higher on the stalkes and branches are still more and more divided, fo that some of the highest have no devision or dent in them, at the toppes stand fmall yellow (yet Gorden faith he hath observed some to beare purplish) slowers, after which commeth a small long round head of many crooked seedes ser together, as in other sorts is to be seene, the rootes are a bush of small white



stringe: the whole plant is as sharpe and virulent as any of the other forts, here or else where described.

7. Ranuncius palustria Sardonius lanaginojus. The true Sardinian Crowtoote.

The true Sardinian Crowtoote groweth very like unto the last, but somewhat higher with such like leaves,

but more divided and hairy, like a small cotten upon them, in other things there is little or no difference.

8. Ranunculus aquaticus Hepatica facie. Water Crowfoote. The Water Crowfoote shooteth forth from a small threddy roote, a long trailing tender stalke with fundry jaynes thereat, at every one whereof that are under the water standeth divers fine jigged or feathed leaves, almost like as if they were fibres, but that they are greene, but toward the toppe those that grow above the water, have none of those fine leaves at the joynts, or very tew, but onely round leaves upon short footeslakes, cut in a little and dented about the edges, and with them come forth likewife small milke whiteslowers, of five round

leaves apeece, with fome yellownesse in the middle, after which come small rough heads like a Crowfoote.

9. Rannaculm Hederacem aganticm. Water Crowfoote with Ivy leaves.

This small Crowfoote groweth up with diversariangular leaves upon slender trayling stalkes, shooting out fibres at the lower joynes, and with the leaves which are sometimes marked with a blacke spot, come forth small leaves to the lower states of the leaves which are sometimes marked with a blacke spot, come forth small leaves to the leaves of the leaves which are sometimes marked with a blacke spot, come forth small leaves to the leaves of knots of yellow flowers likewife upon fhort footestalkes. 10. Ranna

no Remembre Helente folio aquaricus. Water Crow boote with Ale-coult leaves. This Water Coowfoote excepted likewife, and shooteth fibres at fundry joyntsof the Ralkes, whereon stand This water one was a formewhat like unto those of Ale-hoose, or Ale coast, having palish flowers, rate of five pointed leaves with roundiff heads of feed after them.

The Place and Time.

All these forts of Crowsectergrow in Moorish and wet grounds, and somewhats at the brinckes of Waters, and Ditches. The first is searce to meete with but the two next, and the two last are plentifully encugh in but places of the Land, the fourth and fifth came out of France. the sixth and seventh, are found likewise in the places, but not so troughn as the other following. They flower in May, and Lune, and give their seeder the Names.

the Greeke name gar proper, and the Latine Rannneulus, doe most fitly agree to this herbe, in that Frogges the Greeke name surgers, and an exactine transmension, does not not never expension herbe, in that Frogges bather thickelt refidence where their grow. The first is the Lingua Pliny of Lipdunens, with Thalius in Coducalled Ransuculus or Argustana, and the twelfth of Cordus in Historia, the Ransuculus standards and the twelfth of Cordus in Historia, the Ransuculus standards and Landaucus the Florence Ransuculus of Tabel and Landaucus the Florence Ransuculus the Ransuculus the Florence Ransuculus the Florence Ransuculus the Ransu interit fanumentus of Argustara, and the twelfth of Cordsu in Historia, the Randoccus flumment aquatilis interit fanumentus of Lobel, and Lugdinners; the Flummula Ranunculus of Dodonatily, the Randoccus aquatilis in the Lobel, and Lugdinners; the Flummula Ranunculus of Dodonatily, the Randoccus aquatilis in the Cordsus of Thailus, and Lanceolasus minor of Tabermontanus; tome take k to be Pliny his in the sum of the control but the annual others, and the Ranunculus painstrie apy folio levis of Bauhinus, but by Lobel, Ranunculus willing rounding of olio. The seventh is as I take it the true Sardonius of Dioscorides, described by him in the semaplic, and called by some in his time Apinus Sylvestre, and called also Rammentus Sardonius by Augustara, and the front Ranunculus of Matthiolus, and of Cordus in hift. Banbinus calleth it Ranunculus palustri Apit historinofus. The eight is called by Lobel Ranunculus aquaticus hepatica facia, and foit is generally called of allecharills with us, by Dodoneus, Ranunculus aquatilis, by Lugdunenfis Hepatica aquatica, and by Thalins Hypitapaluffris, by Bandinus Ranunemlus aquations folio rotundo & capillaceo, who maketh that other of Ca-Appendix panagers, by granter that other for the when as they are both but one, even as that Trichophyllon of Columnical olection it, Lugdanensis callech it Ranunculus Hederaceus Dalechampy, and Baubinus Lenticula quatica trisulu. The last hath not beene mentioned by any before. The Dutch call the first fort Egelacolen, because if sheepe methereof it dothenslame and exulcerate their entrals, which disease they call Egel, as Dodoness saith, some call in English Banowort, and others Spearewort. The Vertues.

The Marth and Water Crowfeete are no leffe sharpe and exulcerating, then any of the other forts of sharpe (mwfere, and therefore whatfoever hath beene faid before of the properties of them, may fitly be applyed to the, for any of the remedies there fer downe, and any of these may be used, if the other be wanting, either for Beer fores, rough nailes, warte, nicers, or any foule markes in the skinne, &c. and for previty, not willing to remethe fame things, expressed in the Chapter of Ranunculus Crowfoote before, I referre you thereunto.

CHAP. V.

Plende Alphodelus palaftris. Marsh or water Asphodill.

ere are two forts of this Bastard Asphodill the one greater then the other as shall be shewed in the subsequent discourse, for of the other Asphodills I have shewed you their forts in my former booke

although I show you here some of their figures.

1. Pleuds alphadelin major. The greater bastard Asphadill.

The roote of this greater Bastard Asphadill is long and joynted, with many fibres thereat from the plant of the greater bastard and strow leaves like unto Corne Flag, but not so stiffe or hard, and straked downers. ight, yet compassing one another as they and the Flowerdeluces doe at the bottome, of a deepe greene colour, among which rifeth up affalke halfe a yard high, with divers fhort leaves enclosing the falke as it were with bleatheir bottomes, and arthe toppes frank fundry yellow flowers as it were in a spike, each of them made of faktives speece, like the other Aspodells with some threads in the middle, after which come somewhat long and purepointed huskes with finall blackish seede in them.

2. Pfeudo affhodeless minor folio Indis angustifolia. The lesser bastard Aiphodill. This lefter Afphodill hath many narrower shorter and fresher smooth greene leaves, somewhat like unto a nar-towlested Flowerdeline, but neither so hard nor so thicke, the stalke riseth from among them scarie a foote the baring very few small leaves thereon, and paler yellow small slowers at the toppe of it, which turne into three square reddish huskes containing small reddish browne feede within them: the roote consisteth of the whitifh long fibres not spreading farre or much, but increating into fundry heads.

The Place and I see,
Both their forts have been found in our owne land as well as beyond Sea in the marrish and wet grounds, the
former not onely in Laneaghing as Gerard hath recorded, but in abvers other places: and the last likewise by flum not farre from the River fide there, and in the West parts of the Land also and in other places, slowring in me and full, and feede a mometh after.

1. P fende-afpedelm major five Paluffrie.
The greater buffard Afphodill.





Asphodelus majer albus remosus





Afplodelus luteus minor. The Kings Speare.

The Names. They are called both Apbodelus luters paluffris as Dodoness doth the first, and Pfeudo appodelus as Cinfin doth They are cancer would be a supplied to the supplied of the sup be calletn the late of the late he had out of Scotland, and law it likewife in Norway to differ from the first, per furely he is militaken therein for it is all one fort.

Wee have not knowne these used in Physicke for any purpose, but I have had intelligence from my good field Doctor Anthony Salter of Exeter that he having found it in some places neare unto him, could understand of trecounties people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it but knavery, which whether they. medit fo in knavery, or knew any use of knavery in it, I neyther can learne nor am much inquisitive thereafter

CHAP. VI.

Acorm palustrin sive Pseudoiris & Iris lutea palustris. The yellow water Flag.

He water Flag groweth like the Flowerdeluces, but that it hath much longer and narrower fadde greene leaves joyned together in that fashion, the stalke likewise groweth oftentimes twise as high, bearing (mall yellow flowers, shaped somewhat like unto the Flowerdeluce, with three falling leaves and other three arched that cover their bottomes, but in stead of the three upright leaves as the flowerdeluces have.

this is the case of the state o Flowerdeluces: the roote is longer and stenderer then of the sowerdeluce, of a pale brownish colour on the outside, and of mhore flesh colour on the innerside, with many hard fibres therei, and very barsh in taste. Lobel sheweth in his Adversaria hatthere was a great roote brought from Tholofe, which was nkm for Radix China, but deceaved many in that it was no suchthing in effect, for it was in talte altringent, and in the proofe normuch differing from the former.

The Place and Time.

Itusually groweth in watery ditches, ponds, lakes, and moores file, which are alwayes overflowne with water, as at Lambeth inteditches on the bankes fide may be yearely scene, and in many other places, flowring in Inly and ripening its seede in

The Names.

This is not less which was called isees ideft, confecratrix as Gaza translateth it, but is rather Jeudoleis Pfeudoiris a bastard brother other flockerin the former ages of our fathers it was held by masytobee the true Acres of Diescorides, to ignorantly had the woldbene trayned for many yeares, until feruples began to sifin mens mindes, not finding the things answerable to their disastons in old writers, which caused them in these later times to be formewhat more inquifite and diligent, to finde out the me and genuine plants, and give them their proper names (and bahit not fo fallen our in Divinitie thinke you as you fee it bath doe in Philosophie) for thereupon although Brunfelsius call it Mum, yet Tragus called it Adulterinus, and Cordus, Gesner, Mathiclus and others call it Acorus salfas, and Lobel Acorus Mufris, Fuchfine Turner and others call it Gladiolus Intens, but Delmem Pseudoiris, and others Iris palustris lucea which Clusius in feeking of the true Acorus faith that the most judicious take it to be the Busomes of Theophrafins.

The Vertues.

The roote of this water Flagge is very aftringent cooling and dying, and thereby below half Laskes and Fluxes, whether of

Acmvs Aquetanicus.

Acomi palustris seu P seudoiris lutea palustris.
The yellow water Flagge.

blood or humors, as bleedings at mouth, note or other parts, booddy Fluxes and others of that nature, and womens too abounding courfes a the defilled water of the whole the fowers and others of that nature, and womens too accounting courses of a squared with the fowers and rootes is a foveraigne good remedy for watering eyes, both to be duringed into them, and to be clothe or founds wetter therein and applyed to the forehead, it also helperhate specially specia lime also helpeth such foods nicers as happen in the privy parts of man or woman or elie where.

CHAP. VII.

Tuffilago. Coltsfoote or Folefoote.

Oltsfoore shootethup a stender stalke with small yellowish slowers somewhat earlie, which fall away quickly, and after they are past, come up somewhar round leaves, yet sometimes dented a little about the edges, much leffer, thicker and greener, then those of Butter burre, with a little downe or freefe, over the greene leate on the upper fide, which may be rubbed away, and whitish or mealy underneath: the roote is small and white, spreading very much in the ground, so that where it taketh, it will very hardly be clenfed from it againe, if any little peece be abiding therein, and from thence fpringing fresh leaves. The Place and Time.

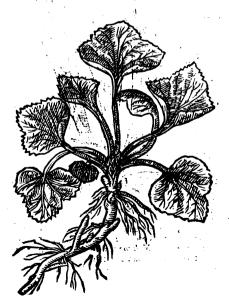
It groweth in wet grounds usually, yet as well also in the dryer places, and flowreth in the end of February, the leaves beginning to appeare in March. The Names

It is called in Greeke sayer, and Tuffilage in Latine, a notifima utilitate quam pre ophthalmicis to tuff ver-atis, and in the Apothecaries shops Earfara, and Ungula Caballina, and of some Populage, from the likeness of the leaves unto the white Popler leaves: many suppose that this may be Tiphyam of Theophrasim, at well as the Petalites, in that both of them bring their flowers before their leaves: Pliny calleth it Farranam, and Farragians: All Authours call it Tuffilago, but Camerarius maketh three forts of Bechium, that is this and the Perafites, which be calleth Tuffilago major, and the third he faith is the Caltha palastris, which as he thinketh may beused instead of Tufflings which is afturedly a great errour, the Catiba comming neerer to the nature of Ranmenlan, then Tufflage. The Italians call it Farfara, and Farfarella, and Vugbia di cavallo. The French Pai de cheval, and Paftafae. The Germanes Brandat lettich quasi V stulorum latituca, and Rosbiab that is, Vugula Caballina. The Dutch ties bladeren, that is foote leafe. And we in English Folefoote, and Coltsfoote, and Horse hoose. The Vertues

Coltsfoote while it is fresh is cooling and drying, but when it is dry the cooling quality which remained in the moilture, being evaporate it is then somewhat hot and dry, and is belt for those that have thinner theumes and distillations upon the Lungs causing the cough, thereby to thicken and dry it as the fresh leaves or juyce, or Syrup made thereof, is fittelt for an hot drycough, and for wheelings, and shortnesse of breath: the dryed leaves taken as Tabacco is in the like manner good for the thinner houmes, distillations and coughes, as also the roote raken in like fort as Dioscorides and Galen say. The distilled water hereof simply or with elder flowers and Nightshade is a fingular remedy against all hot Agues, to drinke two ounces at a time, and to have some clothes wet therein and applyed to the head and stomack, the same also applyed to any hot swellings or any other inflan-

Tuffilago Herba fine flore.

Tuffilago florens. Colts foote in flower.





nations doth much good, yes it helpeth that diffeate called Saint Ambonies fire, and burnings also, and is singuised to take away wheales and small pullies that tife through heate, as also against the burning heate of the about of the privy parts, to apply wet closues therein to the places. Maisbiolas sheweth that in the roote of the Colts foote there groweth a certaine Corresponding which being clensed from the rootes and bond up in linner clothes and boyled in tye for a while, and afterwards some salt niter added unto it, and drydup agains in the Sun is the best tinder to take sire, being stroke from a fint that can be had.

CHAP. VIII.

Cacalia. Great and strange Colts foote.

F this kinde of Colts foote as I may fo call it there are two forts described by authors which I means to shew you in this place, and unto them adde another American plant which in my opinion commeth nearest unto the others.

In Cacalia isoane retundo felie. Hoary strange Colts sqote.

The hoary strange Colts soote hath a long white roote divided into many heads, with many long lings and fibres thereat. of a clammy take like unto gum Tragacans, encreasing thereby much and shooting up many bory reddish striped stalkes, with large round leaves on them, bigger and thicker then Colts foot, and more woolly also on the upper side, yet with a greenenesse to be seene in them, but very woolly and white undenth, with some righes and veines in them of a little bitterish unpleasant taste, from among which rise up the depath, with some ribbes and veines in them of a little bitterish unpleasant taste, from among which rise up the single woolly yet reddish falkes two or three foote high, having fundry lesses on them, and all of them standard the edges, branching forth at the topic into sindry single pale purplish sowers made of time said leaves a peece, with some threes in the middle, which after they have been a while blowne doe passay into downethat is carried away with the winde. Dakethampins saith that in the middle of the flowence found hanging downe small white graines like pearles to make it answers to Plinies description.

2. Cacalia glatore folio acuminato. Smooth strange Colts score.

This other fort hath as large leaves as the former, but thicker harder greener and smoother and not hoary at albut dented or waved on the edges, and pointed also with the roundnesse and smoother the stalkes as the standard of the stalkes are in like manner smooth and stringed. Bearing the like flowers at the coppes but somewhar new the stalkes are in like manner smooth and stringed. Bearing the like flowers at the coppes but somewhar new the stalkes as the standard standa

oter, the stalkes are in like manner smooth and striped, Searing the like flowers at the toppes but somewhat paer: the roote also is alike.

1. 2. Caralta felie incano rotundo Co Elabro acuminate. Hoary and Smooth Asange Colts foote.

Cacalia Americana. Colts foote of America.



CHAP. 9.

3. Cacalia Americana. Strange Coltafoote of America.

This stranger riseth up with many round stalkes about a yard high and two somewhat round but pointed level. This stranger riseth up with many round stakes about a yard night stranger riseth up with many round stakes about a little dented about the edges, at each joynt of them, the upper leaves being smaller, and little or nothing dented, at the toppes of the stakes come forth divers branches with pure white slowers, divers small ones, made of five at the toppes of the stakes come forth divers branches with the pure with the state of the at the toppes of the stalkes come forth divers branches with pure white the version of ones, make of five leaves appece, rising out of each huske, which being past, there specede small long seede, sticking each past little downe, which are carryed away together with the winde: The roote consistent of a both of blackish three or downe, which are carryed away together with the winde: The roote consistent of a both of blackish three or flower, which abide the extremity of the Winter, both stalkes and leaves perishing yearely, but grow browning fibres, which abide the extremity of the Winter, both stalkes and leaves perishing yearely so ut grow browning the property of the winter perishing year lease, not shower. nores, which added the extremity of the vy interpolation in roots, leafe, nor flower, what foever Coments at the end, this hath no fent that I could perceive, neither in roots, leafe, nor flower, what foever Coments fish thereof. The Place and Time.

The two first forts grow in the vallies of mountaines in fundry places beyond Sea, and by the Bather, where The two hit torts grow in the values of imparations as yet I can heare of, and flower and feede in the Summer they want not moisture, but not in our owne Landthat as yet I can heare of, and flower and feede in the Summer time: The last in America, both Virginia and Canada.

It is generally taken by all our later Writers to be the wife hoe hours of Disferrides, which Galen calleth Can It is generally taken by all our later withers to bettle mentioneth not Caealia as Dieferrides bath is, yet given the same properties to Cacanum, that Dioscordes doth to Cacalia, which is not usuall with him, unlessed the means the same properties to Cacanum, that Dioscordes doth to Cacalia, which is not usuall with him, unlesse he means the same thing. These plants are called by no other name then Gacalia by any Writer but Lagdaungs, who called the scool Tussia plants for montant Dalechampy. Bankins would make a third fort of these European kinds, but I finde his description so answerable to the first fort, that I thinke it is the very same, and therefore give no further description of it. The last I acobus Cornatus calleth Valeriana Vreica folio flore also, because he had not there of that fort with a purple flower, saying the roote smelleth like Nardes or Valeriana. But I can find so such thing in it, I have called it great and strange Coltessore, and not mountain Coltessore, as some have done, because there are other herbs more properly to be called Mountaine Coltafoote, which grow alwaits on the dryer grounds. as shall be shewed in due place, and these in the moister parts of the mountaines; and because the slower are white and stand like a Valerian. I have therefore as I thinke added it to these Cacalia. For by that same did Master Tradescant receive it first from beyond Sea, of whom I received the plant that groweth with me.

The Vertues. The roote steeped in wine and eaten is good for the cough, and the hoarsenesses of the throate, which Galer confirmeth saying the same of his Cacanam, that it is without sharpenesse, and good for the hoarsenesse. Distributes addeth that the Pearelike graines which are found in his Cacalia, beaten and mixed with a terote or ointment. doth make the skinne smooth, and will stay the falling of the haire as Pliny saith.

CHAP. IX.

Lappa five Bardana. The Burre Docke.

E have three or foure fores of Burres some greater then others, and some with more woolly heads, as also a strange American fort. 1. Bardana major vulgaris. The common Burre Docke.

The common Burre Docke bringeth forth many large hard greene leaves, somewhat like unto the Butter Burre or wild Docke, but more crumpled, and of a darker greene colour on the upper fide, and and fomewhat grayish underneath, among which rise up hard and rough greene stalkes, two or three footchigh with many the like but leffer leaves on them, and many branches alfo, bearing at their toppes divers rough heads with many the like our lener leave on themand many oranches and, tearing at the toucheth it, cut of the or burres, with crooked pointed prickles, apt to flicke on any garment or other thing that toucheth it, cut of the toppe of each of them come forth many hard purplift threds, which are the flowers, with thatter they are fided and paft, turne to downe in the heads, and opening themselves shed their grayish seeds, itself of the Knapweedes, which together with the winde is often carryed away, and often falleth downe on the ground, the roote groweth great and thicke, blacke on the outfide and whitish within, sweete and pleasant in talte at the first, but somewhat bitter after. We have had from Virginia, and those other Northerly parts, another sortheres, whose Virginia. leaves are rounder and smaller, and the burre smaller, harder and with very sharpe hard crooked points, strongly sticking to what it toucheth.

2. Bardana major roses. The Rose Burre.

This Burre differeth in little or nothing elfe from the former, but in the head, which initial of the prickely burres hath many small greene leaves, set together like a small Rose Plantaite, and but fittle prickly at their

3. Bardana major lannginosis capitulis. The woolly headed Burre. This also differeth little from the first but onely that the leaves grow not altogether so greet and the heads being

fmaller are woolly all over, and the prickles not so sharpe or sticking.

4. Xanthism feve Lappa minor. The small Burre. This small Burre riseth up with a rough crested stalke, about two fooce high, with many bleckish spot upon them, breaking our into fundry branches, with two much smaller and white; leaves at every joints. Standing upon long footestalkes, divided into three parts usually, somewhat like unto a Marsh whilely leave, unevenly dented about the edges: at the joynts of the stalke and branches with the leaves towards the copies of them, come forth small slowers which shids not be the stalke and branches with the leaves towards the soluted at the forth small flowers, which abide not long, and after them two or three small close burres, a little pointed at the toppe, wherein lye two or three small lancke seedes somewhat like unto an Oate which fall not out, nor doether them the course of the cours

heades open: the roote is small somewhat long and sbrous, perithing yearely.

The Place and Time. Some of these grow not in our Country that I can learne, but neere Linfwicke in Germany, which is the Role Burre, the ordinary is plentifull enough with us by dirches and water fides, and the high wayes likewife, every Bardana major dulgaris.

TRIBE 14.

4. Zenthium five Bardana mixor. The leffer Burre,





where, but the two last are not so frequent, yet are found in fundry places, and the last in two or three places betreene Tidenham, and Chepftow in the toote way.

his called in Greeke dounor Arcium (and not Arctium, for that is Arcturum a plant with leaves like Blattaria. whereof I have entreated in the first Classic of this Worke and the 22. Chapter:) in Latine Personata, and Lappa. binany; it is called Bardans in thoppes. The first is called Personara & Lappa major by most writers. Dodoness ched it Bordana five Lappa major. Baubhitu Lappa major Arcinum Diofordia. Trayis putteth it inter vitia her-less, as he and others doe Latium and the like inter vitia fragum, thinking belike that this is a degeneration tomother good Herbes, by reason of the burres, as Cardui and Tribuli be also accounted as they thought, which sucrour intollerable for Christians to averte, who doe or may learne out of a criter Schoole then Galen, or the lames could, that the sinne of man ranged Sood to curse the earth, and to cause it to produce Cardon and Tribumuster are translated, as feverall kindes of herbes, even as Lolium and the reft are, and each feede bringeth forth nowne kinde, according as God appointed it in the beginning, from the restriction of libest fall at the least. The kind is remembered onely by Bankinin, under the title of Lappa major of ea. The third is called by Marthiolus, losses five Lappa major alsors, and thinketh it to be the Persolate Ring, for he make the mention both of Persolate Persons in the same Books and Chapter, and Lobel called it Arthing who position in Persolate Pling, leading all the last and the la loud Personnes in the same Booke and Chapter, and Lobel callett it Arctions morphania in Personne in Personne in Substitution of the Control wound to like one to another, and the description of Arcium and Arcium in Disjourity. So differing both in the fede and roote, I doe wonder how he can make them to agree. The last is allured by the Xuntoinum of Disjourity, the Suntoinum of Disjourity, and the last of the Suntoinum of Disjourity of the Suntoinum of S

The Versus.

The Barre leaves are cooling, and drying moderately, and discusses with all as of the last, whereby it is good to heale old Vicers and fores: a dramme of the rootes taken with Pine kernesses of the their that spit foule natury and bloody flegme: The leaves applyed on the places troubled with the fhrinking of the finewes or artries give much eale: the juyce of the leaves, or the rootes rather themselves, given to drinke with old wine Mmmmm 2

and an early

doth wonderfully helpe the bitings of any ferpents, as also of a mad dogge, and if the roote be beaten with a little falt and laid on the place, it will suddenly ease the patient of the paine; the juyce of the leaves taken with bony doth wonderfully helpe the Sciatica: the leaves being bruised with the white of an egge, and laid on any place burnt with fire, doth take out the fire, giveth suddaine ease, and healeth it up afterwards, the decoction of them fomented on any fretting fore or cancker, stayeth the torroding quality, which after mult be amointed with an ointment made with the said liquor Annagia, niter and vinegar boiled together. The rootes may be preserved with Sugar and taken fasting, or at other times for the said purposes, and for Consumptions, as also for those that are troubled with the stone or laske: the seeds is much commended to breake the lone, and cause it to be expelled by Vrine, and is often used with other seeds and things for that purpose; The lesse burne seeds as Galm saith have a digesting quality in them, and are hot and dry, and themely good to assuage tumours, the seeds of the roote bruited and often imposed on kernels or hard knots in the self-oft hose sides themely seed to the roote made with wine, helpeth to consume the hardnesses of the species. being someted warme on the place: the burres being gathered before they be ripe, bruised and lixid to theepe in warme water or wine, and the haires moistened therewith, after they have beene rubbed with a little niter doth make them yellow. haires moistened therewith, after they have beene rubbed with a little niter doth make them yellow.

CHAP. X.

Lapathum. The Docke.

He Docke is of a large extent comprising within it fundry forts of herbes: some whereof are fit to be planted in Gardens, as being rare and worthy plants, and therefore worthy to have some care and paines belowed on them, which are entreated of in the second Classia of this Worker others belong to the Kitchin Garden, as fit for sawce and meate, and suchare the Sorrela which are called sowre Dockes, spoken of also before in the fixth Classia of this Worke, and some are found in the feldes and wet places where they grow, which shall be described in this place. Ynto shele also I might adde all the forts of Spinage, if I had not set them forth in my former Booke, or were of Bashisms minde, that they belonged to this

family.

I. Lapathum acutum majus. The Red Docke.

The red Docke from a great and long blackifh roote on the outlide, and formewhat reddiff and yellowifh within sendeth forth many long hard and narrowish greene leaves, more pointed at the ends then in other sorts, among which rifeth up a fliffe hard flalke, three or foure foote high, fet with the like leaves, but smaller still up to the too.

1. Lapathum acutum majus. Tiered Docke.

3. Lapathum acutam mirimum.
The imalieft pointed Docke.







7. Matelanathan majus?
The greater Water Docke.



1mmmm 3

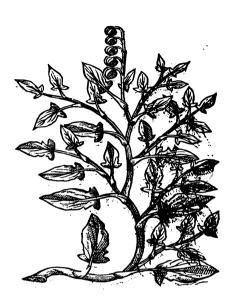


8. Hydro lapathum minus. The leffer Water Docke.



and

9. Lapathum maritimum Fatidum. The firong fented Sea Docke.





and brancheth forth into fundry fprigges, bearing small reddish flowers, and browne triangular seede after them.

2. Lapathum acutum minus. Small sharpe pointed Docke.

The roote of this Docke is long and slender, parted diversity with small fibres therear, and of a yellow colour on the infide, the leaves are narrow and long waved in on the edges, as if they were compled, the stalke and slowers, with seede following, is like unto the former, but that they stand not on sheat long sprigges, but cloter

together, some at the joynts, or compassing the stalker, and others at the toppes, and of a caker colour.

3. Lapatigum acutum minimum. The smaller pointed Doctor.

This small Docke differeth little from the first, for forme and manner of growing, but in a capacitation this being much imaller and lower, the roote is small and more yellow.

4. La pathom filvefire uniquime. The Common wild Decke.

The common Docke that groweth every where different little from the Garden Docke on Batience, but that the leaves hereof are somewhat broader and rounder at the points, and the rootes more wild the points.

This roun Docke is very like in the leaves unto the other round leafed Docke, mentioned in the fecond Classis before, in this worke, but somewhat thicker, the stalkeriseth higher, the shower is arresult, and the roote is somewhat round like unto a Turneppe, but yellow both within and without, the white short in the stalkeriseth and without the stalkeriseth and th reof is sweetish without any other thanifest raste, and is therefore not cold as the other Docker are, but hor in the firft degree.

the fift degree.

6. Lepathurs untisofum five bonus Henricus. Englife Mercury.

1 mest needes put this herbe among the Dockes, according as the best Herbarista days, rather, then wild Arraches, as some others buye done, and shew you that it bath divers broad and Jong thickes free greene leaves, upon long stalkes, pointed at the bottomer, formwhart his quays correlate stakes are many, two foote high, full of leaves, and at the toppes many spikes of greenish sources, and ster them, the roote is thicke great and long, and yellow like a Docke: the whole plant is of the oversigned with. a mealy dust, like unto Arrache, which hath caused divers to referre it to them.

7. Hydrolapathum majus. The greater Water Docke. This great Water Docke, groweth very like the common wilde Docke, but greater and higher, with larger and ionger leaves, and not to round pointed, the rootes also are shorter, and fuller of fibres, and of a darkered colour.

8. Hydrolapathum minus. The lesser water Docke. Theleffer Water Docke tath leffer leaves, long and narrow, and lower stalkes, fuller of branches, with flowers and fredes like unto the rest of the Dockes, and so are the rootes like wife, but smaller and full of long stringes and fibres. 9. Lapathum

9. Lapathum maritimum fætidum. The strong sented Sea Docke

Recause Banhinum putt the this herbe among the Dockes not knowing belike whereunto else to referre it, even Beaute Daniel I fee more of it, and fay with him that the stalke is reddish, a foote high and bending divers waies: familt I unter the frand on long footeflakker are fomewhat round, and of a darke red colour, fometimes waved about tedges, and winged usually at the bottomes, or with two small peeces like eares: the stalke is parted into may branches, with the like but lesser leaves on them, and a little dented about the edges: at the toppe of the like standeth a spike of flowers, composed of source mossile leaves a peece, after which follow leased round heads, metaining the feede.

10. Lapathum fanguineum. Bloodwort. This Dacke, because it is often used as a pot-herbe is planted in Gardens, yet found wild also, having reddish log kaves, or greenile with red bripes, the relt of the plant comming neetelt unto the red Docke, but imaller as log Karms of the proof is also, yet not lo reddish. Cafalpinus mentioneth another fort hereof, with broader and rounder rubum

The Place and Time. all thefe Dockes except the fifth and the ninth, grow in moilt and wet places on the Land, and thofe other in the places neer the Sea, that of Africa neere Sophia, and the other neere Mompelier: And beare feede in the and of August at the furthest, and some earlier.

The Numes. It is alled in Greeke Admitor amore hand on amode and the same of proventrem levere usurpatur, the word intuited by Aristoth, lib. 2, Physic flow in Saddient in hand of week it, id est verbiggation ambulare, siest alwider washing and Lapathum also, and Rumen in Latine. The first is the Oxylapathum of Disserties, and so called by Fuifin, Matthiolus, and others, but it is not the Oxalis, for Dioscoridis doth distinguish betweene them, the by rangem, vizas repaired, and coulers, out to a notate orange, not Disjersing dott dittinguish between them, the outloom the fower juice, the other from the sharpe leafe, for two is referred both to the taste and forme. Coldus a Disjersides calleth it Runner acustus, Tragus, Lobel, and Dodonam, Lapathum acutum. The second is called by Publicu. Lapathum acutum folso crispo, as Tabermontanue did, whose figure Gerard used and called it Hydrolipa. the minist. The third is fo called by Lobel, as it is in the title. The fourth is called Rumen agressia by Cordun. and Londown felio minus acutes, or resufe by Lotely Hippolapathum filvestre by Tabermontania, whose figure Gerard magnituded it Hydrolapathum magnium. The fifth was brought us out of Africa by Beel, who for the likenesse of the magnitude of the magnitude it is in the title, which we have continued, not knowing where the mplace it, until we have further knowledge of it, then of the dryed plane which he brought. The lixt is until the lixe is denplace it, until we have intener knowledge of its then or the dryed plane when he brought. In a like is the influence of the dryed plane when he brought. In a like is the influence of the like is the like of the like is the like is the like of the like is the like of Emplayathum Sylvefire, Lobel and Lugdanenfis Hydrolapathum magnum aquaticum or majus. The eighth is called Birilgathum minus by Lobel and Legdunenfis, and not fativum as Bauhinus fetteth it downe in his Pinax. The inhiby Banhimu his appellation so called as it is in the title The last is called Lapathum nigrum by some, and inhanot rubens by others, Sanguia draconic herba by Gesner in hortin, and Lapathum sanguineum by Lobel. The Athiest call the Docke Humsalb, and Hamad. The Italians Rombice and Lapacio. The Spaniards Labafa, and Irakla. The Frencis Parcillo. The Germanes Ampffer for the generall word as Samr ampffer for Sorrell. The Puth Paich and Passack, And we generally Docke, and then adde the feverall denominations as fower Docke a Sond, wilde Docke, Sandem Docke, Sec. The English Mercury is called by the Germanes Goster Henrick and Iduards, The Dutch Garden Henrick and Lammekens bore. The French Herbe de Charpentier.

All the force of Docker have a kind of cooling but not all alike drying quality, for the Sorrels are more cold then systite reft, and the Blood were more drying but the feedes of most of them be drying and binding: some of tembesides the Socress were stored were used to the most interest were stored or boyled, and for the most interest were stored or boyled, and for the more easily passe through the belly, without giving eigenstances. trung greaner good mouriflement fewings midifure to the body. The feede of most as I said, either of the funds of the fightes, declaring limits of all fort, and the subversions or loathings of the stomacke though choller, and in as helpstill trained that spirithood. The rootes likewise of the most of them except the list of Enhantement the soil Docks are drying and binding, conducing to the same effects aforesaid, but all they be no graning quality in them if to do list in the best of the same and the soil of the same and the between the country of the country o The Mirrory as it is called or good More the receive and cleening the herbe is mollifying and loofenby prelimpfithe frameling smooth flipperine file there is drying and cleening the herbe is mollifying and loofenby prelimpfithe frameling smooth flipperine file there is taken inwardly, but applyed outwardly to woundes
by the first of the least flexibility of the least flipperine file is the first of the least flipperine flipperine for the properties of he Rabarbes, and the Sorrelmant Deverally declared before in their proper places.

CRAP. XI.

Raphanus palustria five aquatieus. Water Reddish.

Here are two forts of herbes entituled Water Reddishes, which I must therefore here set together, and thew you which they are.

The Water Reddish riseth up in the water with slender weake and bending stalkes, yeelding to and The Water Readily rifeting in the water with the water water with the water water with the water made of foure leaves a peece, after which follow small and almost round pods with round seede in them; the made or toure leaves a peece, after which follow imail and airious round pous with round feede in them; the roote runneth in the mudde, shooting out fibres in fundry places. I have thought good to give you both Bankings his figure hereof, which he saith is more exact then that of Lobels, and Lobels also but surely Lobels life, as both he and I have seene such growing, it seemeth that Bankings his figure is of another fort, being to the 2. Raphanus aquations alter. Another Water Reddish.

This other Water Raddish groweth more upright, in that it seldome groweth in ponds of water, as the other doth, but in or necre watery ditches to be a yard high or better, with fundry stalkes rising from a long tough white roote, with divers strings and sibres thereat, whereon are set many long leaves, much some or cut in on both edges, at the toppe of the stalkes stand large tusts of whitish or purplish flowers, which turne into short pode and feede in them, not fo round as the former,

The Place and Time: The first groweth never but in waters or brookes, or where store of water is continually, the other as well in bottomes neere the waters as in finall watery dirches sometimes and flower after Midsommer, the seed ripening above a moneth after.

The Names. The fielt is called Raphanus aquatious by Tabermontanus and Gerard, and Banhinus addeth in profundas lacinias divisiu, (who taketh it may be the Raphanus of Theophoff us, that is like to Rocket) and palaffri by Lugdanenfi, Lo. bel calleth it Raphanus sylvestris officinarum aquaticus, and Dodonem Radicula sylvestris. Casalpinus called it Si. Symbrium Sylvestre. The other is the Rapistrum aquationm of Tabermontanus and Gerard, which Banhinu calleth

> 1. Raphanus aquaticus Lobelij. Lobels Warer Reddiffi.

1. Raphaneus aquaticus Banbini. Water Reddish of Banbinus.





Raphanus

leham aquaticus alter, for finding it did been agree with the Reddish then with the Charlocke, he altered the title as I here edere it unto you:

Tri BE 14.

Neither of both these are properly used Hylicke that I know, yet they both deforewhat hot in the mouth, and the hor Water Raddish more then the o-der, and therefore I thinke may be used ber, mu meretore I thinke may be used intelled of Horse Raddish, to warme tolk sometice, and to belpe both to proper mine and to expell winde, for which pupole, the feede is more effectuall them the bene, and the roote of more force then the leede.

2. Rephane Paluftris alter. Another water Raddifh.



CHAP. XII.

Vaccinium palustre. Marsh Whortes.

Arth Whore, hath findry flender brownish branches like threds, scarse a foote long, creeping upon the ground, and rising from a long white roote, that groweth allope and not downeright, beset with many small leaves like those of Time at certaine distances, greene on the upper side, and hoary undermeath oftentimes, the flowers rise out from the toppes, set upon long threddy footestakes, considered of five reddish leaves, with an umbone in the middle, which turne into round reddish berries, bund with fine small spots and prickes, with some lancke seedes in them, the berries have a sowrish talle, and the layer are aftringent. The Place and Time.

l'groweth in Moorish places, where it is often covered withhoffe, and flowreth in Isly, the berries being ripe in

The Names.

Delman and Lobel, call this Vaccinia palustria. Gefner in min, Refa Alpina calleth it Acinnaria palustria. Cordus whishillory Fol, 140. Oxycoccum : but Gefner doubteth it whe mother fort fromthis, and Baubinus Vitis Idaa palufridying it is the third Vitis Idea of Clusius, wherein he is manifester, for he doth but onely, name it there, and something that it is the fame, as any man that readeth the seemy easily understand.

The Vertues. Design faith it is good against hot agues, and quenchthe thirst in them, and the heate of choller: it stayeth vomitings, and restoreth a decayed stomacke, that hath lost the appenie by corrupt humours, and doth refift pestilentiall disDactinium baluffre, Marth Worts.



CHAP. XIII.

Marrubium aquaticum, Water Horehoned.

Northe Water Horehounds I must adjoyne two or three other plants, neerest thereunto bothin face and place, which I referved out from the former Horehounds, to fet here. 1. Marrubium aquaticum vulgare. Our ordinary Water Horchound

This Water Horehound groweth formewhat great and high, with strong square stakes, having ges, not hairy or rough at all, but smooth and greene: at the joynts with the leaves towards the topper, small white she should strong the strong strong at the strong strong and round, source usually set together in the huske: the roote is a tust of blackish strings.

2. Marrhbium aquaticum alterum. Hairy Marsh Horehound.

This other Water or Marsh Horehound hath square stakes, but hairy, and a little hoary and rough, whereon are set leaves by couples, as in the sormer-shairy hard and hoary, much more cut in, on the edges, even to the middle which making them seeme like the leaves of the great Mountaine Scablous, the ends being pointed and those.

are fet leaves by counters as in the commission of the great Mountaine Scablous, the ends being pointed and thape: the flowers are white and final, flanding in rough sharpe pointed huskes compassing the stalkes at the joyats, as the former doth.

the former doth.

An explaint weigram feridam Ballote diffum. Stinking blacke Horehound.

The flinking blacke Horehound thath divers topare blackifth hairy greene stalkearising from the roote, whereon are set upon long sootestalkear compassing the stilke say still of veines, a little hairy, and endented about the edges, similing somewhat strongly, two all values at a jount: the flowers are gaping and of a purplish colour, somewhat like the red dead. Nettle, in greenish hairse compassing the stalkes as the others doe, the seed likewise is blacke and round, and some settle transfer in the stalkes as the others doe, the seed likewise is blacke flowers, in the way to stocket white a miletrony grower labeles that the flowers, in the way to stocket hairs, a miletrony grower sad labeles. Candy blacke Horehound.

This blacke Horehound of candy, hash the single of the white Horehound, dented about the edges and share pointed, as big as those of stalme, and of so stalke account as it may seeme to be so coloured or dyed by art, and so are both the square stalkes, and the pappy like leaves but lesser that grow together, at the severall joynts of them, up to the toppes, where the stone compassing them, being in forme like unto those of Horehound, but blackish also, it is wholly without size or rather.

2. Marrabium agnaticum quigare.
Our ordinary Water Hordinand

3. Martubiam nigrum futidum Ballete dillum. Stinking Horehound.





TRIBBIA. 4. Marrubium nigrum Creticum. Gandy blacke Horehound. The Place and Time.

Their doe all grow in moilt and wet grounds a the first and midin our owne Country in fundry places. The fecond in Auftre. And the last in Candy. They flower in the Sommer moneths, and give their feede foone after.

The Namer ... The full is called Marrubium aquaticum by Tragu. Dodoun Lobel, and Lugdenenfit, or Marrubium, paluftre by 0hers. Matthiolse putteth it for the first Sideritie of Dieferiternd lo doc Anguislara, Gesper in bortie, Lacuna, Camerarius, the state of the local Lugdanensis: but Lonicerus and Lobel put it for his round siderities, Gester also calleth it Lances (bristis, and Ban-kond Siderities, Gester also calleth it Lances (bristis, and Ban-ther Maryurium palastre glabrams, as he doth the second pa-lift bir latum. The third is called in Greeke by Dioscorider para, natura rectain, Balleta, and Marubium merum, in lame, and fo most writers doe call it, yet some call it Marulatte, and to most wrivers one can expet some call it Marininfruh or Marmhium finarium as Lobel doth, and Bankinus
Maruhimini grum feesdam, and Ballote. The laft is so called
Major it is in the title, who saith that the seede was sent
him som Candy, by the name of Marinisium nigrum.

him from Canady, by the name of Maryanian nigrum.

The Vierture.

Cales faith that the blacke Horehound; for there is no use of the others in Physicker, that we know it is of a sharpe and densing quality. and being applyed with fait, doth heale the biggest dogges, as Disjerside's before him did set it downer. The leaves heared under the assessment of the producers that adaptived to the hard fwellings of the fundament that bade, being like unto the Hemorrhoides, doe fray the bleeing, and eafe the paines, and being used with hony they clente

CHAP. XIV.

Stachys palustrie. Marsh base Horehound

His hath square round and hairy stalkes, about two foote high, with two somewhat long and narrow Stachys paluffris. Marih bale Horchound darke greene leaves, and gray underneath,

pointed at the ends, and dented about the edges, with round dents like Betony, fet at every joynt, and fomewhat a strong unfavmy sent at the upper joynts, with the seaves come forth suby pale reddish flowers, set in rankee like unto Betony, the roote is somewhat long and thicke, joynted at semall spaces with fibres at them.

The Place and Time.

It groweth in the plashy places, of low grounds, in sundy Countries and flowreth in Inly.

The Names.

Commercian calleth it Stachys paluffrie Gefneri, but Gefwhimfelfe in Collations Stirpinus, calleth it Betonica fati-"a miquelioneth whether it should not be the Terba latia: Lagdoneuse sith it of Chromoun minus, Dale-dany and Thaline calleth it, Sidericis prima gravie adorie, depine Terziole, becamie it cureth a terrian ague, Befler athegreat borens Eystetenfis, faith it was called with the Lysmachia galericulata adulterina, and Gerard Maswhite aparticase actions, yet it is not his Pinas Caloni, a fone would thinke, which is not of fo firong a feates. in neither is the leafs of this fo long, nor rootes to Seve-

The Vertues.

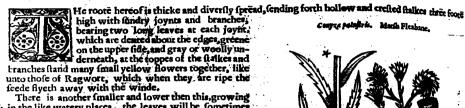
It is a fingular good wound herbe, ferving both to heale Peere wounds, and foule old Vicers, the juyce taken in medrinke an houre before the fit of an ague, will leften nd alter the fit, and at two or three times taking, quite tidit away.



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CHAP. XV.

Congra paluftris major. The greater Marth or water Fleabane;



aquatics. in the like watery places, the leaves will be fometimes much leffe dented or jagged on the edges then in others, the flowers likewise stand not but one on a stalke for the most part and yellow.

The Place and Time.

The place is declared by the titles and description, and their time of flowring and feeding, is the end of Som-

The IN ames.

. The former is the Conyes aquatica of Gefuer in borting Conyza maxima ferrati folia of Thalim: Lingua major Dalechampy of Lugdunents, called Confolida painfrie by Tabermontanus, and Solidago Sarfaenica by Gerard, according to his figure, but not description. The other is called Conyza aquatica both by Thalius and Banhings, and that which hath more jagged leaves may be also the Conyza Helenitin falys laciniatin of Lobel.

The Vertues.

This is as effectuall a wound herbe as any is used, and is also as availeable to all the purposes that the other Comyza's are applyed, whereunto I referre you for brevities fake.

Conres pointris. Mach Fleabane.



CHAP. XVI.

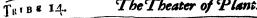
Oenanthe aquatica, Water Dropwort.

Live are two forts of this Water Dropwort, a greater and a leffer, both which are exhibited by Lobel in his Icosel, under one title as one would thinke, but diftinguished the one by Ocasalte agastica, which is the lefter, the other which is the greater, by Ocasalte quarta Manbioli, but confounded in his Observations, both title sbeing referred to one, which confusion I would a void, and show you them both distinctly. The greater hath divers large spread leaves next the ground, and lying thereon cut into many divisions, somewhat resembling Parsley, but much smaller, among which rise crested thicke hollow stalkes, with leaves on them, cut into longer and siner divisions, bearing white showers at the topose which turns into longer much seeds. Somewhat lesser then

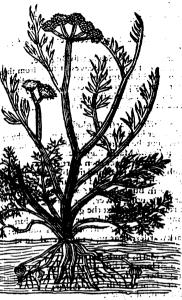
ring white flowers at the toppe, which turns into close umbels of small flat grayish seeds, somewhat leser then Fennell seeds, the roote hath sundry small white knobs growing among the strings.

2. Ornanthe aquaticaminer. The leffer Water Dropwort. The leffer hath very finely cut finell leaves lying on the ground, before the fialke beginness to rife; which then being carryed up with it fearfe feeine to be leaves but rather like the ribbes of leaves, of a darke and shining greene colour, as the stake is also, which resembleth a Rush very mearely, and below the toppe thereof, which is pointed like a Rush; (and not at the toppe as the figure expression breaketh forth a small umbell of mall which support the colours.) fweete flowers, which turne afterward into as fmall feede as Smallage but blacker, the roote hath many small kernels among the fibres, which are as small as haires or finer.

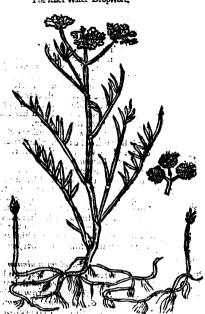
3 Ocnanthe altera miner Africana. The Guall Water Dropwort of Barbary. This other leffer fort being brought is by Beel from Barkery doch motherterly refemble the last small fort in the



i. Leraniba agratica major. The greater Water Dropwort.



2. Oceanthe aquatica minor. The lefter water Dropwort.



felewes, but differeth in the toppe, which is at the toppe of the like, the tuft being larger and the feede bigger.

The Place and Time.

But the former grow in wet grounds neere brookes fides with ammany places, yet will they both endure in Gardens, but are suther logical and large, as in their naturall places: the leffer is with the form of the

The Names. The Names.

The greater is the Oenalebe quarta of Alatthielus, exhibited babby him and Lobel, separately in the figure, which may bee painty discerned, not to be all one with the other, and as my selfe hereosterved them in mine owne Garden, Baubinus who as it herobleved them in mine owne Garden, Baubinus who as it final feeme knew it not, was deceived by Lobelhis confounding officing and titles. Dischainfur calleth it Sifer painfire, and Thimmagamu and Gerwa Rittspainta adjustice. The lefter is remarbly faminisms to both these foresto quarra Matthioli, and to Oracan injustice, which is this of Lobel, although experied in the gare without any kernellater the footes. The contest is the contest of the contest

The Vertues They are both of them good to provoke urine when it is stop-ps, and to helps the Strangury when the wrine passeth away by

Ocnanthe altera unimor Africana. The finall water Dropwort of Barbary:



Nana

6. Limonium Africanum claims er homile.

CHAP. XVII.

Limonium. Sea Marsh Buglose.

E have divers forta of this Limonium to thew you, fome whereof have beene fet forth by former An-

E have divers forts of this Limonium to thew you, tome whereof nave beene let forth by former Authours, and former by none other before now.

I. Limonium majus vulgatius. The greater ordinary Squ Martin Bugloffe.

This greater Limonium hath fundry faire long thicks or fair green leaves, riting from the toots, formewhat like into finall Bacte leaves, from among which spring divers brittle asked falks, without leaves, neare halfe syard high, branched at the toppes into thingty parts, whereon fland many finall blew-ish purple flowers, all on one inde for the most part, formewhat like unto Bugloffe flowers, but finallet, after which the purple flowers all on one inde for the most part, formewhat like unto Bugloffe flowers, but finallet, after which come long reddish feede inclosed in the backes, that the flowers flood is before the most content of the life for the flowers flood in the backet shall be formed to the life for the flowers flood in the life for the flowers flood in the life flowers f and long like unto a small red Beere route.

2. Limobium medium Anglicum. The Colchest Marsh Baglosse,

This other fort is like unto the former burleffer in leaves, and lower in the lates, being little more then a foore high the flowers are of the fame golour wish it, and almost as great, but the burlef being redding amuch lesse, high the flowers are of the same polour wish it, and almost as great, but the burlef burleft.

31. Limbusium Market sparoum. The small French Marks Burleft.

This small French fort, hat haven the surface that he had been been the last, being high street heaves, lying next to the ground but those on the stables, which are about a foote high, are the stable of the little smoothed of Sampire, the flowers are smaller elember other, but else like anto them both street in the stable of Limbusium minimus felix cordatis. The small Marsh Burleft of Limbusium list will different little from the last, but in growing sawer, were above this tackes high the most, having a tust of small chickes smooth, and somewhat round the same of them beat the most, having a tust of small chickes smooth, and somewhat round the same of them beat having a sufficient little from the early as in the same of them beat having a cust of small chickes are some higher and lower then officer burleft. Here have a harry as in it ing not pointed at all, and others having a dentiat the end, making their likes be theme of a harry as in it ing not pointed at all, and others having a dentiat the end, making their shows a more than a manuface of small redding where they spread into sundry small branches, bending a little backwarder, bearing a mather of small redding showers. 4. Limonium minimum. The smallest Sea Marin Busioline

This least Limonium, is scarle foure inches high, having from a small bong reduction parted as the toppe into sundry heads, a number of small far roundith leaves thicke for together, in the most and intelligence of a small House-leeke, the flowers are few and small that grow on the small talke, of a faint reduction between the small that grow on the small talke, of a faint reduction between the small that grow on the small talke, of a faint reduction between the small talke, of a faint reduction to the small talke. 6. Limonium Africam, Seamarth Bugtoffe of Africa.

Of this fort there are two or three differences, one low, scarse an handbredth high, whose slake is winged, like

1. Limonium majas valgatim The greater ordinary Sea Marth Bugloffe.

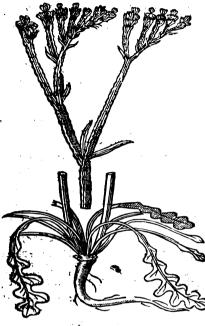


. I a Limetion Narbonen e sarvate. The finall Freesb Marth Bugloffe.



Limonium peregrinum Ranwolfij. Sea Marth Bughtfe of Syria or Spaine





7. Limanio corgener Clufij. ho tollow trafed frange plant.

untothat of Rauwolfins, having leaves on one part and bare at another, which leaves are not long, or indented like it, but somewhat round and a little waved as it were on the edges. Another fort groweth halfe a yard high, with the like windy, and the like leaves on them, as this other lefter the flowers of both forts are of a pale blew colour descents. that of Ranwolfiss. Both these forts we had from Both as formerly mentioned, taken from the fight of the dryed herbers bots which were initialed Lychnitis Committee by the free following the following which were initialed Lychnitis Committee following with mainim Fernle folio, but because neither of them in thing with us, we can as yet fay no more of them. 7. Limonio congener Clusion
The hollow leafed strange plant of Clusion

The hollow leared triange plant of the like are fillowed from the like are fillowed from the rene in any other that we know gradient, for they, are nine or ten or more, rifing from the head of a freely and the like are nine or ten or more, rifing from the head of a freely and the like are nine or ten or more, rifing from the head of the like are nine or ten or more, rifing from the head of the like are nine or ten or more, rifing from the head of the like are nine or ten or more and the like are nine or ten or more nine are nine or ten or more nine are ni rouc, each by it felfe, being small below, and ignored the trupward, with a belly as it were bunching forth, and a bowing backe, hollow at the upper end, with a peece the ton the shape, and like unto the flower of Ariff on this in Bitth-

adappe, and like unto the flower of Ariffore his of Birth wor, and round at the mouth like a halfe circle, in life of great dark purplish veines on the inside: the whole the is in of a thicke substance almost like unto leather among the ways for any at the way broken short of, so that thicke substance almost like unto leather among the ways for any at the stand from Paris, by one that received what shower or seed it bore could not be obtained. The ways for a way for a way from the print of the standard when the print of the standard when the work of the standard when the work of the standard when th dish seede vessell.

th seede vessell.

The Place and Tome.

All these forts grow in the wet fieldes neere the Sea, None in our owne land, as the first an isecond, the other three next them in France about Mompelier, and Marfelles, and Ligorne alfo, the fixt African kinde, and the other for thereof, were brought us by Boel often before remembred, from that part of Africa that the Spaniard doe N nnnn 2



Limonium Lychnitis to vaatie felio & Limer ium Finle 10hold about Sophia, and those parts, but the other two forts there mentioned, her gathered in Poringal. The last came affured from the West Indies, for so it was signified by him that sent it, but as I have shewed you in Figure 16. The rest slower in the end of Summer, and their seeds ripeneth not long after.

The Names.

It is taken to be the Anjuanov & reverness of Disserides, in Greeke so called because it groweth is rained the rights vel patastribus, and Limonium also in Latine. The first is most frequent as well beyond Sea, as on our owne coasts, and these rootes being dryed were sold in former times by counterfacturers, for Benrubrum to the Apothecaries, as Guidandium and Gesner in borth say, Dodoneus Calleth it Valeriane rubre similie, all other Authors call it Limonium. The second is of our owne Land sound out by Doctor Lobel, in the siedes neere the Sea by Colchester, and as Clussus sinh shapaine. The third is the Limonium pervent Narboners of Lobel. Comerarius, and Lungdamensis. The fourth and sith, are set forth by Bankium onely in his Pinax and Prodremus. The sixth of both sorts were never published before by any. The last is as in before said, remembred by Clussus in his History of Plantes, and I have here simplified it: but it semething meethse Lobels Thurin Limpids solium is this. The Limonium pergrisum Rentwelss, there shewed you in my sormer Booke, yet I thinke good to give you the figure thereof here with the rest. Plusy referret the Limping months Beens and calleth it a wilde Beete, but Galen saith there is no wild fort of the Bette. Gerard called it in Anglis Sea Lavender, but without any other good ground, then that the colour of the showers is somewhat accept those of Lavender. I have therefore as you see altered the title unto a more proper name as I take it, being in some and colour most like unto Buglosse.

The Vertues.

The feede of Limonium as Dissorides and Galen say, is allument, and so is this Limonium, and sayith the fluxe of the belly and the stomacke, the spiriting of blood like wise, and the abundance of womens confer, the leaves are astringent also, and are good for burning by fire a the water wherein the rootes have being doth take away the spots in garments as also in parchament.

CHAP. XVIII.

Anagalia aquatica. Water Pimpernell.

Here are divers forts of this Water Pimpernell to shew you here for of the Land sorts I have careated in the fifth Classis of this Works.

1. Anagalia aquatica five Becabanga. Brookelime.

Brookelime fendeth forth from a creeping roote that shooteth forth fibres at every joynt, sitting-

1. Anagailie aquatica vulgarie five Becalunga.



and divers and fundry greene stalkes, round and sappy with some branches on them, somewhat broad, round, appetreene and thicke leaves set by couples thereon, from the bosome whereof shoote forth long soutestalkes with landry small blew slowers on them, like in forme unto the land Pimpernels, that consist of sive small round

2. Anagalia aquatica five Becabunga major. The greater Brookelime.

This differeth in nothing from the former, but in having larger and rounder leaves, and in the flowers which of a paler blew colour.

There is likewife little other difference in this fore from the former, but in the leafe which is longer pointed.

Indeed about the edges, and in the flowers, which are of a pale whitish blew colour. There is one also of this atmosphere then it; wherein consistent the difference.

for Kiner Lien 11, 4. Anagallis agraetica folijs pategij. Small round leafed Water Pimpernell.

The leaves of this Water Pimpernell are small and round, like almost unto Pennyroyall, two alwayes at a joynt spanthe stalkes, which are four esquare; and beare blew stowers like the land Pimpernell: the white rootes are in the ground like the former.

The total of this Water Pimpernell runneth not, but is a fmall bush of white sibres, from whence spring many smooth pile greene leaves, small at the bottomes, and broad and round at the ends, the stalke is round, about a stone more after high, with divers smaller leaves thereon, set one by one up to the toppe, where breake forth many breaded spikes of white slowers.

Demonstration of the state of t

7. Anagalis aquatica angulfifolia sentellata. Narrow leased Water Pimpernell.

The roote of this Water Pimpernell is reddish, sibrous, and creeping, the stalkes are smooth straked, joynted, and southigh, having two very narrow and long leaves at every joynt, pointed at the ends without any stalke unto them: acvery joynt almost with the leaves come forth small upright branches, winding themselves one within mother, as if they had classers, from whence spring smaller sootestalkes on both sides, which sustain small white showers like unto Chickeweede, consisting of three leaves a peece, after which succeed small state which shield, that is, two set together with a three betweene them, on both sides whereof lie the

5. Anagalis aquatica tertia Lobelij, julio jubrotundo non cremeto. Lobeshis third Water Pempernell. 6. Anagallis aquatica angustifolia sive quarta Lobelij.
Long Chicaveced leated Water Pimpernell.





The Place and Time.

All these grow in small standing waters, the three first, and the fifth often found in our owne Land, the found All these grow in small standing waters, the times that the last in Germany. The fixth by Ammerge. And shower in Issue and Isly most usually, giving leadetheness moneth after-The Names

. It is called in Greeke anayannis fruders, in Latine Anagallis aquatica. The first is commonly called Begaining It is called in Greeke danganase, structure, in Latine company many the description the Germane word Bachpunghen, as is infault with them to frame Latine words from their owne applications to Similar Trick and from the Germane word Baespungeen, as is untart with the state of the tions. Anguillara, Brunfelsius, Ericius Coram, Pucosum, and others, would be bodoness, and Inspersal, the very erroniously, and thereupon Tragus and Gosper, call it Simm non odoratum Turner, Dodoness, and Laganussis the it to be his Copea, but generally now adaies called Angallis aguatica, and to Lobel, Dodoness, and others doe, yet Tabermontanss and Bashinss call it minor, because he callet the next major, and Thalism folio maxime. The third Tabermontanius and Baubings call it minor, became he calleth the next major, and a maine joile maxime. The third is called Bernla major by Tabermontaniu, and by Baubinus Anagalis aquatica major folio oblonge, as he doubthe lefter of this kinde minor. The fourth is called by Tragus Simus alternus, and Anagalis aquatica, and by Baubinus Anagalis aquatica foliy: pulegy. The fifth and fixth is called ay Lobel Anagalis tertia & quarta, Guilandius did divently thinke of the fifth, taking it one while to be Alisma of Diofeorides, and another while to be Cachleria, but neither truely. Some alfo tooks it to be Samolas of Pliny, lib. 25. c. 1 1. and Baskins calleth it Ausgalis equation foliorotundo non crenato, but some of the others before have rounder leaves. The last is called by him as it is in the foliorotunao non crenaro, due tome or the others desirely avertounded, search as a Carala, yet Amerika faith that Berula is the Greekes 241 apor, Cresses. The Germanes as is said Bachpunghen, and Wasserpungen, or bungen as Traout hath it. The Dutch Water punghen and Beck punghen. And we in English Brookslime usually for the first and Water Pimpernell for the reft following. The Verines.

Tragm faith that Brookelime and Water Pimpernall, are both of a moilt faculty, yet others fay dry, being no lesse heating then Water Cresses, and are used both in meate and medicine, as Water Cresses are, yet weaker. Brookelime and Water Creffes are generally used together, much in diet Beeres and Ales, with other things freving to purge and elense the blood and body from those peccant humours, that would overthrow the health thereof, and the Scurvy alio, for which they are very helpefull: they alio helpe to breake the store, and passe it amy by urine, which it provoketh alio being stopped, it helpeth sikewise to procure womens courses, and to expellibe dead birth, being fryed with butter and vinegar, and applyed warme, it helpeth all manner of tumours, and fwellings and Saint Anthonyes fire alto, if it be often renewed. Farryers doe much use it about their horses, to take a way swellings, to heale the scab, and other the like discases in them.

CHAP. XIX.

Nasturtium aquaticum. Water Cress.

Doe diftinguish betweene Simm and Naft artium aquaticum, as Bankinsu and Gefrer in borth doe, holding them to be differing kindes of plants and not species ejustem generu, and therefore entreste of them in leverall places, as I also mult doe in severall Chapters, and speake of those forts, that for their likenesseunto Cardamon, Cresses may be called rapda por truder, Cardamon enudron Nofturium aquaticum: for of the Cardamines, which are Field Cresses, I have encreated in the seventh Classis of this Worke, one of whose figures I give you here to shew their difference.

I. Nafturtium aquaticum vulgare. Common Water Creffes. Our ordinary Water Creffes spreadeth forth with many weake hollow sappy stalkes, shooting cut fibres at the joynes and upward long winged leaves, made of fundry broad sappy and almost round leaves, of a brownish g: cene colour, the flowers are many and white, standing on long footestalkes, after which come (mall yellow sed contained in small long pods like horses, the whole plant abideth greene in the Winter, and tasteth somewhather and sharpe like Cresses.

2. Nafturtism aquaticum Italicum. Italian water Crestes. This differeth little from the former, but in that the Balke is crested, the leaves are cut in a little here and there on the edges, and dented, formewhat refembling Parfley leaves, and in the tafte of both herbe and feede, more mild and pleasant, the roote likewise creepeth not as the others.

3. Nationium aquatieum amarum. Bitter Water Cresses.

This fort groweth greater then the first, with longer and more pointed leaves, when it runner hup to stake, but the first leaves are very large and round, little differing else from the forme, but is so exceed bitter in take. that none can away with it to eate it, unleffe it be boyled in water, and shifted againe impother fresh boyling water, to take away the bitternesse, and so some doceate it: this is often sound growing in Germanie as Thaline faith, with the former, and knowne afunder by the greatnesse.

4. Nafter imm aquaticum minus. Sweete smelling Water Cresses.

This small Water Cresse hath a small long white roote, with some sibres thereat, from whence spring sundry winged leaves made of many much smaller then the former, and somewhat long with the smallest smalling. reasonable well : the stalkes have divers white flowers upon them like unto the Cardanine, but smaller by much: the seedes are like in such slender pods and of the same talte.

The Place and Time. All thefegrow in the small standing waters for the most part, yet sometimes in small rivulets of running water: they flower and seede in the beginning of Summer.

The Names. The first is generally taken to be the Sifymbrium alterum of Diescorides, which as be faith. sew called Sium, and others Cardamine, being fo like in tafte thereunto, Matthiolm, Gafalpinm, and Taber mentan call it, Siffir briam 1. Naftmelum aquaticum unique. Common Water Creffes.



3. Naffurtium aquaticum ama Bitter water Creffes



2. Raftursium que secum trolicum. Italian water Crelles.



Cardamine. Ladies Smockes.



Creffes.

aquaticum, Cordus, Gefner and Thalim Sifymbrium alterum, Fuchfisu and Lugduner fit Sifymbrium Caldamine: Dedonam called it Simm and Laver, Ericim Cordus Creffo Laver eduratam, and Lebel Sien Crateve Ernefoliam, Anguillara tooke it to be Vella Galeni, and Tragus, Lonicerus, Dedonem and Bankin w call it Noften tiam agastican. Anguillara tooke it to be Vena Gaican, and argan, and tragians as he faith, call Creficene. Lebel and Lugdans for call it Sium Matthioli & Italorum, and Banhinm Naffartium aquaticum erellum folio lengiere. The third Italian remembreth in his Harcynia fylva, by the name of Sifymbry alterius speties fecunda, and Banbinus Nafiarijan remembreth in his Harcynia sylva, by the name of sigmony atterns sylvanian aquaticum maju & amarum. The lest is called by Camerarim in his Epitome of Matthiolus, Sissimbrian aquaticum alternm vel minus, and by Lugdanensis Cardamine quarta Dalechamps. The Italiana as is beforefaid callic Crescione, the French Cresson deane, the Germanes Brunkressen, the Dutch Water kresse, and we in English Water

The Vertues.

The Water Cressere hotter in taste then Brookelime, and more powerfull against the Scurvy, and to chase the blood and humours, and for all the other uses whereunto Brookelime is before said to be availeable, as to break the Rone to provoke urine and womens couries: the decoction thereof is faid to be good to wash scale and file thy Vicers, thereby to cleafe them and make them the fitter to heale: The leaves or the juice is good tobe anplyed to the face or other parts troubled with freekles, pimples, foots or the like at night, and taken away or wath ed away in the morning, the juice mixed with vinegar, and the forepart of the head bathed therewith is very good for those that are dull and drowne, or have the Lethargy.

CHAP. XX.

Sinm feve Pastinaca aquatica. Water Parinep.

Types Writers have made divers forts of herbes to fuite with the Sium of Dioscorides, Some whereof I have the wed you in the Chapter before, the other that are held by the most judicious to be the trust and necreft thereunto thall follow in this.

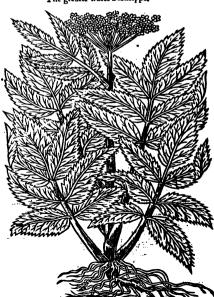
1. Simm Dioscovidie five Pastinaca aquatica major. The greater Water Parsnep.

This greater fort rifeth up with great hollow and crefted stalkes, two or three cubits high, parted into divers branches, whereon frand long wings of leaves made of many long and somewhat broad leaves pointed at the endes and dented about the edges, smooth thicke and sappy, every one whereof is as large as of a Parsnep, the flowers are white and fland in tules or umbels, after which follow the feede which smelleth well, and is bigger and rounder then Anneleede, the roote is blacke with many fibres at the joints thereof, and of the stalkeunder the Water neere the ground, the whole herbe is somewhat of a strong sweete sent. 2. Sium minm five Paftinaca aquatica minor. The leffer Water Parfnep.

The leffer fort is very like the former, but lower and leffer, the leaves being long and narrow, and dented also

2. Sium Diofcoridis five Pallinaca aquatica major. The greater water Parineppe.



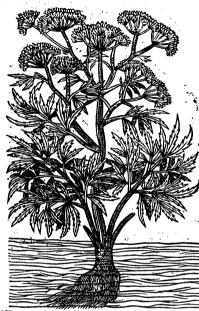




TRIBE 14 1. Siam mirus elttrum



3. Sium majus alterum angustifolium. Anocher water Parineppe with narrow leaves.



Sium minimum Noli me tangere diflum five. Impatiens Naftwij (gloeftris folio. The Quicke or Impatient Creffe;

barthe edges, the flowers are white and the feede fenall like beformer, the roote likewise is very fibrous, and both it and televes fmelling ftrong like Petrolemus. There is another of mi fort leffer then it, whofe white flowers frand in rounder mis then the others.

3. Sinne majue alternue angultifelium. Another Water Parinep with narrow leaves. Tellalkes of this Water Parinep are hollow like Hemlocke. abitor more high, whereon are fet fundry winged leaves Mette former, but divided into smaller leaves, and closer fet agency, each of them being denied about the edges, the flow-th the toppes of the branches, are of a pale yellowish greene when, which turne into small seede like unto Parsley, but tainglike Cummin or Candy Dankeleede, and the Citron rinde writher somewhat hotter then they all, the roote consisteth of number of flender writhed browne fibres, wrapped among temfelves and fastened strongly in the mudde.

4. Sistem minimum Notiones angere diffum five Impasiens
Nationally strongers folso.

The Quicke of Impatient Creffe. This hall plant ipreadeth at the first upon the ground many initial plant spreadth at the first upon the ground many fall winged leaves not much above an inch long, which so a like from a similar that it spring that the spring growing somewhat bigger, hast the leaves a little extend about the edges, the end leafes too the most part being the spring growing up with a slender stake, but fundry bases from the middle thereof to the goppe, at whose ends you many very small white slowers with slender long pointing the many very small white slowers with slender long pointing them. to de after them, and finall yellowish seede within them, wenthey are ripe, but so hard to be gathered, and impatient wher touched, that the pod breaketh it selfe upon the least touch of hand or any thing elfe, and the feed flyeth out present, which little or no taste of heare in it. Mr. George Bowles. A

endeman of excellent knowledge in Herbarisme, gave me defectes of another fort hereof, as he faith, which he had from another skillfull Gentleman a friend of his, but comie I have not yet seeme the face thereof, I can passe no further verdict thereon.



The

The Place and Time.

The first as it is thought groweth not with us unlesse the greatnesse make the difference, but in Germany. For the fecond which is very like it groweth in Kent in divers pooles, and watery ditches. The third neere Aumerican Lobel faith but hath beene found in our Land allo. The last likewise in our cand. They all doe flower in the end of Summer, and feede before the end of Angust. The Names.

It is called on in Greeke, so called sa To ober, a concutiendo quia quatitar vacillando g, perpetuo sucutium meter labentibus undis at g, semper alluentibus unde etiam laveris nomen latinis, mili quis malit ab vrinis calculig, ciente exentions unau arg, semper numentapes una called Simm in Latine, and Lavers The first is called by Tabermonianus, Gorad, and exentiendis dictum: 18 110 called Sum in Latengania Baubinus. Sium verum Disservisis of Matthiolus Thalise and Lug. Baubinius, Sum majur and Largoinim: the recolul site Simb Majur angulfifelium. It is the Simm edization of the sim of the millaken. Anguillara Called it Silanm Pliny, Cordus and Dodoness, Simm & Laver, and to doth Lobel, and addern Olufary folio five aquatica Paftinaca, The finaller of this fort Camerabid Hafleth Simm verum in his Epitome. The third is called by Lobel Sium alternum Olfa tri facie: but Lundunensis and Baubitins. Sium entering felie, Tabermenta-nus calleth this Sium majus angustifolium, and not the former as Malter Tellifum doch. The last was first remembed by Prosper Alpanus, in his Booke de plants exortes, by the name of Siam majus, but with usus it is in the title. The Arabians call it Rocashalms and Inhamshanella, or Hamchanella, The Inhams as Cafapinus flith, call the Sinn Creftione, and Matthiblus faith, they call it Sie, and Gorgoleste. The Standard Reduction, as forthe faith and Berry or Agricus as others fay. Tragus faith the Grimanes call it Branen peters, And we be needer to the filtenesses. thinke, Water Parineppe. The Vertues.

Tragus and others, from their Countries erronious appellations of the main, reduce it to be the English Diof. coridis, or Apism palastre, and therefore attribute all the properties thereof into this plant, norther bave then or any other of our Moderine Writer's left in record, any other particular known equality in it, more then Dissender and Galen have left us of it, which say it is of so much more heating facility, as it is tweeter in talle, it allo digethen and provoketh urine and womens courfes; and breaketh and expelleth both the stone in the kidneies, and the dead

CHAP. XXI.

Ernea aquatica. Water Rocket.



His little herbe which is fomewhat like the former Impatient Cresse, lyeth or rather creepeth on the ground, with long branches of small winged leaves, somewhat like thereto, but not so much dented on the ed-

ges, having but two or three deats for the most part, and vellowish flowers at their toppes, and slender pods following them.

The Place and Time.

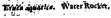
It groweth oftentimes neere ditches and water courfes, and often also further from them.

The Names.

Ir hath no other name then is in the title, for any thing I know, not finding it mentioned by any other Authour.

The Verines.

Wee have not heard or found for what griefe this is conducible.





CHAP. XXII.

Mentha aquatica, Water Mintes.

Aving shewed you all the forts of sweete Mintes, that grow in the dryer or Vpland grounds, there remaine yet two other forts, that grow in Marshes, and wet places, which shall bee shew-

Mentha aquatica rabra. The Red Water Mint. This Water Mint rifethup from a creeping roots, running or spreading in the Muddy or water ry places, with many brownish square stalkes, branched almost from every joynt, with a couple

oftomewhat broad, yet bolimpid and deticed leaves, many times brownish or reddifficand deticed leaves, many times brownish or reddifficand at the ropped of the small famen that are purplish, sland at the ropped of the stalkes indicates, in loose round sufer side above another.

2. Menth's squartes flow bellefit is minor.

The lesser Water, Mint.

Thi other Water Mint shooteth forth a square reddiff This other Water white in located represent square results built bling blike, and fomerime a little boary, shout a foote high, when home are fet for hairy refund and fomewhat long leantwo alwaies at a joyne denied about the edges, of a driegrene colour on the upperfide, and gray if hor hoary interseath: from the joynes with the leaves come forth lose branched falkes with purplifth flowers at the toppes of them flanding in round heads: the whole herbe is of a frong fent. The Place and Time.

They both grow by ditches and water fides, in the planity grounds, where they joy belt, and flower late in the

The Names.

The Greeke name Einip Beior, which Diofcorides menticrethand many doe call this by, doth more properly be-lone to the wild Minte Mentaftrum, then unto this how erer Libel and others call it Sifymbrie Mentha, for Dioferides hath but one Silymbrium, that is fweete and like Minter, and that he faith groweth in waste grounds, the other Sisymbrium called Simm, and Cardamine, and like Mefertium, as he faith groweth in watery places as I have hewed before, fo that as I faid his Silymbria Mentha, is so watery or Marth planer it hath beene and yet is beyond Su called by some Apothecaries, Balfamina, as Tragm saith adby others Balfamina as Bester in horco Ensteans saith, Our first fort here set downe, is that which Lobel calleth Aquatica Sifymbria Montha and Gefner in hortie Sifymbriwayreste aquaticum, and Calamentha aquatica, Matthiom and Lugdanensis Sisymbrium sylvestre, and Sisymbrium by many others. The other Baubians onely remembreth by the name of Mentha resundifolia palufris miner.

1. Mentha aquatica rubta. Red Water Mintes.



The Vertues. There is little fet downe concerning these Water Mints, of any other speciall properties, they hold from the other Mints being feldome used, because there are so many of the other forts of Mints to be had almost at hand evewhere, yet their firong (weete fents and quicke taftes, doe argue them to be eff-chuall for many of the purpois whereunto the other Mists doe ferve, especially to kill the wormes, to warme and strengthen the stomacke, to expell winde and helpe those that are spleneticke.

CHAP. XXIII.

Dratuncubu aquaticm. Water Dragons.

Elides that Water Dragous that many Authours have written of, Banhinso hath given us the knowledge of mother from Braffl, which for the likeneffe be referreth unto the greater Dragons, but I

have thought good to make mention of it in this place.

1. Dracmersha mofter aquaticm.

This hath a creeping roote full of joynts and fibres at every one shooting forth fundry long sheathes or skins and with them smooth long hollow stalkes five or sixe-inches high, with broad round leaves set on them provided the adult of the ad pointed at the ends, bigger then Toy leaves by much, and of a famining greene colour, from among them also rile. diverse other smooth hollow stalkes of the same height with the leaves or not much higher, bearing at the toppeof every one, a small long head encompassed with many shore white threds. which are as the flowers, and with the head such a like leafe as the rest are but lesse and white on the inside, enclosing the head before it breake open.

TRIBEIL. which when it goweth toward ripenesse, becommeth cluster fashion like the seede head of Arms Wake Robin, which when it goweth toward ripenetie, occurring divers huskes, with small and long brownish seede therein: the talte of the leaves and stalkes, are very sharpe, hot, and burning the throate: like Arum or Wake Robin, but

is not to felt at the first chawing.

2. Draenneulus feve Serpensaria Brafiliana triphylla. The three leafed Dragons of Brafill.

The stalk only of this Dragons with the leafe and flower on it, as Banhinns faith was brought unto him, and therefore we can describe unto you no more, then that from a stalke that is reddish and crested, riseth the stalke of the leafe which is of an handbredth long, and smooth, at the top wherof growth a thin leafe of a whitish green colour, full of veines, and somewhat round, divided into three parts, ending in a sharpe point, the lower parts having each of them an hollownesse at the bottome of them, of two inches and a halfe wide apeece, and above foure inches long the flower that itood on a three inch stalke was also like unto the greater Dragous, being five inches long, and an inch and a halfe broad, of a darke reddish colour, and striped with many white veines running through the middle, especially on the outside, having also a blackish long pestle in the middle, and twyforked at the end. The Flace and Time.

The first groweth in ponds, and lakes of standing waters, but never out of it, and not in any place that I can here of in our Land, flowing in luly, the berries being ripe in the beginning of September.

The Names.

It is called by almost all Writers of herbes, Dracunculus palustria, or aquaticus, yet Lobel Anguina aquatica, and Fuchstus Hydropiperi rubeum, Gesner in hortu Aran palustre, and is Pliny his third Dracontium, with a joynted Reede like roote, having as many leaves growing thereon as it is yeares old, and thereon Banhimu calleth it Dracunculus palustris sive arundinacea radice. The other is named of Baubinus Serpentaria triphylla Brasiliana The Germanes call it Wasfer schlangenkraut, and the Dutch Water flangen cruyt, and We Water Dragons. The Vertues.

1. Dracunculm noffer aquiticm. Our Water Dragons,



It is thought to have the same property that Arum hath, but yet leffe effectuall to any purpose.

CHAP. XXIV.

Plantago aquatica, Water Plantaine,

Here are three or foure forts of Water Plantaine to be declared, some greater and others lesser, 1. Plantago aquatica major. The greater Water Plantaine.

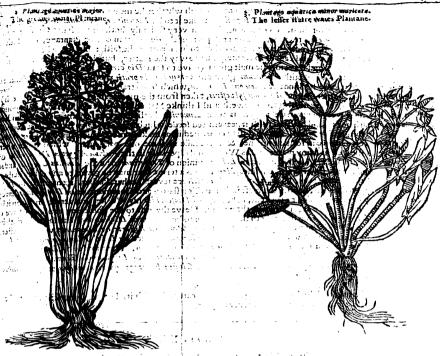
The greater Water Plantaine shooteth forth sundry long thicke greene hollow stalkes, with large long greene leaves on them with some shew of ribbes in them, like unto Phantane, but are much greater than the stalkes and the stalkes are much greater than the stalkes are much greater than the stalkes are much greater than the stalkes are stalked as the stalked ter, fiffer, and longer, and with sharper ends from among which rife up divers tall three square spon-

gy flalkes, parted into divers branches at the toppes, whereon fland a number of white flowers, compoled of three leaves apeece, after which follow three square small greene heads, containing the feede : the roote consider hof a great bush of many long fibres set together.

2. Plantago minor aquatica. The leffer Water Plantane. The lesser Water Plantane hath sundry long leaves rising from the roote, fixe times smaller and narrower then the former, from among which rife divers bare stalkes a foote high, bearing a tust of many blush coloured flowers, made of three leaves a peece like the former, each standing on a long footestalke, and all rising from one head like an umbell, after which follow rough heads like unto those of the Crowfoote: the roote consisteth of many small white fibres.

3. Plantago aquatica minor muricata. The leffer ftarre Water Plantane. The starre Water Plantane, hath divers small and long leaves, like those of the Ribbewort Plantane, burmuch fmaller, and turning themselves backewards: the slender naked stalkes which are halfe a foote high or more, beare at their toppes sparsed small tusts of white three leased flowers, and after them prickly heads, standing our with ends like unto a starre, wherein lye the feede : the roote is a bush of long white fibres.

This least Plantane spreader is the wholly upon the ground, bringing forth sundry small long and narrow leaves, standing on very slender footestakes, among which come many slender stalkes lying downs on the ground, being not much above an inch long, and ending in a small head, which sending forth small shreet complete and and



2, Plantago aquiatica minor. The leffer water Plantane



whileth roote in the ground agains, shooting forth other smaller leaves, among which spring five or fixe full round buttones, (for no flowers were observed) fanding on very fine stalkes, opening into two parts, shewby very small seede within them: from among those round buttons grow also other rowes or courses of small badebunging forth other smaller leaves and buttons then the former, the rootes are nothing else but very fine thecds or fibres

The Place and Time. There doe all grow in watery ditches, plashes and ponds of water. The first almost every where through the Ind. The second also in divers the like places with us, for Labelfaith, Doctor Penny the wed it unto him. The find I have gethered in the disches, on the left hand of the Highway from Hallower to Hophquie. The last hath occitione place named where it grew.

The Names, Molt of our later Herbaristes doe call it Plantago aquatica, Fiftula pastoris & Barba Silvana, although Tragus and Label, and divers others found it little to agree to, or refemble any Plantane, Cords on Dioscorides affuredly

1. Segitteris mejor latifolie.
The greater broad Arrow heads

2. Segitterte wher latifolia.
The leffer broad Arrow head.



The Vertnes. These are held to be of the property of Water Plantane, that is cold and dry but Lugdanens's faith they are cold

Tribulus aquatieus. Water Caltroppe.

Here is a greater and two leffer forts of this Caltroppe to shew unto you, which are these.

This great Water Caltroppe bath sundry broad, and more then halfe round leaves, in some places spotted on the under side, and dented about the edges, set on long sootstakes which rise in the Water from the head of the roots, every one by it selfs, being smaller at the lower end then they are next blaws, among which rise up sappy round stalkes, no higher then the leaves, bearing whitein flowers at the laws, and the stalkes are next selfs. The stalkes which they are next the stalkes are next selfs as the stalkes are next selfs. mperand after them, thicke, hard and wooddy, almost round heads, with three or foure that pe points sicking. on of the bigneffe of Fiafell nuts in fome places and blackiff in others, as bigge as a great Wallnut, having a (weet whick kinell within it like unto a Chefnut: the roote groweth fomewhat long and full of joynes with a tuft of bure or fibres at each of them,

2. Tribulus aquations miner prier. The former finall Water Caltroppe.

The former of the two leffer force, from a long creeping joynfed roote fending forthrufte of fibres at the joints, Mile at the lower joynts of the ftalkes shoote forth very long flat stender and knotted stalkes, two or three cubag according to the depth of the water wherein it groweth, (which being dryed are pliant and flexible, be long, secording to the depth of the water wherein it groweth. (which being dryed are pliant and flexible, fifty many workes) divided towards the toppe, into many branches, carrying fingle leaves at the lower joynts, who fiftee, being about two inches long and halfe an inch broad, thinne and almost transparent, so waved on the structure they feemed be torne, of a reddish greene colour for the most part 1 but those on the branches ppwards between they greene to be torne, of a reddish greene colour for the most part 1 but those on the branches ppwards between they couples: from the joynts with the leaves come forth small societalkes, bearing at their ends shall which long and thicke flowers, set together in manner of a ciniter of Grapes (others have soond it with redshifts howers) to every of which when they are false, increded for the most part source sharp pointed graines in the source of the same structure o

meant this by his Potamogeton, although Baubinus doubteth whether he meant not Dioscorides Alisman Danas.
nion which is more likely to be Helleborine. Anguillara tooke it to be Limminus, as Baubinus quoteth it, and Ma. nion which is more likely to be Helleborine. Anguillara tooke it to be Limonium, as Banhima quoteth it, and Mafter Johnson in his Gerard from him, commenting thereon very feriously both on the foure Greeke names given to Limonium and no other, being so answerable thereto in all parts as he saith: but they a little, mee thinks he triumpheth afore the victory and cannot to cleanely carry away the matter, butchast there somethes his text, and the ferore he mile give us leave to find the finds that there in the way to stumble at: and therefore he mile give us leave to find the finds of the blockes in the way to stumble at and therefore he mile give us leave to find the finds of the blockes in the way to stumble at and therefore he ment give us leave to find the finds of the blockes in the way to stumble at an and therefore the more thoroughly: for first hee saith Limonium groweth is say and in pratin finds of the stumble and by Clustum its judgement is the Anemone Islands which Gaza trapslates in groweth but he doth not say in aquosis, where usually this groweth, and I thinke Maste filed he with the button of the product of discharge in the said of the characteristic stumble which the product is groweth but he said his said the reversible in the said has said the s nion which is more likely to be Helleborine. Anguiuma tooke it to be Lamonaum, as discount, and Ma-fter Iobnion in his Gerard from him, commencing thereon very ferrounty both on the foure Greeke names given taginella palustris.

It is found to be cold and dry by the altringent talte it carryeth with it, but yet is not knowne to be used in Phylicke to any purpole, either of greater or leffer respect.

CHAP. XXV.

Sagitta five Sagittaria. The Arrow headed water plant.

F this Sagittaria there are three forts observed by most writers as shall be shewed.

2. Sagittaria major latifelia. The greater Arrow headed water plant.
This greater fort lendeth forth fundry thicke square and sappy stalkes from a thicke bushy roote of many strings, with great broad greene leaves on the toppes of them, divided at the bottomes, into two long and pointed parts, so that the whole forme of the leafe resembleth very well the forked head of the broad Arrow as wee call it', which parts ftand but little above the waters wherein they grow, be they deeper or shallower : from among which rife up other thicke round spongy salkes, higher then the leaves bearing divers rowes of flowers at the joynts, one above another, and three in a row for the most part, each whereof is composed of three large white leaves with fundry reddish threds in the middle, after which comein their places round rough burres, that are greene when they are ripe, and like those of Sparganium, the Burre

2. Sagittariaminor latifolia. The leffer broad arrow head.

This leffer fort hath onely leffer leaves, and flowers, yet broad and of the same forme with the precedent, the burres and rootes growing as great or greater then they.

3. Sagittaria minor angustifolia. Narrow leased broade arrow head.

This likewise differeth not from the two former, in the manner of growing, but in the narrownesse and length of the leaves which are not of halfe the breadth with the former, yet hold their length, the two lower forked ends being almost as long as the foreright leafe, the flowers also are lelle, as are the burres and rootes.

The Place and Time. All these forts may be seene sometimes together, in the same ditches and waters where they grow, or elle separate in fundry places of this Kingdome, and doe flower about Midsommer, their burres being ripe in the beginning or middle of August.

The Names: . It is called in Greeke mesica, and as Pliny faith, lib. 21.c. 17. Magopiffams or Pistana Magonis, in Latine Sogitta, Sagittaria, and Sagittalia. Lobel hath a quere on the first, if it bee not Stebe femina, but called Phlor ma laifelds by Lugdunenfir, as he doth the other Phlos five Stabe Theophrafti angustifelia: but as I have showed in sundry places before in this Worke, that Phlors and Phlors in Theophraftis be differing plants. Phlors being a watery plant growing in the Lake Orchomensu, and Phlors I have set downed in the Chapter of Posteriom, and proved it thinks (lifetimely see he see a See See Lake and Chicago. ved it I thinke sufficiently to be the Stabe of Theophraftm and Dieserides. Cesalpine calleth the greater fort Barba sylvana, and Dodoness faith that some did call it Lingua serpentis, and thereupon the Dusch called it Serpentis toughen, and the Italians Gaette, But wee in English Water Archer, Arrow head or broad Arrow head as I call it.

3. Tribulus aquaticus major. The greater Water Caltroppe.



chatelli Cordi: the fruite or head that succedeth, groweth to be fixe square: the roote is not much unlike the former.

The Place and Time.

I cannot heare as yet that the first is found in any country of this Land, as the two others are : but in fundry Lakes in Germany, as also in Brabant, and in many places in Italy and neere the Sea also, as Matthioles faith, but flower there and give their fruite in Summer.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Tpilon@ evulp@, and Tribalus aquations in Latine, Anguillara taketh the first to be Butomos Damocratio, all other Authours call it Tribulus aquation or Lacultris as Cordus doth, and the Apothecaries of Venice and other parts beyond Sea Tribulus marinus, and the nuts Castanea aquatiles. The other two forts are called by Clufin Tribulus aquaticus minor and distinguished by him, and by Baubinus referred to the Potamogeton, calling them Potamageton folis crispie five Latinea canatwo forts, as by comparing his words may be feene. Lobel calleth it Fontilapathum pufitum, and Tragus maketh it his fecond Alga. Mafter Finch, a London Merchant travelling in the Mogols Country, in the East Indies, faw the greater fort growing like a weede, abounding in molt tankes or ponds there, whose fruite hee tooke to be the tankes or ponds there, whole the the the Hermodaliile but was much therein deceived: the kernell of the nut as he faith is much exce by the Natives and others, called Singarra by them, himselfe finding them very cold in his stomacke that he alwayes after the cating of them defired some Aqua vitz to warme it againe, You shall find this relation and that of the Fabe Espriage (48. it is extant before in this worke folio 376.) in the tourth Booke of Mafter Purchas his Pilgrims, the fourth Chapter and fifth Section, folio 429. The worthy relations of whose cravailes there extant doth not onely in this but

2. Tribulus aquathe i minorprior. The founter finall Wast Cuttoppe



Tribulus aquaticus minor alter.



The Theater of Plants.

in many other excellent matters declare his industry, whereby many have reaped much profit thereby, I would in many other extends and the first state of the fi

The leaves are cooling and represse inflammations being made into a pultis and applyed: the juice mixed with pricates and source and fores of the mouth and throate, and the rankenedie of the gummes being gargled, the being the source and the rankenedie of the gummes being gargled, hony nearest that the Thracians that inhabit about the river Stramon, do fatten their horses with the leaves and make brad of the nut kernels to feede themselves which doth binde the belly.

CHAP. XXVII.

1. Stratiotes five Militaris Aizoides. Water Souldier.

He Water Souldier hath divers and fundry long narrow leaves tharpe pointed fet close together fomewhat like unto the leaves of Aloes for the forme, but much leffe and sharpely toothed about the edges like it alfo, from among which rife up thort stalkes not much higher then the leaves, and fonetimes lower bearing one greene threeforked head onely at the toppe much like unto a Lobsters claw, which is the huske, out of which commeth a white flower, confilling of three leaves with divers yellowish hairy threds in the middle : under these leaves there is a small short

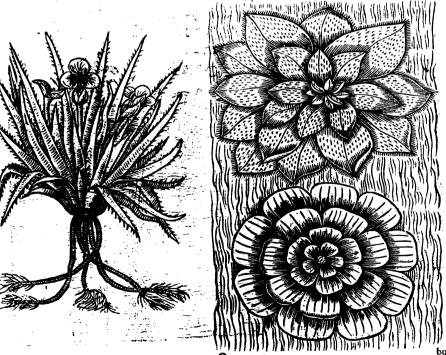
hadingedelt next unto the leaves and smallest downewards, from whence doe proceede sundry long strings. the final wormes (wherewith as Dodoness faith, some crafty men and women leeches putting them into glasses withwater to make them them the greater, make others believe that they are wormes which came out of their boiles, so whom they have given medicines for that purpose) which take roote in the mudde under the Wa-

> 2. Stratiotes Aquatica pera Dioscoridis, & Egyptiaca. The true Water Houseleeke of Egypt.

This Water Houseleeke hath divers large and broad thicke, hard and hairy whitish greene leaves lying on the water in three or fourerowes, round compaffed together, like unto those of the great tree Houselecke, but greater, the attended row of them being broadest, and the inner smaller and smaller, Alpinus sheweth them to be pointed.

> 1. Straiotes five Militaris Airoides. The water Souldier,

i. Stratiotes aquatica vera Diofeoridis & Egyptiaca. The true water Houfeleeke of Egypt.



but Vestingins round and plaited, and the ends a little foulded backwards as Vestingins hath it, which I give you here but Vestingins round and platted, and the choice a latter during to the state of th together, this hath not beene opierved by entire or careful want the leaves which lye on the water like Ducks faith, is a family thin peece of wooll that hangeth downe from mader the leaves which lye on the water like Ducks faith, is a small thin peece of wood that languest the passing downe to the ground, although Dioscorides faid it had no rootes, the leaves are of a drying stipticke or astringent talle no lesse then Acadia. The Place and Time.

The first groweth in Germany, and the Low Countries also plentifully, and in Italy and other Countries also, the other hath beene observed in Egypt by Alpinia and Vestingini, and no where there but in the watery ditches, necessary Damiata or Pelusium.

The Names. Diescorides hie Eregnisses, whereunto is added writin Gor irude that it may be knowne from 'els geniseund is called by Matthiolus Stratiotes aquaticus in Latine, and so also by Lugdanensis, and is my second fort, here express in my judgement rather then the first because the leaves and the posture also doe more resemble Houselecke then the former, which is like unto Aloes, although it be called also Sedum marinum, and againe, because it hath not beene observed any where but in Egypt as I faid by Alpinna and Vestingian, however Lobel calleth the former Street tiones five Militaria Airoides, and Dodoneus Stratiotes potamios of fedum aquatile. Banhinus placeth the former with the forts of Aloes, and calleth it Aloes palastris, and the other he placeth among the Louisine, and calleth it Lenticula palustris Appriaca five Stratiotes aquatica foligs Sedo majore lastoribm. Alpinm faith that the Egytians call it with them Hayhalemel maoni, that is as much to fay as Sedam aquasicum. It is probable that Throping. from meant this plant, whereunto he giveth no name, fpeaking thereof in the end of the ninth Chapter of plantourth Booke, growing in ponds like a Lilly with many leaves of a greene colour, &c. The Vertues.

Each of these are very cooling and drying, and astringent withall, but Galen faith it is cold and most, and as he and Dioscorides say stayeth the stuxe of blood that passeth from the kidneys, if it be taken in drinke, Play addeth thereunto fome Olibanum, it flaveth likewife the fwellings of wounds and canfeth that they be not enflamed; it helpeth other inflammations called Saint Anthonies fire and fwellings in other parts, it healeth also all wounds and vicers, and is good for fiftulacs or hollow vicers, Alpinus faith that the Egyptian women use the juice decodion or pourther of the herbe, a dramme every morning to thay their courses, or other iffues of blood in any other part of the body: as also the Country people use it to heale any wound, in bruising the leaves and laying then thereon, which wonderfully healerh them.

CMAP. XXVIII.

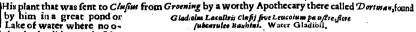
Gladiolus lacustris Clusij sive Leucoium palustre store subcaruleo Bauhini. Water Gladioll.

1250

by him in a great pond or Lake of water where no other herbe did grow, belides in the Country of Drentia,

néere unto a small village called Noreke and Westervelde, is set downe by him with this description. The leaves doe feldome exceede the length of nine inches, being thicke and hollow fewered with a partition like the cods of Stocke-Gilloflowers, or the like, but greene and iweete in taffe, being an acceptable food for the Duckes that dive to the bottome of the water to feede on it, which is diverselles depth under the water : yet the stalke that springeth from among those leave, is seene to rise above the weter. furnished with white flowers, larger. then those of Stockgilloflowers, the hollow and lowest part, which is next to the stalke, being of a blewish, colour, fomewhat refembling theyforme of a Gladiolus, or Corne flagge, but yet not much like it confifting of five leaves, the two uppermost whereof doe turne backeward to the stalke, the other three which are the larger hang downe : unto these flowers succeede round heads or feede veffels broad below and pointed at the end full of red feede. This was observed in flower in the end of July,

The Place, Time and Namet: Are related in the foregoing title and description, as much as can be said of it.





for although Cluffer would not alter the name thereof, whereby it was fent, that others might know with what for although the Yet Banking thinking it better to agree in leafe and flower unto the Leucoism, rather chose mentante to any palufire flore fubcerules, but I dare not herein follow him, for it hath as little correspondence will it Lenconin purifice fore fineternise, but a dare not neven follow him, for it hath as little correspondence with the Stocke Gilloflower, as with the Gladeston or Corne Flagge, neither leafe nor flower being like a Stocke gilloflower, but in that the leaves are made like the double huske or feede vessell of Loucoism, which maketh little cholonous, one in the state of the flowers doe more answer to the forme of the flower of Gladiolus, and therefore I femille it. And for the Vertues there is none knowne or made to appeare, that the neighbouring people make any nedit in medicine, or any other wayes more then is before faid, for the Duckes to feede on.

CHAP. XXIX.

Nymphes. The Water Lilly.

Here are divers forts of Water Lillyes both great and fmall, both white and yellow, as shall be shewed.

Here are divers torts or water sittyes both great and imail, both white and yellow, as shall be shewed.

This Water Lilly hath very large, very round and thicke darke greene leaves lying upon the water (like unto those of Faba & Egyptia as Dioscorides saith, and that very truely as I have shewed before in the Chapter of Aram) sustained by long and thicke footestalkes that rise from a great thicke round and long inherence of the shall be shall be and with many knobs thereon like eyes and whitish within, from the chapter of the shall be sh and two white other the like thicke and great stalkes, susteining one large white flower thereon greene mile outlide but exceeding white on the infide, as pure frow confifting of divers rowes of long and somewhat mide industrow leaves, smaller and thinner, the more inward they be, encompassing a head within, with many relow threds or thrummes in the middle, where after they are past stand round Poppy like heads full of broad oily and bitter feede.

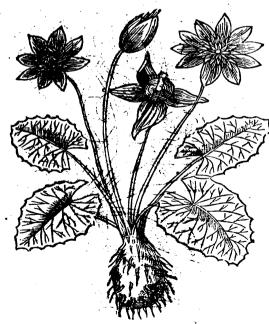
ily another record.

2. Nymphae alba major Ægyptiaea five Lotus Ægyptia. The great white Water Lilly of Egypt.

This other great white Water Lilly, that is entituled of Egypt, fendeth up out of the Water divers faire broad insome given the water, but former, but formewhat leffer, and more waved about the edges, and with more veines in them lying on the fuperficies of the water, as they doe upon feverall footestalkes also: the flowers also are faire large, and double, that is of many rowes of leaves in the like manner, inclosed in a haske, comfilling of four leaves, great on the outfide, and white within, the middle leaves of the flowers are often upon the first opening somewhitefulled inwards at the ends, but growing elder grow straight forth, all of them being white in the middle nurand yellowish towards the brims of a sweete sent like a Violet, in the midst of whom when they beginne to

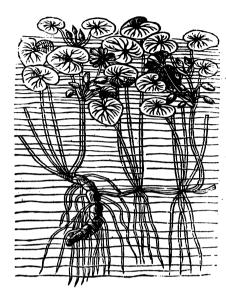
1. Nymphea alba major wulgaris. The greater common white Water Lilly. 2. Nymphea alba major altera five Lotus Egyptia.
The great white Water Lilly of Egypt.





3. Nymphaa a'ba minor.
The imall water Lilly.

TRIBE 14 4. Nymphaa alba minima five Morfm rana The fmall white Water Lilly called Frogge bit.

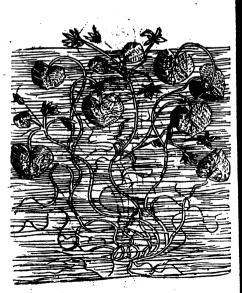


5. Nympheamsjin lutea. The great yellow Wa er Lilly.





6. Nouples to exmist The lefter yeilow water Lill .



they rifeth up a finall head, which growing greater becomments the feede velfellanor much unlike unto the other abigs as a good Medlan parted on the infide into evis long wife containing round feede like unto those of Colerabigs are good Medlan parted on the infide into evis long wife containing round feede like unto those of Colerabigs are foreign and the containing and almost post fastions; of the bignesse of an house of the containing and the greftible.

3. Nymphia albu minor: 1 The leffer white Water Lilly. This lefter water Lifty different not from the former; but is the final back of roote and leafe, and in the fugles of the flower which conflicts but of former; but is the final back of roote and leafe, and in the fugles of the flower which conflicts but of five light pin pointed flower per and laid abroad, with flow threads in the middle, and finall fleads with finall fleeds in them.

2. Ny implemable which thinks be under the work of the constant.

Small with the water lift for the proper bit.

The roote of Frogge bit is long sufferee bing, let 'fall of forms, lending detwee from thence long fibres, and where printing division is the lift final water LRIP, but sinch finalter, from which vife the last final water LRIP, but sinch finalter, from which vife the last final water LRIP, but sinch finalter, from which vife

where the man is the first that which the first that which the first the first that which the first that the first that it is in all the parts neces refembling the first white Water Lilly, then any point weeds, which of fome have made it a period, and therefore I have placed it with them-

This greater yellow fort groweth much like the great whire, with leaves almost as large as they, but somewhat longer, and standing on cornered stalkes, the slowers also that stand on the toppes of the crested stalkes, are with thicke of leaves as the white (although Lugamen & doth to describe it, and giveth a figure answerable) in anythat ever I saw, but made of five large round thining yellow leaves, with a round greene head in the middle. ompaffed with yellow threds, which head when it is ripe, containeth within it greater feede then those of the white, and more thining a the roote is great and very like unto the former, yet not blackith, but fornewhat whitilhon the outlide as well as within; each of them being somewhat sweete in take, and this more loose or spongy

their.

The imalier, yellow Water Lilly.

The leaves hereof are round, but larger then those of the lefter white fort; and so are the flowers larger also, but pellow: the roote hash many trings faffened to a bigge head, and talteth hotter then the other.

7. Nymphea lutes flore misore. Small yellow Water Lilly with leffer flowers.

There is no other difference betweene this and the laft, but in the small neffe both of leaves and flowers, the roote

groweth with long ftringes ftrongly taftened into the mudde,

The Place and Time. All these forts except the second are found growing with us in sundry places of the Land, some in great pooles adstanding waters, and sometimes in slow running Rivers, other in lesser ditches of water, as the Frogge bit, in may ditches about London, as well as in the ditches on the Banckes side, in Saint diorges fieldes. They flower most commonly before the end of May, or soone after, and their seede is ripe in Angust.

Napola in Greeke, and Nymphas in Latine, good loss agnofe were, he enchaite appellations of these plants win their severall adjuncts, of also and severa white and yellow, and called Namehor in the Apothecaries shops, which is also divers other names by divers Authours: Applem ching it Advised Herculans, Alga pains in Paper pains of Clavis Veneris, and Digitus Veneris, and Marcells and the state of the Archiver, and Alga pains in Paper pains of the state of the Archiver, and the Apothecaries shops, which is also divers the Archiver and Digitus Veneris, and Marcells and the state of the Archiver, as the Archiver, and Winfer, the Italians Ninfer, the Spaniards Escudentes developed and Provide Correspondentes Sectionens, and waster Lilly. There had been the Correspondentes Sectionens, and waster lilly. There had been the proper and Theophrasses. Sectionens, and waster this Nymphas be not the Lovis Legistic participation of the one so necrely resembleth the other, which made Classis considering the Alphana his Allegation, in his Booke se plans a Egyptic determine them both one, when as there is showed two mained if recommended or rose was called Consistent described them both in two shorters, the one in the roote, that the law roote was called Consistent described them both in two shorters, which was used to be eaten, either both or rosed under the sire, which the mote of Nymphas failed in , (this samost provides to be etc. Lovis Alphana and like Miliom, that is round in the Lease there is and stowers inhorted being so siste, the other ring hid under the water caused Alphana, as he saith himselfe to ake no sutther knowledge or marke any difficulties in the mether of a Nymphas, (and I am halfe persuaded the like neglect hath happened to the Faba Legyptic beautic and the success of the success of the control of the provided the like neglect hath happened to the Faba Legyptic beautic and the success of the success o race in them then of a Nymphan, as he faith himselfe to take no sutther knowledge or marke any difference in them then of a Nymphan, as he faith himselfe personal to the suppose that happened to the Faba Egypta, that it is not yet found in the waters of Egypt, because the leaves thereofalso are round like the Lorm or Nymphan but now in his Booke of Excisive plants, he changeth his note, and showeth there that this is the true Lim Egyptia, and all the parts thereof particularly desciphered. At the control water Liliyes, are to called by all writers almost as I doe, and therefore neede no further experience of mynthestion. But, hereby all men may take a good cavear not to be too forward, either to condemse the Text of the sandener as judging it errorious, or to be too consident of their owne judgement, without we considering all parts: For the like here-into happened unto the Faba Egyptia, which formerly was considered in the Colocassis, ignorance being the cause of error, which knowledge since by industry hath corrected. The Vertues.

The leaves and flowers of the water Lillies are cold and moift, but the roote and Gedo's cold and dry: the caves doe coole all inflammations, and both outward and inward heates of agues, and to doe the flowers also either by the Sytupe or Conferve, the fald Sytupe also helpeth much to procure rest, and to settle the braines of

franticke persons for it wonderfully helpeth the diffemperature of the head arising from heate: the seede is some times used to stay fluxes of blood or humours, either of wounds or of the belly, yet, is as effectuall as the toore, but the roote is of greater use with us some taking the white roote (which is of the yellow fort) and some the roote of the white Vater Lilly, which hath the blacke roote, to be the more effectuall to coole, binde, and refraine all Fluxes or defluxions in man or woman, as also the gonort hea or running of the reines, and the involuntary passes of sperme in sleepe; and is so powerfull that the frequent as thereof extinguisheth Venerious actions: the roote likewise is very good for those whose uting is hot and sharpe, to be balled in wine or Water, and the decodion drunke: the blacke roote which heareth the white flowers; is more used with us in the etimes then the other, because it is more plentifully to be had, then that with yellow flowers: but the white roote of the yellow kinde is less pleasant, and more astringent and harshin taste, and therefore not without just cause doe most present it estimates the other to that womens stour sea, and mens stour sea, and mens stour sea, and the stours of the stour of the flowers wery effectuall for all the diseases arresaid, both inwardly taken and outwardly applyed sit is much commended also to take away freekles, spots, simbly menses, and the stours of the flowers, as oyle of Roses is made is profitably used to coole bet tumours, and the inflammations of all the diseases, and the paines, and helpe to heale the sores. The Frog bit as being a special as a water measure of the flowers, as one of the paines, and helpe to heale the sores. The Frog bit as being a special as a water measure than the open substantial and the special paines of the substantial of the value of the substantial there was another than the greater forts. But let no man militake the yellow Maria Maria of the yellow Maria last there was another kinde of Nemper, which was shar

CHAP. XXX.

Potamogeten five Fentalis. Pondweede.

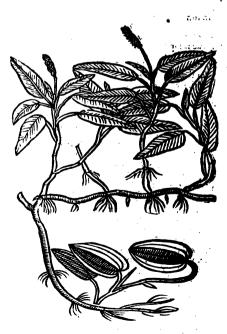
F the Pondweedes there are divers forts, more found out and referred to them then was in former times, which are these that follow.

1. Fontalis major latifolia unlearis. The greater ordinary Pondweede.

This greater Pondweede rifeth up with fundry stender round stalkes still of joynts and branches, and faire broad round pointed darke greene leaves with long ribs in them like Plantaire, set singly at the joynus and lying flat on the toppe of the water a state toppes of the stalkes and branches usually, and seldeme

Potamogeton five Forealismajor & minor latifolia vulgatis.
The greater and leffer broad leafed Pondweede.







ghe lower joynts come forth long spiked heads, of blush coloured flowers upon long footestalkes like unroughed Bistort, or Arsmart, whereon after they are past stand chassie huskes, containing within them blackish bedieted: the roote creepeth to and fro in the mudde, with divers joynts and tusts of sibres at them, whereby begare sattened to the ground. There is another of this fort that is lessenged so not with the sattened with the sattened so the sattened

The Theater of Plants.

This other greater fort different little from the former, but in the leaves which are longer and narrower, and the ribbes running acrosse in them, and not at length as the former doth, the spiked heads of slowers hereof are informed which is not at length as the former, and come as well from the upper joynts she toppes of the stalkes and branches. There is another fort hereof also, with leaves not altogether so long or altere.

The roote of this is joynted and creepeth like the former, bringing very long and narrow leaves at the joynts the fillers, and dented about the edges without any order on both fides; and beareth at the toppes such like

(pied tults of flowers and frede after them as the others doe.
4. Pot amogeton gramineum ramofum. Graffelike Pondwiede.

The flake hereof is a foote high or more, being very flender round and whitish, parted into fundry branches with many small grassity round darke greene leaves not set together, but by spaces a good way in sunder, which end in other leaves, that are almost as small as haires, yet not with standing from the wing of the first lease, comment of the standing that the like leaves at the end, and there as a small so restalke three inches long, sustaining comine small flowers, dispersedly see in a spike and not in a cluster, and small rough graines succeeding them.

5. Posamogeton minimum capillaceo folio, Small sine Pondweede.

This fine leafed Pondweede hath a very fine stender stalke, with small long pale greene, and haire-like leaves, settlereon without order, at the toppe whereof spring forth one or two small foorestalkes, which sustaineth a very smill and pointed head, like unto the precedent, sollowed by very small pale coloured slowers, whereof one is lid open, and another is inclosed in a skinny huske, ending in a point.

6. Potamogeton capillaceum capitulis ad also trissale. Triple headed Pondweede.

This Pondweede hath a stalke an handbredth long, no thicker then an haire, yet joynted and branched, and two saillong leaves at every joynt which are smaller then any haire, and thereat likewise stand very small pale coloridowers, which growing close, do forme a knot or head, which being ripe appeareth as made of three semicircular edding in a sharpe point, yet from the bosome of the former leaves, riseth a small stotestalk, divided into three or more small leaves, the like knot or head being set in the middle, for at the top there is no head the small state of the state of the small state.

The two first forts are to be seene in many places of the Land, no. Country almost being without the one or the sher, the third is more rare, and seene but in very few places with us, the three last are strangers and doe all shew this showers in the end of Angust or seldome sooner.

Liscalled in Greeke normano sermas squaft fluminibus vicina, and sax virus, quaft flicata Fontalis. The two first are generally called by all Writers Potamogeton, and by Lobel Fontalis of spicata, who it is very likely intended this first totand not a different kinde from it, although his figure have more pointed leaves, for the veines goe longwise, sin the former, which doe not in any other fort, although it doth expresse many small round heads on a long bile, and faith the flowers are white, and the seede like Apheca, and that his first fort is another species of the longisting flow the same, for we have seene some variety hereof in the Ponds and Waters of our owne Land. The third is colled Oxylapathum agnaticum by Lugidimensis, and by Gesur in bortis. Lapathi genus sproefere. The three lists mentioned onely by Bankinus, by the same titles they here hold. The Italians call it Potamogeto. The French eliment. The Germanes Samkrant. The Dutch Founteinerwit. And we in English Pondweed, Water Spike, and clome River wort.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

Pondweed is cooling and drying as Galen faith, like unto Knotgraffe, but of a thicker effence: the decoction of the leaves in wine, stayeth the Laske, and griping paines of the belly, and being bathed, is good to helpe itches adulars, and corroding cankers and sores, the leaves applyed asswapeth inflammations, and Saint Anthonies fire, the fieckles and heate in the face: if the leaves be boiled with oyle and vinegar, and applyed to the place pained with the hot Gout, it doth give present ease: it is profitably also applyed with honey and vinegar to helpe those that have soule force in their legges, the roote helpeth to dissolve knots and kernels.

CHAP. XXXI.

Millifolium aquaticum. Water Yarrow.

Here be fundry forts of herbes that for their fine Fennell like leaves, and growing in the waters, to necrely resembling Yarrow or Fennell, are called Millefolium, and Famiculum aquaticum, yet differing each from other in some notable part, all which I meane to comprehend in one Chapter.

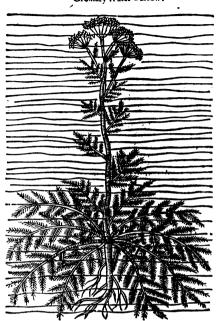
1. Millefolium aquaticum vulgatim. Ordinary water Yarrow.

This Water Yarrow which groweth most plentifully withus about London, riseth up with a round frught stalke, having divers long winged leaves at the bottome of it, cut and divided into many fine small leaves set on both sides of the middle ribbe, like unto the land Yarrow, but much tenderer and with as fine leaves almost as Fennell it selfe, at the stalkes likewise grow such sine leaves up to the toppe, where stand on branches, largetures of small white flowers set close together, the roote is somewhat long white and stander with divers force at it.

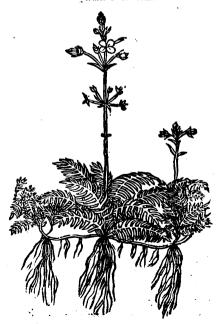
2. Millefolium Coriandrifolium. Broad leafed water Yarrow.

The lower leaves of this Yarrow are somewhat like in the forme and divisions of them unto the lower leaves.

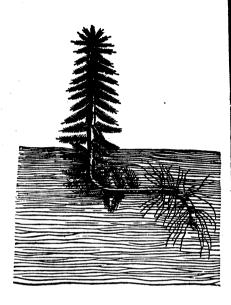
1. Millefolium aquaticum vulgatius. Ordinary Water Yarrow.



4. M'llefolium aquaticum floridum frue Viela aquatica. Water Gillotlowers.



TRIBE 14 3. Millefelium aqu atienm mium. Small water Yatrow.



5. Millefolium aquaticum Ranunculi fiere & cepitulo. Crowfoote Millfoile,



of Gorianders, but much simaller and of a fresh yellowish greene colour, but those that grow from thence upwards on the stalkes, are smaller and more sinely cut in like unto Fennell, bearing umbels or suites of yellowish slowers.

This small Yarrow spreadesh many long round greene stalkes stall of joynts, and thereat sundry sine small stress which take hold of the ground as it creepeths the upper pairs of the stalke that rifeth above the water, but fire of sin joynts, and at each of them sundry sine small green leaves scarse an inch long, being less and less upward, so the toppe of the stalke steemeth to be steeple fashion, which beare at the toppe so many very small slowers, consisting of eight small white leaves apoece, joyned together and not opening themselves, as there are leaves at early joynt, which after wards passe into certaine round heads, which have source spokes or points apoece.

All this is a specific or sundry spokes or points apoece.

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The roote of this Water Gillover is very small and creeping shooting forth fibres every where from which rise apstudy long winged leaves, consisting of many small leaves set on each side of a middle rib, which are larger and easier then those of the first bere set forth, of a sid greene colour, the stalkes that rise up among them are bet of leaves, from the bontome to the upper joynts, whereabout standarders small whitish and sweets showers,

intofleaves, from the bottome to the upper Joynts, whereabout stand divers small whitish and sweete flowers, somewhat like unto Stockegilloshowers, of five leaves a peece, one row above another, with yellowish threds in the middle. There is another forthereof very like it, but that it hat larger winges and finer jagged leaves.

5 Mileselium aquaticum Rammenli flore & captinlo. Crowfoote Millsoile.

This is lesser then any of them that goe before growing onely in shallow waters, where it seldome rightness an handfull high, with very many and very sine short leaves, as small as Camomill, and of a yellow-life gone colour, the short stake among them carry single small white showers, resembling the water Crowfoote with short stakes and sinks state that he have a bread leaves as the become as it hath, and mich a small shallower and sinks state hath and mich as a wall bein the flowers, and in the fine reaves, but bath no broad leaves at the bottome as it bath, and might as well becomed a Crowloose, as a Water Millfolle, but that all Authors that write of it doe number it among them, doubly because that beareth a head of feede after the flower is pak, very like unto those of Crowfoote, that is imil bunch of feeder fer close together.

6. Millefilium maratriphyllen Rannaculiflere. Fennell leafed Crowfoote Millfoile.

Thereone hereof is very long and creeping, the stalkes grow much higher then the last, the leaves are much longer side greener, very like to those of Fennell, the flowers are white but much larger then the last, the head of side being somewhat like unto it.

7. Afile folium aquaticum pennatum fricatum. Feathered Millfolle.
This Millfolle fendeth forth from a buffly librous roote divers round joynted stakes, hollow, striped and brandeduthe toppes, fwimming on the water a cubit high, and at each three or foure leaves to finely cut that they femeto be feathers, of a browne greene colours at the toppes of the fialkes come forth long purplifs fpikes, sit were containing fundry knots of finall yellowish flowers, fet one above another by spaces, after which come fall blacke and very hard heads, four or five together about the joyat, in the hollow part whereof lyeth the

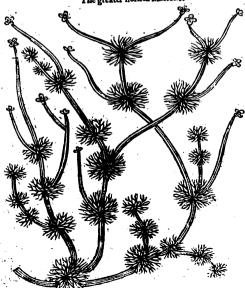
8. Milefolium aquaticum communum majus. The greater horned Millfolle.

This likewise hath sandry slender and brittle joynted stalkes swimming upon the water a cubit high, with mayine thinne and small leaves compassing them at the joynts, whereof the lowermost are jagged like a Harts lame, but upwards they are since, from the joynts also rise small slender sootestalkes, three or source inches long.

7. Millefoljum equalism pennatum fiftratum. Feathered Millioile.



8. Millefolium aquaticum cornurum majus. The greater horned Millfoile.



PPPPP

9. Millefolium aquaticum flore luteo galeriquiata Water Militoile with a yellow booded flower. . 10. Stelleria equatica. Staire-like Water Pennell





tome what like hornes, bearing at the toppe of each a small white flower, made of fourt leaves a perce, and after them a small head, with divers seedes set together like a Crowfoote. Baubinus in his Appendix to his Pinax, maketh mention of a fort hereof, much leffer then the other, with small leaves like theirer and short, sothat the whole wing of leaves fer together, doth not exceede one leafe of a Lentill.

This hooded water Millfoile hath divers long leaves is fluing from the roots Typing within the wastr, made of many parts set on each side of the middle ribbe, each part consisting of many very similar their greene Fennellike leaves, set as it were in turtes, one against another: the stakes rise tip tome what highs and reddish, without any leafe on-them, but with surdry pale yellow flowers, set in a gainst affiliance, sine from another; from the middle almost to the tappe, which showers consist of three leaves, the middle most water of as as it were shooted, before it be blowne open, but then is the broadest, and round at the end with a dent indice middle thereof making it represents the towns of an Harrest is unfaith enough as the architecture. it represent the forme of an Hart as it is usually expressed on the cardes.

10. Stellaria aquatica. Starre-like watef Pennell. Vnto these Water Millfoiles is adjoyed by Lobel and others this water Fernelly thing from along fibrois roots sendeth forth fundry weake stender and steakers and steakers and steakers in the water for the forth fundry weake stender and steakers and steakers in the tomes to the toppe, having two small sine leaves like those of Fennell claims, for a transport of them, and at the toppe of each a small white flower, consisting of eight leaves, laid of the steakers and whence rose the

The Place and Time. All thele grow in the very watern divers of them being often found in our owne land. The fift whereof is the m. It trequent and the fourth and filter next unto it, but the second and third are firm as the rest that follow are, and doe all flower for the most part, in the middle or in the end of Sommer,

Dioscorides and Galen call it in Greeke pupioquano Myriophyllum from the abundance Chaves that & bath, even a million as the word importation and Millefolium in Latine. Some as Mathiolus fleweth, would referre our Millefolium which is a Land berbe uned this Myriophyllum of Dioscorides, but the there sheweth their errour. The first here for forth is Matthialus his first Myriophyllum, and called by Dodonaus Millefolium aquatile, by Lobel Myriophyllum ant Maratriphyllum, and by Baukinus Millefolium aquaticum muscllainus capillaces brevisque felio. The second is Matthialus his Millefolium aquaticum, set to the Chapter of Stratiotes, in his Diascorides, which Lugarians called be supported to the Chapter of Stratiotes, in his Diascorides, which Lugarians called be supported to the Chapter of Stratiotes, in his Diascorides. dunenfis calleth Stratiotes millefolium aquaticum, and Banbinus doubteth that it was a figure made of two herbes and lent to Matthiolus, for Lobelin calling it Millefolium aquaticum alternus Carigon folium, doct rather referre it to the upper fine leaves then the lower of Coriander. The third is called by Classic Revisely for minus. The fourth is the Viola aquacilis of Dodonaus, the Myriophyllum aller pine of Millefolium and Lugamenter.

and the Myriophylloweginfoffshim. Haviatile of Lobel. The fifth is called by Lubet Millefolium maratriphyllon flore of semine Rannatush advances Floratice fucie, and by Clusius Millefolium aquaticam fine also, Cesates in horeis calleth it Alga painst ris five stavioritis, and is the first Alga of Tragus: The fixth is the Myriophyllum maratriphyllum faister alterum of Lobel, Existine Runnington aquaticum Dulechampy of Lugdunensis, but badly figured, and the Peucedisam aquaticum of Taberquestanus. The seventh and eighth, are onely mentioned by Banhissus. The ninth is listin aquaticum of Larerysonianus. The leventh and eighth, are onely mentioned by Danishus. The binin is called by Lobel Millefolium aquaticum five luteo galericulato, and Fæniculum aquaticum galericulium by Taber-moutanus. The last is the Hellarianica of Lobel, and the Fæniculum aquaticum Stellatunios Tabermoutanus. The Italiani call it Ministile, the French Gyrostees del can: the Dutch Water Violseren, and we in English Water Yarrow, water Milkoile, water Gillovers, and water Fennell.

The Water Millfoile is of such a binding and astringent cold quality as Galen saich, that it healeth wounds and assume the heat; and inflammations of them, and as saith Dwsfeorides, it freeth wounds from inflammations, being applyed fresh or dryed with Vinegar, it is also given with vinegar and sait, to them that have had shrewd buffes or falls from force high place dit is likewife raken with vinegar to helpe them that cannot make water, and the other griefes in the bladder, cafuall fighings also and the Toothache.

CHAP, XXXII.

Alfine aquatica. Water Chickweede.

Here are divers forth of Chickeweedes that grow in or neere the waters, that were referved for this place, and there are others that are left for the Sea, to be entreated of there.

This greater Chickeweede hath a creeping roote, shooting out fibres in divers places, from whence (pring up fundry upright stalkes, joynted from the bottome to the toppe, and two some-what long leaves at every joynt, somewhat like those of Pelleton, of the Wall, and at the toppe di-

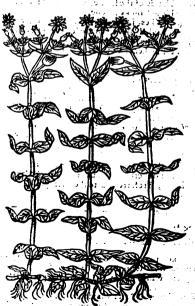
res white flowers like Chickeweede, having many small and pointed leaves in each flower.

The meane Chick weede hath from a fibroita roote stundry stalkes rising up to a yards height full of branches and fall long leaves on them, of a pale greene colour, the flowers are many, small and white, made of five leaves a pecce standing at the toppe of every branch.

3. Alfine aquatita minima The least water Chickweede.

This lefter Chickweede hath a number of small tender branched stalkes, and small leaves growing on them, thicker fet then in the former, , but lying for the most part, on or neere the ground or in the water where it grow-

. A'fire aquatica five paluftrii major. The greater water or Marth Chickeyeede. 3. Alfine aquatica minima. The least water Chickeweede.





Alfine aquerica folio oblongo five Portulaca aquetica. Water Purllane.

5. Alfre pulaffri miner Sergilifolia. Small . Marth Chicketecde.

Alfaroche forcavalee. Vpright blen Chickweede.



eth, the flowers are finaller and white, and the roose a tuft of many fibres.

4. Alfine aquaticamimor felse oblengo Bue Portulaca aquatica. Water Purlane.

This small Chickweed or Purstane groweth like the last Chickweed, with many trailing branches, that take roses as they ipread, but not to thicke let with leaves, which are formewhat long narrow and round pointed, of a pale

greene colour, two alwayes growing at a joynt, the flowers are final and white, fit in long cinflers together, on small footestalkes, with very small feede following them, the rootes are nothing but small threds; on small footestalkes, with very small feede following them, the rootes are nothing but small threds; on small footestalkes, with very small seaves thereon by couples, lesser than those of Serpillism, of Mother of Time: after the spreading, with very small seaves thereon by couples, lesser then those of Serpillism, of Mother of Time: after the spreading, with very small seaves thereon by couples, lesser then those of Serpillism, of Mother of Time: after the spreading, with very small seaves after compall state on each side of the stalke, with small seede therein.

This Chickweede riseth up for the most part with divers upright salkes, joyned is fundry places, and sivers small leaves growing thereon at the several joynts, somewhat divided like unto the leaves of Rue, or somewhat resembling a Trefoile lease. at the toppes, as also at the joynes come forth small blew showers, consisting of what refembling a Trefoile leafe, at the toppes, as also at the joyatt come forth small blew flowers, confiling of four leaves aprece, after which come small round Chickeweede like heads with frede, the roote is white and long, with some fibres thereat.

The Place and Time. All these forts grow in or nee: E Waters, and are found in fundry places of the Land, flowring in the heateof The Names.

Tabermontanu and Gerard from him make mention of most of the toftes. The fourth Banbinn faith was fent Sommer. Tabermontania and Gerara from him make mention or most or times tors. The fourth manning latt was talled him by the name of Portulaca aquasica, yet calleth it Alime palufris minor poins obligies. The fifth he also calleth as it is in the title. The last was called by Tragus Headlekraus, not well knowing what rifle to give it, having the leaves divided somewhat like to ones hand, and that made Thalism also to call it Thalish between cerules fore, Luydaner for faith that some in those parts called it Elatine triphyllos. The remaining called it Aligne relia, and so doil Gerardalfo, but Baubinus Alfine triphyllos cerulea.

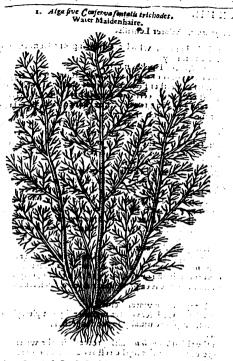
The Vertues. The properties of these Chickweedes, are no doubt like unto the other Chickeweedes, their place of growing forme and tafte being infipide, warery and cold, declaring the fame, and therefore what over may be faid of their is to bee found among the other, and therefore to avoid repetitions, a referre you to the reft spoken of before, where you may be abundantly fatisfied.

CHAP. XXXIII.

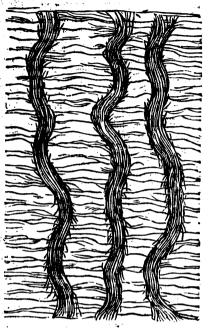
Alga aquatilis & Conferva. Fresh Water Bertellences.

Here are an infinite number as I may so say, of Sea Excresses, called by fundry names as you shall further understand when I come to speake of them, which I would separate from those that grow in the fresh waters, and entreate of these in this Chapter, which who be called whereby to be called whereby to be called.

1. Alga five Conferva fontalis trichodes: Water Majdenhaire. The water Maidenhaire groweth upon the stones in the bottome of springs, fastening it selfe thereto, and from



. Alea chuatilis Cal-illacea five Conferva Plinij a'tis Linum aquaticum. The thieddy or hairy water weede.



mence shooteth forth fundry fine greene stalkes with many fine threds on them, of a cubits length sometime. growing (mooth out at length, and fornerimes foulded one within another, without any other leaves upon them which when they are dry turne to be somewhat browne, and are of little or no talte at all.

which when they are dry turns to be somewhat browne, and are of little or no raste at all.

2. Alga aquasitis Capillacea five Conferon Pliny, ally Linum aquasicum.

The threddy or hairy Wardr weede.

This Warer weede groweth from the mudde in the bottome of takes and other standing waters, and sometimes indow maning Rivers, which is wholly composed of a number of greene brownish threds or haires joyned together, storing therein, passing and waying to and fro all the length thereof, as the current of the streame runthor the winds distribution, and are sometimes a yard long or more.

This likewise groweth from some small stone in the bottome of the cranckes of water never the Sea shore, to be oftworable in length, being mathric life then a number of this sea from the most hand blackish long strings, solded one among another, and hash neither spore leafe nor flower.

This excresses in the three shore a long and much spread locke of soft Words or Cotton, growing close together, spreading same wants between of a stalk greene colour on the upperside, and whicish underneath, and swimmeth on the most of the water of the circumstant process of the content, and swimmeth on the upperside, and whicish underneath, and swimmeth on the upperside, and whicish underneath, and swimmeth on the upperside strength of the same passes, some not save or this circumstant process, and as the process of the winds in pooless.

Place and Time. The most of the fa does row in tile of and pounds, time not farre of this City, and others in other places, and are the flame in the Sannian time of the flame in the Sannian time of the flame of the flame. Adding upon the Waters. Engagement faith that the feeond was found in the greatest lake of the flame, the flame.

The Names.

The first is called by an decomposition of the Names of th The Names.

Pliny hath recorded that he knew one cured incredible quickly with his Conference a fall from a tree, while he was lopping it, which fall brake almost all his bones, by having the herbe bound to his whole body when it was helh, and moistened with the water thereof, as often as it grew dry, and but settlesse changed.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Lens paluftru, five Lenticula aquatica. Water Lentills.

Here are three or fours herbes to be referred to these Lentils, which are differing one from another. their place of breeding being their chiefelt cause of affinity. 1. - Lens paluftru five aquatica unigaru. Duckes meste.

This small water herbe consistent of nothing but small round greene leaves, lying on the topic of standing waters, in ponds, pooles, and ditches, without either flower or keed that ever could be observed, onely from the middle of each leafe on the underside, there grow certains small threeds finer than haire,

rerveo, onery from the mindle of each lease on the undertide, there grow tertaine impairmed inter than haiter, which passe downe into the water, but are not thought to descend to the ground from thence to draw nourishment. Matiliolus (and from him Lugdmensis) reporteth a strange narration, and I may say incredible; That if it should happen (as sometimes it comments to passe) by inundations, that these small Lentils or Duckes meate te carried our transfer and the strange of the stra ried away into running rivers, as foone as they cleave to the flore, they are wonderfully encreased i for by the rootes that will grow from them like threds, they fasten themselves into the ground and then growing, becommeth to be plantes like unto Sifinbrium water Mintes, or Ladies smockes, and that this thing hath beeze observed by diligent fearchers of nature, not without much wonder of the matter : feiliers.

2. Lens palufiru five aquatica quadrifolia. Croffe leafed water Lentils or Duckes meste. This other Lens hath a small long slender roote shooting forth square slender weake and trailing slakes, with souther Lens hath a small long slender roote shooting forth square slender weake and trailing sales, with square standard states of states and trailing souther at the joyate' district one from as other, which are parted into soure leaves a peece, and sometimes it hath beene observed with skileaves, each end being round and lying in a square forme like a crosse upon the water : at the joynts likewise with the jeaves come forth diverse small heads or seed in clusters, wherein are enclosed small blackish seede like under the fields Leads, but not to flat, being thicke and hard. Lagdunenfis fetteth forth this kinde of water plant, by the name of Linear Teophrafti,in a much differing manner.

Lene paluftrie latifolia punttata. Broad leafed spotted water Lentils. This water Lentill hath fundry round leaves fet by couples on long stalkes, of an excellent greene colour on the upperfide, prickt very full of very fine spots, and under them many fmall Lentill like heads cleaving unto them, fome having but one others two three or foure at a place, covered with a rough or sugged thin buske, very full of fine small yellowish feede: at the bottome of these winged stalkes of leaves grow the rootes, which are a suft of

The water, having feede vessels growing hard unto them, four usually joyaed together.

The sessels of Maples, but he very fine long stender stalkes, with leaves fee together by couples, lying along upon the water, having seede vessels growing hard unto them, four ensually joyaed together.

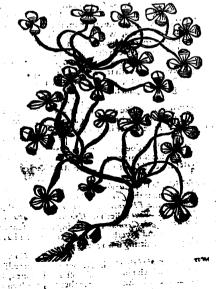
The first construct the sessels of the sessel

The first onely of these is familiar in our land as I take it : the third Banbins saith, groweth in the watery disches at Pados, in the river Anxeris by Pifa, and in Silefia neere unto Uratiflavia, the rest are all strangers, and un Silefia neere unto Uratiflavia, the rest are all strangers, and un their freshest beauty in the beginning of the yeare.

1 .Lens paluftris five aquatica vulgaris. Duckes meate.







The Theater of Plants.

by the name of Callieriche of Physics 255. II. mervailing a lobe for fulpoling the Corpidate aquaticates as it is erroundly called (being a math Cropbefoote, as the hot

nationly called being a marth Croweroote, as the hot furgetafte thereof doth testificytobe Callisriche of Pliny, but retain this of his is northeright, but taketh that Plin meant the Trichendary, by his Callingtobe, which I thinkeannot fiold good neither the one for the other, for Pliny is words in the place before cited are these. Fire exclusive fermicaments plain finite denicale similar cambing it consists in the place before cited are these. Fire exclusive fermicaments plain for the position of the military tennifering, Plant to the plain to

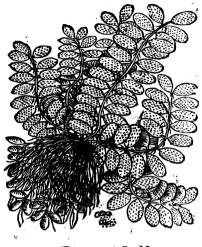
made Columna comparing the withithis of Pliny, both for forme and quality, not to date to affirme it the fame, because faith Pliny it is goffuferpen; which neither his nor Trichmanes is. Bankism talleth it Louised a painting his form

Incomments 15. Donates antique is a source on paintiff of oblightment agence. The Mrabidity gall it Tabaleb, and Thabale limit to the liatings, Lente de palade, and Lestignistics; the Spaude, Lentille del lagua, the French, Longille dean; the German, Waser lins en the German, Waser lins en the German, Waser lins en the Comment of the lins of the Dinach, Waser lins en, but more usu-

iful Lente paluitre del feme.

little given then mingled with branne.

The Names: 3. Lens palaftru latifolia puntlata & Lenticula aquatica Neapolitana. Broad leafed spotted Water Lentis, and that of Naples. itobec larer of Theophralism & in Lating Lens paluftris. grobe larvo of Incoporative a in Lating. Lens painsfrie, and Lenticula painsfrie & aquatica, and to do all Authors all the sift for: the second is the Lens painsfrie altera of Austriolau and Lensons Theophrigh by Lungdomensis; as allo the Lenticula alternous genera of Casalpinous, which submit talleth Lensons a painsfrie quadriolista: the third is alled by Bankinous in his Pinnay Lungdomensis larifolau. nament by comments in the remark appropriate their older parties, being better exprelt in his Attention, then in the Physpinar, and by Cofafphin rayen to bee Stratioise quaica Diofeorials: The last is mentioned by Columna



CHAP. 24

by Duckes meate, and of some West Londs: the secod fortis called by the sentions, with whom it is plen-

The Vertues. kiscold and moift as Galen faith in the second degree, and is effectuall to helpe inflammations, and Saint Anthowire, as also the Goute, either applied by it selfe, or else in a pultis with barlie meale: it is also good for ruptures a young children. Some saith Matthiolus do highly esteeme of the destilled water of the herbe against all inward minimations and pelitient feavers, as also to helpe the rednesse of the eyes, the swellings of the cods, and of the built before they be growen too much for it doth not weakely repell the humours the fresh herbe applied to the subsection the paints of the headache comming of heate. Duckes do greedille devoure it, and so will Hens

CHAP. XXXV.

Baftard or unfavoury Cyperus.

N the end of the first Classis of Tribe of this Worke, I have shewed you fundry forts of sweete smel-ling Cyperus: but there are many other forts that smell not at all called either bastard or unsavoury Cyperus, formewhat refembling the (weete forts, both the round and long rooted Cyperus, and there

Cyperus, formewhat refembling the sweete forts, both the round and long rooted Cyperus, and there are Graffee allo growing in the moorish places like unto them in roote or leafe, and therefore called Cyperus Civilies. Of the former forts called Vnsavoury Cyperus, I meane to entreate in this Chapter, and the fem following.

In some contest of Cyperus hath divers long and narrow rough three liquies leaves rising from the roote, enclosed cyperus hath divers long and narrow rough three liquies leaves rising from the roote, enclosed constitution in the state of the bottome, from among which riseth up a three square Italke foure or five long in the state of the stat

Inisother large control of the large state of the l

1. Cypirus langus enederas. Valavoury Cyperus with long rootes.



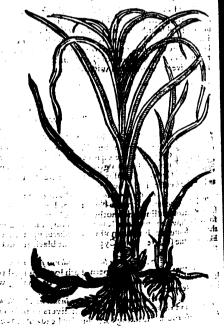
4. Copirus rotundus littoreus inodoras Anglicus alter Another round rooted unfavoury Sea Cyperus.



3. Cyphus rotundus littorenzinodorus Anglicus. English unfavoury round rooted Gyp. rus.



Cypirus rotundus inodorus aquaticue. Vnfavoury round rooted water Cyperus



hille also is three Phane, two foote high and more at each upper joyne whereof with the leaves come forth long doit heads, the whole plane is utterly without fent at all.

doit heads, the whole plant is utterly without tent at all.

4. Cypirus refundus littereus insdorus angliesus alter. Another round rooted English Sea Cyperus.

This other English fort is nearly fike the last, bods in repotest and haves, but differether on it in this, that it hat it hat it to the tops of the stalkes once or four blackish fearly biness fat together at severall places with the serves.

5. Cypirus respondis insdores aquaticish Seilayoury water round rooted Cyperus.

This sort of Cyperus that sind fundry blackish round rooted feel with sorny small filters as they present in the ground for long near thickish for the form of the fundry blackish and stalkes, with the sorny at the toppes we exceed with the sleaves,

one forth long parameters, cone forth long parameters, cone forth long parameters, bridges a aquation alter, Another Valayous water sound rooted Cyperus. Another Villavours waret sound rooted Cyperus.

This Cyperus is very like the last fort in the rootes, being fortwhald one and round like Olives, and many fibres at them but the leaves a complete longer, and the stalkes share the longer and the stalkes share mounted on the complete are the derivative of the last of the longer and the stalkes share the last of the

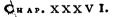
Theirst is often found with the borders of fields at mooth y the fecond in Germany, the third and fourth it are conts, in divers places both of Slapey, and Thomas in Laund in other places, the fifth on the banckes and in the time of the investigated by Interespe, and the last being fully in the low mar they beyond Rateliffs, and are in tender inthe end of August.

The first is called by Lobel Cyperus longus inodorus sylventy, and by Asubissis Cyperus longus inodorus sylventy longus inodorus sylventy legicond he calleth as is is in the title. The third those algebras returned inodorus littatyses. Cofalpinus by the cyperus, saying the Alorustinus callet Noolo and Baubinus Cyperus returned inodorus littingstander doit, that that I adde lumen thereunce, and tempe both it and all the rest Cypirus in the calculation, and the property of the last, chiefly differing in the toppe heads, which Baubinus calietts Germanium, and saith that because the figure of Lobels aquaticus Settationalium, which is manifelibrate and falth that because the figure of Lobels aquaticus Settationalium, which is manifelibrate and falth the Et out this in, and lattic little because the right of Does management of Streaminalium, which is supplified by the fire out this site right, but this differentiable in recess and heads from it and agreeing better with the former, which is my third

is an agreeing better with the former, which is my third
in Life! faith his agreeises Septement and hade long pannkker which educated not. The file is termed us I faid by
Life!, Cyperus agreeises. Septement on all the best of the life is the life in the leads, the
life is the long agreeing indicated by any before.

The file is the life is the life is the long and indicated by any before.

All these forts of unitariously Coppers, doedeclare that they are as defective in heate and devotele, as in sent from the sweete kinder, and therefore feeting thing I can learne are not used for any purpose in Physicke.



Gramina Cyperoffea. Cyperus like Graffes.

there are so many shorts of these Cyperds like Grasses that I know not well how to divide them, and therefore main terchions all theethers in one Chapter, and speake as briefly of them as I can, I. Grasses in product supported and latifolisms. The greater fort at Cyperus Chasses. (Lobot I in greater Cyperus Chasses have a long leaves like unto those of Reedes, (Lobot Saith like unto those of William and the same above another: the roote a brownish and building is elife one within another with many fibres awhere. Of this fort there is another, called by Dashings, Grasses Cyperdias la-Alexum. Instantificate third major, whose roote are more bushy and fibrous, and the spiked heads more green, having a long narrow leafe under the lowest head.

3. Grasses Cyperdias missesses untificities. A crear fore of Cyperus Sails with heads where the control of the sails and the sails and the sails.

a. Gramen Cypaneides majurang uffifolium. A great fort of Cyperus Graffe with marow leaves.
This other different little from the last, but in growing lower, with narrower leaves and spiked heads, that are

things and fibres that he room for the like Cyperus.

This lefter for that he are browning greene colour with it.

This lefter for that he are owner leaves and three square stakes, bearing smaller and know spiked long though, at the toppes, three usually set together one a little from the other more stiffe also and surrepts, the score hash lings and fibres thereone, shooting forth like Cyperus.

A. Pleaderphia spike spice brevi pendala. Bastard Cyperus with foot plantings heads.

This assaud Consequence assaults consequently like upon the true long Cyperus having large spikes of the same spikes.

This Baftard Cyperus groweth fomewhat like unto the true long Cypenis having large and long graffic leaves.



6. Cypirus resultani froddymaguaticus alteri Agoth r unfavoury water gound adoted Cyperus.

Gamen Coperoides majus latifullum.

3 Gramen Cyperoider minus fricatum querfifolium. The lefter Cyperus Graffe with leng ipsken kends.

4. Copious five Pfraderperus foies berifendele. Baftord Cyperus with there fendulous bonder.



6. Gramen Cyperoides patuftris paniculafferfa.
Marth C perus Graffe with sparled heads.





And Green of Antonia Control States of the Control of the State States of the States o

Tribuil.



is manner three feinate, and folia the halic allo, at the bowkereof from among divers leaves come forth great out thicke and fhort heads hanging downewards, every see by a fhort footeflake's the rooses the wife doe force and not folial the true fweete long Cyperus, But looker and not forme, fuller also of fibres and not finelling tweet all.

5. Gramen Cyperoides spica pendula longiore.
Another fore of Baffard Cyperus graffe.
This wild Cyperus graffe hath a cornered striped stalke, but two cobits high, bearing long and marrow leaves sneen; which compasse the stalkes of the borrowine, with a since or hollow sheath, and hath several long and narrow readous heads at the toppe, sive or fixe inches long a succession leafe under each head.

Accounts a long leafe under each head.

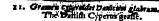
6 Gramen Cyperiolles palastro panicula sparse,
March Cyperus Graffe with sparsed heads.
The leaves of this Cyperus. Graffe are long and somewatnarrow, hard and cutting on both edges, the stalke
stall without any leaves thereon that of the toppe, where
lawestetwo long leaves and verty narrow, spread forth
bits flight footestalkes, bearing each four or five small
sughteads: the roote spreadeth somewhat like the true
(preus, but harder, fuller of blackish fibres and without
kell.

7. Gramen Cyperoides paluffre major.
The greater Marth Cyperus Graffe.
This greater Marth Graffe harh fundry long and martown hard cutting leaves like the laft, and among them di-

mrail upright naked stalkes, without any leaves on them at all, each of them bearing a long round and some-mrail upright naked stalkes, without any leaves on them at all, each of them bearing a long round and some-but large rough prickly head wherein lye the seed; the roote is a bush of many blackish sibres like unroa Grasse.

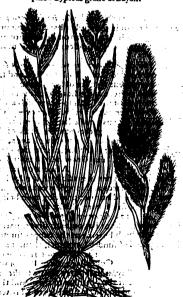
8. Gramen Cyperados palastro minus. The setter Match Cybering traffe.

This lesser for is like and the greater but smaller, the stalke beginning sharper rought spiked heads, source or five bother one above another on both sides thereof, with a long lease at the soote of them often imes.





12. Gramen Cyperoldes spicatas fosca elegantissima panteula Baimense. The fine browne spiked Cyperus graffe of Bayon.



9. Gramen

TRIBEIA.

13. Gramen Cyperoldes paluffre Balonenfe. Marfir Cyperus Graffe of Boyon.

14. Gramen Caparaides Bayonenfe Ifehand pennienth fufch.

The Cyperus Graffe of Bayon with browne Cockes foote pannish.





9. Gramen Cypereides ficis minut compatiu. Marth Cyperus Graffe with more open heads. The roote hereof is somewhat hard or wooddy and full of fibres bearing many long and narrow leaves like to Graffe, among which rifeth a rough three square stalke bare of leaves for the most part unto the toppe, where ftand feverall small rough heades or spikes, more loose or open then the former, having sharpe pricking feede within them.

10. Gramen Cyperoides panicula sparfa subflavescence. Yellowith open headed Cyperus Graffe. This yellow headed Graffe hath fmaller and fhorter leaves and naked failtes then any of the former, besting at the toppes betweene two fmall long leaves, a head severed into many small, parts or spikes of a yellowish colour: the roote is great at the head with divers fibres thereat. Of this fort there is another differing links from

wigntante. it, but in the colour of the small spikes which are blackish.

11. Grames Cypersides Danicons glabrum felips Carpophyllein. A Danish Cyperus Grasse. This Danish Cyperus Grasse hath diversitalkes with sundry narrow stiffe and smooth leaves, three or some inches long apecce, fet together at the middle of them, from among which rife naked fhort stalkes, bearing at the toppes from betweene usually two long leaves, diverse small long spiked heads, spread like those of Rushes, of brownith greene colour: the roote is flender creeping under ground, thooting forth in divers places.

12. Gramen Cyperoides spicata insta elagantissima panicula Bajonense.

A fine browne spiked Cyperus Grasse of Bayon.

This fine spiked Cyperus grasse hath sundry long and narrow leaves among which rise up three square stalkes joynted in divers places and long leaves at them, with whom towards the toppes come forth long bushing spiked heads, somewhat hard but not pricking each being two or three inches long of a very fine pale brownish colour the rootes are a bush of many thicke strings.

13. Gramen (yperoides palustre Baionense. Marth Cyperus grafte of Bayon.
This Cyperus grafte of Bayon, hath divers narrow long leaves, both below and on the small stalkes, which are about two foote high, bearing at the toppes fundry long and tharpe prickely heads with long leaves at them, the roote is composed of fundry long thicke strings and fibres.

14. Gramen Cyperoides Bayonense Ischemi paniculin fuscio.
Cyperus grasse of Bayon with browne Cockes foote pannickles.

This Graffe of Bayon hath three fquare stalkes almost two foote high, and very long narrow leaves even a foote and a halfe a peece at the bottome of them, and the like allo at the joyats, with whom towards the topper constant language language. forth very long and flender pannickles of a brownish colour, being three or foure inches long and of the thickness of a Moufe taile, fometimes but one at a joynt, but ufually two, and fometimes three, the rootes are a bush of many greater ftrings and fibres at them.

All thele fores of Grafies grow in low most and moorish grounds many of them as well in our owne land as in The Place and Time. others, divers also have their severall pisces exprissed in their sieles, and dee all flewrish and seede in the end of Summer.

The Names.

From the likenesse as I said unto both Cyperus and Grasse in leaves or rootes, be all these sorts entimied Craes mula Gramina. The first whereof is the Gramen Cypersides of Lobel Cumerarism and others. Biashbur taketh it methe Gramini guarrum session of Tragus, which Lugdamensis calleth Carex Tragis: but in that Tragus saith, his mether cannot be both one plant. The second is by Banbinm called Gramen Cyperoides angustifolium spica spa-imethry cannot be both one plant. The second is by Banbinm called Gramen Cyperoides angustifolium spica spaher girld minut, as the other fore of the first he called Latifolium majus. The third hath not beene described by ins with many as the state fort of the first he called Largolulus major. The first hat not been described by meletore. The fourth is the Pseudocyperus of Lobel, Gester and Dodones. The fifth is described by Bankinus with Prodromm under the twelstift kitle. The lixth is the Gramen Coperoides aquasicum vulgatius of Lobel. The furth is to called by Lobel as it is in the title, but Thalius called it Gramen Inncenment questrums. The eighth is diedly Lobel Gramen Coperoides parving aquasicum. The thinks is to called by Bankinus as it is in the title, and to inhe tenth also, but faithful is the Carex misses of Lonicerus, and the fourth Columners in of Tragin, which Luginterents and the chird place and figure, as allo his Inness extens practice of the Granien marinum friedents patterns practice. The fourth last forts have not beene fet forth before now. The Versues.

The Versus.

There are none of the Graffes pfed for man or beaft that I can learne being most of them frame or cutting Graffer but especially unprofitable for any Physicall use.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Gramina lance avida Bin, Aguasion, &c. Rush-like Graffes of the Marshes, Waters, &c.

sycal N the former Clefffs' I howed you divers forts of Ruth-like Graffes, that grew on the upper grounds, in this I means to exhibite those of the lower, and indifferently dispose them together, whether they be naturall to the Marshes, or Mootis Brounds, the waters, or the Seaf, lides.

It of the Marshes, or Mootis Brounds, the waters, or the Seaf, lides, it is a finish the feedes in clusters.

This Ruth graffe that but few Imali Ruth like leaves, riting from the blacklish thready roots: from among sideounments up directs stalkes a cubit high hearing at the toppes Betweene small long leaves a small head, forattlike unto a bunch of grapes, wherein lie the feede.

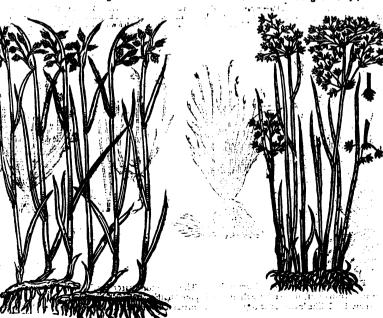
mediate unto a month or grappes, you the the tree tectes.

Gramen Inner manifestations against some capitale squamos a larger finall water Rath like graffe.

This small water Ruth graffe, thich a few, but smaller leaves than the former, being about two inches long a seath stalkes are foure or five house high seach of them bearing, a small scaly residish head, with the toppe of stellake appearing above it: this is not that fort is expressed in the former. Classis among other Rush graffes. Thre is another somewhat like hereunto, but that the stalke appeareth above the head, which is not scaly.

Gramen aquaticam Junceum vulgare. The Common Water Rufh graffe.

4. Gramen Iqueceum aquaticum magis fparfa panicula. Another water Ruth graffe with joynted leaves.

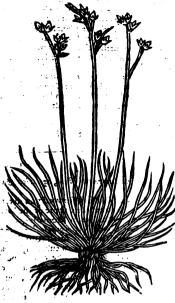


TRIBE 14.

5. Gramen Innecum aquaticum Baubins felio priteuleto er cum urriculis. Haubinus his double forme of Water Rush grasse .



6. Gramen Museum maritimum majus, The greater Sea Ruth-like Grafte.



7. Gramen tunceum marinum denie fripatum. Thicke Sea Ruth Gralle. 9. Gramen Iunceum exile Plimmofij. Small Rush gratic of Plimmouth. 10 Gramen I necum magin exile pauciful um. The leffer Ruth graffe with few leaves. 11. Gramen junceum minimum Hatofrio Matthiolicongener. The imallest Rush Grasse like the former Toade grasse,



3. Gramen I success aquaticum vulgare. The common water Ruth graffe.

The common water Ruth graffe thoughth forth fundry joynted ftallog, from long there in the winter like what like wha

4. Gramen lunceum aquaticum magis sparsa panienla. The other water Rush grasse with joynted leaves.

This other water Rush grasse is very like in the growing unto the last, the chiefest differences be in the stalkes; that are greater and tise higher, in the leaves which are joynted like three the wood Rush grasse, and in the tops which are more spread with small heads.

The Theater of Plants.

I have hereunto added this double formed kinde of Rush grasse of Rush grasse of Rush grasse, whereby he would correct that Gramen aquaticum alternative which Lobel and Tabermontamin fee forth, because the leaves had no joynts in them as he saith the true fort should have, (but is gather another fort as I chinke,) for having given one figure with many small rusts or heades, such as it beareth in the summer time, he showest another, that the saith after hay harvest, shouter forth another had talk with certaine chasses, parted into many threds, and seldome beareth them any such like heads as the former on it; not having seene his sort, I can no further judge thereof, but give you my opinion.

into many tirreus, and tendence occurrent there may have made a state to the control of the cont

7. Gramen Inncents maritiment dense stipetum. Thicke set Sea Rushlike grasse.

This other Sea grasse hath long hard leaves like Rushes, growing thicke and close together, the stalkes are stander much longer than the leaves, every one bearing a small head at the toppe like unto a Rush, whereupto the roots like also.

8. Gramen Inncents maritiment minimum Zelandicum! The least Sea Rushlike grasse of Zeland.

This whole plant fearfeex exceled halfe a cubir in height, but foreadeth like a finall tuffocke from each feverall more, whereof rifeth a fingle imall talke, with imall hairy like leaves therewith, & a finall thicke head at the top.

9. Gramen Inneum maritimum exile Plimofis. Small sea Ruth are fig. of Plimofis.

7. Gramme Innecess maritiment exist Plimoffin. Small Sea Rufh grafte of Plimonoush.

The leaves of this small Rush grafte are many growing thicketogether, and as fine almost as haires or threds, smang which rife up fundry slender unjoynted stalkes, bearing exceeding small sharpe pointed heades thereon, the stalkes appearing above them, and pointed: the rootes are many small long fibers. This was so and as well at Pimonous as Dover in their wet grounds.

10. Gramen Inscens magic exile paucifolium. A lefter Ruth graffe with fewer leaves.

This small graffe hath fewer and shorter stalkes and leanes than the last, more fost also and delicate, whose heads are little bigger and prickly, and the stalke rising above them as in the other: the rooters small and stender.

In, Gramen Inscense minimum Holofto Matthioli congener. The smallest Rush grasse, like the former Toad grasse. This little grasse groweth with fundry small thred like leaves, scarse an inch and a halfe long, with smaller on the stakes, which are about twise their length, at whose toppes stand two or three small heades like to those of Rushes, but with rounder graines or seedes therein, and closer set together; the roote is very small and threddy.

The Place and Time,

All these graftes are sufficiently declared in what manner of places they grow, flourishing in the summertime, ashe rest due.

The Names.

The first, second, fifth, and eight, are of Banbiums mention. The third of Tabermontanus and Lobel, and so is also the fixt and seventh, the rest have not been exhibited by any before.

The Versies.

There can as little be faid of these Grasses being hard and saplesse, that no eartle will seede thereon as of others welke, nor having an them any medicinable quality for man.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Gramen Innceum lanatum five Bombycinum, vel Iuncus Bembycinus. Cotton Graffes or Rushes.

Have foure or five orts of these woolly or Cotton Grasses to shew you in this Chapter, which although they grow not all in wet grounds, yet resembling one another so neerely, I did not thinke it good to separate them, but set them altogether.

The ordinary Cotton Graffe hath a few long flender leaves, almost like Rushes rising from a small whof threat thrusting do was somewhat deepe into the moorish ground, wherein it usually groweth, and among the hard flender stakes, about a foote high, sometimes with a least or two thereon, and sometimes without either this of joynt, bearing at their toppes a sine fost woolly or rather white filkehike head, siner then the sinest white woll that is, of the bignesse usually of a Wallaut, with the outer haske, which is so eminent in ones eye a same of that is giveth much delight and admiration to the beholders, which passet have winto the winde being full ripe, where see it hash is not observed.

This Cotton Graffe heth many more and narrower Ruth like leaves growing from the roote, then the formulation of high as it, and the fine Cottony head is smaller, and not so pure white: the rootes at much alike

Although this hath many more Ruftly leaves then any of the former, yet doe not the fialkes rife much higher, por bare they at their toppes to great a tuft or Cotrony head, but are finall and toppewhat long, flying away with the winde being ripe, but leaving a finall head like a Crowfoote head of feeds behind at the roots is formewhat lake, and not much unlike the former.

4. Gramen tomento sum Alpinum minus. Small mountaine Cotton graffe.

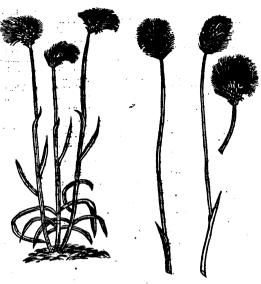
From a small unprofitable roote riseth a finall stalke halfe a foote high, with two or three leaves thereon, at the toppe whereof standeth a small round head of Cotton.

5. Iuncus Alpinus Bombgeinus. Mountaine Cotton Rufh.

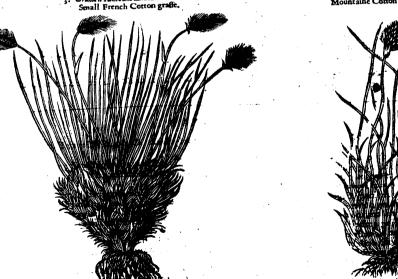
This also lendeth forth from a Rush like roote, divers Rushes, and among them sundry 11 nder ftalkes an handbreadth high, bearing a small white head of wooll or cotton like the reft

The Place and Time. The full groweth in many places of this Kingdome, and on Hampestead heath neere London, about a bogge there, the fecond at Elfinore, in great abundance, and in Germany allo, the third about Mompelier, the fourth in some moist places of the Alpes, the last in Moravia and flourish chiefly in Inly.

The Names. The first is divertly called by divers Authours, according as their knowledge and opinion thereof led them, for Tragus tooke it to be the Graphallium of Diofeorides, Anguis Lira his Typha, Geffier and others Linum pratenfe the Germane name being Matten flachs, Lobel Iuncus Bombycinus, Dodonaus Gramen Eriopherum, Thalini Gramen Innceum lanigerum, Tahermonsauns, Gramen tomentosum & Linagrostin. The second is the Inneus Alpinus capitule lanuginofe of Banhinus, although 3. Gramen Iunceum lanatum minus. 1,2. Gramen Innesides ianat am fit e Inness Bombyeines.
unit aris & alter Dancar. Common Feather or
Cotton graffe, And another of Denmarke.



5. Tuncus Alpinus bembycinus. Mountaine Cotton Rufh.



the figure exhibited was taken after the manner of the Danish growth the fourth was sent by the title it beareth, The last is entituled as Baubinus giveth it.

The Vertues. Cordus onely faith of the first, that the decoction thereof in wine, and taken warme, exfeth the griping painer in the belly. The woolly heads are gathereth by divers, to ferve both to fluffe beds and sufhions, and the like, which for the toftheffe and goodnesse farre excelleth any Thikle downe.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Gramen Arundinaceum paluftre. Marsh Reede Grasse.

Have shewed you in the last Classis before this, those forts of Reede grasses, that usually grow on the upper groundes, although fometimes in the lower alio. In this I shall entreat of such as grow in warery or marshy places. 1. Gramen Anundinaceum maximum Bayonense, Great Marsh Reede graffe of Bayon.

This great Reedegraffe (hooteth forth great thicke and very tall stalkes, as high as any man, joynted up to the tops, with long & fomewhat broad hard rough and straked leaves fet thereon, but lesse then those below, towards the toppes of the stalks, with the leaves come forth many sparsed tusts of chaffie heads, fanding on small long footestalkes, the whole pannickle being a foote long and more: the roote creepeth farre shout in the watery ditches and places neere St. Ishn de Luce, where it groweth.

2. Gramm Arandinaceum acerofa glama nostras. Our great Reed grasse with chassie heads.

This fort of Reedegrasse hath many faire large Reedelike leaves, springing from a joynted reddish roote, and are not much unlike to those of Miller grasse, but harder rougher, and straked all the length of them, having great Reddikestalkes three cabits high, joynted also and branched, and towardes the toppes bearing large; and somewhathard pannickles of spiked chaffic heads each of them about a spanne long, of a whitish colour in some plamand reddish in others, wherein lye small feede.

3. Gramen Arundinaceum fericea molliore fica. A leffer foft headed Reede graffe. This other Reede graffe is fomewhat like the laft, but leffer, with narrower and shorter leaves, and lower falkes, with but few joynts and leaves on them, the tufted heads that fland at the toppes, are fomewhat like to the Rash that is called bastard Schananthum, and turne into downe that is carryed away with the winde: the roots are fundry long ftrings, fet together at a head.

The Place and Time. The place of the first hath been expressed in the description, the two other grow in the low moist grounds by Bucliffe necre London, and flourish in the Summer time. .. The Names.

kananipposis in Greeke, and so also Calamogrottis & Gramen Arundinaceum in Latine, are as fiely applyed to the forts as the former, all these being of later invention, none having published any of them before.

1. Gramen Arundinaceum maximum Bayoneufe. Great Marih Reede graffe of Bayon,

2. Grames Arund naceum accross gluma nostras.
Great Reede gratie with chaffy beads.





The Vertues.

We have not yet heard or learned of any good property they have for medecine.

CHAP. XL.

Gramen aquatica, Water Graffes.

Here are some other forts of Grasses that properly grow in the Waters, and not spoken of tester, after whom shall follow the Sea Grasses that they may other in the rest of the Sea plants, as Grasses water Grasses.

I. Grammagnations wajar. Great water Grasses. This great Water Grasse hath great and tall stalkes full of joynts, with large Reede-like leaves at them striped with white and greene, like Ladies saces, but not of evidently to be seene up to the toppe almost, where standeth a large and long tufted pannickle of many parts and branches, like the or immon Reede, the tootes runne and spread farre shooting up in fundry places.

2. Gramma arundinacesum aquaticum. Great Water Reedegrasses.

The stalkes of this are great and high, having broader and longer leaves then the former, and somewhat harder the impose also be tween, and the tufted pannickle is more affected and soft in bandling, and of a running.

also, the sounts also be fewer, and the tufted pannickle is more spread and foft in bandling, and of a purplify

also, the joynts also be fewer, and the tusted pannickle is more apread and sort in paneling, and of a pupish greene colour, whose bloomings are white, the rootes creepe not so much as the former.

3. Gramen a quaticum panicula spetiosa. The faire headed water Graffe.

This Grasse risk to be two cubits high, the leaves are broad and a foote long, but stended by set on the stalkes, some what rough on the edges, some whereof will be hollow like a truther that the stalke will goe through it halle way, the toppe pannickle is made of rawly state soft staly tusts very beautiful.

4. Gramen agranicum paniculatum minus. Small bearded Water Graffe.

This Grasse sequences apparicum paniculatum contents.

compassed with fundry broad rough pale greene leaves, heere a foote long, the toppe pannickle is a spannelong, thinnely or sparsedly placed, made of many whitish heads, compassed with long sushes or beardes. 5. Gramen Echinatum aquaticum majun. The greater prickly headed water Graffe.

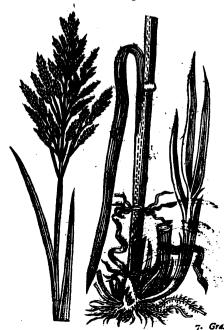
The stalke of this Grasse riseth up two or three spannes above the water, in the ditches where it growth with divers long and narrow leaves, bearing at the toppes of the Ralkes, divers small prickely bears with long leaves at them, the rootes thrult deepe in the mudde.

6 Gramen echinatum aquaticum minu. The leffer prickely headed water Graffe. This other Graffe is like to the last both in the leaves and prickely heads but smaller, and have no leaves standing with them as the former hath.

> 1. Gramen aquat cum mafue. Great Water Reede.

2. Gramen Arundinaceum aquaticum. Great Water Reede graile.







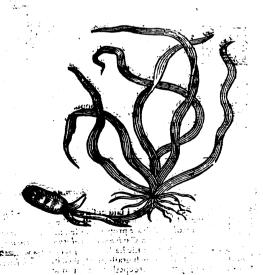
9 Gramen aquaticum aligrum. An other Water Graffe.



8. Gramen flaviarile. Floate Graffe.

11. Gramen bull'o um aquaticum. The Water bulbed Grafte.





7. Gramen aquaticum spicatum. Spiked Water Graffe.
The Water spiked Graffe hath sundry weake stalkes, leaning every way, sull of joynts which are somewhat The Water ipiked Grane natural undry weare training long and narrow leaves upon them, which lye floknobby or round, taking roote agains in divers proceeding upon and along flender the Water, that part that groweth up hath fome leaves like wife thereon, and a long flender browne spiked head at the toppe, the roote busheth thicke in the mudde with many strings and fibres thereat.

The Flote graffe groweth in the very like manner to the last, with leaning stalkes, and rooting at the joynes, but hath more store of leaves on them, the toppes being furnished with sandry spiked heads, two or three together ar a joynt upwards.

9. Gramen aquaticum alterum. Another Water or Burre Graffe.

9. Gramen aquaticum aiserum. Another water or dutte Grane.

The leaves of this Graffe are long smooth and tender, among which resetup a stalke about halfe a yard high, with a few leaves set thereon, and at the toppe a many small rough heads like burres.

10. Gramen Flaviatile cornutum. Horned Flote grasse.

This strange Grasse hath a very slender stalke about two foote high, joynted at sundry places, and two small Russy leaves for the most part set at each of them, growing somewhat broad, and compassing it at the bottome with a large skinne, from whence also rife one or two stalkes ending in a skinny head, which hath at the end of them three or foure very marrow leaves, turning downewards, and feeming like hornes: the roote is fmall and threddy.

II. Gramen bulbosum aquaticum. The Water bulbed Graffe.

This Graffe hath an ovall bulbed roote sported with yellow markes, and white within, not having any sent or talle, from whence springeth up betweene two eares as it were, a small stalke about two inches long, with ano ther longer peece thereon, at the toppe whereof thrusteth forth divers fibres, and from them divers long and broad leaves: but what stalke or flower it bore, we are yet to learne, being thus much onely brought and thereby

The Place and Time.

The two first doe g ow in ponds and lakes, in sunds places, as well of this Land as of others: The third in the watery places about Pados and in Hassis also. The fourth in the waters about Michelfield by Bassis. The fifth fixth feventh, eighth and ninth, in watery ditches and ponds in divers parts of the land. The last in the lakes neere Mompelier, and doe all flowr. Ih in the Summer time.

The Names

The first is the Gramen aquaticum harundinaceum paniculatum of Tabermontanus. The second the Gramen majus aquat cum of Lobel. The third and fourth are called by Banbings Gramen palufire, &c. but I have fet them both under the rirle of aquaticum. The fifth and fixth are not mentioned by any before. The feventh is focalled by Lobel as it is in the title. The next hee calleth Gramen angui innatans. The minth is called by Lobel Gramen aquaticum alterum. The last is so called by Baubinus as it is in the title.

The Vertnes. Most of these Grasses will Horses eate of, although we know not any use they have for any humanegriese.

CHAP. XLI.

Lythoxylon five lignom lapideum, Stone Wood,

Lythoxylon five lignum Lapideum. Stone wood or Wood made Stone.

E T me yet addethis Wood made Scone, in the end of these tresh Water plants, seeing diverse waters of these fresh water plants, being diverse waters in this Kingdome as well as others have that property, that what wood foever greater or leffer, wrought or unwrought, by letting it abide in the water, in the Sommer time or Spring, for some

time, according as tre thicknesse will give time to penetrate ir, the branches of trees and greene herbes, yea leather gloves, and many other have beene metamorpholed into stone, keeping that forme it held before it was put in, by the chilling quality of the water.



CHAP. XLII.

Gramina maritima. Sea Graffes.

Te Sea Graffes as I faid before are fittelt to be joyned next unto the former Water Graffes, that after

these I may show you the relt of the plants that grow in or neere the Sea, or within the aire or bream thereof, which are properly called Maritime plants.

1. Gramen Caninum geniculatum maritimum fpicatum. Sea spiked Dogs graffe or Quich graffe.

This Sea Graffe hath divers joynted stalkes about a foote high, with bard leaves thereon, a spane long, and like the other quich graffe, the fpiked heads are (horter by much and harder then the common kinde : the roote is full of joynts and creepeth under ground like it. 2. Gramen

1. Gromen Caninum geniculatum mariti with spicatum, Sea spiked Dogs graffeor Quich graffe.

TEIBE IA.



Canimum maritimum (pressum Monfpelienfe. Sea fpike grafie ot Mempeter



3 Gramen Canimum marithnum alterum longius radicatum. Sea Dogs graffe with longer rootes.



5. Gram:n Caninum maritimum afperum. Rough Sea Graffe.



2. Gramen maritimum vulgato Canario simile. Sea Quich graffe.

2. Gramen maritimum uniquie conner processing quich graffe, and of a more This other Sea graffe is a flenderer, harder, and lancker Graffe then the ordinary quich graffe, and of a more than the continuous control of the control of This other Sea grafte is a stenderer, naruer, and more stenders were two other differing forts bereof oble.

But there are two other differing forts bereof oble. blewish greene colour, and different not in any tuning ener. But there are the like finite increased between the order to be the like finites, kever, and the order to be the first finites, kever, and ved, the one in the rootes, which at the reversit joynes as it runners, better of those tufts of stalkes and spiked tufts, and will be sometimes twenty some in length, with a number of those tufts of stalkes and leaves at them: the other in the spikes, which will have two rowes or orders in them.

the other in the ipikes, which will nave two lowes or ordere in them.

3. Gramen Caninum alterum marisimum longing radicatum. Sea Dogs graffe with long rootes.

This long rooted Sea Graffe differeth little from the former, either in the hard leaves or in the running roote; This long rooted Sea Graffe different intre from the routiler, entire in the transfer and inflead of fpiked heads at the toppes of the stalkes, this bark chassic heads among

4. Gramen Caninum maritimum spicatum Menspeliense. Sca Spiked Dogs graffe of Mompelier.

4. Gramen Caninum maritimum spitatum Monspeliense. Sea Ipiked Dogs gratte of Monspelier.

This French Sea grasse hath stender wooddy rootes, with but sew sibres set thereat, from whence rise divers trailing stakes a foote or more high with sundry joynts and branches at them, and short narrow redelike leaves on them, at the toppes whereof grow spiked heads of three inches long apebee, of a darkash ash colour.

5. Gramen Caninum maritimum asperum. Rough Sea grasse.

The roote of this grasse is a bush of long white sibres, from whence spring many reddish round small stakes, which at the first leane downewards, about a foote high, compassed with hard flort and sharpe pointed leaves, standing as it were in a tust together, with hard rough dents about the edges: the spiked heads are somewhat like unto small rough hard burres, breaking out of a skinne wherein they were first enclosed.

6. Gramen existe vicinorum maris aggerum. A small graffe of the Sea downers.

This small Sea grasse shootesth forth divers short stalkes of two inches long, full of small long leaves like hairer, fet close together, and among them at the toppes small heads, like the catking of the dwarfe Willow, the toote is imall and threddy.

7. Oxyagroftis maritima Dalechampiy. Sharpe pointed Sea graffe. The buffry stalkes hereof are about two foote long, full of joynts, with two long and narrow grasselike leaves a every one of them, of a darke greene colour, and fo tharpe at the points that they are ready to percetheir legges that passe by it unawares.

8. Gramen Inncoides maritimum. Sea Rush graffe. The Sea Rush grasse hath from a blackish browne single roote, pleasant in taste and full of hairy sibres, sundry fhort stalkes about a foote long with slender limber Rush like leaves thereon, twise as long as the stalkes, and at the toppes three or four cleaves a spanne long, encompassing a rough head like a Rush which is full of diaffic feedes.

7. Ovyagroftis maritima Dalechampij. Sharpe pointed Sea grafie.

9. Gramen marinum fpicatum. Spiked Sea graffe.





9. Gramen

TR 1BE 14.

10. Gramen marinum picatum alterum Anotherfort of spiked Sea graffe.

9. Gramen marinum spicatum. Spiked Sea Graffe.
The roote of this Graffe is composed of a bush of many long fings or fibres, from whence rife many long hollowed or guttery leaves, compalling one another at the bottome, a-mong whom spring two or three stalkes bare of leaves unto the toppes where they beare long spiked heads of greenish

flowers for close together,

10. Gramen marians spicatum alterum.

Another fort of spiked Sea, Grante.

The leaves bereif are desider long partow hard, and sharpe pointed growing aften on the low places are the Sea, that

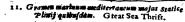
foretimes walketh over in which howards will care willingly, it beareth foredry low stalks with small long and round heads thereon.

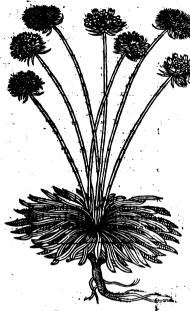
heads the recon.

11. Gramon marining mediterrance, major Statice quiting dem.

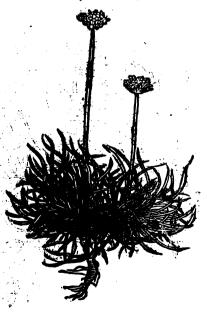
Although I have its my former Booke described and pictured both the forts of Thrift the greater finde. I will have just be reliefly remember them, and there you that the greater of them groweth with many faire flong and formewhit broad whitish greater leaves, lying the sogether upon the ground, from whom the flender it there is naked unto the booke, even in one alter experience. topes, except in one place toward the middle, where it hath two intal leaves, toward downews as contrary to almost all other herbes and at their cope a raft of blush coloured flow

in the leaves as the last tiset, but they are of a fadder greene colour, and somewhat shiring with two ribbes in each, and burn at the ends, the flerider stalkes bear sales such a tust of fowers, but they are white and breake ourse's skinne which fallen downe about the stalkes the roots is long and with but iew fibres thereat.





12. Gramen marinum minus The Small ordinary Thrift or Sea Cushion,



This other fataller fort is well knowne to have many finall hard short greene leaves thicke growing together.

TRIBE 14

and spreading on the ground, the stalkes are many of a spanne high, without any leaves on them, but at the tone a small round tuft of blush coloured flowers.

The Place and Time.

The three first forts, the fixt and the last, have beene observed on our Sea coasts, especially in Kent, the fourth and the eighth, about Mompelier and Narbone, and the fifth both on the Venetian, Ancompane and French shoares, also about Monpelier, the eleventh as well on the hils, as neere the Sea, and hath beene often sent us from Ports. gall, the reft are found necre the Sea coasts in many places, and are in flower and feede in the end of Summer The Names.

The first and third forts are mentioned by Lobel, the second fixth and eight have not beene remembred by any other Author before, the fourth and fifth are mentioned by Banbinus, by the names of Gramen Caninum maritis mum spicatum, and Gramen Caninum maritimum asperum, the seventh is so called by Lugdanensis as it is in the title. mum spicarum, and Gramem Caninum maritimum asperum, the seventh is so called by Lugdunensis as it is in the title, the ninth and tenth are mentioned by Lobe. The eleventh Clusium sirft called gramen marinum majum, and so do the ninth and tenth are mentioned by Lobe. The eleventh Clusium sirft called Gramen marinum majum, and so do the Tabermontanum also at a title of Plants, he calleth at American marinum majum, and so do do the body where so ever and so by Camerarium also, but different from the Scatice of Pliny, and as divers from the Camerarica although Camerarium taketh it to be the Cantabrica of Assasses of Pliny, and as divers from the Scatice although Camerarium taketh it to be the Cantabrica of Assasses of the control of the second s The Vertues.

The Vertues.

It is generally held that the rootes of the Sea Quich graffe is as efficiently the ordinary of common fort, and therefore for the qualities, I must referre you to be enformed there where I speake of it, that to I may avoide a double repetition of the fame things, the rest are not put to any use in Physicke that I know. This difference between these and those of the Land hath beene observed that cartle will not feede on the leaves of these by reason of their hardnesse, roughnesse, and sharpenesse, when as they refuse not the other.

CHAP. XLIII.

Alsine marina. Sea Chickweede.

Here are some sorts of Chickweede that are reserved out of the samily of the former Chickeweedes to be entreated of in this place.

I. Alfine minima. Sea Chickweede. Alfane moritima Neapolitana & Coronopus tennifolius Neapolitaumunit, Bluth Chickword of Naples, and finali Sea Buckes horne of Naples.





I. Alfine marina. Sea Chickweede.

This Sea Chickweede groweth for the most part with the branches lying on the ground, very like unto the gidle fort of Chickweede, but that the stalkes are shorter and thicker, and closer joynted with such like leaves side for of Chick weeds, but that the transes are morter and thicker, and cloter joynted with fuch like leaves shem, yet thicker and whiter, the flowers are composed of many small leaves standing like a starte; the seeds standing like a starte; but flat and somewhat broad, wherein are contained sero some greater seeds; the roote is thready. Another like hereunto is that Sea Chick weeds that Clustus in the sound with thicke leaves, like into Purslane, growing on the land hills never the shore in Holland, but the starte when the starte started in Holland, but buthe flowers as he faith were greenifh.

the flowers as he faith were greentile.

The flakes of this Chickweede are exceeding final, lying on the ground, round about the rootes, with as fine admill leaves almost thereon, two alwayes of more fet croffedwile at the joynes, being of a fingers length almost the flowers stand at the toppes, as in the former Sea Chickweede, but of a blush of pale purple colour, whole teeds is contained in the like long heads as others the roote is threadly as the rest. With the figure hereof where in the same table that small Sea Buckes horneof Naples ser forth by Columna, the description whereof you shall finde before in pag 501. and might very well have been brought hither, among these other Sea plants.

The Place and Time.

The titles of these declare their places of preeding and their time is with the others.

The Names.

The full is called Alfine marina of Dodoness and Tabermontanus, but Lobel calleth it Alfine five Hippia major. and Coldina Gentunculus, the other kinds whereof Cluffus calleth Alfiner genus pelagicum. The second is called by Column, Alfine maritima Neapolitana, The Vertues.

There is little use made of these Chickweedes in Physicke, and yet their talte as well as their forme, declare hanof the fame temperature with the other forts.

CHAP. XLIV.

Lenticula marina vulgaru. Ordinary Sea Lentils.

ness Aturall to the Tyrrhene and Adriaticke Sea, betweene the Florentine and Tenetian Dominions, there groweth, faith Lobel, this plant, which hath the long and narrow leaves of Scoparia a Broome Fiax, very thicke fet on weak bending stalks, life a foote long and full of empty round skinny berries, Enuno Lentils, from whence it came to be fo called. Thre is another fort hereof called Lenticula marina (ermust find very like it differing onely in that it hath broad and florter leaves, denied about the edges.

The Place, Time, Names and Vertues.
Their Place is declared, and Time to be understood the Somer Lobel callethic Limiteulassarina Berapionis and book Tabermentania and Langdomenfis after him, who Molath it is called by fome Vva marina. Baubinus calwhither with plaine leaves Fucus folliculaceus Linaria file, and faith that Imperatus called it Acinarie marine emspecies, but the other with jagged leaves, he calleth hen felmens forrate felio, and of Imperatin Acinarie mametentia frecies, but to what use it may serve in Phythe buth not yet beene observed. Clusius in his Scholia uthelast Chapter of Acosta his Booke of simples putwhitto the question whether that with dented leaves, bould not be that herbe that is called Sarguafo, but Banwinhis Pinax fetreth it downe as if it were certaine. Theehave been often feen covering the Sea, in fayling to the Est Indies, betweene eighteene and thirty foure de-mos Northerly Latinide, which by hindering the hip passage, some of the Saylers in cleering the sides of tethip, brought it into the thip, and while it was fresh ideae thereof both raw and boyled, but grew hard and binde when it was dry, and was of a clenting property formine, as one of the Saylers troubled with foulchin-

moun and the stopping of those passage, found to his ease that did eate thereof. Acofta his description thereof is addismanner. This plant groweth in a large smooth Sea covered therewith, as farre as the eye could discerne, Whose bottome could not be reached unto by our plumme line, yet very likely to rise from the bottome, as might be differented by the berries wrapped together thereon on the branches, and being pulled up was of an hands last with leaves halfe an inch long, dented about the edges, and of a reddifficulty, without talte but what it from the Sea water? at every leafe it borea berry like a Pepper corne, but hollow full of falt water, and of a white colour, or mixt of white and red : being fresh and new taken up it is tender, but brittle and hard when it is dryed.

Lenticula marina vulgaris & ferratio folifs. Ordinary Sea Lentils.



CHAT:

CHAP. XLY.

1. Parthenium marinam. See May weed or Featherfew.

The roote hereof is blackiff foreading into many long into many long interaction in the ordinary weake fathers in the ground, for on both long in the roote is long and flender, and fleoretti forth divers fibres from it.

The roote hereof is blackiff foreading into many long fibres, feeding forth fender, weake fathes typing on the ground, for on both long with larger leaves then are in the ordinary May weede having a large white flower, and a yellow thrum in the middle.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth neere the Fishers Cottages at the foote of the hill Cestime in Narbone in France, the other in the saidy grounds neere the Sea shore, and flower in Summer.

Lobel calleth the first Cotula five Parthenime martaum minimum, Lugdunensis Parthenium marinum minimum. Banbinun Matricaria maritima, and thinketh that it is the Chamemelum maritimum Dalechampy, let downe in the second plact and called Cotula marina by Lobel.

The Vertues. The first hath neither weaker, faith Lobel) nor differing properties from the ordinary May weede, which for to avoid a double repetition of one thing. I referre you to the Chapter of Maywoode in the first Classis of this Worke. Of the other there is no particular property recorded.



CHAP. XLVI.

Conyenmarina. See Flenbane.

His kind of Conyus, that growing in the fields meere the Sea Coaffy, both a long dry hard room, and from these rifeth a round stalke, about a foote high, bran-ched into fundry parts, let with long and narrow leaves somewhat like unto

the finaller Ribbewort Plantane, almost without tafte yet a little bitter: the flowers are yellow, standing in a close ruft together, and are blowne away with the wind when the head is ripe.

The Place and Time.

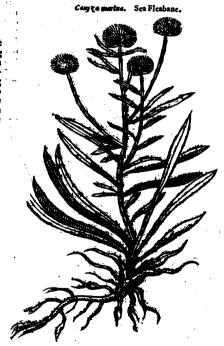
The place is declared before, and the Sommer in the time of its flowring.

The Names.

Lugdunenfis calleth it Cony za marine, and Banbine as Itaid in the fix and twentieth Chapter of the fixt Classis here before, would referre it to the Chambille altera Dioferridis Rainvolfio, which I there faid, I thinke to be erronious for the reasons there alledged.

The Vertues

It is thought to have the fame properties that the other Fleabanes have.



CHAP. XLVII.

Glaux marisima. Sea Milkewort.

Vr moderne Authours have mentioned divers forts of Glams, whereof that of Clusius and another called Vulgarin, have beene formerly handled before in this Woike. Dodoneus, Lobel and others, have exhibited one that I meane to entreate of in this Chapter, which is the leffer, Cordus and Camerarius; a greater, and Alpinus one differing from them both each supposing theirs to be the neerest unto Diofcorides his Glaux.

i. Glaux maritima major. The greater Sea Milkewoft.

Thegreater of these Milkeworts bath fundry stender weake stalkes spread on the ground, beset with divers Integretate on the ground, beier with divers like leaves, yet a little larger, and of a grayish greene colour on the upper side, and more grayish undergoth, the flowers are purple set at the joynes with the leaves, after which come small buttons with seede in them the roote shooteth downeright, but the branches as they spread take roote againe. Baubinus saith there is forevariety observed herein: the greater fort having sometimes much larger leaves, and sometimes narrower. be the fort having the stalks thicker stored with leaves, especially upwards, the lower being false away leaving the lefter fort traving the travel for the state of the s

Helesser fort differeth little from the former, in the manner of growing, but in the smallnesse both of stalkes adjuves and that this is found growing in places neere the Sea or falt Lakes, and the other as well on the hils. acas secre the Sea. 3. Glanz marisima Feneta Alpine. The Venetian Sea Milkewort of Alpinus.

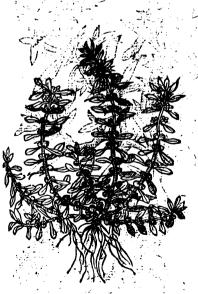
This Venetian Sea Milkewort rifeth up from a flender long wooddy branched roote, with foure or five flender Alless cubit or more high, fet at equall distances with fundry formewhat long and narrow leaves, greene on the upper file, and hoary white underneath, and at the toppes force of five flowers flanding together, as it were in an abellior forme and bigneffe, being very like unto the baftard Scorpion like podded Sena of Candy, but of a whimblath colour, and are succeeded by small short round p de, having small hard round seede within them, tafing a little (weetifh.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth in many places of German, and was sent as Bashinin faith, to him from out of Stotland, but thelethis often found, both on the Kentif and Effex thores, and the last as Alpinm faith in the falt marthes neere mo Cledid, a City of the Venetians, flowring and feeding in the end of Summer.

2. Glaux exigue maritima. Small Sea Milkewort.

3. Glaux maritima Veneta Aloino. The Kenetum S. a Milkewort of Alpinns.





The Names.

The Greeke name yout is taken from parage or your, which is milke, and the Latines follow the Greeke name Glanx. and not as some thinke a glanco colore, for the Latine derivation cannot suite with the Greeke word. Plan Glaux, and not as some thinke a glauco colore, for the Latine derivation cannot tuite with the Greeke word. Play saith it is called also yakarre, because it restores the decayed milke in Nourses breasts. Cordus on Disserties, and Camerarius in horto, mention the first, which. Baubissus calleth Glaux latiore folio Thompsica. The second Dodgness, Lobel, Camerarius Tabermontanus and Lingdonessis; speake of and call it Glaux exigus maritims. The last is mentioned by Alpinus in his Booke of Exosieke plants, by the mane of Glaux in maritims, but Baubiss would referre it to Clusius his Dorzebnio congener, as it they were both one plant, and of the Family of the Trabolics, as Lotus, yet furely how foever they be in fome things alike, they are most likely to bee different plants, and therefore I have placed it here, being of Alpina his judgement, that it doth come as neerely if not more, unto Dioscorides his Glanx then any others.

Ir was nied to be eaten after it was boiled as a Sallet herbe, with oyle and falt, in generall by all, but in especiali by Nourses that wanted milke in their brelts, to helpe to encrease it, for which purpose also it is used now a

CHAP. XLV III.

Kali. Glasse wort.

Aving by I know not what chance left out fome forts of Kali from the other formerly exhibited.

Aving by I know not what chance lelt our tome forts or a set from the enter formerly embited, let me place them here among the Sea plants, tather then leave them cuit altogether,

a. Kali problem. Prickly Glaffe wort.

This fort of Kali or Glaffewort rickly by with one hard flalke, three or four foote long tometimes branched from the very bottome, each of them three foote long for the most part, whereon are fet narrow leaves, without order, in some places but one as a joynt, at others two or three, flanding opposite all along, and others two or three together, some longer then others, the longest being usually about

two inches long, at feverall joynts with the leaves. both on the falk & branches come forth certain hard hoskes, pointed out into fixe sharpe prickely ends, formed somewhat like a Starre, with a small white slower in the middle, which abideth not long, that middle parcasterwards swelling somewhat higher, hath a finall pricke thereat, in which head lyeth one feede, almost like a graine of Wheate: the roote is spread into some branches, and perisheth or witherethat the first approach of Winter with us, although it will abide in the forme as it grew a great while after it is withered and dry,

2. Kali floridum repens Neapolitanum Columna. Columna his Neapolitan Glasse wort.

This small creeping or foreding Glass wort, shooteth forth fundry weake branches lying for the inoteth forth fundry weake branches, lying for the most part upon the ground, and railing it selfe up but a little, parted likewise into branches, set consusted ly with small, thicke, round leaves, at the toppes of the several branches whereast; fund, many small white flowers clustering together, made of five or fixe small pointed leaves a peech, see: when the ceede small heads opening too by sure, each sing pointed at the ends, containing whom much very small brownish seeds, the force of complete of many small long strings and stress to the in: the whole plant is very salt, and covered with a rough meditines, a smany Sea plants are, which althought in its naturall place of in the whole plant is very salt, and covered with a rough meditines, a war and salt in the whole plant is reasonable in Gardens, yet will a hor do to it and country.

The longest leased R winer is lassed by the superior of Egypt.

This Kall, that as Algoria hairh is more proper to Fgypt then to any other paner. The bounding state with the superior of the



Kali lengifinil fills Egyptium. ng leafed Kaltor Glassewort of Egypt.

Kali Arabum primum genus Rauwolfis. Rauwolfiu, bis first Arabian Kale.



k is a small plant (faith he) full of liender pransing genus. Ranvolfio. Ranvolfion his first a rebian Kali.

It is a small plant (faith he) full of liender pransition very orderly fet or placed together, sending forth many small harded joy nes disperfedly thereon, and are fundry small narrow needer and pointed leaves, being of an asholour on the upperfide and whitish underneath, as the stalkes and whole plant is also.

The Plant and Time.

The two former fores grow neere the sea side, the former both in France and Italy, the other Columna sirst found on the Westerne shore of Naples, and slower and seede late in the yeare, the third Alpinus saith is most proper to

Egnt, and the last to Spris.

The Rames.

The fift of these hath been taken for Tragum Matchiels, but his is alwayer found growing lower and smaller, and without leaves, and this never without, whereby it appeareth plainely that they are two severall plants, and sodoth Autonie Mount of Venice account them.

Bankings in making two forts of Tragum, calleth one Kali

1. Rali / pino/um. Prickly Glaffewort.

. 4 Kali

hixofum cochleatum, but why cochleatum, I fee no cause, for it is not Label his Kali cochleate semine, for that hee made the first of his Kalies in the foregoing Paragraph, and I thinkethere is no other Kali cochleare semine te made the first of the Katter in the foregoing ratagrapu, and a time regard of Masshiolm, as all Authours fince him have called it, and faith withall that because Dissertides, gave no leaves to his Tragum, therefore Maribidiu and have called it, and faith withall that because Dispersors, gave no seaves to some regress, westerne against and Tabermontanus, did expresse their Tragmo without leaves; but Lobel fee leaves, to his Tragmo, as he himselfe faith Tabermontanus, did expresse their 2 ragmm weasons i saves as I faid before, faith he found that fort also without found it on the Venetians Island called Lio: but Donaton as I faid before, faith he found that fort also without he found it on the Venetians Mand cauca Law: Dur Longian as a same beauty, interior bound that for allo without leaves in the fame Mand. The fecond Columns calleth Kali for discourage missing Mangolis Respoise mans, and Bashinus Kali Cressule minoris folio. The third is the third Kali of Alpisas in his Booke of Egyptian plants. The last is called by Raunossian Kali Arabum primum genus, which as he faith is called Usen by the Arabians, but by the Natives where it groweth Schinan_

The Vertness The after of all these forts, as well as of the former forts are both used to make Sope and Glasse, and to purge the belly also, from a doll cholier as Alpina fight, especially of his fort, either the juice of the leaves or the pouther of them taken in Wine.

mariani. Sampirë.

N this Chapter I must joyne, for the name and places sake, three or source other plants, because I would not make many of them. 1. Crithman marinum vulgaris. Rocke Sampire.

The Rocke Sampire groweth up with a tender greene stalke, about halfe a yard or two foote high at the most, branching forth almost from the very bottome and stored with fundry thicke and almost round, somewhat long leaves of a deepe greene colour, sometimes three together, and

fometimes more on a stalke, and are sappy, and of a pleasant hot or spicy taste: at the soppes of the stalke and branches stand umbels of white flowers, and after them come large seeds bigger then Fennel, yet somewhat alike: the roote is great, white and long continuing many years, and is of a hot spicy talle likewise.

2. Crithman marinum majus. The greater Rocke Sampire.

This greater fort differeth little in forme from the precedent but in the largenetic, and in not being of fogood a rellish or spicy taste as it, but smelling some what strongly of Smallage, and tasting more bitter.

3. Crithman marisimum spinosum seve Passinaca marina. Sea Parsneppe.

This Sea Parineppe is very like the former Sampire, but it proweth greater and higher with shorter and nar-

1. Crithman marinan valgatim. Rocke Sampire.

3. Critimum marithum fringin free Pafinaça marin. The Sea Parfneppe,





iower leaves, much more divided, and marpely wicking at to the flatkes are more lappy and of a frequence close, the flatkes are more lappy and of a frequence close, breaking into three or fourth branches towards the oper where frand large united of white flowers, and afglong and white, fomewhat like unto a Parfneppe, but more divided into parts, and is of a good rellish stomewhat refembling a Parineppe.

4. Crithmum Chryfanthemum. Golden flowred Sanspire.

The Golden Sampire bath fundry hard round stakes, ri-ing from the roote; thickey fored with very marrow long and somewhat thicke leaves cut, in at the thickes are the the topes of the stalkes stand single flowers, like unto After or cylandemam, wholly yellow, both the border and the thumme in the middle, wherein lye the feede when they are ripe and are blowne away with the winde: the roote is divided into many strings. The Place and Time.

All these plants grow in or neere the Sea. The two first onthe Rockes that are often moissened at the least, if not ortiflowne with the Sea water, the other in grounds not fart from the shore : and doe all flower and seede in the fact from the inc. angust. The Names.

The Greekes reignor or reignor, or Galens x f thor, and the latines Crithmum, is generally not onely given to the two fillors here fet forth, but to the two latter forts alfo, of which errour Matthiolou is the first Authour as I take it. and from him all others have deduced the ritle : but Lobel' and Lugdunerffis first put in the doubt, and exposed another the char did more rightly as he faith, agree to Dioferi-chisdefription of Crisbaum then this, namely the Porules merine, for as he faith, this hath no relemblance with the (rishmam of Diofcorides, which he writeth hath whi4. Crisismam Copfantheman. Golden flowred Sampure.



trandbroader leaves then Purflane, and such faith he hath the Portulaca marina, but such hath not this Crithman havery greene, and nothing to large as Pursiane and may more fitly be called, even as the very common fort of prople doe Faniculum merinum, Sea Fennell, for to in the umbels and whole face thereof it doth all imilate a Fennell, tell: but if I may be so bold to scanne Doctor Lobel his Crithmum, I believe it will be found as defective infome other part as the former : for although Portulaea marina agreeth with Diofcorides his Crithmum in the leaves, yet ndoth not so in the seede, wherein it must also agree if it be the right: but the seed of Portulaca marina, is flat like in Arrech, and fasth not in it, a kornell like wheate, as Dioscorides description doth enforce it, and therefore we may conclude that neither this nor that doth answer Dioscorides his Text in all points: this is therefore more properly to be called Remiculum marinim, untill it can be better determined whereunto it may be appropriate: Some would also make it to be Busieren Dieferidis, but Matthieles hath diffolved those errors, shewing that this See Fennell bath no purging quality therein at all, and that it was nover feene naturally growing as well on hils, as rette the Sea lide. Cefalpium onely, and Banbinus from him maketh mention of the full Crithmum here, calling it Beicelle alternen genem ex Sivilia, as he doth the fecond Baticula quafi parva Batis, for it is thought to bee that which Pliny called Batu, as Gefner in horti doth, and Crithmum marinum alfo: It is the first Crithmum of Matthis w, whom almost all other Authours doe follow, who also faith the Italians his Countrymen called it berba de San Perre, and fome from thence Sampetre, and the French thereafter, San Pierre, and we from them, being our mer neighbours, Sampier. Baubinus calleth both these first sorts Crisbmum fine Faniculum marinum majus & minn. The third is the second Crithmum of Marshiolm, called Crithmum spinosum by Dodonem and Tabermontambut Passinaca marina by Lobel, Lugduner sis and others, and as Baubinu thinketh, is the Tribulus marinus quorules of Delectrospini alto. Auguillars sooks it to be Section; and Conservation callette it Cactery marianus. The latis Marchielus his chird fort of Orichantus whore Lagdanenss and Conservation doe follows: Dedoncus callette it Cretainin Chorfauthonium and Lobel Corfauthonis theoreum, Cafalpiante Anthylis prima Disformine, Cardis in ob-front files Ambyllis major and Bathains Crisbaums, martimum flore' Affords wattich, and by forme After Atticus majors. The Italians believes the fiscalor name callic Finochis marine, the Spaniords Perrenil de la mar & Hinois wing, the Prency Passell makes had gueste and Civerentaine as the Apothecaries in their shops beyond Sea Cre-Mmarine, this from them, or they from it: the Germanes Meerfenckell, the Dutch Zee Venckell, and We as I faid Sampier and Sea Fennell Provini Gefrentine calleth it Coertimine & Rincom marinam, The Vocas.

To flew you the Vertice of Dispositly his fightness, is but to put you to my whether they answer unto our samples within are these. The wooder and the leaves boy led in white and dranke helpeth the difficulty in making wathand the yellow hundleds the those and provide the woldens couries, his earen both new and boyled as continued the yellow hundleds the provide his life is fair and a lately better within whereby it his han eneffectually property to dry and to then he but yearents of these properties are weaker in far then it is in those things that are bitter. Our Sampier is a fafe herbe, very pleasant both to the taste and stomacke, not onely by the salenesse, but by the pleinesse in it il kewise in sielping of greating in some of the Civer and Spicene, Collination Continue of Litteral Collins

provoking urine and helping thereby to wash away the gravell and stone agendred in the kidneys of blader:

Many other Sea plants might have beene put into this Classis, which I have dispersedly handled and spokes of through this whole worke, because they were so like unto those plants, whereaseo I have joyned them, they could not well be separated. I thought them therefore fitter to be entreated of there, and reserved onely these few for this place.

CHAP. L.

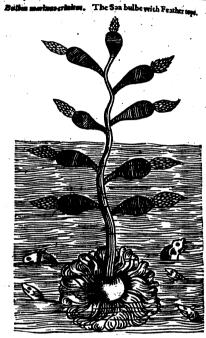
Bulbus Crinisus marinus. The Sea Bulbe with hairy buffa toppes.



Efore I come to the Sea Mosses, let me addethis uncouth unheard of, and peradventure untrie, of at least uncertaine Sea plant, in that we have not yet read or heard of any found Authour that had a provisioned in the Author that

mentioned it, but Lagdanénsis and he, as he faith out of certaine Navigations in the Italian tongue, but neither persons that faw it, nor place of the Sea where

it grew but onely among certaine Islands, nor time when it was found, are expressed in the declaration thereof; which maketh it the more suspicious; but as Lugdunenss him lesistedowne, so I will give it you to cause others to single part the truth, or folly of the matter. Among considerational data do the sound of the matter. Among considerations and the sound of the matter. Among considerations of the sound of great abundance of the single control of the sound of the



CHAP. LL.

Muscus marinus. Sea Mosse.

- 0

F Mosses I am next to speake, which are of many forts, some of the Vplands, and others of the Sei, it which must be joyned next to those other Sea planes, and those of the Land after them, and because it the season of divers forts, I thinke fit to distribute them into three rankes, the first to be of those it that are of an herby substance, the second of an harder stony, and the last of a spongy matter: the first fortallo is to be divided into these planes, that beare sine cut leaves, like Mosse or Fearne, and most the last of a spongy matter.

those that have broader leaves, of those with fine cut leaves I shall entreate in this Chapter, and of the broads in the next.

This foft Sea Moffe (is not Coralina, which is hard and hath a branched fialke, bur) is like unto those Moffe; that grow upon the ground or trees without any rootes, onely growing upon the rockes, or upon the shelp of sindry fishes, being a fost herbe composed wholly of woolly white haires, without any branch or staller, and is often found white then reddish or gray, but is not greene. There is another small forthereof, found growing on the stall of the st

ner found white then reddish or gray, but is not greene. There is another small forthereof, found growing on the stones by the Sea side, as allo sometimes upon wood, and is likewise sometimes cast up by the Sea on the same among the Alga of divers forts, growing somewhat like the former or ground Mosse, but that it is white and the stetch a little saltish and binding.

2. Museus mariums Neapelleanns. Sea Mosse of Naples.
This Sea Mosse likewise groweth unto some rocke or stone, rising with a stalke more then four inches high

Odufen me tuns capillacem Drojeeredis & alersyon Ventin. The tort Sea Mosse, and another finall fort from the Venetian flore.











3. Majtu warhut fen Atga tintloria. Dying red Sea Molle.



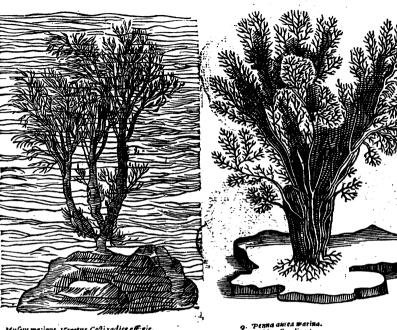
5. Od four warines Ferdinetas.
Long Fennell like Sea Muffe.



TRIBE 14.

6. Mulcus marinus Abrotonouics.

7. Mafeus marinus argenteus ; lamiformie The filver like Sea Feather.



8. Muleus marious Venetus Coftiradice eff eie. The long close Sea Mosse of Venice.



with fundry branches on both fides, and they against divided into leffer, all of them plentfully flored with gery high leaves, as small as Camomill leaves, or finer then they if any other the finer, for in handling at the first, casie to be bended, and transparent if they be interpoled to the light, greene below at the lower part, and purplish above: this is not so beging an Corolline when it is dryed, and groweth more rough by the drynesses the boye in may well be referred unto seem kinder there of and tenineth a very falt tofte within, but being put into water which with lessened therein, it will grow but being put into water of a while fleeped therein, it will grow

3. Muscus maritimus tinterine five Alga tintleria Inganenfis. Dying red Sea Mosse. This small red Sea Mosse is somewhat like the last, but with more fore of fort fealies and fewer branches, and with as fine small leaves on them like unto Fennell of a reddish co-tor, but with some whitenesse mixed together; this is need by divers to strike a deepe crimion, or reddish purple ion, but will laft long.

colour, which will laft long.

4. Mystain min hour viscous Finding landers. Short Fenniell like Sea Moffe.

This (host Fennell like Motie groweth up from blackiff round and flores reases, with divers fine thors leaves the Femali, of an herby or greene colour, among which an herby falls rifeth also with fach like leaves on it, and

the Femerica artery or greene cotour, among which an newly stalks riterianto with the like leaves on it, and niving findry fwoline eminences thereon.

1. Ottofor marriant Formlation. Long Pennett like Sea Mosse.

The leaves hereof are very long and fine like unto the Fernals, be Fernall glant, growing from stalkes neere a sore long divided into branches, this firmingent from Rockerot the like.

6. Masses marinus Abrosomoides. The Southernswood like Sea Mosse.

This also risets up from the Rocker with thicke stalker and branches, with fine car leaves on them, formewhat

This allo rises up from the Access with the set states and branches, with fine our leaves on them, fomewhat the onto Southernewood, but much bigger, and of a brownish red colour.

7. Maseu marinus argentess plishiftenia. The filver like Sea Feather.

This most beautifull Mossegneweth on the Rocker in the Sea, upon the dry shelp of Fishes, and is also often found wrapped amongst the wratte of Sea weeds, cast upon the firore, growing up as the figure sheweth, into many particular parts or branches, made as it were all of haires like other Mosses, but verily representing seasons. main particular parts of prancies; and east were and harce like other mones, our verily representing tevest firigs of Peathers, of so part a white filverlike colour, that he is to be wondered at, that any Sea Mossefield become so white by nature, or made by Art, the property whereast is to water the Spicene applyed with
viscies, it quickly also dissolvent the scrophales of kernels in the threats, or elsewhere: it helpesh the Dropth share t doch abindantly provoke urine: it clenteth likewise the relegant, and gravell or stone engended in
the kineyes, it a dramme of it in posterior be taken in the distilled water of Erspinson, thedge Mustard or Sea Holly
with an equall proportion of the juice of Lemmons.

8. Musica marisms Universe Cessis indictivation of the Venetian Costus like Mosse.

9. Musica marisms Universe Cessis indictivation of the venetian Costus like Mosse.

This Venetian Mossegroweth on pockes in the Sea, which by the often agitation of the water, is broken from it, and carryed to the shore, first lighting may repose, but being made as it were of a tust of small stickes for together and being dry refeatblesh the roote of Gostin Indian, but whiter, and being dry refeatblesh the roote of Gostin Indian, but whiter, and being modelened again, openeth it sales into the forme aforesaid, and a it is expected in the figure, it is very sale, and full of it like sand.

This Sea plant that for the beauty and exterdence thereof, desh worthly deferve his name, although sent thus

mined as it were, being but a peece aritis thely, of what it was when it grow, yet fuch as it is I here offer toyour view, being of a most fining gold colour, both talke and leaves, which very neately reiembleth the Sparten Anstrianin of Cinsus, which we call the Peacher grass.

The Place and Time. Their places are alf declared by their titles to be the stones on the shore, or Rockes in the Sea, and the shells of fiftes, &cc. whereon than of them broads, and but few fpring out of the ground as the fourth doth, fome in other Counciles, and fome on our owner cashs, and perith not in Winner or Summer. The Names.

The Greekes call it fei a Sandayin, and Museus marinus in Latine yet some promise uously call these Fucus marinus, as well as Museus, but Dioscorides distinguisheth between them entreating of them in two sundry Chapters, and although Pliny be inconstant herein, making Mosse sometimes an herbe, sometimes a shrubbe, and sometimes confounding both Mufew and Fuew together. The first of both forts is mentioned by Antonio Donati, in unes contounding both Angew and I went together. The first of posts forts is mentioned by Antonio Donati, in his herbation of the He of Lee of the Venetians, and is also the Major marinus of Diaforides, according to Confamine, his more exact consideration as Languages of other leaves, and the Farm capillace folio of Theophraftm, ait is thought. The second is Classian his Major marinus, which by reactived from Imperass of Naples, and sent by the name of Palmedamarina, but riothing agreeing with that of Theophraftm. The third is the Farm five Algainstoria of Languages. The fourth is the Major marinus vision, which Cafalpinus callets Major marinus subsects mollier. The first has Farm Fernlaces of Label. The first has Farm marinus folio abrotani manimals. by Donath's as their titles declare them, and the eighth is mentioned by Ponath his Italian Baldus. The Arabia at call the Sea Mosse Tambalab and Thaleb, the Italians Moscomurino, the Spaniards Malhoquiana yerva, the French Monffe de mer the Germene: Meermoff, the Dutch Zee mofch. The Vertues.

Most of these Sea Mosses doe binde much, and coole inflammations, and being applyed while they are fresh give michesse to those are troubled with the hot Gont, they have an especiall groperty in drying, thickning, & cooling, what part forwar flaudeth in neede of any of these qualities so both the forts of the first, killeth wormes in the bodyand the second of them is very effectuall for watering red eyes, if the pouther mixed with some Fennell Watrie put into them; the same possible raken with Vinegar stayeth vomiting, and skengthenach the stomacke,
but if the decosition themself in winable injected into the bladder by a foringe, it cleans the carnotity in the
take of the bladder and ulcore therein, prooved effectual to being one troubled with that disease in a shortthe: the eighth likewife is faid to helpe to cleanle fouleulcers of all forms sither inward or outward, being made into pouthet and given in wine and clenfeth the ftone in the kidneyes: the vertues of the feventh are declaed in the description.

CHAP. LII.

Fuens marinus five Alga marina. Sea wrake or Sea weede.

F this kinde of broader leafed Sea excreffences, that are foft and herby, fome more and fome leffe, there are many forth, sacking shall be here expressed.

T. Hicket sharings flow Alea marine gramines. Wrake or Seaweede, or Grasse.

The roundistrootes hereof are hairy, and blackish on she outside, from whence rise up small, and;



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round and long white hairy heads, breaking out at the fides as it were into branches, on the toppes whereas round and iong white hairy heads, breaking our at the lides as it were your manager we me coppes whereof fland three or four very long and narrow fost greene leaves, fome the janell or more long, and about suinch broad: this hath neither feede nor stalke, but lyeth on the ground untill the ride raise it on the water, which teng

broid: this hath neither feede nor stalke, but lyeth on the ground untill the tide raise it on the water, which teng broken by the force of the water, is carryed to the shore, where it is kept for many things.

This different from the former in that the roote is wholly sibrous, the slake rising from thence, thicke and round two or three inches high, and the lease which is sometimes but one, and seldome two of a very great length, byth divers feere or els long, and above four inches broad, equall, from a little above the setting on to the end, but some what waved or crumpled on the edges, being chicke and of a deepe greene, colour, so soft and most while it is fresh, that it is like unto most glue or gelly, and will bardly dry unless a little long in the Sunne, and will not be fit

fresh, that it is like unto moist glue or gelly, and will hardly dry unlesse it lie long in the Sunne, and will not test to be kept without rotting untils after many dayes drying.

3. Fucus maximus lass straights tenne folias. Broad and thin Sea girdle.

This is in all things like the last, but that the leaves are thinger broader and shorter, yet crumpled on the edge, and of a paler greene colour, and is like unto thin parchment.

4. Fucus astate type pologonoists. W inged Sea girdle.

This cleaveth unto stones, and shels of silkewise both in the desper and shallower places of the Sea, having a round darke reddish stalks of the bignesse of a Goose quill, which being growne to the full length lavery weake, lying on the ground, unlesse the water raise it, and as sell longs: on each side whereof groweth a wine, all the whole length of it, like unto a skinne, or parchment with veines therein, which being like the stabe of an arrow, is small below and broader above equally to the toppe, of two or three inches breadth; the leave that grow next the ground are many (and some are set also on the stalke) of a yellower greenish colour, and of an arrow, is finall below and broader above equally to the toppe, of two or three inches breadth; the leave that she had breadth, being source, its, or eight inches long, lither or of a skinny substance like unto the other girdes like she shalke doth very well resemble a two edged sword: and is used to be dressed and eaten by the inhabitant of the Sea coasts where it groweth after it is cleared from the skinny wings, and bath a little sweet taste with the shi-Sea coalts where it groweth after it is cleared from the skinny wings and bath a little sweete talle with the salenesse which maketh it the more acceptable.

5. Fuom maximus polylebides. Great Sea girdle with many Labels.

The manner of growing hereof, and the use likewise is alike with the last, but is the greatest of all these some of Sea weedes, having a stalke as thicke as that of Angelica, of a browne colour like a Chesnut on the outlide, and fo are the round leaves likewise, which are three or foure cubits long being not so thicke as once little finger, and fo are the cound leaves likewife, which are three or foure cubits long being not to thicke as ones little inger, and ending in divers broad and thort skinny Labels, in like manner as the lower part of the fwords hangers, which are of a yellowish colour. Both shefe last forts were fent unto Beabisson from Aberdein in Sestend, by Destor Cargillus, and as it feemeth this and the second are somewhat differing from the labelens figure and description, which contained both of them in one, yet I have thought good to give you his figure, for want of them severally although his groweth from aroote, and this from shels, &cc.

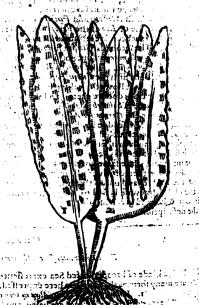
6. Fucus marious secundar Destones. Narrow long and thicke Sea girdles.

The roote hereof is round and flat, from whence fpring two or three narrow thicke leaves, about a focused halfe long, divided into fundry flat thicke thongs like leather, forme long and forme floorer, and they again divi-

1. Fucus murinus five Alga marina graminea. Wrake or Sea weede or Graile.



s. Fueus maximus polyfebides Great Sea girdlet with many Labels.



6,7. Facus marinus 2,3.69 4. Dadonis. () ::



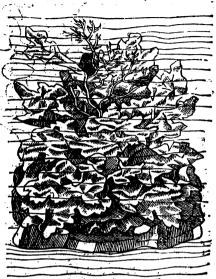
10, Fucus five Alga Intubacea.



edinto finaller ones, this hath but few or no fwolne an thereon. But there is another of this fort that hath boner and narrower leaves, the stalkes ending all in Wolne points.

This bath a fialke little above an handbreadth long, an ad and a halke little above an handbreadth long, an ad and a halke little above an handbreadth long, an ad and a halke broad, divided into stundry branches, and and others parrower, varying wonderful-fusth whereof enders in divers fhort, parts, like unto hall horses a hereof ste leere, divers forts, differing white house in the handbreadth on take away the hundrill longings of women with childe, and to take away the hundrill longings of women with childe.

9. Parus marinus Laffaca marina diffus.



I z. Quertimmarina berbacea cor varietas Sea Oake or Sea Wrake fome varieurs.

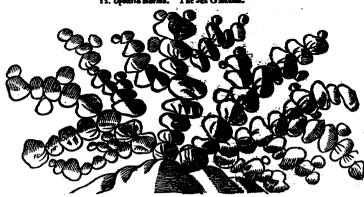


8. Fucus

TRIBE 14.

CHAP.53.

12. Opuntia marina. The Sea Ganland



8. Fuem maritimen Gallepavenie pennas referens. The Peacockes Feather.

This also is of a skinny substance, spreading it telfe by little and little wide abroad, cut into many Jagge, which end in halfe circles, lying sometimes one upon another, whereon are set sundry semicircular spots, and strokes of divers colours, and of differing bignesse one from another, like as is seeme in the Peacockes seathers: this growest to the Rockes in the Sea: somewhat like hereunto there is also a certaine barketaken from Scallops, that breede on the same Rockes.

9. Fucus marinus Lattuca marina dictus. Oyster greene, or Sea Lettice,

The Oyster greene, as all know is a soft tender herbe growing on Rockes, with thinne crumpled, and darke greene leaves, somewhat like unto the curld Lettice, and hath neither stalke nor roose, but growing a most of these Sea weedes doe, upon Rockes or stones.

The Sea curld Endive, that divers long and round leaves lying on the ground, and shooting forth other on all sides, as it runneth thereon, sending out small sides, as it runneth thereon, sending out small sides from the joynts under the leaves, which are dented roundat the sides, making the proportion of a ragged staffe, as it is painted on every leafe.

This likewife in the same places, and after the same manner groweth on the Rockes, and lyeth thereon far; when the water is falne therefrom, shooting forth many long stalkes of leaves, to a great length, cut is and divided somewhat like unto Oaken leaves, set here and there with blisters, as it were berries sull of winde, and some full of water, which being troden on will give a cracke, the whole berbe is of a very greens colour, soft and tough, which while it is were like were skinness. Some doe call this herbe Quercin market are intessible, by reison of the small round knots, which is like hollow berries, and is blacke being dry. Associate the intessible solden she middle side of the she being somewhat like the other, but with shorter leaves, and some also growing from the middle side in the intessible she is dry. Another leaves, and is white when it is dry. And a third fort called Quercun mari-a barbata, because the ends of the leaves are very finely on into long hairy threds, representing a beard.

12. Opuntia marina, The Sea Garland.

This dainty plant groweth up from some Rockes or Rones, in or meere the Sea, spreading sundry flat, thick, short and round leaves, one set on the toppe of another, and some also growing from the fides, soming branches of leaves leaning downewards, each being as it were flrung on a threet, which yet is fearly to be different, likes a Country Garland of field and corne flowers, are used to be made to decketche. Country houses, and their place of sport, so that the whole plant seemeth to be made of nothing but strung leaves, beating a large yellow flower at the toppe saich Bankhins, but I much doubt be taketh that supposition from the Fiscal Indice. Survices, the lower leaves are somewhat browne, the rest are whitish greene, and those that are new spring are greene, and all of them smooth and shining, even kept betweene papers for a long time, and of a said house, yet by long time growing rougher and full of wrinckles, but still tough and not brittle like Corall or Constline, and growing soft againe steeped in water, yet still very sait.

The Place and Time. .

Divers of these are found on our English and Scottish coalts, but some in the warmer Countries, their cheifelt time of beauty and use, is the end of Summer.

The Names.

The Names of Phocos.

The Names of P

Alga marina, and by Banhinus Alga angustifolia vitrariorum, the broader fort is called by Imperatus Fucus giganuni, and Palmifolium giganicum. The second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and eighth, are set downe by Banhinus
in his Prodromus by the same names in their titles, or very little differing. The sixth is likewise set downe, in the
inde, and is likely to be the Fucus Zossey, by Lugdanensis to whom it doth belong, which Banhinus in his Prolemins called Fucus longs angusto & crassforfile. The ninth is the first fort of Fucus marinus by Dioscrides, and
called Bryon Lastruca fully by Pliny and Lobel, by Matthiolus Musicus marinus alter, Dodoneus calleth it Fucus marints prior, Lugdanensis Angless marinus Theophrassis, and by Banhinus Fucus marinus Dioscorides & Theopassis. The tenth is called Fucus sive Alga Intybacea by Lugdanensis. The eleventh with the varieties thereof
are mentioned by Lobel and Clussus calling it Ouercus marinus, by Dodoneus and Banhinus Fucus marinus. The
id wis first set forth by Clussus under the name of Lichen marinus, and saith he received it first from Imperatus
of Naples, by the same of Servalaria, and after from Cornsus by the name of Opposita marina, and Corallina lastifulia Banhinus calleth it Fucus folio rounde in his Prodromus, but Fucus maritimus in his Masthiolus.

The Vertues.

All the kindes of Wrake, faith Diofeorides and Galen, doe coole and dry, and is good to eafe the Gout, and infimmations, being used fresh, but Lacons corrected the cooling word in Galen, and faith it doth better agree with Sea plants, to dry rather then to coole, by reason of their faltnesse, which doth binde and constraine, but not note, Nicander in Therinein, commended the red fort of Fuera to be good against the venome of Serpents, and other venemous creatures. The first fort is much used by the Venetians instead of hay of straw, to packe up Glasses upsterve them from breaking, but at Mompelier and other places, they use it as litter for their horses; and being making composition composition sexcellent good manure, to refresh their barren or out eaten grounds: divers of the other fort are eaten as faller herbes, as the fourth, sitch, and twelstin, the seventh as is said, is good to repress the hurtfull longings of women with childe, and Chasses said that Corrusian significations that the commonpeople of Corregion signification in that the commonpeople of Corregion significant could be sufficient to kill the wormes in children.

" CHAP. LIII:

Muscus marinus Corallina dillus. Hard Sea Mosse or Coralline.

Coording to the method before prescribed I am in this Chapter to shew you all those forts of hard Mosses that are either Coralline or come neerest to them.

1. Mascus marinus five Corallina alba efficinarum. Common white Coralline.

The ordinary Coralline which is used in the Apothecaries shoppes, is a fort of white, hard or stony Mosse, growing usually on the Rocks into neere the Sea; rising either from the stones thereof, or from the shels of Scallops, Oysters, or the like, and groweth not above an handfull high, spreading sundry small branches like a greene herbe, with divers small short leaves, like haires thereon, which is soft,

ding fundry small branches like a greene herbe, with divers imail mader the water, but taken forth groweth as hard almost as a sone. This is our ordinary Coralline, which is gathered in all one Coalis Westwards, and in these Northerne parts of Europe, a farreas I can learne, but some have affirmed that it hash beene found somewhat reddish, growing upon the Corall it selfes, which is not sound but in the deeper Mediterranean Seas, on Rockes under water.

2. Muscus marinus niger Germanicus sive Corallina nigra.
Blacke Germano Cqualline.

This groweth like unto a Coralline, with branches and fine cut leaves, but blackish of colour, which is a fort seldome heard of before, and creepeth as it groweth.

3. Muscom marinus sive Corallina rubens.

Reddish Coralline.

This fort of Coralline hath no branched stalkes like the formentor spreading much, but growing more upright, hath longreaves thereon then the other, as sine as Fennell, and of a reddish colour.

4. Museu marinu latifolism five Corallina latifolia.

Broad Coralline.

This broad Coralline spreadeth leaves as it were on both sides of middle stalke, each whereof is broad, and parted into sundy divisions.

5. Muscus marines longifolises sive Corallina longa.

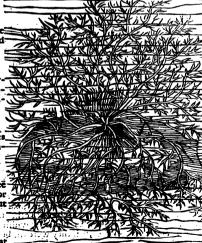
Long Coralline.

This Coralline hath divers upright stalkes set with two, three or four long leaves by spaces, one above another, in three or four rowes, each whereof is somewhat star, and dented or cut hall along the edges.

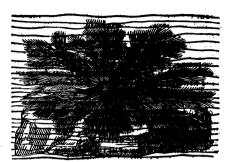
6. Muscus marinus squammatus sive Corallina squammata,

This fixt fort of Coralline hath findry (prigs, with joynts at them, like unto feales, and finall hathy Moffe like leaves on each fide of them, being wholly white.

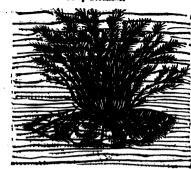
I. Musicus marinus five Corallina alba.
Common white Coralline.



3. Mufaus marinm rubens five Corallina rubeus.



Scaly Coralline



The Place and Time.

All thefe Moffes are expressed to grow on the Rockes and stones, in and by the Sea, and are to be found growing at all times of the yeare.

The Names: All these forts may be referred to the Belov Sundanov Musicus marinus before set forth, both their place of bree. ding and manner of growing declaring it, and came to be called Corallina chiefly from that fort that grewupon Corallit (elfe. The first is the Majeus marisms of Matthiolus, Dodoness, Lugdaness is and others, Lobel calleting Corallina, and Lugdaness Fracus capillaceus. The second Bambisms onely remembreth in his Pinax, to have teceived it from the Balticke Sea, calling it Museus capillaceus multisidus niger. The third is the Museus mains vulgatiffimms of Lobel, and the lecond Mufcus marinus of Dodoneus, Tabermentanus and Gerard. The fourthis the Museus Coralliformie of Lobel. The fifth is the Corallina minima in the new Gorard, whose description doth nothing answer the figure, for Gerards figure is quite differing from this yet is answerable to his description. The last is called by Lobel Museus candidus Covalleides squammulis levicatin, and is the third Museus marinus of Delenews, although the new General doth entitle another figure by that name, and giveth a description farre differing from his figure.

The Vertues. Coralline is in a manner wholly frent among us to kill the wormes in children, or in elder persons, and as the matter fo the manner, not knowne but in thefe latter times to Authours, but by what quality it worketh this effect is not declared by any, for it is altogether infipide, or without tafte of heare or cold, as Corall it felfe is, and if Corall be so much commended against the stone and sluxes, crampes, the falling sicknesses, and metancholly, acc, as you shall heare in its proper Chapter doe not thinke but these may conduce somewhat thereunto also.

CHAP. LIV.

Frutices Coralloides five Coralline fruicantes. Shrub Corallines.



Nto the Corallines mentioned in the last Chapter, I must adjoyne sundry forts of wooddy, gritty, or flony thrub like Corallines, as I may to call them, of feverall differing matters and formes, which I would place in a Chapter by themselves, and neither mingle them with the former Corallines, nor with the next Corals because different from both.

1. Coralina president alba. The white crufted Shrub Coralline.

This white Shrub Coralline groweth up from the Rocke or fome thell, in forme of a famili flurab or low sree, to a cubits height, more or leffe, with a flat flemme or trunke below, and finding flat branches alto iffsing from it on both fides, and not round like an ordinary flumb or tree, which branches are divided into other finaller fpring a bove, and those againe into lesser, it is wholly covered over or crusted with a white insideralt size unso Coralline, or white Corall, but rough or rugged, the middle part or heart being wooddy and bending like the branch of a tree, yet very hard alfo.

2. Corallina frusicans rubra. Red crusted shrub Coralline.

This red Coralline is like the former in all things, saving that the colour hereof is in some wholly of a reddish colour, and in others the branches part white, and part purplish. And another fore chesces also, that is of a whitish yellow, sported, which as I take it Bankinus calleth Corallina pallide flavostonesis coloris, & Intea punitata, for I thinke them both one

3. Corallina lignefa ruffeforus Erice fatto. Brownish wooddy Coralline or Sea Heath-

This fort allo groweth flat like the former, and from former from the Rocke risets halfe a yard high or better, with divers spread branches, divided against into other smaller ones, somewhat like unto Heath, spreading almost toa yards breadth, all covered with a thinne brownish barke, and a very hard wooddy subfunce underneath, for thicke with small knots or bunches, as if they were the buds of flowers, easily rubbed so pourther: the whole plant being

4. Corallina plumata five Myriophyllum Pelaginas Corinfi Clofia. The Schwonian Sen Feather. This Sea Coralline (for fo in substance it is not unlike, and Cortufus found the effects to be alike also) groweth not as the former, from fome frome or shell, but out of the ground in the Sta, from a roose fastened therein, with very pround in the say, state with a flender stalke, (as Clufus shested by the sight of the sigure about a cubits height) which did fend forth branches of long leaves, very finely cut into many long parts on both fides and bending the toppe downer many tong part of the branches of the Date tree, or as I may (14, unto a Feather, of a pale or whitish colour : the upper layer are ignaller then the lower, elfe alike, and the toppe of the flake endeth in a corraine head, composed as it were of density feales wherein is no fleede, there feales being as it were young plants, which falling to the bottome of the wa-ter ake roote therein, and grow up like the mother plant, termeterogic unersay, and grows as another morner plant, this while it genericals in the bracter, or is fresh new taken the bracker and plant to be bended any way, but when it is dry it is as bated as Confession or Glasse, and as brit-

TRIBE 14.

The knoteed within Condine or Barbary Feather.

The Bulle best of is a poore high, white, hard, and wood-The finite her to the appose trips, white, hard, and wooddy, correct with a voger white barke, having fundry
thing far we declarances, then no on all fides without
olde three or tent whiches long apecce, and fome parted intolder phose of the phose and inch long, on each falke there
find divers, even there or forty finall knots or buttons, for
the most part bored through, composed of two halfe circles compating it cound about: this was brought out of Barba-tyto Marcelles and where worne in hats like Feathers.

6. Co allina jugofa duplex & alia minus rugofa. Two forts of rough Coraline and a fmooth,

The one of these is of a hard wooddy substance, without mare or heart, of a brownish colour, crusted over with a rough knotted or bunched coate or barke, of an afh colour, which is brittle, easie to be rubbed to pouther, from whence fpring crooked or bending stalks and imaller branches from

torm, all of them crusted and binched rough, as the fulle and mding in a blunt point, or end. Another is both whiterand fmoother, but else not like it in stalkes and branches. There is another allo whole crusted coate is pale

jellow.

Jamelina resiculata

Honoparpus afcens.

Hierod Sca Fanne.

and delig

The silestent and delightfull ding on both Paris and those finaller. to feparation

brains and the property of the hathbeene brought both from the East and West Indies to us.

8. Coralina nigra altera duples. Two forts of tall blacke Scrines on Sta Tannes of Italy.

For lone likenessee the lat, mentioned pleasant Fanne, I thought good to adjoin two others, each whereof two to a mans height from the Rockes in the Sea, and gotten by them that dragge for Corall; the one of them
is branched as it were in one or two places, that is, bath a small from the training and from the conjunction of the money of the manner of the state of t

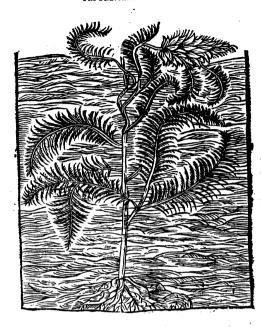
SILLI 3



3. Corallina I gnofa Erica facie. Health like wooddy Coralline.

4. Corallina piumata five Myriophylion pelagium Cortufi Clufio. The Sclavonian Sea Feather.

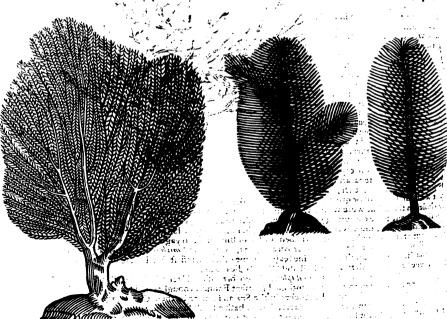
Querem marino Tecophrafii Cinfo. Clasim his Sea Oake of Theophasim





7. Corallina reticulataplana purpurafeent. The red Sea Fanne.

8. Corallina nigra altera daplex. Two forts of blacke Scrines or Sea Fannes of Inly,



in a flicke that hath had a With winde, or Hony flickle run up upon it, and the other not, both of them confift of in allience that a land long leaves, as I may fo call them, or rather blacke Hogges briftles, one row or order growand more to the middle stake, and another from it thwarting them, so right all joyning together, in forme

In puright from the middle stalke, and another from it thwarting them, so right all joyning together, in forme of ant, with the holes or spaces to be seene through them, the sides being even and the toppe round.

The place of the two hist are Mompelser and come; the same. The third Clashir suffice is had from Norwy, but not knowne whether growing there of the too state of the two hist is not expressed. The seventh such because often brought from sandry parts of America, both int with all the sorts is not expressed. The seventh such because often brought from sandry parts of America, both int with all the sorts is not expressed. The seventh such because often brought from sandry parts of America, both similar with the rest.

The two first are called by Lobel Caralling allow of parents a Antiqueshie facis, and by Banhinan Corallina services, who referred them to Classim his Overcus marina theorems of the same such as the same suc

there faith Abies marina & Querous marina have a thickelong and fleshy leafe, but this is hard stone like, or Coilliko on the outside, and wooddy inward. Any williar a calleth it Juness petrojus, and Gejuer Lithophyton maitis. The third is called by [Insist Frances maring Price face; in his sixth Booke of Exotickes, and ninth Chapitis, let downe by Bashimus Both among the Gorallines by the name of Coralline ringicens exasteresta, and among
the Faci fractions affinishes. by the name of Erice similar maritima. The fourth is as is said in the title, Clusius his
Mymphyllum Pelaginius Cortus; which Bashimus numbreth among the Massi maritimis, calling it Musicus maritim
mysholium Pelaginius Cortus; which Bashimus numbreth among the Massi maritimis, calling it Musicus maritim
mysholium Pelaginius Cortus; inding it both is substance and quality like unto Coralline. I reckon it here among them, and called as (Insist saith by the Italian Fisherma Pennachie dalle Ringe & Palma di Netuno. The
schilifo called by Bashimus as it is in the title and so is the fiven blood of both forte. The seventh is called by Clufifthis fo called by Baubinus as it is in the title, and so is the fixth also of both forts. The seventh is called by Cluin Fratex marinus elegantissimus, and Planta marina retiformis, for I reckon them both as one, or fo little differing that they deserve not tobe separated, which he thincketh commeth neere unto the Ralma marina of Theophrastus, or fone kinde thereof, but Theophraftus faith, his Palma maring hath thornes or prickles for the leaves, which

The Vertues. We have little or nothing to deliver unto you of any vertae any of these hath beene tryed to have, saving that we nave little or takeing to deliver the biting of any venemous creature, to heale wounds speedily, and to kill wormes, the fourth is said to help the biting of any venemous creature, to heale wounds speedily, and to kill wormes, then in less quincity their Caralling, barare kept as rarities to declare the wonderfull workes of God, in those sepants, which are as much to be admitted as any of the Land.

or tome kinde thereof, but a responsive later, this amount must the later of present them Corallina cortice may better agree with the eighth, it the colour were red and not blacke. Baubinus calleth them Corallina cortice mixides. The last of both forts is fer forth in the Italian Baldus of Pona, by the name of the third and fourth forts

Corali.

must passe over, heine of little or no une in Physicke, and would ill up fun-dry thecks of Paser); which are, as of

of Antipathes or blacke Coralline.

breaking feelingtome into greater others inclinated brigg, let fall of transport minences, of approximation and design on the secretary for the last on the last of the el control the water but befunce, after it is kept a while out of the water, but plaible while it is there. There is some other for hereof which grow smaller by much, and ful-is of branches, and are usually of a better colour on the outside. Cefalpinus maketh mention of a kinde of Corall that hath beene found red on the outide and blacke within.
2. Corallium aleum majus & minus.

The greater and the finer white Corall.

The greater white Corall groweth like the red, but is feldome found with fo finall branches, being theker for the most part, and although white with land red 6. in, and not fo firme, yet fomewhat darke coloured on the outside, and as rugged as the red. As there is



Tenimu.

Rubra corde niero.

TRIBETA

i. Corallium album maja to amini Tie greater ande finer white Corall-



Carallum album aless um Loofe white Corall.



15 (CDC & WIFE Bible while it is there. 1 lb.

Cor. Huim nigrum Diofeoridu five auripathet.



of the red, so is there of the white Corall, other forts of smaller or red, from allows a molt pure white Corall, other red, some allows a molt pure white Corall,

This white Corall growest getter and with blacker armer and profit files the new lake the see of follows fubliance being leffe folid and those porous or foundy then it within, and with fundry adjector folid was the outfide. the outlide.

Sundry other forts of white Coffell have beene observed by Imperating of Miles, while this to many the first of the same and the pipe, with many branches called for alliam album figures. A third the first of the hardey several and the force of the first of the firs millia Duffde, ... d at rugged at the red. Asthere is

Theblacke Corall growelli great below, where it sticketh to the Rocke, spreading into fewer branches, but as propagathey were pollished and shining like Jet it selfe. There is said to i. Corallina nigrum bir/utum. Rough brithly Blacke Corall.

that is yellow, elfe like unto the blacke.

the fund that is yellow, elfe like unto the blacke.

Confirm nigrum hir futum. Rough briftly blacke Corall.

This trie often found as tall as any man, and of a large fife in the trumble of the confirmation of the confirmation

The Names.

Legistor in Conske is like wife consultant in Latine, and so called by a linewritten of shand previous realisant or plants. One is set for instructional statements of the shand by Majorovides, Theophrass of the shand by Majorovides, Theophrass of the shand of the same of the second fort of Latinesia, and or alisant migrates. The last in the Italian Baldo of the same of the second fort of Latinesias, or blacke hairy Coralls, and a called by the Fishers of Sardinas Sancesta. The Names.

Altheforts of Corall doe coole and binde, yet the white is though the strict of color operation then the red and the blacke, to be as effectively to all

nicides operation then the red and the blacke, to be as effectively applicated to every effectual for those that spit blood, or that bleeds a state is come and the mouth or note that spit blood in man or women, and then in wine or other taked the mouth or note; or note in the spit blood in man or women, and the spit of any other flux of blood in man or women, and the spit of amption, and that fpichfood, and that have foule running force of ulcers, and to sleanfe Impolithumes.

CHAP. LVI.

Alie marine plante. Other Sea Plants.

Unit wit remains fome other forts of Sea plants, which are many of them of a flony fubflance, or crulled over like as if they were fo, although while they are in the water, they grow like unto trees of divers thapes and formes, and because there is no use in Phylicke knowne of them, nor yet for any other purpose then to behold the variable workes of nature, or rather of the God of nature in the Sea, and to feede the mindes of the curious, I will be breefe in them, and but onely thew you them.

1. Abicamarina, The Sea Firec.

This Clufius hath fer it downe (who found it on the Sea shore of Flanders,) groweth upon Oyster or Muslibbs, feldome above an handfull high, were neerely refembling a low or dwarfe Firre tree, with branches knowled being finall and british compacted sele avere of feates, found being flee and others round compaffing thruchouall about. Libel voftereth it to the Coralling on Alafon Coralloides alter.

2. Cappeffix marias. The Sea Cypreffe.

This is fo like unto the final Cypreffe troe, as posting can be more, having branches for round but withmade, and filing upwards, anche forige of the Cypreffe doth, and with leaves thereon in the fame to me and
the thin lawing beone long hope is a paper tooke, and fee in wases, will forced to felfe abroad, and show the ment erew.

3. Adyrica & Beira marina, Sca Tamariako and Sea Heach Obstation be faith ine found growing on the like thele, that were like forme unto Tamariske, and fome unto

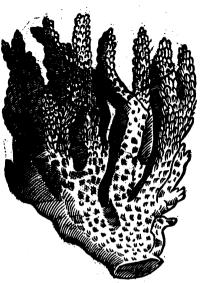
Usuallo he faith he fained growing on the like the legs than were like tone unto I amariace, and some unto imbining but of a fingery langth, with libert branches covered over with a heavy faithefie of the Sea.

44. Refine heaving: Backwarded Rocket with Sea.

Chair in the County for the specific of Rocket with the Sea.

Chair in the County for the specific over with the white false file of the Sea, being not the whole industry by the county of the lower party broken way yet the things find by lefthic help of the Sea, being not the whole industry by the county of the lower party broken way yet the things find by lefthic false file of the Sea, being not the whole industry by the county of the lower party broken by yet the county find by lefthic file of the Sea, being not the whole industry by the county of the lower party broken by yet the state of a white file after bloomy, not much think the unto the feede veffels when they are vipe, but maddle file, said to be interested that they usight to without to positive between ones. และเป็นโดย เลย เพช**ะโโล้ท**ะโรกสาไทยเกิร์**ม**ะ

L. Abrotenoides fenes fire abre me fimilia planta faite d 7. Saliz marina. The Sea Willows





swing upon shels stones, &c., in the Sea how should it be expected beare any seede, yet Lobel and others would wrestle, curtail, and beare any icede, yet Love; and others would wrettle, curtail, and an Dioforidas text to make it ferve their turne, but affuredly the true labelee, is not yet found out and made knowne for any thing that lounderstand, and therefore let Matthiolms still have the honour of hi Sea plant.

The Vortnes.

There is nothing extent of the properties of any of the former remilpants, and but by Lobel, more of this who yet would affimilate be of the properties of Disferrides his a dadrofnes unto this, that is, provoke urine, and to digest the humonrs gathered to the joynts, souring paines and aches, gontes, and the like, wee know faith Lobel but this doth binds the belly, fo farse of it is from loofening it, 18 fome hvethought. I have knowne fome to out this tione into the Unguena un Cirrinum because it is called Umbilions marinus yet I have forme a for that is reddiff.

8. Andrefate Matthielt fine Cetyledon marina & Umbiltem marinue. The Sea Navell.



CHAP. LVII.

Spongie & spongiose plante. Spunges and Spongious plants.

Blides the Sponges themselves, which are of fundry differing formes and colours, there are also many other Sea Excretifeness, which is thould all them plants or no I know not well) this are of a Spongy sponges. It is present that we have daily nie pf. are some bigger others, lefter, some round, pome flat, some bigger others, lefter, some round, pome flat, some otherwise yellow colours, others pair yellow or shoot white, them also colours of the things in the same of the chiral problemses, and others of a courier and thicker. Bankings related that some force onely we relied liveing, another Velocity and others of a courier and thicker. Bankings related that some flat is the same of the same of



ing wooddy. 6. Abrotonoides faxen five Abrotoni famina fimilie planta faxea. Stony Lavander Cotton.

This is wholly of a stony substance, rising up a foote high forced into fundry branches, yet joyning as it were close together at the bottome of them, and they against forced.

٠... ٢

into smaller sprigs, which containe five or fixe, or more rowes of short hollow leaves like pipes, almost like and the leaves of Lavander Cotton, some part of the lower leaves being broken the upper part was whole, being of a purplish colour the rest white, of a stony salt substance, shewing the original to be the Sea.

7. Salin marina. The Sea Willow.
This groweth likewife upon Oyfler fhele or the like, rifing up with fundry stalkes, of a grayish red colour, and fet with narrow long leaves like Willow leaves, which lye on the water, some being smooth, and some a little waved or dented about the edges, among which tife also other stalkes bearing flowers like those of the Willow, with many points like the scales of the catkins, when it is ready to bloome.

8. Androface Matthioli feve Cotyleden marina & Umbilicus marinus. The Sea Navoll. Least this Sea plant (if you will to call it, or what else you please) should be enite lest out of this Classis, let me thrust it in, in the end of this Chapter, being a sea excressence, formed like small round sawsers, hollowish in the middle like unto a Navell, and borne up by small smooth sociestalkes about two inches long, every one by it selfe, product like unto a Navell, and borne up by small smooth societalics about two inches long, every one by it sire, from some store, or rocke, or shell in the Sea, or falt pooles, busing of a pale greenish ash colour, while they grow under water, but afterwards grow as white almost as Corall, or the like; and of is they grow rally called Androjace Mathibility divers authours; became hearth fet is forth, being seat him from Pija by Lucus Ghinus for the right, and Label seament to be of the same mainteen of herer thereunds, alling is Corpletes falling and mainteen Publishing pairings Manifesting in the Galaring is seen that the comment so neere thereunds, calling is Corpletes falling an mariness minimum. For it can no way agree in my indement upto the Androjace of Disforders, if we will believe its know the thing he water of, for he saith, it had no leafe but a huske with seed in it, and doth appropriate where the shing he water of, for he saith, it had no leafe we been each of the control of the control of the control of the control of the saith, it had no leafe but a huske with seed in it, and doth appropriate where the saith has been controlled to be the lake or seed of the saith of the saith of the saith plant bath no controlled to be a saith of the saith of

1. Spengia marma njualis.
The ordinary Sea Sponges.





4. Sponglavanofa altera Anglica. Another branched English Sea Sponge.







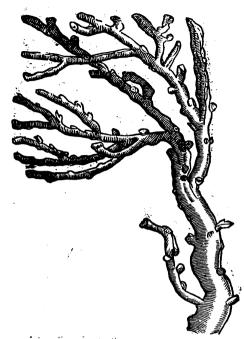
colour that it holdeth, being as all know of a fost substance, neither slony, wooddy, nor herbe like : but rather like a peece of wooll or cloth fo wrought together by nature, that being full of holes, it is ready to receive and hold much water and by preffing or wringing ready to yeeld it out againe, but as it encreaseth in the water, it gathereth into it, or else there is driven into the holes thereof divers small gritty stones, which are usually found therein, declaring the breeding thereof, not to be farre from the ground, by the receipt of these stones. Ariffotle in his fifth booke and 16. Chapter. de bifforia animaor their trones. Arisotte in marita booke and 10. Classes, faith that divers did thinke and fay in his time that Sponges had sence in them, for that (as they say) they would shrinke if any did plucke them, and were hard to be pulled up, and that they doe so likewise, when the surges of the Sea would breake them off from their residence, the saith Arisotte in the season of the s fame place, divers did doubt of the trueth of that relation, and those were they that dweltar Toronia. I have beene bold to infert this proofe of Aristorile in this place, to refute the opinion of those that hold Sponges, and the like to be Zoophyte, sensitive creatures, for all though affirmed in Aristotles time, yet doubted of them also : and therefore wee that have beene hence taught, and in a Schoole of farre greater knowledge, both of Divine and hamane things, may well call of fuch foud conceits.

2. Spongia infimation if formatic. Funnell like Sponge.

This Sponge Lusius hath fer forth to have feene cleaving to a very hard blacke flowe of twelve pound weight, and was broad above and narrow below, where it grew to the flowe like unto a funell, or to the flower of an herbe yet not of an equal height at the brims, which also were so turned inwards that they seemed to be like leaves soulded inwards. One faith Cluster, I remember I law while I lived at Mompeller, that did most exactly resemble the forms of a very large hat. 5. Spongtaramoja fifinioja Veneta.
The Venetian Sea hollow Sponge

6. Arbufcula marina spongiofa Coralloides.
A Spongie Corall like tree.





3. Spongia ramofa Britanica. The branched English Spong.
This faith Lobel I found in the 1le of Portland, among other Sea excrements, which for jubilance and colour, you would say was a Sponge, but if you marke the forme of branches in it, you would say it was neere a Coralline, brit was neere a handfull and a halfe high, full of blifters, foft and essie to be bowed any way. Some would take this to be the Isados, Plocamon of Pliny, that was like unto Corall without leaves, growing hard changing the co-tour to be blacke, and ready to breake it it fall, which is more likely to be the Antipathes or blacke Corall of Dio-

4. Spongiosa marina Anglica planta nodosa. The English toft Sea ragged staffe. This foit Spongie plant hath beene found on our Kentife Sea shore, by Master Iohnson and his Associates, in a imping voyage to those parts, and is about the thickenesse of ones thumbe, about a foote in length, set with many uberous, uneven or knagged excressences on all sides, like unto short branches, being very sappy, and of a soft Spongious substance, and of a brownish yellow colour: it was not observed growing, but broken, and among other fuch like things cast upon the shore.

5. Spongiaramo (a fiftulofa Veneta. The Venetian Sca hollow Sponge. The Fenetian kinde groweth on Rockes in the Sea like other excressences, rising up as it were with stalkes, and briking out on all fides into fundry short branches, the substance whereof is Spongy, and hollow, as soft at the fill, as the crumme of bread, which may then be made into paste, and afterwards being dry, may bee made into

6. Arbufqula marina spongiofa Coralloides. A Spongie Corall like tree. From the largenesse hereof Classia calleth this a shrubbe or low tree, being three soote high, and seven inches compafie at the bottome, which although it seemed firme and folid, yet was but of a Spongie substance, and white additing like unto dry Ginger: both the trunck or body with the many branches thereon, were fet full of knobs, the tranches themfelves ending in greater, which were foongy on the infide, but without any feede in the feeming parameter of the outlide like states. The whole plant was covered with a thinne knobby reddish barke which colour Classia who first fee it forth, doubted was not naturall, because he saw others the like which had twhice coate) but of so falt a rafte, that the falt it selfe did not exceede it. Within a while after (Classia saith) Altera. he faw another which was fix foote high or more, being wholly flat and halfe a foote broad and two inches thicke, fet with branches and knobs in the like manner.

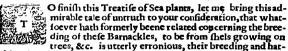
The Place, Time, and Names: Are lufficiently declared in their descriptions forthat I shall not neede further to insist thereon. The Grecians alliterly O, The Latines spongia, and so doe both the Italians and Spaniards. The Arabians Afferagi albairs of allo. The French Esponge. The Germanes Badschwam. Ttttt

The Vertues.

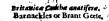
Sponges are put to many uses, buth civill and Physicall, as for fomentations or bathings, which moistened and Sponges are put to many uses, buth civili and Phyticali, as for romentations of the amount of the decoction, much longer and stronger then either linnen or woollen cloth; applyed contains the warmth of the decoction, much longer and through the colofe, before they be throughly clenfed and healed, doth open the fores againe, being to be pulled forth by the third is faftened thereto, before the put in: the aftes thereof mixed with a little wine or vinegar, is used to cleare the eyes when they are blooding. be put in the affice thereor mixed with a little wine or vinegaria after to the that are troubled with the flone, ten, or watering; the flones in the Sponge are used by some to be given to them that are troubled with the flone, to helpe to breake it, and cause it to passe away with the urine. The **Uenerian** Spongie plane is said to clense the face, being washed with a decocion made thereof in honyed water, and is a remedy for them that have exten dangerous Mushromes to be boyled in Vinegar and taken the pouther thereof taken in Wine purgeth like Crestor Tariari, and cutteth and thinneth groffe and viscous humours.

CHAP. LVIII.

Britanica Conche Anatifera. Barnackles or Brant Geele.



ching, being found out by the Dutch and others, in their Navigations to the Northward, as that third of the Dutch in Anno 1536. doth declare.





CHAP. LIX.

Muscus terrestin. Land Mosse.

Aving shewed you the Mosses and excressences of the Sea, let me exhibite also to your knowledge in this place, and not put them to any other, the Mosses and Mushromes of the Land; The varieties whereof are many, and therfore to be divided into those that grow on the ground, and to those

that grow on trees and other things of each of these in their order.

1. Museu terrestric volgatissimum. Our common ground Mosse.

This common Mosse that usually groweth in our mosse woods and the bottomes of hils in bogory grounds, and shadowy ditches and places, groweth very thicke together with many small single stakes about a sorte high sometimes, and often not above halfe the height, with a number of soft seaves like haires, growing thicke and close together, the toppe whereof in the hottest time of Summer will be somewhat round and which the state of t tifh, the whole tuffocke is often found differing in colour, being either greene or reddiff, or of a whitish yellow, it hath very faort rootes fastened in the earth.

2. Muscus terrestris vulgaris alter. Another ordinary ground Mosse.

This other Mosse that is more common in Germany, &c. then withus, groweth up with many branched stalker

of long winged but short greene leaves a most like Heath, smooth, and foft, and not hard like heath, it spreadeth on the ground and rifeth not above halfe a foote high.

3. Muscus terrestris scoparius. Beefome Moffe.

The Beefome Mosse taketh the . name from the manner of the growing thereof, which is, from a finall head below, fending up di-vers thining blackith purple ftalks of winged green thredlike leaves about a foote high, which spread themselves out broadest in the middle, at the top whereof breaketh forth fometimes small yel-lowish heads which fall enickely away without any feede following them.





3. Mufcus terreftvis fcoparius.
Beclome Moffe.

THE BELLA

. Heart Moffe, or Wolfes of Wolfes olaw Moffe,



Mafcut denticulatus majer & minor. The greater and I fler dented Moffe.

4. Muscus clavatus five Lycopodiume Club Moffe, or Wolfer claw Moffe. The club Mosse runneth upon the ground pagreat length, breaking into other long number anches, thooting forth fibres into deground as it creepeth, being made of may thort yellowish green hairy leaves a the joynts of the branches grow in fet-mal places two or three final round and

mill places two or three small round and hay ellowish scaly healt, like the catking abouting of the Hazell tree, which as in the other Mosses come to nothing, Mustan denticular major of minor. It greater and the letter danted Mosses. Both these forts of Mosses grow one literate another, but one literate another, but one literate another and each of the minor what like unto the last, rooting in diverse places, as a much on the ground: the stalks are as fall as haires almost, upon which srow miles haires almost, upon which grow the faul teshers almost, upon which grow the faul leaves thicke set together, as if they were scales, laide close one unto another, the ends of them striking out like min, we have not feene what flower or

fick it beingth of it have any.

6. Chuscus penutrus major & minor.

Winged Mosse finall and great. Both theie Moffes also neede but one defription, not differing but in the largemile, and multitude of branches, one from the offer processing on the afformal and rooting as they runne, whose stalkes and short banks are thicke fee with fine yellow. h groene leaves like wings on both fides, and thereof tooke the name : thefe grow



in woods as also upon Rockes and Rories.

7. Malcus picased repents

Greeping Mosse with spiked heads.

This Mosse groweth hard by, and under trees, creeping farre with thicke, and long branches, which send forth many

1209

a greenish heads on them.

9. Mufepsparen ficilarie. Heath Moffe.



11. Mofest pynidates. Cup-like Moffe.



many fine leaves clole fee together in manner of long fpiked heads, one fort being greene and snother white. 8. Mujem eredin ramefus m

The greater branched Moffe.

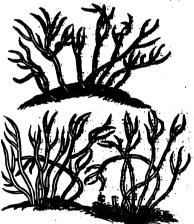
The greater branched Moste, and close together like a turfeor suffocke of fligh graffe, whole stalkes are
three or foure inchestions, spreading into branches of two or
three inches apears, and those into others againe, all which
are covered with very fine haires like leaves, among which
shoote forth small naked stalkes of an inch least, with small yellow round heads like wheate corner. There is also a lefter hereof whole fialkes are factor and leaves for issall, that they are scarse to be discerned.

The fralkes of this final Molle, rife, there is the control of the

which have many finall pale greene flames pointed leaves, fer at the toppes of their finall flakes, in manner of a Rofe, fpreading forth like a li tle ffaces, this growed upon Rockes and

The leaves of this Mosse that has like Liverwarz creeping upon the ground are of a which has like Liverwarz creeping upon the ground are of a which has like another as the finall hollow heaves like cape that rife from them are also. There is another fort here of growing matern the ground as the former, but on rockes and from a whole cape are finaller, more immunities and not so white.

hu corniculatur. Horned Mosse. This horned Mosse which groweth on those rocky barren hills, and rocky grounds, where almost nothing will grow, riseth out of the ground, with divers stender weake and somewhat broad states or fours inches high naked and without leaves from the hottome to the toppe, but pured into finalles branches, and they again into leffer, which are forked at the ends like unto hornes of a disky white colour. 13. Majon



The Theater of Plants.

13. Muscus minimus terreftris. The smallest ground Mosse. we have a small kinde of Mosse (usually growing with us not onely upon those grounds that a e not stirred or we have a think the order of the analy growing with us not onery upon those grounds that a e not firred or gradup for two or three yeares together, but in flower pots of earth in Gardens oftentimes, especially some produptor two of which is nothing elfe but a number of greene front haires matting upon the ground, which in the beare of Summer, and fometimes fooner will fend forth small short stalks an inch high with small yellowish

The Place and Time.

all the sare in a manner particularly declared where they are most usually growing and are in their persection inthe Summer time. The Names.

Moffein generall is called in Greeke βρύοι and σπλάχτοι, and in the Atticke tongue Sphagnum and Hypnum, and The thereupon in one place calleth it in Latine Bryon and Sphaginim and in another place Sphagnos five Phacos five Nothereupon in one place-calleth it in Latine Bryon and Sphaginin, and in another place Sphagnor give Fhaces five Ingain Latine it is usually called Musicine, and properly betokeneth any herbe that is composed of haires or threds what is composed of haires or threds what is composed of haires or threds what of leaves. The first here fer forth, is the Musicine verifies out of Lobel, and Dodnaum, and hought by Latining to be the Musicine betreiffs of Trague, but I suppose rather his is the last that I here set forth in this Chaptains, and notice other that I knoote growing so samiliar in Gardens? The second is the Musicine montaning of Indianautians, and Musicine servessible of Gerard, which Baubinum calleth Musicine Denticulating southat it rooteth not as it lyeth: The third is the Musicine separium of Indiand others, and Selago versia of Thatim. The south is called Musicine slavature by Lobel and Dodoneus, who calleth it also Lycopodiums tragm Matshiolous, and others Musicine serves for the manuscine Lorentee Condition. of Thiling, Geforer in fratti mont je descriptione calleth it Muscus & finen, and fee it forth for Chamepence Cordinin of laume, series in fraction may reperfer the control of the series of t In Cluster. The fixth of both forts is mentioned onely by Bankinus in his Pinax and Prod.omns, and fo is the feremaio: The eight is called by Baubinus Muscus ramosus extens major or minor. The ninth is called by Lobel Muscus rections major or minor. The ninth is called by Lobel Muscus residence and by Baubinus as it is in the title, Muscus parvus stellaris: The tenth is by Baubinus as it is in the title, Muscus parvus stellaris: The tenth is by Baubinus onely called as it is in the title, Muscus stellaris roseus: The eleventh is the Muscus pridatus alabastriculos mins by Lobel, the other fort whereof Baubinus calleth Musem priviodes saxatilis, as he did the former of Lebel, minor by Cornition of the twelfth is called Muscus ceranoides major. & minor, by Banhinus, and no doubt is the Muscus curnitulatin of Tabermontanus and Gerard, however his Corrigidor hath put as he saith a better in the place, untily the Filix perres of Tragus, when as no other Authour doth referre it to any of the Mosses, but Baubinus whomistooke his reference herein, for as I shewed in the description thereof among the Featnes, that hath spots

whomistooke his reference herein, for as I shewed in the description thereofamong the Featnes, that hath spots on the leaves as other Featnes and Capillare herbes have, which argueth it plainely to be of that samily, and no hole, and Baubinus his description of his Muscus ceranides major, doth plainely agree with this consiculatus. The list although best knowne to many, yet little regarded by most, and not mentioned before by any except Trapishis be it.

All the Mosses are somewhat cooling and drying, and thereby stay stayes and bleedings, these earth or ground kosses, especially the sinst and the source, are held to be singular good to breake the stone, and to expell and drive it to by urine; being boyled in what and drunke, the herbe bruised and boiled in water, and then applyed to any islammations or paine prings from a hot cause doth allay and ease them, and therefore many doe apply, it to the largout to ease the paines absenced. The cup Mosses is aid to be specified chincough in children effectually, if they was the pourher thereof for certaine dages together. The cub Mosses hung in a vessell of wine that hath lost the vigour and vertue, to make as is convenient for the bignesses of the vessell, is said in short time to recover it agains, whereupon Brung-lipus called it was known, the Wine herbe.

CHAP. LX.

Mufcus herba formis & coralliformis. Mosses that resemble some herbes or Corall.

Here be divers other forts of Mosses that have some relemblance, either to some herbes or to Corall, and because I thought it fittest to ranke them together, I have as you see kept them out of the last Chapter, to insert them here into this.

I. Museus clavatus Cupreffformis. Cypresse like Mosse.

This small Mosse abideth alwayes greene sending forth sundry hard branched stalkes, with very short and thicke leaves settled upon them, somewhat resembling the branch of a Ci presse, bing of a darke greene colour, from the top whereof fometimes come forth [mail and fote spiked heads standigon small foote stalkes: Another somewhat like hereunto is remembred by Banbings, which he entituleth Mus- Altera.

a Capreff formie ramefett, to dillinguish it.

2. Mujou Abietu facie. Fiere like Moffe.

The Fitte like Monte groweth close upon the ground, and treeping thereon with findry long branched stalker, with fine short hayric greene leaves, set on both sides of the middle thereof, resembling a Firre tree branch, Mofen Pilicinus, Estruelike Molles whereof it tooke the name.

There be divers forms of this Moffe, forms bigger and forms leffer shan others, all, of them rifing up with fundry lakes forms blackift, forme reddift, and fine leaves on them much like so Fernal cauca, but in tome more tinely leged or cut into feverall parts than in others, on the toppes of the branches of the leffer fort hang finall round pointed crooked heads.

There are three form of this Mosse, the one bath many short stalkes thicke covered with short, but somewhat Ttttt 3

Alter.

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1. Majous clausem Caprefifernia. Cyprefic Moffe.



8. Mu/cus Coralliam montanus



Mu'ens Coralloldes faxatile. Rockie Corrall like Mosse.



hard, rough, haire like leaves, the other is leffe in each part, and the leaves not rough or hard at all the third is the least and the leaves smoothest: the first groweth in wer wood grounds and the other upon old walls.

5. Muscon fanatilis Ericoides, Stone Heath Moste, MA: 2. Gille This small Mosse hath many small hairelike leaves, next the ground like unto the common ground Mosse among which rife rough stalkes an hand bredth high, in some places bare of leaves, and covered in the rest, with many such like small leaves, as are growing on the Erica Corie, the faire heath low Pine; but without order; on the tops of each whereof standeth a small head.

6. Muscou serrestrin coralloides incanus, Hoary Corall like Mosse.

This Mosse is all heary white about a foote high, whose upright branches are thicke, solide, and not hollow, divided into many branches, each whereof is like a ftagges horse, and fharpe or finall at the ends.

7. Mufcus servefiris cor all sills rafe formellus cornibus en Reddift. Corall like Moss.

Among the ordinary ground Moffedoth this Moffe grow, and is a fine fight to behold the pale greene ordinary Mosse to grow on the ground, and this Mosse being all white to grow out from among it parted like Corall into many branches hard or rough in handling, but the ends or tops of diemail see of a yellowith or reddiff colour, like small hard or rough hornes. 8. Museu

The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 14.

CHAP.61.

8. Muscus Gerallinus mentanus. Mountaine Coralline like Mosse. The Coralline like Mosse is a small low whitish dry herbe, with small hollow stalkes, not stony nor hard at all, be firely cut and divided into many parts, much resembling the true Coralline, this is often found upon dry

Heath grounds. 9. Museus Coralloides saxatilie. Rockye Corall like Mosse.

This groweth on the Rockie hills among other Mosses in Naples as Columns faith, whose branches are many dechending in a twoforked like horne, fomewhat like the double forked horne of a Stagge, being hollow recent without, and white within but of an evill earthy feat, there is an other fort of a grayifh aft colour and Altere and leffe than the other, growing in the same place with the former. The Place and Time.

The places of most of these are express in their discriptions, and they keepe the Summer time for their flou-The Names.

the first is called by Tragus and Cosner in borete Sabina streets, and by Thalius Selaginia Pliniane prima species to Play in his 29, books and 11. Chapter bath these words, simila berbe Sabina est. Celago appellata, and therefeel doe generally hold this to be his Selago, not finding any other herbe so necessive estemble it, although hee all saims an herbe which is a tree, Turner and Tubermentanus call it Chamer pariffus, and fo doth Gerard, but by all not meane Lauender Cotten as Gerard doth, but a kinde of Mosse, which Turner fitty Englished Heath begind not meanly Laurines. Content on oversity to the action of money which is a sea Plant, as is before the well in the fector of the feet of the fe Majes corallings five Corallina montani, but yet Gerard was much miltaken; to understand this of stone or Sea Coralling, which is hard like Corall : the last in remembred by Columna in the second part of his minus cognitarum finism, and calleth it Lithobryon corallisides.

There is nothing recorded in particular of any of these sorts of Mosses, to be available for any griefe or

CHAP. LXI.

Mulcus arboreus. Tree Malles.

Here are other forts of Mosses which grow upon trees, which are next to be spoken of. 1. Muscus arboreus vulgaru & Quercinus. Common Mosse growing on other

trees as well as Oakes. The usuall Mosse that generally groweth on all trees, is nothing else but a number of haires issuing from the bodies and branches of them, in some shorter in others longer, all for the most part hoary or of agrayish white colour, which yeeldeth neither roote nor stalks meither flower nor fruites some onely are said to be reddish, and sometime blackish, which is the world for of all: It groweth upon sundry trees, upon degreat Cedar as Disserides faith, which is the belt of all other, and is very furete: the next in goodnesse (hith he) is that which groweth on the Poplar tree, especially if it be white and sweete : that which groweth on the Oake, faith he, is the worft's It is also found growing in severall Countries on fundry other trees, Matthis commendeth is for the best, the whitest, and the sweetest that groweth on the Larch tree; others thinke that to be as good that is found upon the Pine, Pitch or Fire trees. Cassas lain is found a kinde of ash coloured holle hanging downe from the armes and boughes of the lex, or ever greene Oake, in some places of

2. Muleus quereinus Formiculadeus. Fennell, like Oake Molle.

This Mosse usually groweth upright on the bodies, and the Elder armes and branches of old Oakes and sometimes on Beeches also, fallening a small brackish roote into their barke, and from thence sendeth forth sundry finder blackish branched stalkes about two inches, with a number of most fine grayish Fennell like leaves which finell somewhat sweete, at the toppe whereof stand small round hollow vessels a little rough or hayric about the

himnes, which quickely fall away without any feede following them.

3. Majens givenus fruite far: capitalis caves. The Mosse with hollow heads.

This tree Mosse hath stollow stalkes, with broad flat leaves, somewhat hayrie on both edges, the heads are hollow, with a blackish umbone in the middless of them, and sometimes compassed about with a dented verge: this but some thort branches spread divers wayes, and is wholly of a grayith ash colour.

4. Museus alter querums latifelius peralloides. Oake Mosse with broade horned leaves.

4. Muleus alter querums latifelius for alleides. Oake Mosse with broade horned leaves.

This Oake Mosse is of a whiter ash colour, branching it selte into many thicke and broad parts, like unto the bones of a stagge, bearing at the toppes of them certaine small vessible of the bigness of Givers or Ciche peason whebingest. This doth iometime grow hunnipus swelling greater from the bettome to the toppe.

7. Muleus arberau modeling for greaters. Roobsed or kneed tree Mosse.

This grayish Mosse is very frequent in Lesty, thanging from the trees with a large forced buth of haires, a soote an iometimes baile a yard long, with divers small knotted joynts like tends, growing upon them towards the lover end, which are hollow and doe to grow us if they were strung together. Jone being lower and others shorters has been ter than the reft.

This kind of Mosses pulmonarism for Cichen arborusm. The Lungarette.

This kind of Mosses from the coloured or grayish tough leaves, diversely foulded, crumpled and gethed in of the edges, and spotted also in some places with many small spotes on the upper side, it never was seene to beare any stalke or slower at any time.

1. Museus arboreus vulgaris es quercinus.
Common Mosle growing on other trees as well as Oakes.



3. Mufcit queraus fraticofia capitalia catia Tree Moffe with hollow heads.

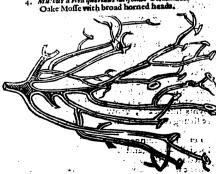


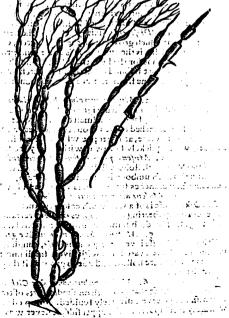
Mufcus quereinus faniculaceus, Fennellelike Oake Moffe

Mufeus arbereus nodefin fregenkulatus; Knotted or kneed Oake Molle.



4. Mu'cus a'rera querius latifolius Coraleides. Oake Mosse with broad horned heads.





the Salar of their

TRIBE 14.



8. The Moffe upon dead mens Sculls.



7. Museus aridus crustaria. Crustie dry Mosse or Liverwort.

This kinde also doth not much differ in forme or colour from the former, but in being dryer or more crustie or lad, growing oftentings as well on trees as one the cleft pales, and shringles of Caken Boards, as also sometimes we the stones and rockies on the ground, and sometimes also upon the very ordinary Mosse it selfe. as Sir Matter Office on the ground, and sometimes also upon the very ordinary Mosse it selfe. The stones of the which he gathered in Windsor trees.

Let me here also ad type this kinde of Mosse, not having any since that to infare it. It is a whitish hort kinde of Mosse this kinde of Mosse and growers upon the here states of men and hort kinde of Mosse shows the kinde of Mosse shows the hore states of men and women that have lyen long, and are kept in Charnell houses in diverse Countries, which hors do onely beene women that have lyen long, and are kept in Charnell houses in diverse Countries, which have not onely beene women that have lyen long, and are kept in Charnell houses in diverse Countries, which have not one for the top, to also and the state of the composition where it is passed to the state of the composition where it is passed to the state of t

The Place and Time.

The Place and Time.

The places of the second and third are Italy, the places of the second and third are Italy, the places of the second and third are Italy, the fourth is all its oftner brought out of Ireland the southwhite is, and they were be gathered in the Summer time. The Place and Time.

The Names.

The Names.

The Names.

The Names.

I have shewed you before how the Greekes and Latines called the Mosses, which names indeede doe more appropriately belong so these tree Mosses, for I cannot finde that any of the ancients made any account of the ground solids, or put them to any nie, the Arabians called it Anne and Vince, and by the Arabicasies Vinces, the Italian Mosses, the French Mosses, the Germaines Mosses, and the Dutch Mosses. The first here see downe is called in Mosses, the French Mosses, and Mosses, and Mosses, the Italian afforms by mosses the second third and fourth arrementable by Columna: Make arboress and Mosses, and Mosses, and the state and see it is thought it was not knowne to the state of the second third and fourth arrementable to the second third and fourth and disast in almost an analysis of the second third and state of the second third and the second third third third the second third th

The Vertues the ele ancients attributed unto Mosse, are wholly to be understood concerning these of trees, being cooling and binding, and partake of a digefting and mollifying quality withall, as Galen faith, especially that a than the great Ceder, for each Mosse doth much partake of the nature of the tree, from whence it is taken, as that

. I. Lichen five Hepatica vulgaris.

n 5.3160

Common ground Liverwort.

of the Oake to be more binding than those of the Cedar, Larche, Luie, Pitche, and Litte, tobe more digetin of the Oake to be more binding than those or the County and only a new property of the wind and mollifying; it is of good ute and effect to flay fluxes and laskes in mass on woman, as also vomittings and and mollifying; it is or good the minerican to may make and another in wine is very good for wo bleedings, the powder thereor to be taken in wine a lie decount and their courses; the firme allodranke men to be bathed with, or to fit in that are troubled with the aboundance of their courses; the firme allodranke men to be bathed with, or to he in that are thoused with the high or the hickocke, and doth also comfort the heart as Avicen faith, and as Serapio faith procureth deepe sleepe, some have thought the walleshie for the Dropsie touke Avicen faith, and as Serapio taten procuretti deepe neepe, some inave thought it and fresh Mosse state back shad fresh Mosse steeped the powder thereof in drinke to tolled and applyed to the Temples and forehead; doth metvelloufly tale the head ache that commeth of a hot cause, as also the distillations of hot rheame or humors to the eyes or o. the head ache that comments or a not cause, as another entimations of investigation of manufacts up the eyes or other parts: the ancients much used it in their oyntments, &c. against lassificate, and to strengthen and confort the sinewes. The Lungwort is of great good use with many Physicions, to helpe the disease of the Lungs, and for Coughes, wheelings, and shortmesse of breath, and the sheapheast also to their Cattle doe give it for the fame purpose with good successe with a little falt, it is also very profitably pur into lotions, that me taken to flav the moylt humors that flow to alcers, and hinder their healing, as also to washall other ulcers in the secretary of man or woman.

CHAP. LKIL

Lichen five Hepatica, Liverwort

F the Liverworts also there are diverse forts, which are also other kindes of Moffes that de either

grow on the ground or on rockes and stones, yet most without the ground or on rockes and stones, yet most without the ground or on rockes and stones, yet most without the ground or on rockes and stones, yet most without the ground in most and stone the ground in most another, yet unevenly cut in on the edges and crumpled, from among which rise stones are yet and small stone two high at the most, bearing small starte like showers at the topper, the rocker are yet and small whentby it is the stone that the most, bearing small starte like showers at the topper, the rocker are yet and small whentby it is the stone that the most, bearing small starte like showers at the topper, the rocker are yet and small whentby it liveth.

2. Lichen five Hepatica minor ftellary. Small ground Livetmen

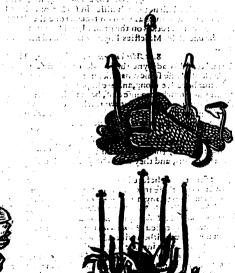
This small Liverwort groweth in the like manner as the former, and condeth forth like sharie flower but is smaller for the most part in all places where it grow, for so as is groweth in the chadow, is will abide in pots as well as on the ground, if the place be not ftirred or quened up. There is also suctible for that bearth not

2. Lichen five Hepatica minor umbellatus. Small ground L. verwort with round hears. 4. Lithen marine pileatus de Camente faire.



2." Lieben five Hepatica miner fellaris. Small ground Liverwort.





divided

finded leaves, and the small stalkes have round heads not differing in any other thing from the last.

3. Lichen petricia racemos in. Chiffer headed Liver wort.

This Liver wort that groweth upon the stones by welliand springs, bath, much lesser than the former, the first war upon another in the like manner, and of a paler greene colour and force what hayrie, from among with the linder naked fialkes, two inches high, bearing at their toppes small heads made like a cluster of divers

inserfet rogether of a reddiff colour,
inserfet rogether of a reddiff colour,
4. Lichen perram pileaem. Liverwort with
a hooded head,

TRIBE 14.

the Liverwort groweth in the like moult flony sheet, and hath fuch like leaves lying one upon anoha of a yellowish greene colour, dathe over with an Acologr, and sported a little in the middle of them. telake groweth to be three or foure inches high, king white im soth cleare or transparent, and of the mikenelle of arush, whereon standeth a small head. (mewhat like unto a hat divided underneath into freniti, of a spongie substance, greene at the first, then rellow, and lastly reddish, under which are growing metrute, which are of a darke purple colour and sapple while they are fresh, but being dry have a smoakie powfirent white. A 64. 11. 19. 24

Lichen alter minor felio calceato. Small Liverwore with skinnic heeles.

this [mall Liver wort hath for ooth transparent leaves moe tender and small than any of the former, growing ininctobe of a blackish purple colour, and not lying: aflicking one to another, as the other - from the backe parof groweth forth a skinne or fheath, fhaped like ihor, whole brimmes are a little crumpled and rayisthicher than the reft, from whence rife up foure littedake greene thining heads, of the bignesse of the fullell Peate, which afterwards open into yellow flous, with foure leaves a perce, ftanding on yellowith reads in the middle, the roote hath fibers as fmall as

6. Lichen petraus minimus acaulis. The smallest Liverwort without flalkes.

This Liverwort is the smallest of any, having leaves abigger than the nayles of ones finger, preene and magn with white spots, this hath certaine fast purphilh insleton both fides of the lower part of the leafe, bforcany flower appeare, but when the leafe groweth guttr, it waxeth of a fad purplifs colour like the skins

adwelleth at the end, fending forth a smallfruit, as big as a small Pease, eing of the same colour with the lease, upicor full of whitifh watry juyce, which afterwards as the fruite groweth ripe, changeth yellow, and being when hath then a yellow powder, which will colour their fingers that touch it; to the leaves cleave very fine hat white fibres whereby it liveth.

7. Lieben petram purpureus Derbienfis, Corke or Archall.

There is growing in Darbifbire upon the free flowes of the Mountaines a kinde of herbe, much refembling Limwon, but of a fad purplish colour which the poore people there gather, and grinding it make into a moyst ան, kéeping it in barrels, and there with make a kinde of murrie or purplish dye which although it will not old colour in the cloth long, bur will starve and change, yet it ferveth the poore people for their weating very

The Place and Time and Names.

Therencedeth no further declaration of any of these Liverworks, then hath beene specified in their descriptimonely let metell you that the third is taken from Baubines, as the fourth, fifth, and fixth from Columna, whole the to the fifth is caule calcedto, but his description thereof sheweth it rather in the leafe then stalke, and therefore lare fo called it. The Greekes call it regarding and fo in Latine Latine of tome. Hepatics and Icoraria, taken either sunth forms of the leaves or from helons, the diffuse called Lichen tetters, which deforms the skinne and make trough, or from helping the difeases of the Liver. The Arabian callit Azzz and Alfachen The Italians call it Feula,the French Hepatique, the Germanes Stein Leber kraut. The Dutch Steine lopercruit?

liverwore is a fingular good herbe for all the difeafes of the Liver, both to coole and cleanife it, and helpeth albinliammations in any part, and the yellow jaundife likewife, Liverwort being brilled and boyled in finall the and drunke, coolern the heate of the liver and kidneyes, and frepeth the gonor thea in frem, and the whites in women. Cales infulle then the qualities of cooling; clenting and drying; but donbreth of the stanting of blood, with Discorder reported of it: it is a fingular remedy to stay the spreading of tellers, Vingwormes, and other ming and running fores and scabs, &c. the name it felle importing formuch.

other things of better respect.

Having thus passed through the fieldes of grasses, and the rockes and pogges or mones, let me last of all name through the woods and by places of Mushromes, that therewith I may finish this Classes or Tribe: but they are of so great variety that for methods sake, not to huddle them together, and the more orderly proceeding with the them, I must distinguish them into two primary kindes, namely into those that are not dangerous, but edible, and into those that are dangerous and poysonous, unto the former fort belongeth Against whereof I have careated in the second Classes or Tribe of this worke, and I twee carea which shall be last of all mentioned among the edible ones, although Classes number the twith the perilous, and unto the other perrainest Touchwood, which we delibe ones, although Classes and some other that are of a fost stony substance, which I stall also adjoine there have a processes and some other that are of a fost stony substance, which I stall also adjoine there have a second control of the stall also adjoined the hard.

edible ones, although Caspas numbretti it with the periodispant barros symbols I finall alfo adjoyne there, being not many of them, that are fit here to be spoken of in this place. And first to speake of those that are not dangerous but edible, that is may be eaten, and because our Country neither produceth much variety of good or bad, to like but edible, that is, may be eaten, and occasine our country include possible Iralians and other nations are, where or militie, our Nation and not being to addition to the mover briefly, and not infift fo much on them, and 2. Funch foragino in 3. fastigiatm 4. orbicularis.
Three of the first forts of edible Mushromes.



CHAP, LXIII.

Funni esculenti. Holfome Mushromes that may be eaten.

N the handling of these Mushromes I must take a differing course, and manner then I have observed formerly, or shall doe hereaster, for concerning these, Time, Names and Vertues. I will speake of so many of them in their recitals, as shall be sufficient to expresse whatsoever is contingent unto them. the most usuall forts of Mushromes, have small smooth sound heads, shading upon thick shortstalk, and are for the most part white, yet in some the upper skinne is brownish or yellow, burgenerally more yellow after they have flood long and are decaying, most of them are somewhat flat and hollow underneath with many lines running directly from the middle to the edges round about the substance of them generally, is loofe and spongy, casily yeelding to be broken betweene the singers if they be but pressed a little hard: the tale or rellish of them is no doubt according to the soile and place where they grow, for those that grow in the open champion fieldes and medowes, are not onely fafer from danger, but of better rellish then those of the same kinde that grow in woods and under trees, I speake of them that grow in our owne Land: agreeing with Horace in his fecond booke and fourth Satyre, who faith,

pratensibus optima funcia Natura eft : alis male creditur.

But I know Clasius faith the Hungarians, Germanes, and others, doe most esteeme of those that grow in the woods and chiefly of those under the Firre trees, and next unto them, those that grow under Oakes, the ordering and dreffing them to be eaten is diverfly, as every one pleaseth, some boyle them and draine or presse the water out of them, and then flice them, and put oyle and vinegar to them, and some a little falt, or as others please sugar, and some spice, and so eate them cold: others put butter, fugar and spice, and so cate them hot: or boyle them in milke or creame, or fat broth, others againe flice them and ftrow fine flower on them, and then fry them with butter, fuet, or oyle, and so eate them : Clusius faith that they use in Germany to hang them in strings, and keepe them dry, or thers falt them and so keepe them untill winter, (for the best grow up and are gathered in the spring, and not in the Summer or Autumne yet it is observed that they grow most in a rainy scalon, and often after thunder) and then dresse and eate them. I have beene the longer in the natration hereof, to fave the often renetition of one and the same thing in the rest, as also that

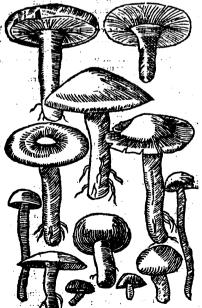
Mushromes are called in Greeke unxine, in Latine Fungue, by the Arabians Hater and Father. The Italians Fonghi, the Spaniards Hongos, Cogomelos, and Cilberguas, the French Campignous, Porrious, and Mon-cerous, the Germanes properly Schwem, and perticularly Heyderling, and the Datch Campernoelen Pfifferling.

the difference in others from this may bee the better

knowne and discerned.

1. Some of this kinde grow bigger then others, and some more topped or spiring, and some are par-ted as it were all over into sundry divisions, making it feeme like unto an hony combe, and therefore are called Favagines, but are not dangerous as Gerard faith, for Classic pattern it as one of his principall or first kindes of edible Mushromes and faith it seemeth to be that which Daloshampian calleth Spongiofun, and

Fungi efculenti varif. Divers forts of edible Mufhromes.



the Italians spongiola, and the Fronth Morilles, because the head doth well resemble a Mulberry, and Camerarino fish are called Marchell by the Germanes, who be much delighted with them.

2. Another kinde is more sharpe and spiring, then in any of the rest of the edible kindes, and small withall.

2. Another whose outside is of a whitish browne colour, is more steeple fashioned and bigger, and is therefor alled pramidalis, and are as good as any of the former, being the greatest of the fourth fort of Clasius his e-

4. Another fore is round, somewhat soft and whitish, having a slit on the edges most usually, and are called St. Ginger Mushromes, because they grow up chiefly about that time: this is the third kinde of edible Mushromes

f. Another is cornered either more or leffe and fome jagged about the edges, having longer and shorter stalkes, and some of them fuller or lancker then others, which are often found under Elmes, and white Popler trees, and herefore called Fungus Populneus : yet Cafalpinus faith that at Turin, those that grow under the Poplar trees at milliked, which thing proveth my former affertion that the ayre and foyle bettereth many of these kindes.

6. There is a kinde of Mushrome called by the Grecians in former times πεξιωί and πεζιωί, and by Pliny Pezice

b. There is a kinde of manifecture tanger by the Greetans in for the doe grow out of the folid ground, wherethe the same of the called Cup Mushromes in English. For they doe grow out of the folid ground, wherethe they abere fo throngly, that hardly without breaking they can be got up. Sticking to the earth by certaines
fall sticking to the earth by certaines
f witness within the hollownesse, three or source onness of raine water, especially the greater of them, which by mion of the thicke skinny or fleshy fabitance thereof corrupteth not, nor the water therein referred for a long incbeing white on the outlide and reddish within, and are found growing in the fieldes of Haly in divers places by the path wales as Columns faith, and certainely determineth them to be the true Pezica of the ancients and Plimelfe differing in sindlance, and are thought to be none of the permittions forts, because they are not most or gluminus in handling, and doe not rot but endure a long time, and become wholly dry.

Definess tooke the Fusse

buls to be it, but erromiously. 7. Another fore is somewhat flat on the head, a little turned in like a Navell, and are of an unequal sife, being nowaish greenish or vellowish coated, whereof the largest is called the Frowes Mushrome, and the first of the thirtcenth fort with Claffe.

8. Another likewife not to flat throughout, but round in the body, and fometimes torne on the edges, of a pale nowne colour, and spotted with white: this is called tuberofus fungus.

9. There is another called by Gordus Boleti, and by others Funginemorum, which is almost round and white, found with yellowish browne markes some of them bigger then others, those growing under Beech trees are teller then others, whereof fome are choile in cating them, rather taking the pale then the redder.

10. Another is called Capeelini, differing not much from fome of the laft, but in being yellower above, and

howner undermeath, being the twelfth with Classus.

It. Acother fort groweth in woods about the beginning of Summer, and for their rednesse above are called red Mathrones, although both the fightrand the under part be not fo full of stripes.

12 A twelfth fort Trages called valgares Amenica vel Boleti, and are called the most common also by Lobel

Another fort being round and a little flat above, are all hairy, and of a blush colour, and are therefore called while or birfuti cervini Pangi; and some of them will be blackish also, some also will grow two together.

14. Another is leffe hairy, but otherwife much like the laft, whereof some are mixed with white, pale, and howne, and some are smootty withall, with many blackish purple lines underneath, and are called Firre Mushones, because they alwaiss grow in the Firre tree woods.

15. There is another which is called the Goates hoofe, because it is cut in on the edges into fuch parts, that it my well refembleth it, being browne above, and white underneath, and more torne on the edges when it grow-

thold, then while it is young and new forung up.

16. Another fort hash the stalke sometimes bigger in the lower part, then the upper bole is, and is much discoband with blew, greene, and browns, or in some yellowish, the upper part of the bole being browne, and withex my lines underneath. Cinfons thinketh that this fore commeth neetell unto the Amanica of Paulin Aginera. Vunun

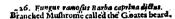
17, There

6. Fungi Pezica.

22. Fragus Dipfactides.
Teafell Muhrome.

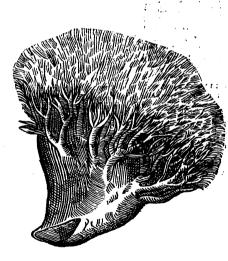








27. Fungus terreffri Digitatus dillus. Finger formed Mushromes.





17. There are two other forts of so delicate a taste that they are eaten raw, the one is flat at the head, and of a reddish colour, giving a sweete milke when it is broken, and is the fixth fort of Trague, the other is great, while and round, smelling very sweete and called Richione, as Baptista Porta fath, that is, the King of Mushromes, and for the pleasant taste may be given to the sicke without danger.

18. Then there is one which Colorbana calleth Lingua, growing on the bodies of Chefinutirees, whose stalls is not so that true Bolesua, and the head is somewhat red.

19. And then there is the true Rolesua, and the head is somewhat red.

19. And then there is the true Bolesm of the ancients, which usef so delicate a taste, that they that are accomed to the feeding on Mushyomes, delire them more then any and can never be fatisfied with them, which Classified found to his cost, being killed with them; they are as white as an egge; and of the same sorme who

30. Tubera terre edibitato Tubera cervina. Vnderground edible Mushromes.
or Spanish Trubben and underground Deeres balles or Mushromes.



they first spring up, but after two or three dayes the white skinne or coate breaketh above and sheweth yellow, like the yolke of an egge, which then groweth greater, and into the forme of a Mushrome (the white skinne saling away by little and little) being ray sed somewhat higher in the middle, and of so gold a yellow colour, that it seemeth deeper coloured, then the saffron it selfe, and lesse yellow underneath, with as many lines as in other such ones, the stake likewise is yellow and an inch thicke, when it groweth old it breake the into three or some part, and looseth the fresh colour above, becomming more pale, and underneath almost white: these being dreshand street as a distinct or the table where Clussus was, seemed unto him to be coloured with Saffron.

10. There is some that are called *Porcini* or Smilli, Swines Mushromes, which are somewhat pointed, and of a smokic colour, spotted with white spots, and underneath with blackish lines, the upper part in some will be red, buccelapinus faith that those which were called smill or porcini with them, were of a brownish yellow above, and of an ash colour underneath.

11. Then are there fuch which those of Naples call Conocielle, as Baptifta Porta faith, and peradventure may be the Chalpinus faith were called Secretia, growing in medowes, the head being broad, and the stake very beg and of divers colours, this with Cinston is his eighteenth.

12, Another fort is called Quercisus diplacoides by Columna. The head hereof is white, and like unto the ording for for forme, but that the toppe is browne, and groweth to be sported, but the chiefest matter of difference in the stalke, which hath about the middle of it, or higher, a certaine hollow dish, like as the Teasell seemeth to bre, being rough and browne, about the brimmes: the lower part of the stalke is as it were knobbed, and black-hear to the ground, with some hairy sibres thereat: it groweth among Oakes, this may be called the Teasell

13. There is another that groweth on the Larchetree, besides the Agaricke, which is of an large site, containing thirty pound in weight as Masthiolus saith, and is of a gold yellow colour, somewhat torne about the edges, and is not pleasant,

mass most picasant,
24. Then is there snother called acris or piperisis, and peradventure may be that which Cordus on Diofcorides
alleth Piperio Superas being a white Mushrome, and tasting sharpe and hot like pepper.

15. There is another fort which Cefalpinus faith the vulgar people called Frankli, being very small of an ash

16. Another is branched and is the nineteenth with Classes, being in some yellow, in others reddish, and in others is branched and is the nineteenth with Classes, being in some yellow, in others reddish, and in others is pale white, which they call the Goates bearde, and adde their colour, the most conspicuous is that which is yellow and spotted with white spots, Classes saith that these are some what like those Mushromes that Baptista line saith, were brought from mount Garganus, like young Asparagus buds, and then breaking out into branches.

27. There are two other fores called Digitatus major & minor, and Digitaliby the Italians being of a large fife, adputed as it were into long white fingers, one whereof will suffice a man at a meale.

18. Then is there a monthrous great kinde growing in Hungary, being of two foote in breadth, having many 18. Then is there a monthrous great kinde growing in Hungary, being of two foote in breadth, having many lagetome leaves like scales lying upon it and fashioned like an Oaken leafe, some of them of a darke red, and hand-fore of ablackish white colour, with many blacke spots in the white, the stalke a foote high, and an hand-fore of ablackish white colour, with many blacke spots in the white, the stalke is halfe a foote high, and a hand-had a halfe in thickeness C. C. husen thinketh this to be that mushriome which Bapisish Porta saith the Newson all Gallissois, being of so large a site that ir doth weigh someteore pound, and that one will satisfie a surface and the surface of the surface

In fernein Hungary those that have beene so great, that one might well fusfice foure men at a meale.

19. There is also one that is very small and a little long, formed like unro a tooth, and therefore called Den-

30. There is yet another kinde of mushrome (for so it may most fitly be termed, and not rootes, as some would whichem to be) that groweth not out or above the ground, as all the former forts doe, but within or under the appropriate thereof, called in Greeke either 50 yer and 5 ra ab imbribus, or 5 of yer ab bimore, in Latine Tuber and Tuber arbor) in the Arabian tongue Ramech Alchamech, Tumer & Tuber of Tuber a terre to distinguish it from Tuber arbor) in the Arabian tongue Ramech Truffes, in the Germane.

Kana, in Italian Tartuffe and Tartufole, in Spanish Turman de tierra, in French Truffes and Truffles, in the Germane.

CHAP. LXIV.

Fungi permitiofi. Dangerous Mushromes.

He other kind of Mushromes as I told you are dangerous, if not poysonous, whereof there are many forts which Clustum hath amply set down in a treatise concerning them, and Bankinsss after him hath added more out of other Authours, which because they are too numerous, and to little purpose, either for me to write, or for you to read or know, seeing neither the one halfe of them are found growing with us, nor doe we neede caution to beware of the bad, seeing our Nation is not so enclined to the good, I hake I may well spare my palnes from recounting all the severall varieties that they doe, and onely mention

fone of the most speciall with the Touchwoods, and fone exotickes, and so end this Classia.

in the first groweth under Plumme trees in the beginning of the yeare of differing former, and greatnesse,
for some grow many together from one roote, as it
were, with very little or no stalke at all, yet some are
round fashioned, others are cornered, some are larger
and smaller then others, all of them being mixt with
white, pale yellowish and browne together.

2. Another because it groweth among dung is called Finiterist, and is of a round flatnesse, formewhat thinne white, and covered as it were with meale all over, harmgbrowne lines underneath.

3. Another groweth under Hazell nut trees, which are sometimes of a whitish red, and as it were smoaked over round and somewhat broad.

4. Another of a reddish Corall like colour, full of road yellowish spots above, and pale yellow undergath, full of blackish lines found in Wales.

5. Another is called the Toades Mushrome, being of a wan colour, and round like an helmet, or more yellowish but smooky, or else more flat and reddish with some some.

6. Another is very small and round not exceeding the nile of ones singer reddish above and very hollow undeneith this is called the Goates Mushrome.

7. Another is somewhat like the true Boletus, but is

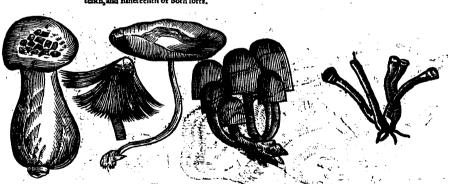
Fungi lethales, 9, 10.19. Deadly Mushromes, the ninth, tenth, and nineteenth of both forts.



8. Funga Mufcarine,

Flye bane Mushrome.

Mufem parvus denticulaint.



thur halfe an inch broad, spiring a little at the toppe, and being of a which colour, with a long stalke, of the beesse of ones little singer a this is called the foolish or the fooles Mushrome.

8. There are two or three other forts, that are faid to kill as many flies as fit and feede on them, as well when they are fry as fresh, fome of them being greater and broader then others, and fome much redder, and spotted with white spots all of them doe grow in the woods that have beene feld.

9. In the like woods are found other forts about August, one whose stalke is bigger below then above, and the based toppe round and pale whitish, but no bigger then the bottome of the stalke.

10. Another fort is much frequent with us, and is of a blackish colour much rent or torne on the edges, and

buging lanke about a finall long stalke.

11. There is another kinde which is Classian his nigeteenth, and is of divers forts, which because they are so like amosome of the edible forts, deceive many that gather them, and are often a speedy death to them that east them, whereof some are reasonable small, others very large, and most of them of some beautifull aspect, either whitish

tongue Hirrz brunst, in Engliss some call them Spaniss Fassels, because they are somewhat like our Fassels which are not edible, but containe a smooky dust or pouther in them; but I would rather call them Vader grenned Mushromes, or Spaniss Trubbes to distinguish them. Matthishus saith there are three forts of them, (Pliny mentioneth two serts, one whereof is gritty betweene the treeth, and are some bigger then a Quince, and some of a pound in weight, and saith, that hee knew in his time Marini Leaning a Prater and Iudge at Carthage in Spains, that bowed a penny betweene his teeth, that was in that his of the Tuber that he did eate, whereby is manifest that the earth did gather it within it of it own nature, being a thing not to be planted) one whose inner pulpe or substance is white, another more browne, yet the barke some rinde of both is blacke and full of rists or chaps, a third fort that groweth in the coast of Annie and Trans is less, the barke smooth and more browne, and less pleasant in taste or instipled. They grow as I said under the superices of the earth, yet not cleaving thereto, causting it sometimes to swell, and sometimes to rist and cleave, where by it is discerned where they grow (yet Pliny faith the contrary, and that they have no seede, which will present by it is discerned where they grow (yet Pliny faith the contrary, and that they have no seede of the Cyprest tree, whereby it not ouely propagateth it selfe, where it is naturall, but as it hath been often observed, there have some evident in them saith Salen it selfe, where it is naturall, but as it hath been often observed, there have some evident in them saith Salen it have beene cast. For the qualitie or property of them, they have none evident in them saith Salen it has a November soude, and that they that eate much of them are subject to the Appoplexy, and Palsie, and besides are hard of digestion, and trouble the stomack, whether they be rosted under embers or otherwise boiled in broth, and eaten with pepper, oyle, and vinegar: Vnto

Lugdenesses faith that Angeonus sent two sorts of plants out of Spaine, which the Spaniards in Casile call Terus termers (and is the Cissum annum, as I showed you before.) that is Tuberaria, which peradventure may be it, for

they suppose where they doe grow the Tubera doe breede.

31. Tubera cervina. The Deares underground balles or Mushromes are another fort of these Tuberaes (where of Matthiolus sirst maketh mention in his third booke of Epistles, and the last thereof, and after him Lobelinhia Tutch Herball, growing underground, in the woods of Bohemia, &c. where Deare doe much haunt, especially where they couple as the former do(and thought to grow of their sperme that falleth on the ground, and is but the opinion of hunters and Country people, whose judgement in so secret a peece of naturall Philosophy, is not to readily to be admitted) which are like them, being alwayes round, but uneven or rugged, whose outer skinnes blackish, and the inner pulpe or substance whitish: these be not eaten in the same manner as the former, that is for meater or food, but as a medicament being cut into peeces, and dryed upon strings put through them, to be seed either alone one dramme and a halfe in pouther, taken with sweete wine, or with such other things as provide venery, as also to increase milke in Nourses breatts, taken in some prisane drinke, and a little long pepperadded thereto; the smoake thereof when it is burned taken underneath, helpeth women troubled with the mother, and openeth the passages when they are closes they are thought also to expell poyson, and the venome of creature, so be taken in pure wine, and also applyed outwardly. I much mervaile that Clussum having seene and set down so many forts of Mushromes, remembred none of these, but I presume that if he had not hope of overground good, he sought not for underground treasure.

Vinto these Mushromes may also be adjoyined those which are made by art, whereof Masthiolis maketh mention, that grow naturally among certaine stones in Naples, and that the stones being digged up and carryed to Rea, and other places, where they set them in their wine cellars, covering them with a little earth, and sprinkling aline warme water thereon, would within soure dayes produce Mushromes fit to be eaten at what time one will, as also that Mushromes may be made to grow at the soote of the white Poplar tree, within soure dayes after warme water wherein some leaves have beene dissolved, shall be powred into the roote, which must be slir, and the stocke

above ground.

To cause that the edible Mushromes may be lesse offensive, in that many doe too greedily desire them it is bely that it they be boyled with wilde peares, they may be eaten without danger, or for want of wilde ones to take harder or has ther fort of other peares, the leaves also and barke are conducing to that purpose, and so is raw Gar-

licke taken with Vinegar.

32. And lastly there is the Iewes eare, called Fungus Sambueiaus. (which I place among the edible forts, and not among the venemous, as Clusus and others doe, because atthough it be not eaten in the substance as other are, (and yet Baptisha Porta nameth one Sambueiaus optimus omnisms,) yet the broth is used after the boyling, as I hall show you by and by) which groweth on the Elder trees that are planted on Cony. boroughes, for their shadow and shelter, and not so frequently on them in other places, being as all know soft and limber, while they are fresh, not very thicke but transparent, and of a blackish colour, of differing formers and see, for the thinne on the edge, and thicke in the middle, and some two or three growing together, all of them being dryed become of a blackish gray colour, and then may be kept a whole years or more, safe without spoyling to benefast you neede, for lotions for sore mouthes and throates, or when they are swolle, to be boyled in milke, or skeped as vinegar and so gargled, which is the onely use they are put unto that I know.

whitish or reddish, or more red and smoaked over.

12. Another fort growing under the Firetrees, that is to like unto them that grow there likewite and may be eaten, that they know no other difference but that these are hairy underneath, for which cause they are refused.

14. There is a kinde which is called Phalles Hollandiens by Hadrianns Innins, and may bee called the Hollanders working toole, which at the first riving up of it, is fomewhat round, but the skinne breaking, there rifeth up a ftalke of the thickenefic of ones thumbe, and of a fingers length, fomewhat like a dogges pricke, having a nut or cappe on the toppe, an inch thicke, of a blackish greene colour at the first, and after blacker, with certaine celles or hollow places in it : the lower part or purfe from whence the stalke rifeth, is of an ashcolour, and sometimes brownish, the stalke at the first is white, but afterwards of divers colours, and spotted, this fort stinkerth at the best, but withering is turned into a moist blacknesse, colouring the very ground whereon it falleth : Flies are killed that fit and feede hereon, this is Clustin his description of the fifth fort, of his three and twentieth kinde, which as hee faith doth come neere unto that which Hadrianus Immus reporteth to be much found on the Flollanders fundry Sea thores, and also though their figures be somewhat differing one from an-

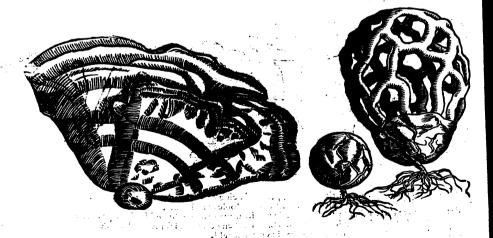
ther, yet furely they both expresses but one thing.

14. On some Cherry trees that begin to putrelie, sometimes groweth a kinde, rising many together, laid statone upon another, about an inch or more broad below, and fpreading to bee three or foure inches above, and about halfe a foote high, being of divers colours at the toppes, the edges being of a deep red colour, with a mealy white lift about: the lower part for an inches breadth upwards is pale whitish, up higher being yellow and red mixed to-

14. Fungue imbrication dispositus versicolor. The foulded changeable Mushrome.



20. Fungus Caralloides careculatus Clufi fore Lupi ereptius e florefeens Columne. A deadly ftinking Mu throme, though finely branched.



gether, crofting it athwart, then yellow ith, and above it red and yellow mixed againe, and then yellow to the very edge, but spotted with divers smoothly spots and pale of yellowith underneath. This although it be deadly to menyet is given cartle with their fooder, dryed and made into pout her fately.

25. Then is there another larger round & which one as his of black lines from the center to the circumference above and below but that those above are greater, and not fraudit as those below and a little waved, the adge allo being finely dented about.

16. Another being finely dented about.

24. Fungus fruticofus argenteus.
1 he branched falver Mushrome.

26. Fungus durus arborum five Igniarius. Touchwood.



27. Fungus lapideus. A ftone Mushrome.

3 2. Lupi crepitus five Fungus ovains. Fusie Balls.





16. Another little one hath beene found about Hackney, dented in the like manner, about the edges, and of

Nacke chefinit colour, but not striped above.
17. Some grow on the rotten boordes and timber that lye or are set into the earth, being small and like a greene

figge, having small seed within it, which was sent unto Clusius to try his skill.

18. And some are round like a Fusseball, being of a brownish colour, above and darke red underneath, which when they are broken are of a blewish greene colour.

19. Some others are like brimlesse hats, many growing together and some broade like shields, their brimmes

20. And there is another which Columna calleth Lupi crepium, and with Cinfum Cancellatus, which hath a fault firingle roote, differing from all others, and a round white Fungus at the first, which afterwards breaking opendivers reddish branches doe arise out thereof, which doe all joyne together, making round arches of hollow need barres, or lattesses as it were, seperated one from the other, this hath a very stinking savour, whereof comments the name, and is much devoured by sives that eate it.

21. Those Mushromes likewise that grow upon the stockes or bodies of trees or their armes, or at the rootes of those that are rooting or dead, or upon dry boards are very diverse also, yet are none of them of the hardnesse aftention of the whereof are like unto Iewes eares, either whitish or yellowish, crumpled and of a skinnic substance like them.

22. Others grow on Birch trees Willowes Cherry trees, divers growing one upon another of very variable and delightfull colours, which as Clasius faith the Country people use to keepe dry, and although it be deadly to man, yet as they thinke it helpath their cattle when they are sicke, being broken small and given them with a little sit in their fooder.

23. Some grow like ordinary Mushromes, very many together, on severall stalkes, differing in brownesse, whitenesse, and rednesse, one from another, either on the dead rotten bodies or on the armes of trees.

24. And some that grow like a furubbe with many branches, and are of so pure a whitenesse that they seeme

as if they were made of pure filver, if they were shining withall, this hath oftentimes no stalke, or but of halfe an inch long, and groweth on the rotting bodies of trees, that lye upon the ground.

an inch long, and groweth on the rotting boules of these, time type around growing in Kent, in fundry places, as at Ripton neere Affind, on Bromley greene also, and at a place in Rumney Marsh called Warkorne, the talke whereof is like unto other Mulh. Bromley greene alfo, and at a piace in Animos, and its sales of a faint yellowish colour, and may be called Fasque to the head is made of scales, like unto an Artichocke of a faint yellowish colour, and may be called Fasque Cinara forma Artichoke Mushromes.

Tinare forme Artichoke Mulhromes.

26. The Touchwoods are likewise side kindes of Mushromes which grow harder than the others, and are of aday. 26. The Touchwoods are incevine anness or maintenance by the track of the state of fungous or spungie substance on the insue, that may be dut of one being very great, and flat at the head, and smaller and rounder underneath, of a brownish yellow colour, and such be they which Lobel compareth to age. finaller and rounder underneatts, or a blowning years with wood after, and being afterwards dryed, are kepebroken ricke, and are once or twice boyled in lye, made with wood after, and being afterwards dryed, are kepebroken into peeces, ferving to take fire like lint.

27. And lattly there are tome of a frony liabstance, whereof fome are of a round forme, very necre unto an ordinary Mustrome, being of a grayish blacke colour, full of white lines and strakes, on the upper side, embow. ing a little from the middle to the edge, and with many lines likewife underneath, but not paffing above halfe way from the edge to the middle.

28. And another greater than it, whose diameter is about three inches and a halfe all whitish, and full of deepe 28. And another greater than it, whose statuster to the circumference, where it is finely dented like a faw, the underpart is also full of rough lines, but shallower, browner, and variously bending.

29. Another is somewhat long with the roundnesse, and hollow in the middle, the edges being cut in halfe

way almost, and forming round ends like unto some flower, descending thence smaller unto the stalke.

way almost, and forming round ends like unto foliable tower, determing tends in matter unto the talke,

30. Another is like unto Agaricke found in hollow places of the hills in Helvetia and called by Gefuer Agaricus
faxatili vel Fungus petreus, and by the Country people Las Luna, whose substance is white and froshy,

31. Another is half a foote long and two inches broad, channelled or guttered, and semewhat rough on the

upper part, and full of strakes underneath, running two wayes a crosse the whole, being in forme like unto neates tongues

22. The Fusse balls or rather Foilt or Fist balls, taken from the Germaine word Fist quod crepitum significat, called 32. The Pulse Dates of Talker and Project and Indiana, and Lucernarum fungi of fome (and taken by Dedoness to be the Pexica Plinis, as I sayd before, but Columns hath first fet forth the true fort of it, whereof I gave you the figure the Pexica Plinii, as I sayd before, but Commune hath first set forth the true fort of it, whereof I gave you the figure before) but without reason, the Lucernanius fangi, being the small peeces of the Weeke or Cotten, that lyeth in the Oyle in Lampes that sticking forth, trouble the burning thereof, which assured by those Particle tenter fungos in the Lampes, as singuested in his first of Georgickes doe expresse and not these Fusile balls although Gerard would so interre it, because indivers Countries of this Land they rise to carry five in them from their houses, distant a good way in funder? They are of severall fixes, some of the bignesse of a ball or balloone or a childes head more or lesse, tound smooth and wistish at their first rising, but growing in time to be of a dukic colour, cracking in sundry places of the constide, and growing on the ground most usually in the dryet siciles, and seldome in the moyster (which while they are young and white, as Chassas sinh, he and others of his schoole fellowes, being children, would in sport throw one at another) conteining within that outer skinne certaine dust or powder, which if by the breaking or treading on should she up into the eyes, would roable them shrewdly, if not goe neere to blind them; yet serve to many good uses, Country Chirurgions using often to string up the skinness of them, to serve them to Standen heeding in wounds or otherwise, and the Country people with the powder doe dry up kibed heeles, and the freeting of the skinne in any place of the bodie, as also toold fire as I sayd before, and with the smooth of them being set on fire to drive as they call it their swames of fire as I fayd before, and with the smoake of them being set on fire to drive as they call it their swarmes of Bees.

Thus have I shewed you all the kindes and forts of these Mushromes, both wholsome and dangerous that who loever is addicted to the delight of them, may take heede in time upon this admonition, that although many may be found of a pleasant and delightfull shew in our owne Country as well as in others, yet the daneer is so great yea of the best, that many upon surfets by over eating of them have dyed remedilesse, and therefore itis not good to licke your honey from fuch thornes.

High section is a subdifference

MISCE-



NORDERED TRIBE.

CLASSIS DECIMAQVINTA. THE FIFTEENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.



TRIBE 15.

I this Tribe as in a gathering Campe I must take up all those straglers, that have either loft their rankes, or were not placed in some of the foregoing orders that so I may preserve them from loss, and apply them to some convenient service for the worke.

Gramen Deucanthemum, Stichwort. Although Stichwort is called *Gramen*, yet it much differeth informe much different interest from them, and there-

fore not fit to have beene there infe. .ed, whereof there are two principall forts, a greater and a leffer tran earlier, and later, but in each of them there are also some small diversiries, as thall be presently fhewed.

1. Gramen Leucauthmann majus. The greater Stichwort.

The greater Stichwort bath fundry round flenderstalkes, rising from the roote, fearst able to sahine themselves, but by the helps of the hedges of other things that grow meere it, being full of joynt, with two small leng hard rough and pointed the same of them, at the toppes whereof had may small slowers, composed of white leves, standing like a starre, with some white threads in the middle; the roote runningly or tree-peth in the ground all about, with franky small from thereat. Of this fort shere hath because some varieties observed, partly in the stalkes and leaves being in some higher or greater than others, and in the flowers likewise, being larger or lesser, and in the threads in the middle, some being paler or telder than others. derflakes, riling from the roote, fearle able to telder than others.

2. Gramen Lencanthalium majar. The leffer Scienwort.

This leffer groweth like unto the former, and different onely in being leffer, the leaves had been divised the leaves for the lefter. and the flowers (maller, whereof each leafe divided as it were into two, maketh it freme to have



Varietas:

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KIBE 15.

Incega tum

more leaves then the former, the feede of them both is small and somewhat like unto Linseede contained in robal

buttons.

This also is found to have some diversity both in the stalls growing more apright, or else lying upon the ground, and also in the flowers, some having the white threels in the middle ripe with blacke, that it maketh the whole flawer feeme to be blacke or elfe with pale yellow.

The Place and Time. The first fort groweth more usually under hedges, and apon dry banker of directes or the like, and flowrech a moneth earlier then the other, that is in April, the other is more common the fields of Corne, and elsewherein

the more open and champion grounds, and flow reth not petill May or Jane,

The Names. Tragus calleth it Eufrafia gramen, and Lonicerm Enfrafia major, Camerarine Gramen floridum. Matthielm Gra Trague calleth it Eufrafia gramen, and Lonicerm Enjragen major, Connect and Lobel call it Helefium Redly, men alterum, Fuchfius, Dodonesse and others, Gramen Loncanbemusms, Dodonesse and Lobel call it Helefium Redly, who took it to be the Holofium of Diofeorides, Dodonem also referreth it to the (rateogenem of Diofeorides, which who took it to be the Hologium of Diojectua, Douonam and lettered in the arrenge glader fore major of mine faith was also called Melampyrum. Bambinus calleth them both Caryophyllas arvenge, glader fore major of mine rie, but why he should referre them to the Caryophylla I see little reason. I would thinke they should better agree ri, but why he inould referre them to the Carpepant I to the Dutch Ooghen troof grau, and we in Englifb Stichwort.

The Vertues! It is much commended by fome to cleere the eyes of dimnesse, or filmes that beginne to grow ever the fight. to drop some of the juice into them. It is no lesse accounted of to helpe stitches in the sides, to drinke the pourher thereof with white wine. Other properties this is faid to hold, but they are onely taken from Dieferides his Hotofteum, which whether this be it, is much doubted, and therefore, the properties, whereof one is that Disferrides faith it is sharpe, is not found in this herbe.

CHAP, II.

Melampyrum co- Crataogonon. Blacke Wheate, and Cow Wheate.

Hele two names although they feeme to be different, yet are the plants referred unto them, noth much differing one from another, but that I may joyne them both in one Chapter, their varieties to be explained are as followeth.

1. Crateogonum vulgare. The common Cow where: This that is most frequent in our Land, bath an hairy squarestalke, branched almost from the bec-

1. Crateogonum vulgare.
The common Covy Wheate.

2. Creteograms fore verie,
Another party coloured Cow Wheate.





while a yardhigh or more very weake and flender, and fuby he bushes among which it groweth, having two long amph leaves fet at each joyat, broadest next to the stalke, pointed at the end, somewhat rough alto on the underfide, if the money and the conductive of the training of t interior serviced, two flowers onely itanding at a joyne in the like leaves fet with chem, but shorter and smaller, the mine like leaves let with chem jour morrer and imaller, the large are long round and hollow, gaping open at the end, and long looking all one way, of a pale yellow rolour, and white the party but grow yellower in time, yet in fome of a blewith. phih colour sitter deeper or paler, each flanding in a fmall metable, wherein afterwards grow round cups or veffels, maining browniff feede not much unlike to wheaterthe roote impored of inall threas: I give you here the figure of ano-ir fortofulis Cow Wheater which I found among Doctor wy neare): which I found among Doctor. Languers, without description, and therefore can frame none

2. Crateogonum flore vario. Another party coloured Cow Wheate. Thanhe groweth like the former, but the ftalk is more reddifh. more finely dented upwards, where in folker or tuft's of flowers are of a reddift or blush colour, bebe they freade open, and then thew the flowers to be yellow. bout the mouth or gaping place, and the reft purplish red.

3. Craizogenum incognisum.



4. Melampyrum. Blacke Wheate.



Melampyram per pafillum lateum.



Crateogonon luteum angustifolium.

Yellow narrow leafed Cow Wheate. This differeth little from the former, but that the stalkes being red, the leaves are longand narrow, like unto Linaria or Tode-flaxe, without any cut or dent at the edges, the flowers are long gaping and hollow, of a pale yellow colour, Itanding in a long spike and looking for-

4. Melampyrum. Blacke Wheate.

This in the forme being to like the rest, sheweth that it is of the fame family, for but that it groweth greater in the Corne fields, where it most delighteth, and the leaves be short and natrow, fet on the stakes and branches which are many and having other smaller leaves comming forth at the joynt likewise, the spiked head of flowers opening not so much, but abiding closer, in some wholly reddish both the likewise, the spiked head of flowers epening not to the transport and yellower above, or mixed with white yellow and below, and white in the middle, in others reddish below, and yellower above, or mixed with white yellow and greene amongst, you may fay it is the same, with these onely differences.

and greene amongst, you may say it is the same, with these ones, you may say it is the same, with these of Provence in France, riseth not above two inches of Provence in France, riseth not above two inches of Browners, which was above two inches of Browners in the fields. This small plant growing among the contest.

This small plant growing among the chief, with flender small narrow leaves, deepely cut in on the fides, like unto Harts horne, the heads being does. and the flowers yellow somewhat refembling the forme of Alepseures, the Foxetaile. 6. Melampyrum launginofum. Woolly blacke Wheate.

This woolly Wheate hath a foure hoary or woolly stalke a foote long, branching forth from the roote will two long and narrow woolly leaves fer at every joynt, finely dented on the edges, much like unto those of the two long and narrow woonly leaves let at the last party and the faller and branches are feet long spiked heads, soft and woolly, with long flowers breaking out of them like the others, but spreading a little broader. The Place and Time.

The first as I said groweth among bushes and brakes and the like, upon barren heathes, as at Hampfood, nicro London, and many other places of this Land, but I have not head that any of the rest have beene found with as, but in Austria and Germany, the fifth in France, and the last in Spaine, and doe flower most of the Summer, the seeder; pening foone after.

The Names. Kegrinoperor. Cratzogonum is remembred by Diofcorides, id enimeror store neutrin dicitar, but of, femon robore acure. Regrauopto, Crateogramm is termethology of the first frateogramm, baththe like leaves to Malampyrum and that Myagrum was called also Melampyrum, but Theophrasius in his eighth Booke and sith Chapter, mentioneth Melampyrum to grow among corne, and which in comparison of Lessand Darnell, that troubleth the braine, he calleth res innocens, a harmeleffe thing. Galen hath it prime alimenteram altime, to grow from dego nerated Wheare, and some thinke that the Stelophuros of Pling lib. 2.5. 6,17.18 it, and as some thinke it is his Ale cures also, but rightly in neither, as it is likely, Ban binus also thinketh it may be Aera of Theophrassas, whichin generally taken to be Lolium but it cannot be his Aera, because he nameth them both in one Chapter, and come. reth them together: Most men now adayes call it Triticum vaccinum or bevinum. Bankinus maketh all these to be Melampyra, not allowing any one diffinctly to be called Crategonum but as others doe to call them. Classes. in following an ancient error among the Germanes, whereas Tragus first as it is likely remembreth it, calleth them Parietaria (ylvefiria, which he faith himfelfe he knoweth no reason or cause why it should be so called. The fifth Parietaria fivefiria, which he iath himlete le knoweth no teach to the way in inductive to caned. The inference is the Parietaria fivefiria feenada of Clusius, called Cratasgonum by Lobel and others, Lugdannis tashir both by the name of Satureia Intea Dalechampy in one place, and by Hypsons. memorings laws in another. Takemontanus calleth it Milium fylvaticum, and Thalins and Banbinus Melampyrum. The second is Clusius his third Parietaria fylvestru, and called Triticum vaccinum by Tragues, Dodoneus and Lugdannings, and Melampyrum by Castaria fylvestru, and called Triticum vaccinum by Tragues, Dodoneus and Lugdannings, and Melampyrum by Castaria fylvestru. Tractaria y to firm, and cancel I rithm the Melampyrum of Thalins all is likely, and the angustificium, or lution Linaries folio of Bankinus. The fourth is the Melampyrum of Lobal, and the fust Paristaria strice of Classes. The fifth is called so by Lobal as it is in the title. And the last is called Paristaria mentana Batica by Clusius in his Cure posteriores, which Baubinus calleth Melampyrum languaglam Beitagns. The French call them Ble devale, and ble de beuf, the Germanes Kuweisen, and brawn ffeifel blumen, the Dusch Poorts bloomen, and wee in English Cow wheate, and Melampyrum, Blacke wheate generally, forme authorie, account them degeneration of where and Ryc, others take them to be the faults of the Corne when as they are with them as well as with as, no other then weedes, as Cockle, Blew bottles, and Cornerofe, which come where they are fewere as well out of the Corne The Vertues.

The Cow Wheates generally in all the places where they grow among Corne, if they be not weeded out, but fuffered untill the Corne is gashered, doe make the bread blacker then that which both it not as Trayw faith, and caufeth the like diffigues in the head and eyes that Darnell doth, as Lobel faith, we be bith the feede is a great incendiary to Venery, as Dieferidae and Pliny speaketh of it before, Galen faith that the feede of Crates manis fnarpe in tafte, and is used as Millet is.

CHAP. III.

Eufragia. Eyebright.

(Lthough formerly there hath beene but one fort of Eyebright knowne, yet these later times have found out divers herbes that for their likenesse thereunto they have entituled by the same name with their diverfities as shall be shewed together. . Eufragia valgarie. Common Eyebright.

The common Eyebright is a small low herbs, rising upusually but with one blackish greans stalks, a spame high, or not much more, spread from the bostome into sundry branches, whereon are set small and amost round yet pointed darke greene leaves, finely inipped about the edges, two alwayes ies together and very thicker at the joynts with the leaves from the middle up wards, come forth small white flowers striped with purple, and yellow spots and stripes, after which follow small round heads with very small seede therein, the toote is long small and threddy at the end, this is found on fome hills, to vary in the colour of the flower to be more whitish, yellow, or

2. Enfraçia minima. Small Eyebright.

This small Eyebright groweth not much above two inches high, having narrower and smaller ligaves thereon then the former, in all other things not differing from the former.

3. Enfraçia praesufts enformment. Great red Wooddy Eyebright.

This wooddy wilde kinde rifethup with one wooddy fquare brownift ftalke divided into fundry branches,



1.6. Eufragia purpurea latifolia: & pratenfis major luted.
The greater purple broad leafed, and yellow E .ebright.



3. Lufragia pratenfit tubra majer. Great red woodd, Lychright.



7: Eufragia litea radice fquantata Baubici, five Aneny ma radice Ventarie comme. The I fier yellon Eyebright.



Xxxxx

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little above the ground, that it feemeth a pretty bufh, about halfe a yard or two foote high, fet with fomewhat long and narrow leaves, pointed at the ends, and iomewhat endented about the edges, two always fet together at and narrow leaves, pointed at the ends, and some was transfer turne somewhat reddish: the flowers are groups joynt one against another, which will in the heater of Summer turne somewhat reddish: the flowers are groups and hooded, of colour purplish red, the roote is made of divers hard wooddy strings.

and hooded of colour purplish red, the roote is made of divers hard wooddy tryings.

**Enfragia praters: minor purpures. Small red wooddy Eyebright.

This smaller red Eyebright hath one square reddish heiry stalke, an handfull high, sometimes without branches and usually but with two seldome more branches, compassed with a sew shirty slamost round leaves, two together and deepely cut into parts, the lower leaves which are the safe that into three parts, the upper into five or sixe: the slowers breake forth, sometimes from between the sawes and the stalkes, and sometimes they find or fixe: the Howers breake forth, to include the hooded and purplish, commiting out of long greene hinkes, sometimes the flowers have beene observed to be white, but very seldome: a fixer which come long and cornered white feede in the faid huskes, the roote is small wooddy and blacke.

5. Enfragia purpurea latifolia. Broad leafed purple Eyebright.

This is somewhat like the last, but that it hath broader leaves, and the flowers are set by spaces up to the tops; of a finer purplish colour, in other things not much unlike the last.

This great yellow Eyebright hath a square hard reddish stalk enere two soote high, for with sewer Joyan, This great yellow Eyeoright nature industry in the day of the day of the edges a sewer Joynts, and longer narrower thicke leaves at them by couples, and but smally defined about the edges a sewer Joynts on and longer narrower smicke reaves at them by coapies, and like hoodes flowers, flanding thicke or close, two together, bending downewards and looking all one way, of a gallant gold yellow colours and flinding in long greene hystes having in them white feede like the former: the roote is mender and woods, the whole plant is

bitter and has sho me the tongue and astringent.

This lesser for hasha smooth hollow stalke a foote high or lesse, see with branches and leaves by comples on them, which are like unto the Germander, or Ivy leased Chickeweede but longer pointed, the sowers are yellow, but like unto those of the common Eyebright, the seede is small blacke and round, and pointed at the ends, standard and the seede is small blacke and round, and pointed at the ends, standard and the seede is small blacke and round, and pointed at the ends, standard and the seede is small blacke and round, and pointed at the ends, standard and the seede is small blacke and round. ding two together on a final footeflalke: the roote is white and round like a builder composed of four thicke coates or scales lying close together, the whole plant is without taste, and somewhat retainbleth Fumiterry, but Columna faith that the rootes are like the Dentaria major of Matthiolm, as the figure expecifeth it. The Place and Time.

The first and third are onely frequent in our Land, the former in many Meddowes and grassic places throughout our Country, and the other in many places of Kent, in the barron fields and waste grounds, both about Gravefend, and the tracts thereabouts, and in many other places, the rest some in Italy, and at Naples, or in Spaine and Africa. they all for the most part flower not untill the end of Summer, the feede ripening within a while after. The Names.

It is called Enfração and Enfração, and by some onely thought to be anciently called evectors, (yet is Enfortement) not knowne, nor described by any of the former Greeke or Latine writers,) for it is of later invention, and for the effects called Ophthalmica and Ocularia. The first is generally called Enfrosia and Enfragia, or Employie by all Writers. The second is called by Columna Enfragia linifolia, although the leaves bee sare less then those of Line or Flax: the third is the Enfragia altera of Dodonam, Lobel, and others, the Sideriti practice. rubra of Lugdanentis, the Odontites of Tabermontanus, the Ericoides rubram of Thalim, and the Crategonon Euphra (the of Gerard who would needes make it a kinde of Crategonon, against the saying of Dodoness, from whomhe Inne of Gerard, who would needes make it a kinde of Crateogonon, against the saying of Dodonem, from whombe hath the most that he hath, saying it cannot agree with Crateogonon, by the defect in many parts, and yet his Corrector doth so let it passe. The fourth Bankinin called in his Phytopinax. Brundla Italica, but in his Pinax Emphrasis pratensis Italica latifolia, and in his Proudromm Enfrasia purpowea minor, and is the third Enfrasia major sylvestric purpowea this of Columna. The sixth is the Sixthin re-tensis luca of Lugdanness. Fricoides lucamo of Thatin, Odontices sove luca of Tabermentanua, and the Enfrasia sylvestric major butea angustifolia of Columna. The last Columna calleth Amonyma radice Dentaria, and Bankina Euphrasia luca Alsonome a discount of Such Columna and yet Euphrasia. Germanes Augeneroft she Dutch Ooghen trooft and we Eyebright. The Vertues.

The bitter talte that is herein the weth it to be hot and dry, and is especially used for all the diseases of the eyes, that cause dimnesse of the fight, for either the greene herbe or the dry, the suice or the distilled water is very effectuall for the faid purpose, to be taken either inwardly in wine or in broth, or to be dropped into the eyes, and used for divers dayes together: Some also make a conserve of the flower to the fame effect. Any of these wayes used, it helpeth also a weake braine or memory, and reforeth them being decayed in a florit time. Arneldus & Villa nova, in his booke of wines, much commendeth the Wine made of Byebright, put into it when it is new made, and before it worke (which because we cannot make in our land, I could wish that the Eyebright might be tunned up with our strong Beere in the same manner, which no doubt would worke the like effects, their Wine and our Beere having a like working, as we nie with Wormswood, Serving and the like to helpe the dimneffe of the fight, and faith that the use thereof restored old mens fight, to read small Letters without spectacles, that could hardly read great ones with their spectacles before: as also did restore their fight that were blinde for a long time before. If this drinke be not to be made or had, the pouther of the dryed herbe either mixed with Sugar, a few Maces and Fermell feede, and drunke or eaten in broth, or the faid pouthers unde into an Electuary with Sugar, doth either way tend to the same effect.

tentra : Portugia IV. de 16

E have in our Corne fieldes in this Land, two forts of Corne Violets a greater and a leffe which thall be thewed to you in this Chapter.

be have in our Come fieldes in this Land, two lorts of Corne Violets a greater and a lefte which shall be showed to you in this Chapter.

I. Speculam Keperic sugar. The greater Corne Violet.

The greater of these Violets lists fundry send your troop and the ground, and rising from the roots, divided and abdivided from every joynt into branches so plemistully, that one is good Gardes ground, will be headly covered with a pecke measure, thicke set without order, with limit and some will some seven sightly denied at racker waved on the ridges, are very least from the will be supposed at racker waved on the ridges, are very least from the will be supposed at racker waved on the ridges, are very least from the will be supposed at the corn of the ridges, are very least from the will suppose the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the will be supposed at the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the ridges, are very least from the suppose of the ridges, are very least from the ridges, are very

19 Fig. fift growers in the Corne fields, between the said Darford in Kom, as also in the Corne fields de by Lift, a cowne in the urremotives of Harperd bis towned Bedford, the other about Harperd, and in fundy places in this little, being more frequencies much and flower from Middonimer until the end of August and the redering in the means finder two wells.

Inoit, the feeder ripering in the means time?

The Names.

We have not understood as yet by any that this left by the harb beesing observed by any Authour beyond sea but with this first, which is called District the and Tanganata wings of the first and Tanganata and Onobrychia and Belgarata by District William By Control by Tabermon, and First and Police of the Street of the St

1. Speculum Clements majors,
The greater Corne Violer.



2 . Specalam Veneris minus.



TRIBETS but because it usually groweth in Corne fields, and that some have called it a Violet, I have thought it forther terme it a Corne Violet, which if any lift to alter they may are their pleasure. The Vertues.

We have not understood that any hath made triall what vertues it is endued withall, and therefore I confed no more thereof. wateri hakabbi ca beringangan

lymbasta i sabatzhi

Pelgele. Milkewott. simbivit. . . . is most

of this Milkewort belides that there is a greater and a letter kinde, and each of much variety in the colour of the flowers, there are found other plane then the much because ted of together. 1. Polygala major .. Tha greaten Milkewort.

This greater kinds (hooteth from the roote five as fire hand. Gender, and fexible falker, a force high or more, thicke fet with somewhat long and narrow leaves like those of Diers, weren the flowers grow high or more, thicke fet with lossewhat long and narrow leaves like those of Diers, werds, the flowers grow at the roppes in a long spike thiske rogether, forms what like so shode of Funniterry, but larger and of a fine delayed reddish purple colour and shiping, withall, after which follow flas notices, with two sectes inches ally, which are long blackish and hairy: the roots is herd and owneddy, with divers there thereis, and shides long. This bath beene found to vary, the colour of the flowers, affectedly in shadows, and most places, to be titler blew or white, or mixed at the smaller kinds is. The best of Mikkentons.

The lesser kinds groweth in all things like the former, but with lower and sentences that say, yet somewhat hard or wooddy not to many risks from some and the lower and the lower and the lower subjects.

or wooddy, not to many rifing from a roote and with fewer, and smaller leaves on them: the flowers allo are aor wooddy not to many ruing it out a roote and with meres, and, manuer are on them. The nowers and are a-like but (maller and vary as much or rather more in their colons, from being of a blewith purple, others purple and white, forme all white, other reddith or of a wan colons, be overworms red. Here is allo another for hereof whose lower leaves that (pread on the ground are many, and, rounder shanish any of the former, but those that grow on the stalkes are long like the rest, the slowers whereas are one; without mixture or va-

3. Polygala Mangeliaca. Millepungs of Mempeliers.

This French Milkewort bath upgight falkes a foote high, many riting from a final long white roote, with imdry longer and narrower leaves on them for without order; the flower entow one shops mather, in longer piles then in the other smaller, and not fully like the other, but of graduith colour, the feeds that followeth is small contained in long cornered huskes.

1. Polygala major...
The greater Militelyort.







4. Polygalarrans. Creening Milkewort.
This small Milkewort hath a number of stalkes, full of branches lying and spreading on the ground, not above a foan long, fee thicke by couples with very small leaves like Heraiaria Rupture wort: the flowers are of a whitish colour, standing among the leaves at the toppes in wharles compassing the stalkes one above another.

5. Polygale affinis. Bastard Milkewort.
This small plant spreadeth many weake slender round falkes upon the ground a spanne long or more, set with fundry small leaves without order; in fashion somewhat like unto Mirele leaves, but not fo much pointed, the flowcitate very beautifull, standing in a small spike one above another, with leaves amongst them, confishing of fixe leaves of fine bright thining purple colour, the feede is small, contained in small huskes: the roote is made of small long and whice fibres.

The Place and Time The fielt kinde groweth not in our Country that I can have of but in Angria, Germany and the parts thereabouts, found out by Clusters. The second is frequent with us, as well in barren and untilled places, heathes and the like, as infertile and palture grounds, yet there it will be more fielhand large. The third about Mempelier, and so doth the fourth and last and in other places in France not farre of. They all flower in the beginning or middle of May, and continue flowring a moneth, and perfect their feede prefemily after.

The Names. The name Polygala or Polygalon as Tragus doth call ir,is imposed on these plants, upon supposall that they are the Polygala of Dioscoridos, but they doe but resemble it, and arenot the same, and therefore Lobel calleth it Polygala recontierum, as not judging it to be right, which Gefner allo

before him perceived by the bitter tafte it hath, and therefore called it Amarella, yet according to the Germane rulgar name, he called it also Crucis flos. Dodonaws, [lusius, Lobel, and fundry others following the currant knowne mme, call it Polygala, as not knowing a fitter to call it by, yet Anguilana seemeth to call it The sion, and Dodonass Flor Amber vals. Clusius calleth the first Polygala vinlgaris major, and the second minor, although it be set amisse, unjor for minor. The third Baubinus reserved to the Onobrychis tertia purpurea of Lugdunensis, and calleth it himfife Polygala acutioribus foligs Monspeliaca. The fourth is generally called Polygala repens by Lobel, and all others that have written of it: The last is the Chamamyr fine quorundam of Lugdunen fir, which Banbinus calleth Polygale ofini as I doe. Bankinun numbreth up among their Polygala's, one with a yellow flower, which he referreth to aplant that Anguilara found, and was like unto a Lentill, but had thicker and fuller leaves, a yellow flower and kede in cods, which I have referred rather to the Scorpioides leguminosa, as I have there shewed. The Italians call it Poligala, the French L'berbe ancroiz, the Germanes (reutz blumlin, and Ramsel, the Dutch Cruzs bloomen, and we in English Gang-flower, Croffe-flower, or Milkewort.

The Vertues. Gefrer as I shewed you before, by reason of the bitternesse of this herbe, having called it Amarella, faith that he bund it to purge choller, having made the tryall of it on himselfe, by steeping a handfull thereof all night in wine, and drinking it in the morning, and therefore is not likely to encrease milke in womens brefts, neither bitter nor pargings thing working any such effect that we have known, and therefore cannot be the Polygala of Dioscorides, which worketh not that effect : other certainty hereof we have not yet learned, and therefore we forbeare to fee downe gheffes or falfities.

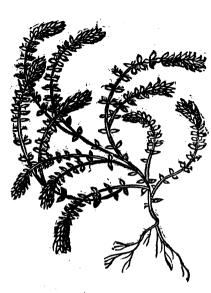
CHAP. VI.

Antirybinum flueftre medium. The greater wild Snapdragon.

He wilde Snapdragon is of two forts, one greater then another, the greater whereof rifeth up ufually but with one stalke, branching forth on all fides into some other, whereon are fet long and Majuaritformewhat narrow thicke darke greene leaves, by couples: ar the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand in severall places reddish purple gaping slowers, in shape like those of the garden or manured kinde, but farre less and without any white colour therein, after which come such like heads, like calves fnoutes, as in the other, but not halfe fo bigge, wherein is contained very small

blackish browne seede: the roote is small and perishing, every yeare regaining it selfe from the shed seede. We barehad another of this fort brought us out of Spaine by Beel, often remembred before, whose flower was much Betterm more beautifull, being of a bright crimion colour, the mouth or chappes being of a yellowish white, much like rubrum. one of the garden kindes, but more lively for colour. As also another with milke white flowers, which spreadeth Alterum broad a little more then the former. The leffer fort groweth lower by the one halfe, yet buffring thicker with fore also; blanches, having long narrow leaves not halfe fogreat, and the flowers very small alfo and whitish, the seede is Minimum.

4 Polygea repens. Creeping Milliewert.



1. Antirrhinum fylvefire medium. The greater wild Snapdragon.





Saxatile

small and blacker then the former, and the roote perisheth alike and is so also raised againe, Banbinus hath another of this fore with red flowers, whose leaves he saith are like Sarpillam, Mother of Time. The Place and Time.

These grow wilde in Spaine, Italy, France, and other places, but we have them onely in Gardens, where they that once fow them, shall lightly have them continually, if they will suffer them to shed their seede being tipe. and are in flower from Inly unto the end of August. The Names

They are called Antirrhinum filvefire, and arvense majus, and medium & minus, or minimum by all our moderne Writers, yet some call them Orontium or Aurantium, and Os larnie : Honorius Bellie in his second Epilie to Ch. fin , (a leth it Physeuma, and faith that in Candy the people call it xaoxovou. The Vertues.

There is as little use of these wilde kindes in Physicke, as of the garden kindes in our dayes, although Matthialus faith that the leaves, flowers, and feede are good for the rifing of the mother, to be mixed with Rofe waterand honey, and that the herb: doth cause the Scorpion presently to lose the force of his poyson, as soone as he seth it, and that the herbe applyed to the forehead taketh away the pin and web in the eyes.

CHAP. VII.

Linum fativum & fylvefire. Manured and wilde Flaxe,

Aving divers forts of wilde Flaxe to shew you in this Chapter, I thought it fit to prevene them with the manus ed kinde, and rather speake thereof together, then distinctly in a Chapter by it sife.

I. Lanum fairmen. Manured Flaze.

The manured Flaze hath a flender round pliant stalke three foote high, befor with person long and foft leaves without order, branshed at the toppe into three or four (mail branches, each of them bearing two or three faire blew flowers, wade of five round pointed leaves speece, with fonce

threds in the middle, after which come round buttons pointed above, wherein is contained flat shining smooth browne feede: the roote is fmill and threddy, perithing every yeare.

a. Linum selvefire unigarius. The more common wilde Flaxe.

This wild Flaxe groweth like the former, but hath greater and higher stalken more branched at the toppes, and more flore of blew flowers on them, the feede also is like the former, but the feede vessels will ho'd the feede therein, and not breake open with the heate of the Sunne, when it tripe, as the manured kinde will doe, which must be presently gathered and kept. 3. Lisani



3. Linum sylvestre latifolium caruleu n. Broad leafed blew wilde Flaxe.

This wilde Flaxe rifethup fometimes but with one tilke, and often with more, a foote or fometimes more high, which are stiffe, thicke, and hairy, fet with greater adbroader hairy leaves, then in any of the other forts, bestalkes branch forth towards the coppes bearing Imale intervesthen those below; and larger flowers, even as great as Mallowes, of a deeper or paler blew colour, the heads containing the feode are fet in the greene hankes, that held the flowers, which open being sipe, shewing ablacke flat shining seede like the rest, the roote is great undliveth after feede time, Thooting new ftilkes with woolly leaves on them, and to abide all the Winter: this groweth in Hungary and Austria.

Of this fort there was observed by Clufine in Spains, one with large broad woolly leaves like it, but the flowas were white with purple veines in the leaves.

4. Linnm (ylveftre latifolium luteum. Broad leafed yellow flowred Flaxe.

The divers stalkes of this Flaxe are round browne, and fliffe, with large leaves on them, and not hairy bithard: the flowers are many that fland at the roppre of the stalkes, and large, of a faire shining yellow colour, wir some threads in the middle, the seade vessels are flat " to, and the feede blacker then the other, and not flyining likethem: the roote is thicke and crooked, with fibres therest and parisheth not but abided many yeares.

Banh nu maketh mention of one with broad leave; whole stalke is glurinous or elsonmy, and the flower of a rescalour which grew on the hills by Bonenia, and about logalfied in Germany.

5. Limm fylurfire augustifolium carnito vos alba ... flore magne. Narrow leafed wilde Flaxe, with either white or blew flowers. This Flaxe hath fundry statkes, of a foote high, and ma3. Linem fylosilve tartfalian caratron.
Broad leafed blirte wilde Plaze:



5. Linum filvefice angustifolium caruleo vel albo sine ma oro... Narrow leafed wille blaze, with either white or bien tlowers,

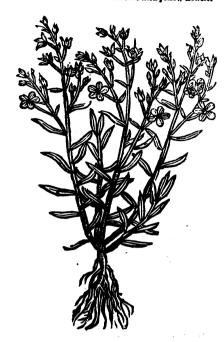


Alban jur, urens

ny'

7. Linum fylvestre angustifolium latenm. Narrow leafed wilde Flaze with yellow flowers.

10. Chandiann Ginfi fore albe five Liven fibrifie Gatheritesm. Dwarfe wilde Flaxe with white flowers, or Mill mountaine.





ny narrow long leaves on them, the flowers are very large, and are either of a pale blew, tending to an alh colon, or else white, each leafe having a purple line running through the middle, in the rest there is little difference from the former wilde forts, the roote abiding.

6. Linum folvestre angustifulum flore minere. Narrow leafed wilde Flane with small flowers.

The stalkes hereof are many round and stiffe, a foote long, staving many narrow short leaves thereon, of a blewish greene colour : the flowers are blew and no bigger then those of the manured Flaxe, the heads, seede, and rootes are like the reft.

7. L'aums pluestre augustifolium luteum. Narrow leased wilde Flaxe with yellow slowers.

This yellow wilde Flaxe hath fundry stalkes halfe a yard high, with sew leaves set on them like unto the manured Flaxe, the flowers are smaller then it, but of colour yellow.

8. Linum fruticofum semper virens. Everliving wilde Flaxe. This Flaxe hath divers wooddy stalkes of a foote high, with a number of leaves thereon, somewhat short and narrow, of a whitish greene colour, and abiding in the Winter on the stalkes, not falling of as the rest doe, the slowers are wholly white, and a little larger then the last, standing at the toppes of the stalkes like others.

9. Linum arboreum Creticum Inteum. The yellow shrubbe Flaxe of Candy.

This groweth like a small shrub, covered with a blackish barke, with long leaves, thicke set on the branches, somewhat like unto those of Flaxe but larger, comming necreft unto large Myrtle leaves, the flowers are yellow and very bitter in talle : the feede veffels are as bigge as Ciche peafe, containing foure feedes within them very like unto Flaxe seede.

> 20. Chamelinum Clusi flore albo, sive Linum sylvestre Catharticum. Dwarfe wilde Flaxe with white flowers, or Mill mountaine.

This Dwarfe Flaxe hath many flender stalkes, of about a spanne and a halfe long, with divers small long leaves fer by couples on them, and white flowers at the toppes of the branches, leffer then those of the manured, with yellow threds in the middle, the feede is small that followeth in the small round heads : the roots is small also and threddy,

F'or lateo Lobel setteth forth another small one, not rising above source or sive inches high, with small leaves and yellow

11. Chamalinum stellatum. Dwarfe wilde Flaze with starre like flowers. This whole plant is fearle three inches high, having but one or two very small stalkes at the most, and as small leaves ending in a very sharpe point, the flowers are few and small, made of five narrow pale greene leaves, point ted at the ends, and standing forth in that manner that every flower relembleth a starre, with a round umbone in the middle.

The Place and Time.

Some of thefe as is before faid, grow in Spaine, some in France or Germany, and fome in our owne Land also a some of the longer for the most part from Midforneser until August, and some abide longer, the seede ripening inte meane time.

Item in Lastice and there in Greeke figuliated as well the herbe as it growth, such fame prepared to be spunged when it is made into cloath also. The first is called by all Authours Lingua flatium, and the second Linum and when it is some into field of Germany in sunday placed because it yeeldeth more store of such that is to chiral Linum falcoffee to reside the sunday of the s h. The Armson of Flachs, the Dutch Vlas and we Flaxe, and Line. The Portner.

There is neither leafe, flowers, nor roote of Flaxeused in any meditine with patchar I know, ney ther greene nor dyed, neither the juice, diffilled water, or any other composition made thereps, but onely the seede, and that more noutward then inward Physicke in these dayes, although in former times as Gales showeth, that some union of the short food asked with the seed as the seed of the more in our ways then any area they read the state of the field of the the mooving of the belly downewards, faith he, I will neither praife nor dispraise it, yet it hash a small property to provoke urine, which it doth best being parched, thus saith Galen of the manured kinde, but the wilde kindes the freder of Line made into pouther, mixed with honey and some ppper into an electuary, and thereof the quantity of a Nutmeg taken every day, doth helpe the cough as fome fay, the feede also boyled in water, and fome honey put unto it and drunke, is faid also to ease the paines of the body; nthe collicke, and stitches, and all inflammations; if it be outwardly used also, with Fenugrecke and Linseed, and tome Mallows, a pultisbeing made therof is of good use to mollify and discusse any tumour or hardnes in any part of the body, or of the mother by fitting in the warme decoction of the feede, or to receive the hot fumes through a fate for the purpose + being taken with Raisins faith Pliny, it helpeth the obltructions of the Liver : the feede mixed with niter or falt, and figget tree ashes, easeth the paines and hardnesse of the mucles, since we and arteries, and used with figges, itripeneth and digestern, mixed with the wild Concumber roote, it draweth forth splinters, and used with figges, itripeneth and digestern, mixed with the wild Concumber roote, it draweth forth splinters, and used or any other thing sticking in the sless, and broken bones also: the decoction thereof made in wine thornes, nailes or any other thing sticking in the sless, and broken bones also: and applyed to any fretting or running fore, flayeth it from spreading surther: used with as much Cresses, it takes have the suggestions of the nailes, and with Myrrhe, and Rossin, it helpeth ruptures, and the swellings of the sade used with the sure of the sade with sade with the sade with sa and applyed to any fretting or tunning fore, flayeth it from spreading further: used with as much Cresles, it ta-

Carjophy Stycffra widner Small wilde Pinkes.

A vine the wird you to many Gittoffowers, Pinckes, (weere williams and Johns, of beauty in my former Booke, let me this term there there is that family, which are not of that refpect, and doe rather delight in their owner manually then in any other forraine habitation, and they are of three forta, or mying a piet in the fields on the mountaines, or among the rockes and stones; of these secretary in their order.

(a) op ylli ar verifes. Primus Ordo. . The first Rancke of wilde Pinckes of the Fields.

This wilde Pincke is but annuell, that is perifhing after seede time, having a few pale greene graffic short blunt even lying on the ground for the first yeare, and are the next years carryed up with the Italkes, divided into some braches, and fet by couples at the joy her he ring a thort thicke grayifh greene haske at the toppes, out of which fairout by degrees one after another; feven or eight fmall faint red flowers, fmaller then the imallest Garden prinches much, which fearle show themselves above the brimme of the baske; more flowers then one as I hid appeare not at a time out of the huske, or very feldome two, whereby they are long in flowring, in the outer

7. Garyaphy But hole fine remento fm.

1. Caryophythus prolifer. Childing Pinckes.



Caryophillus caraleus Monspelicusis. The bleve Pincke of Mo npelier-



huske is found after they have done flowring, fo many severali small long huskes as there did flowers thew torth, each containing within them fmal blackith feed, the roote is fmall white and hard, perishing every yeare, and raising it felfe by its owne sowing. or elle must be sowne in the Spring.

Of this fort there is one that hath but one flower rifing out of the huske, and of a paler reddiff colour then the former.

Carpophyllus pratenfis noster major. Our greater wild field Pincke.

Wee have in many places of our Land growing wild a small kinde of Pincke, as I may so call it, and especially by Deptford and Rederiffe, which spreadeth. much oftentimes, and rooting by the branches as it



Carrophyllin at venfis umbellaim. Wilde Pinckes in tufes,



goweth with small from ground leaves next the ground, sidy couples on the stalkes, with small reddish Pincke-like sowers on the toppes. Of this fort also there is a lesser, growflowers on the toppes. Or tous fort also there is a leffer grow-ing among the thicke graffe in our medowes about London, smely towards Tottam Contr., whose roote is so small and dreddy, that it will not abide transplanting, having very sender stalkes, and smaller, shorter, and greener leaves set thereon then in the former, the flowers also are smaller, and of a cleare red shining colour sometimes, but one of a stalke. and fometimes more especially under hedges and business the may defend it by the shadow. Of neither of both these have I any true figure, to exhibite here and I am loath to inhave I any true induce, we cannot there and I am town to in-fertMalter Johnsons figure, because it doth not truely expresse, sallo that it is Lobels figure of a small Armeria, which but leaves among the flowers, which these have not.

ath leaves among the nowers, which there have noted as 2. Caryophysiu arvenfit glaber minimus.

The finalleft white wild French Pinckes.

So 1 ewhat like unto the former two forts is this small one allo whose rootes are small, thred like and reddish, the stalkes aresender, smal and joyntedabout a foot or lesse high, having artiender, imai and joynevanous a root or iche nigh, naving final long narrow greene leaves, fer fingly thereat, and for eading at the toppe, into many thready branches, full of very final white flowers, confitting but of two leaves like threds.

4. Caryophilus caraleus Monspeliensum.

The blew Pincke of Monspelier.

The leaves of this Pincke that are next the ground, are fo fre and small like Rushes that they will be withered almost in the state of a white with greene colour from whence rife fundry flender fmooth joyntlesse rushy falkes halfe a foore high. bearing every one a flower at the toppe, out of a small huske, confilting of five blew round pointed leaves, finely dented about the edges, but no bigger then those of the ordinary wilde Centory, the whole plant taffeth formewhat hot and bitter.

5. Caryophyllus arvensis holostius hir/ntus. Wilde hairy Sea Pinckes.

This Pincke groweth very like a garden Pincke, but of a grayish or heavy greene colour, and somewhat hairy witha!, the flowers grow not like Pinkes in long huskes, but more like unto a small wilde Campion, of a reddish colour tending to murrey, and give finaller feede unlike to Pinckes, the roote abideth.

This wilde Pincke also doth truch resemble a wilde Campion, having short broad leaves, somewhat like unto Lobel his Catchflye, but of an hoary greene colour, the stalkes have the like leaves by comples on them, and at the toppe divers small flowers, rifing altogether from one joynt, and each standing on a short so testalke, composing threby a kinde of umbell, and are some of a reddish, and others of a whitish colour. I give you here Gerard his si-

gure thereof, more to please others them by selfe.

7. Car popyllus beloss in tomentosus. Hoary finkes.

From a small creeping roote riseth fundry stender round joynted stalkes lying on the ground, and dividing them felves into many branches a foote or two long or more, whereon are fet leaves by couples, fome of them broad and long, and others more round, yet all of them hoary white, like unto the leaves of the Gnaphalium Americanum alled white Live long or Life everlasting, bearing white flowers of five leaves a peece round pointed, this abi-

dethlong, and spreadeth much upon the ground.

8. Caryophylim angustifolism tomentosus. Honry narrow leased Pinckes.

This small low Pincke that scarfe rifeth with the stalkes an hand breadth high, which are woolly, branching inwitwo or three parts, fiath very narrow long and woolly greene leaves on them, one being longer then another, eth of the stalkes bearing a white flower, made of five leaves, standing in a greene huske.

thor the stances pearing a white nower smaller of the flow broad leafed Pincke.

Q. Carpopplin punish latifolium. The low broad leafed Pincke.

This small Pincke bath a short low stalke, rising from the roote, presently dividing it said in the longer on the of hilfe a foote high, whose lower leaves next the ground are somewhat broad and short, but a little longer on the branches, being soft and of a pale greene colour, set by couples at the joynts: each of the branches bearing but one faul pale purplish white flower rising out of a small short huske. The Place and Time.

Some of thefe as Isaid grow in our owne Land, some in Germony, France, and Spaine, some also flower earlier then others.

The Names. Lobel and Camerarius call the first Armerius proliferus, and Thaliss Carpophylla filocofici guarta. The second of both forts have their titles as belt beseemeth them, Gerard mentioning the first and my selfe the other. The third is so called by Bankinus as the title heareth. The fourth is called by Lobel Aphylanthes Monspeliensum, and by Tabermontanus and Bankinus, Caryophyllus caruleus Monspeliensum. Labertularis the fifth Caryophyllus holostic.

w, and Tabermontanus both it and the fixtHolosticus Caryophyllus.

The seventia the fifth Caryophyllus caruleus Monspeliensum. The seventia the fifth Caryophyllus holostic with us Caryophyllus m. The seventia the fifth caryophyllus holostic with us Caryophyllus m. The seventia the fifth carlot with us Caryophyllus holostic with the callet and the seventia holostic with the seventia holosti imentoful latifolism, and faid he had not feene the flowers: And the eighth alfo Carpophylisi boloftiss tomento

TRIBELL The Smallest white wilde French Pincke.





1182 15.

angustifolium. The last he also calleth as is in the title. I have Englished them all Pincker, not knowing how benie to entitle them.

Caryophylli Alpini, Secundus Ordo. The second R anke of Mountaine wilde Pintkes.

T, Carpophilms Alpinms lasifolism. Mountaine broad leafed Pinckes.

This hath a small white shorous creeping roote, and from thence rife some bending hairy stalkes, three or some inches long, with two small broad and somewhat round pointed hairy thicke leaves, at each joyur, and from inches long, with two small some what round pointed hairy thicke leaves, at each joyur, and from the large white shower of swelenges. Such of them a large white shower of swelenges. Such of them a large white shower of swelenges. I inches long, with two times to see and former and them a large white flower of five kaves, flanding in a greene huske, whereon afterwards flandeth a long huske with feede therein.

in a greens the second acted which the manufacture is a long attended to the property of the corte of this is the property of the corte of this is the property of the corte o a starre and the greene leaves of the buske, fet betweene them.

flarre and the greene leaves of the buske, let betweene them.

3. Caryophyllus Alpinus graminess. Mountaine Pincke with Graffe like leaves.

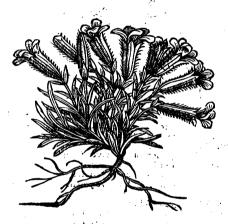
The leaves of this fort are very narrow, and about an inche long, of a darke greene colour like unto graffe fet by

The leaves of this for are very narrow, and about an investment of the leaves of this made of five leaves, flanding in fmall greene huske, out of which rife fmall heads, with small seede in them a the roote is small and white.

nall greene huske, out of which the imail neads, with mail the mountaine narrow leafed Pinckes,
4. Caryophyliu montanni anguftifoliu albiu. White mountaine narrow leafed Pinckes,
The stalke of this Pincke is small and reddish, three or four einches long, having long and marrow smooth leaves thereon, and smaller white flowers at the toppe then those of the first, here in this Ranke or Order mento-

5. Caryophyllus montanus Clufij. Clufius his mountaine Pinche.

6. Caryophyllus minimus mufcofus noftras Our fmallest Mosselike Pincke.





5. Caryophyllus montanus Clufi, Clufum his Mountaine Pincke. .

The leaves of this pincke, are tappy thicke and thort, fomewhat like to those of Thrist growing thick together: from among whom rife fundry flender foo: estalkes, rather then stalkes, about an inch high, yet having joynts and leaves fet by couples thereat, on the toppes whereof fland the flowers, each for the most part by it felle, whole huskes are large and hollow greater also then beseemeth the smallnesse of the plant, and of a purplish greene colour, ending in five poynts, out of which start small pale reddish flowers of five leaves apeece.

6. Caryophyllus minimus muscosus nostras. Our smallest Mosselike Pincke.
This small plant seemeth more like unto a Mosse, but that it hath some threelike slakes about two or three inches high, branching forth diverily, thicke fet together and without order, with small short graffe greene leaves, that are very narrow, and more like haires then leaves, seldome exceeding halfe an inch in length, whereofathough the most be plaine, yet some also will be parted on the side and forked like hornes at the ends, at the ropes of the branches stand divers very small and scarse to be discerned, greenish white flowers, which turne into small cods with feede in them as fmall as doft: this fpreadeth into many fmall tufts, rooting afresh as it groweth, but, dyeth after feede time, and springing from the seede that sheddeth and abiding in the Winter, with such a furth field auft of small greene haire like leaves as stand by the sides of it, until that it encreaseth and groweth bigger, as the whole plant is expressed.

The Place and Time. All these grow on hils and mountaines for the most part, the first and third in Germany and Anstria, the second in Spaine, the fourth in France about Mompelier, the last no where but in thise owne Garden that ever I could know, and doe flower in Inly, giving feede quickely after.

All the care lately found out, the foure first whereof are recorded by Banking in his Pinax and Prodromus, by when names they hold here in their titles, but that he addeth Holosius unto them. The last is as is said, not when the name of the production of the said before that I know. entioned by any before that I know.

Carrophilli facatiles tertius ordo. Rocke Pinckes, the hird Ranke

The Rocke Pincker from a fleride proced and wooddy roote, lendership to heath like leaves.

This Rocke Pincker from a fleride prooked and wooddy roote, lendersh forth divers browning joynted statkes, hille ones hand high, having divers shortand narrow leaves at their bottomes like unto fleath, and at the I have ones many might, having divers thort and narrow leaves at their bottomes. If the unito Meath, and at the impression and hard leaves a the toppes of the stalkes are furnished with tuits of white flowers, made along and some of five leaves a peece, standing close 2. Caryophilus faxatilis Ericafolius rentofus repens aut et fruilis.
White or purple Moffe Pincket or one fornewhat like it.

offers and fome of five leaves a peece handing close of the companies of t ding at their toppes.

(aryophylins faxatilis fyliquofus.

Conded Rocke Pincket.

Codded Rocke Pincket.

This tiving or over greene plant is there thrust in the mode a Chapter, which I thinke did never please his founder to be to placed, I am sure of death not me, but seing it hat taken the like place is ofte, let me also for this time not delt anche it s but the like it to shoote forth many leaves he are the roote, but which like that Dasse each, but he life, of a which greene color, and set upon long soccellalkes, among which rise the slender smooth stakes a sparnetons, divided into many long branches, set with a sew long and narrow laves and small white lowers of source leaves apeece with toppes, which are sollowed by very slender. and the toppes, which are followed by very slender, and arrow long pode containing very small reddish seed the roote containing the slender of the lower greene

the sail the winter.

The Place and Time.

There grow in the sail y grounds on hills, the first in France, the second in Spaine, on the Pyrenean hils, and the last from among the chinges of the Rockes in Harrynia, and flower when the rell doc. The Names_

The names of these are likewise mentioned by Baubinin, who hath given them the same tilles that they are here

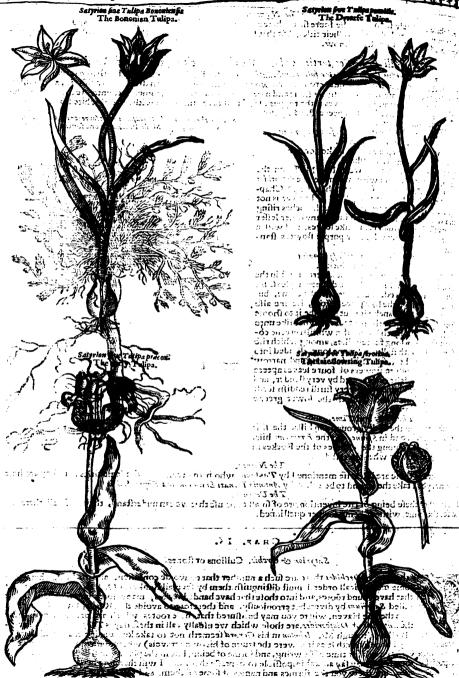
indowne, yet I take the lecond to be called by Antonio Donati Erica marina Thymafolia. The Veriues. The most of these being of late invention, are of small or no me that we can understand, they must all therefore pulle for this time, without being further questioned.

CHAP. IV.

Satyrion & Grebu. Cullions or Stones.

the fact of Orebides, there are such a number that to avoide constation, and to bring them into fome militarities there are such a number that to avoide constation, and to bring them into fome militarities there is must distinguish them by severally ankee or Orders, that is pines there that have found rootes, and into those that have found rootes, and into those tronsolly, and therefore a avoide that Realty. I would bring you called Apprison by divers but erroniously, and therefore a avoide that Realty. I would bring you into the life Haven, where you may be affirmed that those rootes, which are properly as dampely into the life. Haven, where you may be affirmed that those rootes, which are properly as dampely into the life. I shaw in the Moreon to to take knowledge that I had here to clining former Bookse (although Mr. Iohinos in his Germal seemeth not to take knowledge that I had here to clining former Bookse (although Mr. Iohinos in his Germal seemeth not to take knowledge that I had here to clining to respect this age hath produced deduced it before; but delivereth it as it it were the trutte of his owne travels) where of this age hath produced deduced it before; but delivereth it as it it were the trutte of his owne travels) where the sage hath produced deduced it before; but delivereth it as it is tweet the trutte of his owne travels) where the sage hath produced deduced it before; but the of flowring, and forme of being, but in the placing and distinction of the koschool that it is I may say almost impossible to express them all. I will therefore here in the first place, for effect them all. I will therefore here in the first place, for effect the Orchides, but the formes and names of some of them, and therefore here, which I would such that the constant of the original travels are the same of the or the original travels. I would such that the constant of the original travels are the original travels.





archerist coated kingus, forms lays by a more failed

TEPBE 15. tourste into five parts, at first into Cymforchides five Testiculos caninas, Dogges stones. Secondly into Orchides for Testiculos bircinos vel faridos, Stinking Orchides for Testiculos bircinos vel faridos, Stinking Orchides Goges stones. Fourthly into Serapiadas vel Testiculos vulpinos, Foxe stones. And fitchly into Triorchides and Goges stones of Superior Castlions of Sonnes in which to Propose the service Castlions of Sonnes in which to Propose stones. Goards liones. Fourthly into Serapiadas vel Testiculos vulpinos, Foxes (tones. And fifthly into Triorchides and first of the Cynosorchides Dogs stanes, after the figures discussed in the Cynosorchides and first of th

Cynoforchis Tatticulus Crus, Primus Ordo. Dogges Stones the first Ranke.

This kinde of Orchis is lifting tished into two forts, the one hath flowers refembling hoodes, with small things hanging out of the midst of them, the other hath flowers like unto the bodies of men, with their umes and legs cut thort of

Lynosorchis major latifelia. The first great Dogges stones, The first of the se greater Degs stones hath five or sixe broad seaves on the ground, antong which riseth up a sound greene stalke, hatter a yard high, bare or without leaves, or but one or two smaller standing below, at the pope whereof standethe spiked head of purplish flowers, setthicke and close together, made like unto open primate bods from the middle whereof hangeth downe, a small body, as it were of a Dog, or other such creature, being of Dod, Lugding spike purple colour strickes. Sported with seeper purple spots and lines, after which come somewhat long and road small huskes, containing the strick the two stones of a dog, with long sibres at the heads of them, one some strick bulbes, set together like the two stones of a dog, with long sibres at the heads of them, one some what bigher sometimes the most hard wayes one of them which is the higher, is firme full and hard, the other lander, wrinckled and fort, which was a strick away to nothing sleaving the firme roote, which so abideth all the Wister, and in the Spring another fringeth and encreaseth from the side of the old one, and then that beginneth togrow lancke, while the other new one encreaseth.

2. Cynosorchie major latifolia altera.

The weather the content of the side of the old one, and then that beginneth togrow lancke, while the other new one encreaseth. The first of these greater Dees stones hath five or fixe broad leaves on the ground, among which riseth up a

togrow lancke, white the other new one encreatem.

This other greate there hath somewhat narrower leavest the former, the spiked head of flowers, Secanda insister so long nor so thicke, and the flowers of a whitish purities colour, marked with some purple spots and Dod. lines more inward, formed like open hoods, and small bodies having forth like the former, the seede and rootes are like the former.

3. Cynoforchie major spica compatta. The greater pale purple flowred Dogs flones. The leaves of the are somewhat narrower then the last, and sometimes souted, the stalke also is somewhat lower with leaves upon it, and the spiked head short and close, with the like flowers for forme, thicke settoge- Minor alther but somewhat lesse, and of a whitish purple colour, spotted also, the rootes also are like the former.



2. Cynoforchis major latifol a altera. The great purple Dogs flones.



Yyyyy 3

TEYBETS.

3. Cyceforthis major fice compalia.
The greater pale purple flowred Dogs frones.



6. Cyneforchia militaria five Stratenmarka major.
The greater Souldiers cullions.



4 Cyneforthis latifilia minor.
The imailer pale purple Dogs fones,



8. Cynoferchis militaris minor.
The lefter Souldiers cultions.



The groweth as high as the last, the leaves also somewhat marrow like it, and divers in like manner set upon the Majoria the slowers are not closely set but infore sparsely of a pale purple or blush colour, spotted also, the forme also a size A state of the slowers are not closely set but infore sparsely of a pale purple or blush colour, spotted also, the forme also a size A state of the slowers are not closely set but informed the size of the slowers are not closely set and so the slowers are not closely set but informed the slowers are not closely set and so the slowers are not closely set also slowers. alte, the flowers are not crotery ter but more sparsedly of a pale purple or blush colour, spotted also, the forme alters the sum of the sum of

sope whereov is rurnitined with a tunine rong spiked nead of parpills white flowers in forme as the former, representing open hoods,
white flower standing on a long foodstake.

6. Cynoforchi militaria five Striatenmatica major.

The greater Souldiers cullions.

The greater of these Souldier cullions hath large leaves below, and fore lefter on the stalke, which is halfe a yard high, the spiked head allowers stand somewhat separate, each flower being like unto a whowers trained to the armes and legacut off, and a hood fet there-an, whose body had the armes and legacut off, and a hood fet there-a, or a legacite Souldier with his helmer on, the bood or helmet begwhite, and the body spotted with purple spots; the rootes are great and thicke.

7, Cynoforchi militarim rubra. Red flowred Souldiers cultions.

Theleaves hereof are narrower, and the stalke smaller and lower then the last, scarfe a foote high, the flowers also are somewhat like, the last, but of a fairer bright red colour,

8. Cynoforchis militaris minor. The leffer Souldiers cullions.

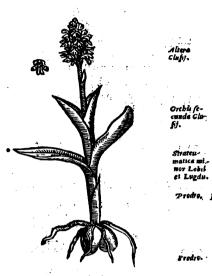
This is in all things like the greater of this kinde, but leffe and the flowers fomewhat whiter.

9, Cynosorchie militarie spica unbente conglotterate.
Round baseded acd Souldiers cultions.

This groweth higher then the former and Souldiers cultions, and the leaves longer, narrower and but few the flowers grow in a round formet together, being like them both for forme and colour, but that the lower part of the body path four divisions or short pares, and a very small best behind the backfide.

10. Cyneferchi miliearie lasion fleribus variegatie.
Party coloured small Soundiers cultions.

This is much smaller and lower, both in stalke and slowers, then the last, the leaves are broader and shorter, and the small slowers (which make a much slower spike) are finely parted with white



The stalke hereof is the high or more, with some narrow leaves thereon, the spiked head hath the small pains 4. Sowers like these of the high or more, with some narrow leaves thereon, the spiked head hath the small pains 4. Sowers like these of the stalk hereof is of a parplish colour, and the body or lippe hanging downs, single divided into source with parts, spotted with purple, and a small spiker behinde: this hath a small weake

This hath a stalled the purpose and of the stall the sta

This round headed Orchis hash three or foure broad and short, smooth and palegreene thining leaver, set on the Rosandian standard stalks, compassing a round at the bottome, bearing a short round head is the compassing a round at the bottome, bearing a short round head is the state of the top, and Daleba, not spiked as most of the star, each flower being of a purplish red country.

24. Chapter the short three inches high, above the very narrow thing stayes that grow below method fide flower, the followed head is about an inch long, with two short leaves that the start of the deduction of the short three inches high, above the very narrow thing stayes that grow below method fide flower, the forted head is about an inch long, with two short leaves that the start of the short start of the short start of the short and single short and sho

Many of the grow in the fieldes of our owne Country in divers places, and many others in Germany, where they have beene obtained in Clusture flower from May until the middle of Institute and Experience May until the middle of Institute and Experience of the Names.

It is called a Greene the important and wrose, Mr., this in particular, in Latine all the web is, and Cynoforchis or Tellicular and diverse the first time kinds or fort of these Orchists to be the Sastrama of Dioseorides, the errors is thought some first time from Mr. and Apuleisas, who made no difference before the Orchist and Sastrama, but Marchiellas constitute them, in that his Sasyrians hath but one Mr. with refore he see for forth the figure of fish and making them, in that his Sasyrians hath but one Mr. with the fore he forth the figure of fisher and the found in rerum natural, and have showed you bethin my former Booke, and the other had that the Tulips is the rights at rims of Dioseorides, without peradventure, both the one and the other, and that the Tulips is the rights of Dioseorides, without peradventure, both the one and the other, and that

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the feed is like him or rather as I thinke it should be decing or relieved have given you in the margent against every one, the several Author (although but one are two as this time) that had described it before. I find that I was of a strange conceit about the encrease of these hinds of or include. First that they been feed for before was of a strange conceit about the encrease of these hinds of order in the losse heades of them. after the slower in the losse heades of them. was of a strange conceit about the encrease of these hinds of Orchides. First that they boreno seed (her be expected that the small seede which as I said is like dust, found in the long heades of them, after the flower is past was not the seede by the strange nothing within them: and secondly, he thought that seeing they were not procreated by their owne seede, but that they were encreased by fortnings seed, namely of Blacke birds, and Thrushes, that in their copylation let fall some of their spenge upon the ground, and that because they are found in greatest plenty among the woods where these birds resort, and have their shield sood. The Arabians call it Chass alkes, and Chass alche legale, Italians Satirians and I spirel a can the Spanish Copyon de perro, the French du Satyrion, and Covillon de chiese, the Germans Kinghen krant Seendelmark, and Margadreben, the Dutch Knabeneruit, and Standel cruits, and we in Capshift (of the Apothecastes generally taking all for some being 18 Saturion and of some Dogges stones, of others Standel wort, and Standel grasse, and standel grasse, and of some longer stones. dreben, the Dutch Knabencruit, and Standeternyr, and we an engage of their use) Satyrion and of tome Dogges stones, of others Standle wore, and Standle graffe, and of some also

Orchis.

The Vertues.

Disserides faith of Cynosorebis that the roote thereof being boyled is eaten as other forts of bulbes are, and that if meneate the greater, they shall beget menchildren; and if women eate the lesser they shall bring forth women children: And that the women in The say give the sole roote in Goares milke to precure lust, and the dy roote to restraine it, and that the vertue of the one is extinguished by the taking of the others. Play also writes the same words out of Disserves, yet it is generally held, by almost all now adayes, that the same root each is the same words out of Disserves and the least of the same root each in the same words out of Disserves and the least of the same root each in the same words out of Disserves and the least of the same root each in the same root each effectuall for that purpole, and the looke or foft spongy roote to be either of no force or to hinder that effect i but most of our Aporthecaries doe promiscuously take, not onely both of those rootes to use, but of all forts of Orchiden in generall. ansastianis servicionis il proprio di que

CHAP. X.

Orchie Morio. Foples Rones.

Secundus Ordo. The second Rancke.

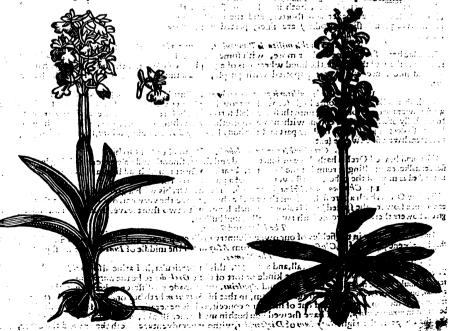
Any of thefe Tefficuli are referred by divers Authours, unto the former Ranche of Conserchides but in regard the posture of the flowers have different hapes from them, that is of Fooles caps, with carrier them, I have thought good to speake of them apart by themselves.

1. Orchis mario mai felijs macellatik. The greater male Fooleh Rome.

This greater fort hath five or fixe broad and fmooth long leaves like Lillies, spotted with blacke spots on the up

I. Orchis morie mas folijs maculatis. The greater male Fooles frones.

24 Orebu merlo altera maenleta. Another Rooles Romes wish spotted leaves.



The state of the s The street of th Among the state of The second second of the control of

për fide, the stalkë likë wife hatti forme thereon, that compalle it in the bottome bur finalter, the spile of flowers is inall and purple, each of them inving an open hood or hel-

passe it in the bottome but smaller, the spike of slowers is small and purple, each of them in with an open hood or helmer highest, with two small leaves like cares, standing upright at the sides of them, the belly that is lowest is whiter, laving on the backeride a district heele or horne, the whole slower is sweete and vety coincide to behold.

2. Orcha the blevementate.

Another Fooler that is a price of the store was mental at the same manner, and fooler what is ground sported in the same manner, and fooler with store the former, but of a more bewish purple colour, it is a store to the former, but of a more bewish purple colour, it is a store to be deeper or paler purple below, or some that is some sumsported.

The leaves here of are some what large slike the last, but not some the slike are all white the store are classed of the store of paler purple below, or some that the side of the store with purple some the side of the store of the store with purple some the side of the store of th

,ito,₿ .

6. Orebu Anthropophera Oreades mas.
The male Neapolican. Foolestones.



Saint activ jij descripi.

Tefficulus

Tefficulm morionu fam. Lugd.

same this

Cot.

minimi fo-Lijs mainlous.

g Orchis morio minor folys matentaisis. Small Foolestones with spotted leaves. This small Orchis hath two or three small long spotted leaves upon the lower part of the stalke, those ap higher

being much smaller then they, the flowers are purple, spotted and striped very finely.

tering much imatter then they the newers are purple, portained the male Neapolitane Fooled ones.

The male Neapolitane Fooled ones.

The flatke of this is a foote high, having leaves of the length of ones hand, and an inch broad, of a pale full greene colour, waved about the edges: the toppe of the flatke haths both of flowers, red before they opin, and of a faire blush colour being blowne, in forme like unto the office before the bood or helmet open, and imall level like eares on the sides, with short armes as it were hanging downe by the body, and the lower part with legs as it were cut of:

were cut of:

7. Orchie Anthropophora Oreades famins. The female Nespolitane Foolestones.

This other Foole of Naples, hath longer leaves, but not brouder then the last, foread on the ground, and some smaller on the stake, which is higher, the spike of flowers are not so great or thicke, yet in some like the last, but of a pale colcur, spotted very thicke, as small as sands awing the hood greenish with purple edges.

8. Orchie Zoophora Cercopithecame exprimens Oreades. The apish Foole of Naples.

The lower leaves hereof are shorter but broader, then the last, but those on the stake are much longer and mark rower, the spiked head of slowers is greater then the last, cash of them being of a reddish purple colour, so lively expression the forme of an Ape as can be but that the head is greater, as it were of a monster, covered withthe spike since yet like gares or leaves that are by it, and both it and the lower part which is biparted is sooned were fmall white fiver like cares or leaves that are by it, and both it and the lower part which is biparted is spotted very

The Place and Rose.

All these forts grow, most an end in fields, and by woods fides, and many in our owne land, and the three last on the hils in Naples; they flower in May as the rest doc. The Names

The names of all these are expressed in their titles, and the Authours are expressed in the margent, that have written of them, as is done in the last Chapter, which may fusice for this time. The Vertues.

The properties of these are like those in the former Chapter, and therefore whatsoever is said of them may be well refered to thefe.

CHAP. XI.

Tragorchie five Tefticulus bircinen. Stinking Grates Ronce.

Tertius Ordo. The third Ranke.

Hele Orchies are to named not onely because they have a strong foule sent like a Goate, but that most of them have long tailes like beards hanging downe from them. 1. Tragorchie maxima. : The greatest Goarts Stones.

This greater fore hath large leaves lying next the ground, fomewhat like unto Plantaine levelite chi naxima. The greatest Goates stones.





4. Tragorchie Batavica Chefij. 3. Tragerchie miner & verier.
The leffer but truer Goateftones.





shorter, the stalke likewise which is halfe a yard high, hath divers leaves thereon and a small spiked head of purple flowers, let in a comely row or order, having a long crooked thred or ftring hanging downe from each of them, and twining themfelves one within another, both the hood and the taile is footred, and have a firong fent: the bulbes are greater in thefe then in many other.

2. Tragorchie unlgarie five Tofticulus leporinus. The ordinary Goatestones or Harestones. This other which is the more common with us, hath longer and narrower leaves, the flowers are smaller and Testiculus This other which is the more common want in the more twining, the finell hereof is as strong as the former, but histom whiter, spoted with reddish spots, and the tailes are more twining, the smell hereof is as strong as the former, but histom while Lob.

Tragorchis miner & verior. The leffer but truer Goatestones. The finell hereof entire the name of this Orchi, which doth neerer refemble the rank ke finell of a Goate, then Tragorebia the former doe; but differeth in the leaves being much leffer, and the flowers being without spurres or tailes, and minor & forewhat like unto those noisome wormes that weecall woodlice, for their proportion, the colour whereof is verior Lob. fomewhat brownifh.

4. Tragorchie Batapica Cluss. The Hollanders Goatestones.

This stinking Orchie of Holland that was found about the Hage, as also about their Sea coasts, and as fittest re-Orchie ferred to this Ranke or Order, hath three or foure narrow small leaves, compassing a low stalke, about a span long, fextacia.

whose to this Kanke or Order, hath three or foure narrow small leaves, compassing a low stalke about a span long, sexuals, whose toppe endeshing short spiked head of flowers, of a fine purphilated colour on the inside, and paler without, having a belly or lippe hanging downe, which is termined in short-short and equal, parts.

6. Tragerchic altera purphera. Stincking County of Anstria.

The leaves of this Orchic are like Lilly leaves, of a pale greene colour, without any spots, or else purple Orchic as mind high, the spiked head of slowers is either of a whigh or place olour, without any spots, or else purple Orchic a with some purple leaves under them, each whereof is hooded and early with a take in giftelly, notched as it were clustered between seven another place.

The Place and Time.

The Place and Time. The former three form grow chiefly in clay grounds, the other two are expressed in their titles, and flower with the reft.

The Names. These kindes are chiefly mentioned by Lobel and Clusius, whose names I have entailed in the margent how to finde them which thall be fufficient.

The Vertues. Lugdunenfir from Dedoness faith that the rootes of thefa Orchies, are better alles any of the other, for the purposes aforelaid, of what other good quality they chiefly partake we cannot out of any ones experience relate anto Cluf.Thal. deferiptio.

Orchis Sphegedos

Minor. ejufde n. HLILOC .

TRIBE IS.

CHAP. XII.

Orchis Serapias five Testiculm vulpinus. Foxoltones.

Quartus Ordo. The fourth Ranke.

His fourth kanke or order must comprehend all those forts of prehides whose flowers doe represent fundry forts of insects, styes, or other small creatures, which for their fruitefull generation were anciently dedicated to Apie, who was worshipped as a God at Capope, not farre from Alexandria in Egypt, and from thence tooke the name Serapiae.

14 Orchie Serapiae bifolia latissima. The greatest twiblade Foxestones,

This hath onely two very large leaves, not much leffe then those of the white Ellebore or Neclewars, with di-Club is to vers veines running through them, greene on the upper fide and paler underneath, but shining withall, the stake default a cubit high, five square, with a few leaves or skins thereon, closing in a six were about, the shower grow in a spiked head like unto others, but great and large, being either purple spotted with white, or wholly white; the roores are great and fomewhat long like unto small Turneps, 2. Onchis Serapias latifolia altera. Hungarian twiblade Foxestones.

This other is very like the laft, but fomewhat leffer, and lower, both in leaves, stalkes, and flowers, and is found also both purple and spotted, and white as the former is.

3. Ouchis Serapias bifolia vel trifolia minor. The leffer twiblade or three leafed Foxestones, or white Buttersty Orchis.

This leffer Foxessone hath two or three large leaves next the roote, yet leffer then the sall, the stalke is more then halfe a foote high, with two or three peeces thereon, and a small tust or spike of white slowers at the toppe, thinly fer thereon, formewhat refembling white butterflies with their wings spread, each flower having a crooked taile b. hind it full of a fweete liquor.

4. Orchis Sphegodes five fucum referens. The greater Drone Bee flower.

The leaves of this Orchis are five or fixe, long narrow, and ribbed like Ribwort Plantaine, yet somewhat lesse, Pho litica. Testiculus the stalke is about a spans height, bearing five or fixe flowers at the head thereof, in fashion somewhat like a Bumble, humble or drone Bee, as it is called, having some few small whitish purple leaves likewings above, and a brownish belly or body below.

There is a leffer fort hereof, whose flower is lesser as well as leaves, and of a more whitish greene colour.

3. Orchis Scrapiae bifolia vel srifolia minor. The leffer twiblade or three leafed Foxeftones, or white Butterflye Orchis.

4. Orchie Sphrgodes five facum referens. The greater Drone Bee flower.

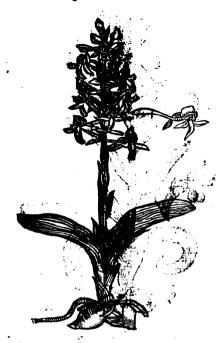
Orchis Sphegodes minor. The leffer Wafpe Orclis.



7. Orebu Spingodes above. The Walpe Opphis.

7. Orchi majer Sphegodes froe Tefliculus Vulpinus primus. The greater Gnat flower.





The Walpe Orchis.

The Walpe Orchis.

The Walpe Orchis.

The Walpe Orchis has a rower leaves then the last, the flowers stand in the same manner, and of the same fa-Sphegode, shion should but some yellow colour, the wings being a little enclining to purple. Itematically the same standard of the same standard or the same st

him short but former has reater and of a browne yellow colour, the wings being a little enclining to purple. Jecunda This the purple for an alternative the humble Bee Orchie.

The leffer Gnarflower.

This greater flye flower that three or fours. Somewhat broad and long imouth green that we next the ground, Mrodes the flalke right bours hand breadth his h, with a few large flower. For four that three or fours, for the flalke right bours hand breadth his h, with a few large flowers for a true toppe, releasing a great Flesh flye atterations and of fourse last three uppermost, and a long one flower.

The lefter Flye flowers hath somewhat lefter less a more ribbed, the stalke riseth not fully so high, the flow-Myodes trigony in the last flowers hath somewhat lefter less a more ribbed, the stalke riseth not fully so high, the flow-Myodes trigony in the last flowers hath chree less than the lefter, and of a little darker coldule both the bottome, prima Lob. and about the last stalk provides minima. The least Flye flowers.

The least Flye flowers hath chree leaves narrow and ribbed growing closer to the stalke, which is smaller and serapical lawer then the last having two or three small slowers at the copie like the other, but smaller, and of a brownish tertius De, stoppe colour domestalk for the stalker.

This great yellow Flye hath three or four larger leaves then the last, full of ribs, the stalke is higher, and the Lob.

5. Orthi

8. Orchis Melittias five apifera. The Hony Bee flower.

The lefter Flye florier.

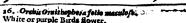


12. Orchis Myodes lutea Narbonenfis. The greater yellow Flye flower of Nerbone.



Frogge Orchis,







The narrow leafed flye flower.



lowers much greater, and of a yellow colour, like some flyes with us.

13. Orchis Bratrachites, Frogge Orchis, or Frog flower.
The Frogge flower hath broad and short leaves below, and narrower and longer up higher on the stalke, at Batrachites to be low, and narrower and longer up higher on the stalke, at Batrachites to be low. httoppe whereo grow fundry yellowish flowers, resembling the bodies of Frogs, with the head and wings tob. grenish, from whence it tooke the appellation the rootes hereof are large, a little longer, and more pointed at bottome then of others.

14. Orchie Arachnitis. The Spider flower. The leaves hereof are more then in the last narrower also and longer, the stalke is not higher, and bearing but the or foure flowers at the toppe, refembling a spider in the round bely, and the small necke or partition be andrachtweene it and the toppe wings.

15. Orchis Pfycodes berbacei colorie. The greene Burner flye.

This Butter flye hath divers large (mooth greene feaves next the ground, and other smaller and longer upon the Ornitheph. falke, the flowers are many and great, resembling Butterflyes with their wings spread abroad, of a kinde of herby folio levil. gene colour, with a ipurre behinde.

The leaves hereof are somewhat large and spotted for the most part (for there is much diversity herein, some ornithoph.

bring broad large or pointed, others narrow lesse or rounder leaves) the flowers are large and like the last, with followardafourte also behind them but some are all white, others are purple, and some betweene both, of a purplish white loss Lob. colour, this kinde flowreth with the first forts.

17. Orchin Myodes angustifolia. The narrow leafed Flye flower. This hath fundry narrower leaves, then many other, standing upon the stalke, up to the toppes, where the slowers & Taber.

The state of this Ptye flower is three foote high, having two very long leaves at the bottome, but of an une. Macrophically flower of Naples.

The state of this Ptye flower is three foote high, having two very long leaves at the bottome, but of an une. Macrophically flower in the state of t

The Place and Time. All these forts grow not in one fort of ground or ayre, for some are sound in woods, some in clay, grounds, of the sin service fields, and indry sandry soiles most of them in our wine land, yet some are strangers, and see all flower from before way unto the end of it.

incline with there as I have done with the reft, and given you one Authour in the steede of many that hath



written of it, with the names how he calleth it, for it were too redions to write all the feverall titles that feverall

The properties of these Serapiaes are recorded in particular by Dioscorides and Gelia, to be not so effectuall for The properties of these Serapiaes are recorded in particular by Venery, but are of force to discusse swellings, and to cleanse foule vicers and fiftulate, that is, hollow vicers, and the same state of force to discusse where the force that are carried on freezing is denoted. Venery, but are of force to micuic iwenings, and to creame tone venerating of freeting, it dryeth much when

CHAP. XIII.

Orche five Testiculu odoram. Sweete Cullions

Quintus Ordo. The fifth Ranke.

His fifth and last Ranke, of round rooted Orchider must comprehend a few imall ones, that smell sweete forme whereof have but one, some two round rootes, others three, and some more, as shall be shewed,

fome whereof have but one, tome two round rootes, others three, and some more, as shall be shewed.

I. Orchis pufilla odorata. The sweete Muske Orchis.

This sweete Orchis hath usually but three small and narrow greene leaves, the stake is of an hand-breadthes height, having a long narrow spike of pale greene flowers, ending in three soints, and smelling like Muske, this hath but one small round roote of the bignesse of a pease, above which it hath long strings running

The great Lady traces bath fandly very fad greene fining least like in the period of t

Orchides, with divers thort theres iet round about them, contrary to the order objected in all the rett, 3. Triorchic alba odorata minor. The leffer fweete hady traces.

This leffer traces hat much smaller leaves lying next the ground, but of the same fishion like unto a very small pinalismi Plantanc, the stalke is little above an handbreadth high, with some small shew of the specces of leaves, thereon to not Lob. the slowers which are white dasht over with a thinne blush, standing in thin long ip kes, compassing the stalke and are very tweete: the rootes grow by couples, and

are small somewhat long as well as round, 4. Orchis Intea Leodiensis.

Lady traces of Liege.

The leaves of this are somewhat more like unto a broad leafed Plantane, yet smaller and narrower, three or foure at the bottome of the stalk which Lob Ob/e. hath none on it, and hath yellowish flowers like the others at the top, one above another, the roots

grow three, and sometimes foure together.

5. Orthis Frisalitionalis.

Friesland Orchis or Lady traces.

This hath but two small round bulbes for the roote, from whence spring up two or three small, fomewhat long and hairy leaves, yet shorter then of the Ribwort Plantane, the stalke is above a span high, bearing small yellowish greene flowers like unto the former, and fer in the fame order. In the fame table with this Orchin you have the next Trie orchis, as Lobel hath given it us, from Cornelius Gemma.

6.Triorchù lutea altera Gemme folio giabro.

Yellow Traces with fmooth leaves. This hath longer leaves and imoother then the Gem. Leb. last, and stalkes and stowers very like, yellow alfo and sweet, the roote is composed of three small round bu bes.

7. Chameorchie latifolia Zelundica The dwarfe Orchis of Zealand

Trierchis

Lilletol us

This fmal Orchishath two, and fometimes three round bulbes for the rootes, covered with whis 1. illipol was tish coares or skinnes, being greenish within, and pendice sweetish in taste, the lower of them being lanke & forte as in others, it hath two faire but front Lilly like 2 redo- leaves, about two inches long rifing from them, fome three or foure inches high: this peradventure may be the Pfendoorchis Clufi.

2.3. Triorchie albe oder ate major es miner. The greater and lefter fweete Lady Traces



4. Orchi lucea Lendinfis. Ladytraces of Liege.

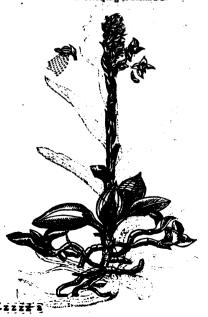
5. Orchi Frifia Lutoralis & ejus varietas. Friefland Orchis, or Lady traces,







8. Orchis radice repents. Small creeping or baftard Orchis.





TRIBE 15.

8. Orchivradice repente. Small creeping or Ballard Orchis.

8. Orchis radice repente. Small creeping or balland and full of ftrings, growing thicke The roote of this Orchis, if it be one are uninke an energy only many long the upper part thereof next under together, and enterlacing themselves one amongst another, a chave they are the layer that thereof next under together, and enterlacing themselves one amongst another;) between the leaves that rife from these the leaves as Camerarius faith, some show of small bulbes sometimes to be seene, the leaves that rife from these the leaves as Camerarius faith, some shew of small purpes sometimes to be team; and as the troubletce are this ke and somewhat broad like Plantane, of a darke greene colour, the stalke is slender surnished at the toppe are this ke and somewhat broad like Plantane, or a darke greene color, the hand call this Paima Christis I see no reason, when as it commeth never to an Helleborine then Orchio. The Place and Time.

These kin les of Orchies grow in dry grounds, heaths, and waste untilled places, and the like, many of them in cut Land, and others in other places, and doe all or for the most part not flower untill August or September. The Names.

These also as the former have their Authours names set downe in the margent, and how they called them. The Vertues.

It is recorded by some, that the rootes of these kindes of Orchides are marveilous effectuall above any other to incite Venery.

CHAP. XIV.

Orchis Palmata, Handed Orchis,

Aving shewed you all the kindes of bulbous Orchides in the Chapters going before, there doth ver A ving inewed you are the kinde of handed Orchies to be entranged which although they be many, yet I thinke meete to comprehend the anall in this one Chapter, without parting of them.

1. Orchie palmata major min five Palma Christi mas. The great male handed Orchis.

This ma'e Orches hath divers farge broad and long smooth greene leaves lying on the ground, among which rifeth up a round talke, with some such leaves on it, but lesser up to the toppe, where grow a large head of pale purple flowers, potted with a deeper purple colour, each flower having a hele of the same colour behind it: the rootes are flat and broad, two joyned together at the head, like unto handes, patted at the bottome into fhort peeces, as if the fingers were cut fhort off by the knockles, with fome fibres at the head thereof also one of them being farme, and the other loofe or spongy, as in the former Orchides, which rise and decay in the like manner.

2. Orchis palmata major prateufis angustifolia. The great male handed Orchis with narrow leaves. The rootes of this are double handed like the former, parted into three parts below: the leaves are long and

1. Orchis palmata major mas five Palma Christi mas.
The great male handed Orchis.

2. Orchis palmata major pratentis angustifolia. The great male handed Orchis with narrow leaves.





1. Oribis pulmata famina five Palma Christifantua

maculato folio. The female hunded Orchis.

4. Orebis Palmata pratenfis maxima Conopfea dilla.

The greatest handed and hooded Orchis.

arrow through which the flalke rifeth, as through a pipe, to be a cubit high, whereon is fet a spiked head of inters, of a pale purple colour, with a spurre behinde, and a small leafe set with every flower at the bottome.

3. Orchis palmata samina sive P alma Christi samina maculato solio. The semale handed Orchis.

The leaves hereof are long and narrow, spotted diversly with blacke spots, the stalke hath likewise some nar-nwer leaves thereon, and a spiked head of hooded flowers, some reddish, either deeper or paler, or blush, or else chief. white, the lowest of them will be spotted, yet some will have none, the rootes are handed like the other.

4. Orchis palmata pratenfis maxima Conopfaa dicta The greatest handed and hooded Orchis. This rifeth with a stalke two cabies high, having fundry long and narrow leaves fet thereon, compassing it al- conoplea milat the bottome, the flowers who reof are hooded like the last, but of a dainty pale purple colour, and sweet Labello. Withall and flower late.

5 Grekit pa mara minor flore rabro. Small handed Orchis with red flowers.

This small Orchis hath a florider stalke, with a few long and narrow leaves set thereon, smaller above then those serapias blow, having a spiked bead of shining red flowers: the roote is small and handed like the rest.

blow, having a spiked nease or imming red nowers: the roote is image and nanote that the content of the spiked nease angultifolia minor. The lesser handed Orchis with narrow leaves.

The roote of this fort is incided but lesse, and the lower divisions of them are longer, the leaves are very long Orchis fa. adnarrow, the stalke growth a foote high, and the slowers thereon are of a pale purple colour, and the whole Tragition. That. pke thorter then others. Orchie palmaia angustifolia minor odoratissima. The sweete small handed Orchis.

This small for Lath rooms like the rest, the leaves are much narrower and tong almost as grasse, the stalke is a Prodro. and high, with very far allile wes up to the toppe, bearing the eon a finall fpike of pale purple flowers, very fweet oth having a hood and a life hanging downe, divided at the bottome into four parts with a heele behind.

8. Oychir paling a carpopyllata. Handed Orchis fmelling like Cloves or Gilloflowers,
The leaves of this fore are long and narrow, the flalke flender with fundry short leaves thereon, the spiked head

oflowers is purple, each refembling small fly es, and swelling as sweete as a Gilloslower, after which come great hads of small sende, the roote is handed, but hath the lower divisions much longer, running downe into the lob.

9. Orchie palman batrachites vel Myodes. Handed Orchie refembling frogs or flyes.

The leaves that grow on the Italke are fomewhat fhort and broad compating it at the bottome, the flowers Lot.

that Itand above are small with wings as it were above, and a long small body hanging downe and doth in some lott resemble a frogge as well as a flye, the roote hath shorter divisions in one part, and longer in another. 10. Orchis Caftrata. Gelded Ofchis.

This hath alfo long narrow leaves fet on a flender flalke, and smaller up to the tagone, where standeth a bending hadot white flowers spotted, each resembling a flye, the lower part of whose hanging body is more pointed: the Los. force is made of two long peeces like legs, ending in small pointes, and hath neither hands nor stones.

Trodro-

Christi mas

levifoliz

narrow.

5 . Con palmata minor flore rubre. Smal handed Orch's with red flowers. 7. Orchin palmata anguftifolia minor flore odoratiffime. The fweete handed Orchur.

8. Orchis pa'mata Caryophyllata. Handed Orchis finelling like Cloves.



9 Orch's pala ata butrachites vel M out. Hunded Ochre refembling trogges of fl cs.



11. Orenis palmata peluftris latifolia. Marth handed Orchis with broad leaves.



10, Orehis Caftrata.

Gelded Orchis.

TRIBE 15. The Theater of Plants





11. Orchis palmata palustris latifelia. Marth handed Orchis with broad leaves-The large and broad smooth greene leaves hereof, are set in order upon the stalk e up to the top, growing smalhill upwards unto the large spike of pale blush flowers, with every one a small greenish lease at the setting on, latifo Lob. is roote hath long divisions at the bottomes of the hands, this flow teth more early then the ordinary patture kind d Dogges Stones.

12. Orchis palmata paluftris altera. Another Marin handed Orchis. The leaves of this are not fo long nor broad as the last, sometimes sported but more usually without, the flowers painstrice The leaves of this are not so long nor broad as the last, to merimes apolited but allowed the last, but of a violet purple colour: this flowerth after the last.

Lepropositive the last, but of a violet purple colour: this flowerth after the last.

Lepropositive thicke for the last, but of a violet purple colour: this flowerth handed Orchis.

Comparent for this different little from the last, but in the leaves being without spots, and in the flowers which are more palastructured by the last of the last of

Cynoforchie

1 4. Orchis palmata palustris maculata. Spotted marsh handed Orchis. Lob. The stalke hereof is tall and strong, the leaves large and full of ipou, the flowers purple with greene leaves fer pullfris mongst them. Lophodes

15. Orchis palmata, Pannonica quarta Clussis. Hangarian handed Orchis.

Lobbudes
Lob.
The lower leaves hereof are like into those of the white Lilly, and of a whitish gracine colour without any spots Orchis attention and of an unpleasage taste, the slowers are large growing spike fashion one above another, of a whitish to-zamonica for without any spot, resembling a sooles could or bood, with cares on both sides and a bread lip hanging downe, ad with a broad blunt tasks periodically inclined single periodic periodic and the story of the story of

There is another fort hereof whose flowers are purple and the small leafe set et : he stalke of the flower, purplish

The leaves of this Orchis planets peduftris Dracontias. The marsh Dragon handed Orchis.

The leaves of this Orchis planets like into those of the Lilly, compassing the stalks almost round at the bottome, the Cynosoria stated head growers thick a with a well-as a montane market for wirids. Small mountaine handed Orchis with greene sowers.

17. Orchis palmates for wirids. Small mountaine handed Orchis with greene sowers.

The roote hereof is handled but small, the stalks is about a span high, the leaves are but sew long and narrow, the Production of the state of the state

19. Orehis palmata mentana Lobely. Lobel his mountaine handed Orchis. There is small difference betweene this and the sourcementh, which is the spotted matth handed Ochis, but Lobelis,

14. Orchin palmete palastria magniata. Spotted marsh handed Orchis....



18. Orchis palmata mentana maxima.



16. Orchi palmata paluftris Dracontias. The marth handed Dragon Orchia



20. Orchi palmata montana maculata candido flore. Spotted handed mountaine white Orchis.



that the leaves hereof have no ipots and are more

TRIBE 15.

20. Orchis palmata montana maculata flore candido. Sported mountaine handed white Orchis.

The leaves of this Orchis are fornewhat narrow, and footed like anto the female handed Orchis, the stalke and flowers also are like unto it, and differeth not but in the colour, which is white.

21. Orchis palmata angustifolia Alpina. Small mountaine handed Orchis.

This small Orchis bath very narrow leaves as small 15 Crocse as Matthielus faith, the stalke is low and imil, bearing fmall flowers of a fad purple colour, like unto the purple flower gentle, and of a most fragrant feel while it is fresh and greene.

The Place and Time.

Some of these Orchier grow in fieldes and medows, fomein moorish grounds and marshes, and others uponlikand mountaines, and flower in the moneths of April, May, and Isme, some earlyer and later then o-

The Names.

Every one of these hath one Anthour named in the migent that hath written of it, and how he hath cal-kdit: as I have done withiall the rest of this family of the Orchides.

The Vertues.

These marsh stones are thought best to agree unto the Serapiades, and not so availcable to Venereous purposes, beigmore heating and drying then the Cyneforchides, and therefore may performe the cures that the Serapiaes doth indicers and the reft. Comerarism faith of this last fort that it is very profitable to stay the bloody Fluxe, if the flowers be made into pouther and taken in wine, or the fresh flowers fryed with egges into a Tansie, and so eaten. The mues of all the other forts of Orchides being boyled in red wine, and after they are dryed againe, made into pouher and drunke, doth fray the bloody fluxe in a speedy manner.



Orchis abarcina five Nidus avis. Mishapen Orchis or Birds nest.

Here are two forts of Birds nell, the one not much differing from the other, but in the colour, the first and most anciently knowne, of a yellowish colour, the other of a purplish violet.

1. Orchis abortiva ruffa. Ordinary birds neft.

The common Birds neft rifeth up with upright sappy weake stalkes, having a shew of leaves on them, which are very thort thin skins rather then leaves, of the fame colour with the stalkes and flowers, that is of a brownish dead yellow, the flowers stand upon a spiked head, like unto that of Orchis, and of the fame fathion, with huskes of dusty feede following them : the roote is composed of a numbroffibres, that croffe and entangle them felves one within another very intricately.

2. Nides avis purpurea. Purple birdes nest.

This purple birds nell groweth formetwhat lower having forme longer skinny leaves on the stalkes then the former with flowers on a spiked head very like unto the last for forme, but the whole stalk leaves, and flowers are of a violer pur ple colour, after which follow small seede like the other, theroote also is like the former.

The Place and Time.

Both thefe force are forceines found in our owne Land, in Woods and low Copies, and are in flower in ing and August.



Serapias candido flore montana Lob.

> Dod Camera,deferiptio.

The 2 ames.

Dodonem calleth it vierne Neottia, id eft, Nides avis, as it is with most now adayes, it is thought also to be the Coagulum terre of Pliny, Gefuer calleth it Orobanche, and Lobel Sasyrium abortivum & Orchis aborsiva Clufus calleth the last Limodoron Orena acoreson. Compos cancer the last comocoron first, and then Pseudolimodoron. The French call it Nid doisean, the Germanes Marghen dreben, the Dutch Vogelsness, and we in English Birds nest, of Goofe neft, from the platting of the rootes like the flickes and ftrawes in a Crowes neft.

The Vertues.

There is no use made of either of these that I have knowne in Physicke, or applyed to any other u.c.



CHAP. XVI.

Orobanche five Hemodoron vel Limodoron. Kill herbe or herbe bane.



Here hath bin found out of later dayes, divers forts of this Excressence of the earth (whereof there was but one fort or two as it is likely knowne to the ancients, or at leaft, no more

exprest in their writings,)under these names, which shall be here shewed you : but because I have already delivered you two forts thereof, the one rifing from Broome, called Broome rape, the other from the Ciffun, called Hypocifium, which may justly be referred to this family, I will not further mention them here. I confesse they might have been placed neere the Mosses and Mushromes as being excressences of the earth, as they are, but because their flowers and seede doe more neerely resemble the former Orchides, I thought meetelt to joyne thele unto them here.

1. Orobanche major Monspeliaca. Great Herbe bane of Mompelier.

This kill herbe hath a long and round small roote without scales, and with some fibres under it, the stalke is great and thicke, with very short leaves thereon from the bottome unto the middle thereof, where the flowers begin to grow, and with every one of them a larger and longer leafes the flowers are long and brownish.

2. Orobanche flore majore purpuras cente.
Great purple Herbe bane.

This from such a like roote with fibres thereas as the former, sendeth forth sundry stalkes with many thicke and short leaves on them sharpeat the ends, having some, times branches rifing therefrom, and fometimes two or three stalkes from the roote, and at the toppes are set with longer flowers then those of Broome rape on long foote1,2 Orohanche major Montpeliaca & flore majore purquafent. Great Herbe bane of Mompelier, and the great purple.



3. Ovoletche vomoft. Branched Harbe bane. Orthereit radio dentata for Dentaria Matthioti major & misor. Touchwort or Lungwort, the greater and the lefter.

hite, each flanding in a huske, with a long thred as it were growing out of the flower that turneth up againe, it whole stalke, leaves, and flowers are of a blewish purple colour.

3. Orobasche rameja. Branched Herbe bane.
Although many of the febrebes are found with fingle and unbranched stakes, yet some are found also that have much branched, but then for the most part, they grow lower themothers, and are of differing colours, some minth, some more yellow, some brownish yellow, and some blewish or purplish, for such are found in sundry which, tome more yellow, tome or will yellow, and tome or will have not per pine trees, Firre and Pitch trees, different Banhimus remembersh a small fort defect, that groweth lower, under Pine trees, Firre and Pitch trees, different Banhimus remembersh a small fort defect.

incs. Bashisus remembersh a small fort besof, that groweth lower, under Pine trees, Firre and Pitch trees, diffing elle in nothing, but in being of a darker colour, and the flowers whiter.

4. Orolancie radial desirate more first darkaria major Marthieli, a Great Tortingwort or Lungwort.

Molt properly may this territe be septimal of the fe formerly sepdoware, for their pitch admitty in many things: inthe for the roote small scales, if it may be sealed takes, lying somewhat desire, compact one upon another: in the best of the Spring, there rites out from the toppes of these scales, compact one upon another: in the besting in long, without any leaves, this besting many which purple gaping flowers, and backish inward, standing a backs, wherein a sterwards grow up we fell with small seeds in them.

The lesses of consistent of a smaller, by the scales and whitish purple flowers at the toppe, some their samples out two or three, and smelling many more. This varieth in some places being of a more purplish colour.

The flate and Take.

The flate and Take.

The fift directors grow many times from the rootes of fundry being, and by their imprinessed draweth out the summarish thereby thouling them, and sometimes among a field of Councille, Hempe &c. sometimes also of tells among the graife and he with by the sides of hedges, and under the findeby of trees, and many times also what shadow the other twist shall commonly under trees, where they have much shadow, and doe most sound in May and lime, yet so is the beene found in flower in Account.

Disserider callett, is country and decobance in Latine, but soft much life infrances and Orobance, of Theophramy which with the distinct translates in left the Oroban that it grower within and inneriore Lugdenraft the has pille which is called able to be I workerful in its Orobanche, as in the weather one in the Castin of the pulles, but of don't, it agreet to make I work in his Limodoron, as some have a but ascretizely Hamodoron, some work have it Limodoron in the Limodoron for the Limodoron for the Castin of the Orobanche, of as Control Based when the Limodoron assembly the described a cast can guarant assembly in the truck name in the translation of the Limodoron for the Donardoron for the Don The Names.

ftalke.

TRIBEIT.

will prefently goe to the Bull, some also as he fifth Henha Lupa, and some Coda di Lone. Because we had no proper English name for the former fores, and Tithought it improper to call them Broome rapes, as that is called which per English name for the former forts, and I thought a thing their property as I take it: yetler growth from the Broome, I have given them another English one, fitting their property as I take it: yetler every one doe as they thinke meetelt. The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith of his times, that it was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are, either was nied to be eaten as other herbes are at the was nied to be eaten as other herbes at the was nied to be eaten as other herbes at the was nied to be eaten as oth Disserted faith of his times, that it was used to be eaten as dry in the first degrees, our people doe many times which would helpe their digestion: Goden faith it is cold and dry in the first degrees, our people doe many times use the latter fort in medicines for the Lungs, having received it as a tradition from their ancestours, and therefore called the greater Lungwort : we have no other properties of any of thele herbes open unto you.

CHAP. XVII.

Cyclamen. Sowbread.



though I have given you in my former Booke a doozen forts or thore, of Cyclamen or Sowhead for whole knowledge I multreferre you thereunto, a figure of one or two being here flewed you inflead of the reft, yet: I have a ftrange plant to exhibite to your confideration, which was found and fent for a baftard kinde thereof and withall flew you the properties of the right more amply.

Pro Cyclamino yerno fourio mi fa planta. A ftrange plant lent for a baffind Sowebread of the Spring.

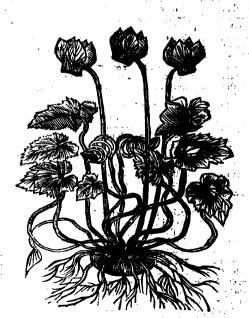
It had a tuberous roote varying from the forme of the Cyclamen roote, being long and thicke, small at the head and broad at the bottome, with a dent in Tombewhat like unto the forme of an heart, sait is pictured on the cards, or rather like these pin-pillow-pures, that bother women use to sticke their pinnes round about the brims or edges, having a hard thicke skinne of a brownish colour, with unarty leaf long round fibres underneath, and about it, from the tappe whereof role divers fomewhat round leaves a little pointed, refembling those of the rioke but smaller, some being larger and smaller then others, with three, five, or seven nerves or ribs in them, each upout imater, tome being larger and matter then others, with the state of the pareddiff flake, divided from the bottome into three or four branches, with the like leaves on them; and at the head of every branch, two or three small greenish yellow mostly flowers, much like unto those of the Ribes, or roll Currans, with divers vellow threds in the middle.

The Place and Time.

This grew on the Pyranean hills, fent by Venerine to John Hogheland, and other his friends in the low countries, and flowring in the Spring time.

> Cyclamen autumnale folia Hidera. Ity leafed Sowbread.

Pro Cyclamine verno fpurie miffa planta. A frange plant fent for a baftard Sowbread of the Spring.





The Names.

lengthis for a differing kind of Cyclamen, by the title it beareth, but as the description and figure declare. forms in the control of the control The Vertues.

plant being rage and lately found out and known but to few, I have not yet learned that any experience hath thereof, whether it hath any medicinal or other property therein: but because in my former Booke, I was the in declaring the vertues of the true Sowbread, I think good upon to fit an occasion to expariate them für-liert Although Mejues doth determine the degrees hereof to be not and dry in the beginning of the third, yet doch not fo, but faith only 70. Simplicium, that it cutteth, clenfeth & opneth the mouths of the veines, drawand digefleth, which is plainely teene by the particular operations thereof, for the juyce of it openeth the heambides or piles, and throughy mooteth to the stoole, being put up in wooll, and faith Mesus; it avoideth tought
and in a gliffer; it is allo mixed with such medicines as discusse swellings, kernels, and other hard knots in put of the body it helpeth also the pinge and webbe in the eyes, being influted with honey, as also avoideth is mourile, which Alejues also afficineth, and that by inuffing up the juice, the head and braine is purged from behinders that offend it, the ache also, and daily paines of it, and the Meagrome. Galen further faith, that if side behavior with the juice, it will for eably moove it downewards, and kill the birth, or to be put up in a and although the foore is weaker then the juyce, yet the roote being either drunke or applyed, provoketh mes, and is profitable for those that have the yellow jaundice, to drive it forth by fweating, if after the of three drame thereof in powther, in Meade or honied water, they be carefully ordered to sweate: it halfs to cleanie all the deformities or discolorings of the skin, and the freekles and spots thereof: as well a graphyed to the region of the spleene, it easeth the hardnesse thereof: some also saith he gave the dryed to the region of the spleene, it easeth the hardnesse thereof: some also saith he gave the dryed to the rare pursue or short winded. Matthiolog saith that the distilled water from the rootes saufted in the most rile, Rayeth their bleeding wonderfully and that if fix ounces of that water be drunke with an mire fing figar, it will flay the blood that commeth from the breft, ftomacke or Liver, in a wonderfull manner. fray reine be broken in them, and this is his attestation to hinder faith he, the violence thereof in purging, it is commethere with forme Masticke, or Nurmegge, or a feruple of Rubarbe: many have been holpen of the hardfeeld fwelling of the fpleene, by the use thereof, which could not be holpen by other things ! It easeth also is pines and torments in the bowels, which we call the chollicke; If faith he the roote hereof be bearen with few Patch from kernels, and birter. Almonds, and after laid to fleepe in Aquavita for three dayes: a drop or two deexproffed creame theref dropped into the caresthat are deafe or have much noise in them helpeth them: the remixed with honey or Plantage water, helpeth all maner of fores in the mouth or throate being gargled therein and the toothache also. Discorides, (aith many of the same things, and besides that the decoction thereof with wounds, the running fores also in the head, bones, or members out of joynts, kibes or chillblanes, and the tar. Pliny faith the roote is good against the venome of Serpents, and that it will kill Swine, which is conmto the received opinion of most, that they are delighted therewith, and greedily devoure the rootes, after they stored them up, from whence came the name Panis porcious, Sowbread: yet Thaliss, faith the roote is fitter Wolves, and Foxes then Swine, and that it is not to be inwardly taken, but by good advice and caution. Dioand Pliny from him fay, that if a woman that is with child goe over a plant thereof, it will cause abortion is, to be delivered before her time; but it is certainely knowne by many experiences that some of the fresh me leaves, but much rather, the fresh roote which Theophrass was a fairmeth, put into a cloth and applyed for the fector parts of a woman, that is in fore hard and long travaile in child birth, bath holpen them perdy and casic delivery: the roote beaten and applyed with honey, draweth forth splinters &c; out of the

CHAP. XVIII.

Epimedium, Barren Worts

Arrenwort is a pretty shrublike plant shooting forth fundry hard round stalkes, halfda yard or two foote high each stalke divised for the most part into three branches, and each of them bearing street states a petice which are severally, somewhat broad and round, yet pointed at the endea, hand or the wind a street street of the stalkes of leaves, shootest forth with them in the stalkes of leaves, shootest forth with them in the stalkes of states, and a street state of stalkes of leaves, shootest forth with them in the stalkes of leaves, shootest forth with them in the stalkes of leaves, shootest forth with them in the stalkes of leaves, district the stalkes of leaves, district branches, consistent on each of them three showers a peece, separated into source parts, as if the shower will but of source leaves, district the stalkes of leaves, stalkes of leav foore high each stalke divided for the most part into three branches, and each of them bearing three

Alterum Americanum magis fruticosum.

We have had brought a report fome of the Northerne plantations of America, a certaine shrubby and wooddy thinging forth chrice there leaves, composed in the same manner with the former, but each leafe was twife beget but we never faw he beare any flower or fruite with us, not did the plant long endure with us but by we have law repeate any nower of truite waters, not as the second restrict we have good new restrictions of the contract of th

The Place and Time.

Cafalpinus faith it groweth on the mountaines of Liguria, Camerarism necre unto Vicenzo in Italy, Banbinus on the Enganian hils, and in Romania, in shadowy wet grounds, and flowreth from Inne, unto the middle of August.

The Names. The Empudier Epimedium of Diescorides, hath beene diverily interpreted by fundry writers, some taking it to be one thing, some another: for Columna in his Phytobafanos, fetteth the Lanaria miner for it, but furely erroniously, and faith that neither the Hepatica trifolia, nor that Sefeli Athiopicum, which is the Libanetis Theophrasti withus, which some in and before his time tooke to be it, can be it. Bauhinsu would seeme to make Thaliss to meane the Caltha palustrie to be Dodoneus his Epimedium, when as I cannot finde in any of Dodoneus his workes, that he meant, or fet forth any other Epimedium then this I here shew you. So that I hereby thinke Banbinus was mistaken to quote Thalius to meane Caltha, and that Thalim also was mistaken in taking that herbe which he gathered as he faith in some place of the Harcynia sylva, and kept in his booke of dryed herbes, that had foure round leaves a little dented about the edges, standing each upon a slender footestalke, and with a blacke tuberous roote to be Esimedium Dodonei. which neither hath such round leaves, nor such a blacke tuberous roote. Anguilara it is thought, first entituled this Epimedia (which some in his time called Lunaria) whom all others that have set it forth fince, have so called, and yet some make a doubt whether it be Diofcorides his or no. First in that hee faith, Epimedium hath tenne or twelve leaves, when as the triplicity is fo conspicuous, that it is a wonder he should omit that, if he meant this: againe he faith it beareth neither flower nor fruite, when as this giveth both, yet hereunto it is affirmed that Dioseorides might faile in this, as he did in Dillamum Tuffilage Cynogloffum, &c. It in likely also that Theophraftus should meane this of Disfeorides, which in his seventh Booke and eighth Chapter, he calleth Epimetrum and saith it beareth no flowers, which Pliny calleth also Epipetrum, and some Epimenidium.

The Vertues. We have not any late experience hereof to thew but as Diofeorides . P. liny and Galen, have fet downe of it, that is moderately cold and moilt, and without any speciall property more thereto keepe womens brefts, from growing over great being made into a cataplaime, with oyle and applyed thereto: and that the report went that the root would make women barren that tooke it inwardly, as also the leaves made into powther and taken in Wine to fometime.



Viola Lunaris five Bulbonach. The white Sattin flower.



Here are two forts of this Sattin flowers one that dyeth after feede time, and another that abideth, both which I have fo fufficiently declared in my former Booke, that I neede not further to amplifie them. I will therefore referre you thereunto, to

be enformed of them, and onely here give you the figure





CHAP. XX.

Aquilegia. Columbines.

Have thewed you in my former Booke to many forts of Columbiaes, and of to many colours, both fingle and double, that I then thought there had beene no more to be fet forth, yet fince that time I have attained the knowledge of some others, which I thinke meete to expresse here, especially one out of Virginia with a lingle flower, which Malter Iohn Tradescant brought from thence,

Aquilegia Cirginiana flore rubessensenses. The early red Columbine of Virginia.

This Unrainian fort different listle from the ordinary single fort, but in these particulars: the stalke is as tall as Leguilegia, although Cornutus make it a dwarfe and reddifh, the leaves are smaller and somewhat like mothole of the Thalistrum, Medow Rue, but of a paler greene colour, the flowers are of a fad reddift colour. affinele from the middle of them to the ends, but yellowish from thence to the bottomes, the ends of whose here are not blunc as in ours, but stiffe rough, and pointed, within which horned leaves there are five other faller, and of a reddish colour also, their points bending downewards, having many small white threds in the tipe with yellow, after which come five pointed or ho ned feede vessels, with blacke shining seede whem; the roote is long with many fibres thereat. I here also give you the figure of the ordinary one, that you my fee the difference.

Aguilegia flore plans maculate diversorum colorum, Double party coloured Columbines of fundry colours? Mai before fald, I thewed you all the varieties of colours that I then knew, but fince I have feene and have fome wer fores, as first a kinde of darke red, which we call a deroy colour, both fingle and double, and a double with Mirefitipes therein, as is the party coloured blew, and white: then have wee a faire double red or crimfon cowhited in the fame manner with white another spotted as well as striped, very thickely, and of a haire colours hilleing firiped as the reft and another firiped and fometimes spotted, of a lived colour, or betweene blacke and blew, Besides the starte or Rose Columbines party coloured purple and white, and red and white. The Place and Time.

The fift was brought out of Virginia by Mafter Tradefeant, and flowreth somewhat carlier then any of out Girden kindes ufually by a moneth. The Names.

There friewed in my former Booke, the fundry opinions of Writers hereon, fome referring it to one thing fome minother of the ancients: but Cornitus is definite upon the point, that it was not knowne. And to moove one

Aquilegia vulgaris fimplex. The ord nary fingle Columbine.



Aquilegia Virginiana flore rulescente.
The red Columbine of Virginia.



Aaaaaa 2

to thinke his fort that came from Canada (which as I take it is the fame with ours of Virginia, how/lover he faith his fearferife a palme high) would by foulding the leaver containe Water in them, and therefore would referre the name to Aquileges that Pliny mentioneth, the pipes that convey water which containeth more conceit then verity.

The leaves of Columbines are commonly used in lotions, for fore mouthes, and throates, which effect it workers by the drying and binding quality therein. Tragis faith that a dramme of the seede taken in Windy that the Saffron, doth open the obstructions of the Liver, and is good for the yellow jaundite, and advised ties after the taken the resolution of the Liver, and is good for the yellow jaundite, and advised ties after the taken the resolution of the liver; and is good for the yellow jaundite, and advised the series of the feede for women that were in fore travell of childe birth, to cause a special edivery, being the saff of the condition of the first did not the effect. Conserving said that diverse in Spain did care peece of the roote for many daies together, to helpe those that were troubled with the Score in the reines and kidnies. Others doe use the decoction both of herbe and roote in Wine, putting thereto some Ambergrise, against these few your ings that the Greekes call dispayla.

CHAP. XXI.

Hepatica nobilu sive trifolia. Noble Liverwort, or Hepatica.

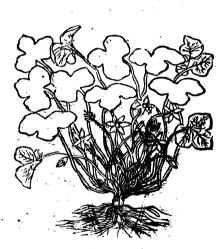
Lthough I shewed you in my former Booke, all the forts of Hepatica that then I knew, yet fince Master Tradescame found one other fort as I take it growing in Virginia, and brought is home with him, which differeth somewhat from the other fort wee formerly had, this bearing very darke greene leaves, and a small white flower, with a few white and not red thresh in the middle, but because I had some of the figures by me, I thought good to exhibite them in this place.

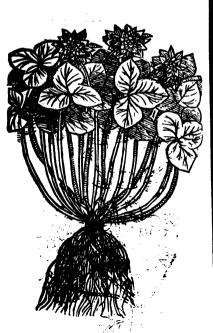
Their Tlace Time Names, and Vertues are expressed in my former Booke, wherever the state of the state of the figures by me, I thought good to exhibite them in this place.

Their Flace, Time, Names, and Vertues are expressed in my former Booke, whereunto I referse you, but 48 I here shew you, there is little Physicall use made of them, else I would willingly have enlarged the properties he e: these being more for pleasure to the senses then helpes for any disease.

Hepar e i noti is five trifolia fimples. Theo dinary fingle Heparica or Liverwort.

Hepatica nobilis five trifolia fore pleno. Double Hepatica or Liverwort.





CHAP, XXII.

Chrysanthemum & Buphthalmum. Corne Marigolds, and Oxe eye.

Here are fundry forts of these Golds, or Corne Marigolds, to be entreated of here, some whereof grow plenkingly snough, in our Cornefields, others being strangers, we have received from beyond Sea, and some I have set forth in my former Booke, whereof I thinke good to give you the figures, of some of them, and therewith of our garden Marigolds, and reserve your to the Booke; and for the neere affinity between these and the Buphthalmum, I thinke it not amisse to joyne them here also.

This Corne Marigold hath fundry tender pale greene herby stalkes, breaking forth into some sew branches, windivers long ble wish greene leaves, set without order on them, being narrow at the bottome, and broader sibtened, cut in a little on both edges t the flowers grow singly at the toppe of every branch, being large, growing out of greene scaly heads, and of a shining yellow colour, both the thrumme and the border of sewes about the tender of the being broad or star pointed, and cut into three or source parts, smelling a little sweete: the roote mishethevery years; and riseth from it owns sowing. Matthiolus hath set forth one of this sort, with leaves light like Feversew. The chiefest difference in this from the former, consistent in the leaves, which are whole selling, long and round pointed like those of the Daysies.

2. Chrifentheman fegerum Besicum. Spanifo Corne Marigold.

The flalkes here of are harder and browner then of the former, and fland more upright, the leaves are greener stand to much divided or cut in on the edges, the flowers are not of fo finning a yellow colour, but formewhat depryellow, the feede is small and whitish, and is bitter as the former is, although the herbe is sweete and earnass Salter herbe, and here in consistent the chiefest difference.

3. Chrysanthemum tennifolium Baticum Boely. Beel his Spanish Marigold.
Intheleaves chiefly consistent the greatest difference, betweene this and the last, for this hath sad greene leaves, very moch jagged and cut into very small and fine pates, and spike that but for the leaves, they could hardly be distinguished.

4. Chrysanthemum V. entinum Cluss. Clustum his Spanish Marigold.

Clustum his Chrysanthemum of Valentia in Spaine, wifeth up usually, but with one stalke of a spote high, parted-

Clusium his Chryfanthemum of Valentia in Spaine, sifeth up usually, but with one flake of a foote high, partedinto some branches, beset without order, with finer leaves then the latt, but of a poary colour, the flowers stand
soly like the rest, and of a saining gold yellow colour, but unlike in this, that this hash no border of leaves at all
southe middle head, but is bare and naked.

5. Chrysanthemam H. spanicium primum Clusis. The first Mountaine Corne Marigold of Clusius.
This hath many long leaves next the ground, resembling those of the white Wormewood, in the forme and

Chrisquibenum Craticum. Candy Corne Marigold. Calendula multiplex, & prolifera.

Double Marigolds, and lacke anapes on harfe backe.





divilions,

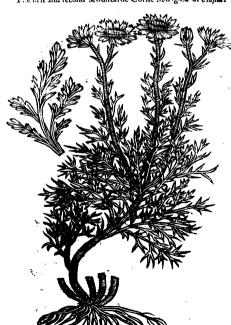
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1. Chryfanthemum fegetum noftras.
Corne Marigold or our owne Country.



5 6. Chr. fanthemum Alpinum primum eg feeundum Clufi.
The fi, ft and feeond Mountaine Corne Marigold of Clufus.



4. Chry fanthemam Valentinam Chifj.
Clufim Lis Spanith Coine Marigold.



10. Buphtbalmum Matthioli five valgere Odillefalij feliji. The more vulgar Oxe eye.



grisions, the stalke is a spanne high, fer with since out leaves, and at the toppe many yellow slowers set together; the unto those of Raggewort, the roote hath many white sibres.

the unto those or Angerwork, the roote nath many white hores.

6. Chryfanthemam Alpinsm fee andam Cluffi, (Infin his second Mountaine Corne Marigold,
The leaves of this fort is much more finely cut, most like unto those of Southernwood, of a pale greene colour,
and of no unpleasant savour, but somewhat bitter in taste: the stalkes are divided into some branches, bearing
sich of them one or two slowers, greater then Camomill slowers, and without sent, of a yellow colour wholly,
beather middle and the border the roots shath blacks in fibres.

7. Chryfantheman tertim cjustem. His third Corne Marigold.

Differeth little from the feeond in the leaves, being as fine cut, but are longer, thicker and greater, and the flowtingtow more together, and lefter than the former, and the roote thath white fibres.

S. Chryfanthemann Highanian roundioribus folys. Spanish round leafed Golds.

8. Chryfanthemam Hiffanicum roundieribus folis. Spanise round leafed Golds.

The greatest difference in this from the others, consistent in the leaves, which are not divided at all, but are long address, formewhat round pointed, and onely dented about the edges, the flowers are greater that grow on the top of the branches and stake, of a shining yellow colour, both border and middle through the roots is wood-tylaring many strings thereat.

9. Chrismsbergun larifolium Brasilianum. Sweete Corne Marigold of Brasilia.

This sweete Marigold springosh up with a stalke about halfe a yard high somewhat rough and cressed; having sowing smaller to the ends, somewhat dented about the edges, with sharpe dents, from the bosome of whom one forth somewhat long soverflat dented about the edges, with sharpe dents, from the bosome of whom one forth somewhat long spotestikes, sustaining each of them a faire yellow slower, set in a greene huske or up, having seven or eight leaves for a border, dented at the ends, and compassing a middle thrumms, consisting sloop threds, wherein attropywards lyeth the seede, very like unto the former Spanish kinde, the roote perisheth yearly in like manner, the herbe is so sweete that the Slugges and Snailes doe eate it above many other herbes in the Garden.

To. Bujothalmone Mastbioli five vulgare Millefoly folys. The more vulgar Oxe eye.

The more common Bujothalmone, with us, hath fundry faire greene leaves, divided very much into fundry other leaves, fomewhat refembling common Yarrow, and fo taken to be by diverse that looke but superficially theren, but heedfully marked different plainely from it, the divisions not being so thicke or small, the stalkes and branches, stand not up so strongly as Yarrow, and at the toppes of them beare but single flowers, lesser than the Corne Marigold, but wholly of a deepeyellow, and not shining, the seede solloweth in the thrumme, the note inflorus and perisheth yearely, or abiding the second yeare after the first sowing, which the Yarrow doth not.

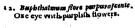
It. Buphthalmum alterum Cotula folio. Camomill-like Oxe eye.

The weake sappy greene bending stalkes hereof, grow two foote long sometimes, with fine Camomill-like lares set dispersed the containing stalkes hereof are former of which beare a flower like unto the former Oxe eye, but he leaves hereof are somewhat larger, and sewer, and yellow, the middle thrumme being of a desper colour, and somewhat hollow.

12. Buphthalmum flore purpurafeture. One eye with purplish flowers.

This One eye with purplish flowers, different not much from the last, in the manner of growing, or forme of kaves and flowers, but herein chiefly, that the backe of the leaves of the flowers are either wholly purplish or else

11. Buphthaloum alterum Cotula fol.o. Camomuli-like Oxe eye.









12. Bapbthalmam peregrinam Alpino. Shrubby Oxe eye.

TRIBE 15 14. Buphehalmum Africam termifothem Boelij.
Thinne leafed Oxe eye of Barbar).





purplish in the middle: the stalke also which in the other is greene, is more reddish in this.

13. Bupbehalmam peregrinum Alpino. Shrubby Oxe eye.
This strange Oxe eye riseth up with divers streight, round, stender, darke greene stalkes, three cubin high, branching forth into divers parts, whereon are many fmall fresh green leaves, much divided, and somewhat like to those of Fennell, the flowers are twice as large as those of Camonill, and wholly of a shining gold yellow colour, set in greene heads or huskes, wherein afterwards the small long white seeds is contained: the some is long slender and blackish, abiding firsh and not perishing after seeds time. Alpina misliketh that of Mathiolus, because the leaves were not like Fennell, nor the flowers bigger then Camomill.

14. Buphthalmum Africanum tenuifolium Boeliy. Thin lealed Oxe eye of Barbary.

Although Alpinus supposed that he had set forth the truest Oxe eye of Dissective, yet as you may see both by the sigure and description of this is here give. His is in some things defective, and this in my opinion is thence. reft in all things thereunto, it rifeth up with one flender flalke, with divers long thinne leaves diverfly parted, comming of cerer unto Festiell then any before, bearing a large yellow flower at the toppe, where it brancheth forth, and bearth leaves and flowers on them likewife : the rooto is full of flrings, and perimeth after feede

The Place and Time

The Corne Marigolds grow for the most part in the Corne fields, and about the borders of them, or where Corne hath beene fowner formerly, either in our owne land or in others, as by their titles are to be knowne. The Oxe eyes generally gro w in the moilter ground, by water courses and the like, in other Countries, but in Gardens onely with us, where they are fowne, and carefully kept, and doe flower in the end of Summer,

The Names. Rougand silver in Greeke, is Chryfanthemum in Latine : ab aureo floris colore fic distant : there is much controverfie among divers concerning Diocorides his Chryfanthemum, which he faith some called also Buphthalumm, because what soever he had said of Con fanthernum, he said the same in the Chapter of Buphthalmum, thereby suspense ding the Chapter of Chryfanthemum to be thrust into the worke of Dieferrides, by some others, and they are the more enduced her entro, because neither Pliny, Galen, nor Leineta, make any mention of Chrylanthemum, but of Buphthalmum onely, as though they knew no other (brylanthemum: but Matthiolus evidently elecreth the matter, shewing how Dioscorides by their severall markes, doth distinguish them, saying Buphthalmum hath Fennell like leaves, which he faith in Chryfanthemum are onely cut or jagged: againe the stalke of Chryfanthemum, are eaten as other herbes, which he doth not say of Buphthalmum: and lastly the flowers of Chryfanthemum be saith are much thining, but he faith of Buphthalmum, that they are greater then, of Camomill, befides the flowers of Buphthalmum made up with waxe, is a falve to diffolve fwellings and knots, but of Chry anthemum he faith, fimply it discusset that Imposshume that hath like fat in it. There is no lesse doubt about his Buphthalonum, what herbe knowne to us should be the right, some taking the great white Daisie and Fuebfin and Lonicerus, the May weede to be the right, meither of which can be fo, in that they are not all yellow, as Diofeorides faith Buplebalmann flowers are Matthiolus therefore hath fer forth one, which is most commonly received by most to be the trues, although both Lobel, Dodoneus and Dalechampius have fet forth others, which they tooke to be rightest. The first

the is called Chrylanthemum and Jegetum by all Winsons abmost, wer some and Banhims with them call it Bullin in. The fecond bath no Auchour before this expresion at. The third is very likely to be the fecond fort of minmum Creticum of Clafin. Which Bonbinu referreth to the Achillan montana arthemific tennifolia facio Liel, and the Ageratum ferulaceum of Lugdunentis, but neither of them truely. But the first Chryfambenna Creof Island the Agernium formaceum of Lugdamenjus, but neither of them truely, but the first Conginumenum cre-nium of Clufius. I sale have the Longian beamen Createum that I have fet forth in my former Booke, and which for interior salesh Ruphibal num alcorum partim candido partimeters fore: But Befor in horse Enfectors Corp-lating Cretifium missium. The tout this the Configuration of Clufius which Lugdamens to the things for the figure of the Bushibal numerous of Clufius in the Christophen second for the interior of the first but the salesh numerous configuration in Christophen in the Christoph Narbonense tennisolium of Lobel in his Observations, as Banbinus quotethit, which Casalpinus calleth Chrylethenem alternet on Sicilia: The three wext are Clufter his torts of Chryfauthennem Alpinum, wherei as I faid beine, his second is very likely to be also this third fort here expressed, or very like it. The righth is Lugidimentis, in Chr fanthemum Myconi, which hee faith the Cafislians called Giralda. The ninth wee received by the fame in Configurerment to Journ, which her later the Capsison cannot virtues. In entire we received by the same une that Agadison solice in this Bristonian, and is of Braffield. The tenth is generally called Buphrolumnum also principly those, and taken to be that of Dissorder, which he faith is called Cathle also, yet some which is also Cornelland and Furner. The eleventh is mentioned onely by Cambridge in his Mattheless, and the Bandison after him. The last is called by Lobel Buphrhalmon folio & fucie relationship in his Adaptions and Lancer, and is the same with the tennifolium Nanbonens, in his Observations shough Bankinus quoteth them as differing plants. The Vertues.

pund finds that any Authour hath entarged the properties of Corne Marigold, beyond that which Diofeorishiffilet downe of it, which is to diferife that Importume, that hath like fat in it, and that it will helpethem hathave the yellow jaundife, to have a good colour if they drinke it for some long time, continually after baming. And of Buphrhalmum, the Oxe eye, that the flowers made up with a cerote, doth discusse tumours, and hardresse, and helpertithe jaundise (as he saith by hearessy in both these) and to get a good colour, to drinke it after bithing by continuance.

CHAP. XXIII,

etennumber of a togal inches Toffideo montana. Mountaine Coltsfoote.

Here are awo we thice fores of these Cokafoote of the Mountaine to show you in this Chapter? I. Tuffilaga Alpina folso glabro. Smooth leafed Mountaine Coltsfoote. The roote hereof creepeth under ground like the common Colustoote, and will simolt ipread as much ground, from whence ipring fundry round leaves, each rifing by it felfe, with a long footestalke under it, and are a little notched or waved about the edges, imooth, and of a darke greene colours on te upperfide, and not thining as the other, nor woolly underneath, among which rifeth up tome stalkes, a spanne mg, with a finall long leafe or two thereon, and a purplifh flower at the toppe composed of threds which when is ripe hath feede therein, that with the downe flicking to it, is carryed away with the winde.

. Tuffilago Alpina folio canescente. Hoary Mountaine Coltafoote This other Coltafone different not in forme of leaves or flowers, being also purplish, nor in the manner of grow-

1. Tuffingo Alaina folio glabro. 100th heated Mountaine Coltstoote.

อกกับสหรองกฏ ที่ใช้ เหมือดประกับสัตว์นี้ เปลากละกา

2. Tuffilago Alpina folio, canoftente. Hoary mountaint Colssioons.





ing, but onely that the stalke is woolly, and the leaves hereof are very rough, and of a darker greene shining colour, on the upper side, and more heavy or very woolly underneath. Cinfin giveth another squre also hereof. lour, on the upper fide, and more noary or very woonly under income of the one, and the closed and decay.

3. Tussilago Alpina felio oblongo. Mountaine Coltsfoote with longer leaves. This hath five or fix fomewhat long leaves, riging from a blacke roote, of the bignefie of one little finger, with This hath five or fix fomewhat long leaves, rinng trom a blatte tooley or the beginning the firm force it, each fet upon a long flalke of an unequal length, fome longer then others, hard, rough, heir, and of a darke greene colour, inipped about the edges, from whence riche the flalke of a cubits heigh fet with and of a darke greene colour, impped about the edges, from whates are the toppe, which being two or three narrower leaves, branched fometimes with a large yellow moffic flower at the toppe, which being ripe vanisheth with the winde.

The Place and Time.

These grow on the Alpes of Austria, and Syria, and elsewhere in Germany, and on Mount Balden in Italy, and flower in Inne in their naturall places, but in Aprill and May, being transposed into Gardens, The Names.

These being but of late invention, have no other name imposed en them then the first finders gave them, which is Tuffilago Alpina, for to Clusius doth entitle them, the first being his second, and my second his inst, which Clus 15 (14) itage Alpina, for 10 Cinjim doth entitle them, to the Marina of Marthielus, but affordly was niftiken therein, for although he feeme to determine the question absolutely to be the same, yet he leaveth it for every one to judge as he lift. The last is so termed by Bankinns as it is set downe in the title. The Vertues.

Although the forme of the leaves and flowers doe cause them to be referred to the Colts foote, yet it is not Although the forme of the leaves and nowers due caute them to some and the leaft made knowne to us, of any the like faculties, any of them are endued withall, and theretore untill they can fay more for themselves let them be held to be mutes.

CHAP. XXIV.

Arttium montanum quibusdam: A kinde of mountaine woolly plant or Beares wort.

His plant hath diverse faire and somewhat large long leaves like unto Mullein, somewhat green show and hoary or very white below, and full of veines: the stalke is smooth and covered with much wool. bearing one great head, scaly on the outside, but without any prickles, and with a yellow thrumme for the flower standing within it, which when it is ripe is by peece meale carryed away in the winde, with the feede hanging thereat, which is like unto Cummin feede, the roote is thicke long white and tender.

> Arclium montanum qui busdam. A kinde of woolly plant, or Bearcwort.



Arttium en codica Gafareo. Cafars booke Arti



The Theater of Plants. TEIBE 15. there hereanto put the figure that Dodonom faith, bee tooke our of a Manuscript Herball of the Emperours, the herber he tooke to be true or no, he doth not fet downe, but furely I thinke both this and all the others

mode thence, are but figment a Betanalogi cujufdamealidi, they are to artificially composed, although but rudeseconding to she times exprest, like unto many others of this mane, though much fet by by others, for the heads. bag folike unto burres, sheweth that he would frame it to a kinde of Arceion, a Burre, which differeth much from Arties or Arthuren.

The Place and Time.

Biggrowsthamong the Rockes, on the Mountaines in Savor.

The Names.

listaken by fome to be the agunor or aguricer of Diofcorides, Galen, and others, which Pliny also calleth Artisms and Arthurnin, Lugdanessis onely doth exhibite this to view, under the name of Arthurn anorundam, which Banin calisth. Lappa mentana altera lannginofa: falling on the fame rocke that others before him did, to put no difmathetweene Arceion and Ardium, when as Dioscorides, hath so punctually divided them, for afforedly it where fui generie, and hath no fellow.

The Vertnes.

If this be the true Artium of Dioscorides, then he faith that the roote and seede boyled in Wine, will helpe the nothering if the decottion be twitt in the mouth: the fame decottion is good for burnes, kibes; and chiblaines on the heads and hands to be backed there with: it is also drunke with Wine against the paines of the Hip-gout asdaries, and the Strangury. Galemeonfirmeth the fame things, faying it is of thin parts, and doth moderately. de me deanfe.

CHAP. XXV.

Melanthinm five Nigella. Nigella or Fennell flower.

Here be fundry forts of Nigella flome fowne in Gardens others growing wilde, most with single, and some with double flowers of the double forts, and of the Spanish single kinde, I have spoken already in my former Booke, the rest shall follow here.

1. Nigella Romana five fativa. The Romane or fweete fmelling Nigella.

This sweate Nigell groweth up to be two foote high, with fundry flender branches, and many and cut and divided caves on them simohas finall as Fennell, and very like unto those of the Latkes beeles, at the my of every branch standards one flower, made of five blew leaves laid abroad like a ftar, without any greene langunder the floweres in force fingle and another double blew fort, with a greene head in the middle, compatd with some few thieds, which head groweth to be the seede vessell, being a little long and round, with five fall these soppes like houses, franching at the coppes of the heads, in which lye in feverall cells, small blacke, and my sharps sweets strong smelling seeds: the roots is small threddy and yellow, perishing yearsly.

1.3. Nigella Romana fativa. & (ylveftru, floribu nudu & folioji. The first Romane Migella, and bee the forts of the wilde!

Nigella Hifpanica. Spanish Nigella,





2. Rigella/ylvestris sive Damascena inodora. Wilde Damaske Nigella.

This Nigella groweth very like the lormer, for the greene leaves, but a little imalier and shorter, the flowers This Nigella groweth very like the former, but the head with feede is larger, and the hornes longer, the feede also within in are blew, and like the former, but the head with release and without any fent at all. There is another of this fort as I take it, that differeth onely in bearing fingle white flowers, and blacke feede without fent. . Nigella arversis. Field Nigella.

This field fort is very like the laft, but groweth thinner of branches and leaves, and they shorter also, the heads are smaller and longer, as the flowers are also but of a pale blew colour, the seede is blacke and without any smaller and longer, as the flowers are also but of a pale blew colour, are imatter and longer, as the flowers that being fingle and blew like it.

There is of this fort another, differing little from the other, but in the flowers that being fingle and blew like it. Altera cape hath greene leaves under them, and the feede being blacke is foriewhat fweete.

tibus fattoff.

th greene leaves under them, and the lettle being black of Candy without sent in the seede.

4. Nigella Cretica inodoro semine. Nigella of Candy without sent in the seede.

This Candy Nigella groweth with fine cut leaves like the other, but of a darker greene colour: the flowers are Inis Canay Ivigens, growth with most oppes of the stalkes and brar thes, greenish at the first, but blewish afterwards, the ends of the leaves keeping a little greenenesse still in them, with many greenish threds in the middle, tipt with blew: the feede is blacke like others and without fent, that followeth in such like horned heads as others: the roote is fibrous yellowish and annuall.

5. Nigella Cretica latifolia odorata. Candy Nigella with broad leaves, and sweete smelling seede. This broad leafed Nigella rifeth up from the yellowish, thready and annual roote, with one slender weake half. divided into some branches, having long and divided leaves fet thereon, but not of the forme of theother Nigella, which are fennell like, or Laikes spurre like, but much broader and parted into divisions, somewhat like unto those of Groundfell, but cut Into lesser and finer parts, at the toppes of each of the branches standeth a single white flowers, like unto the other Nigellas, and heads somewhat like them succeeding, containing blacke seede alfo, but finelling fweetely.

6. Nigella Cretica altera cdorata tenuifolia. Another fweete Candy Nigella.

The rootes of this Candy Nigella, are faid to be harder then the rest, yet annual like them, the Ralkes that rife from thence are many upright and flender, parted into severall branches, with but few leaves set thereon, those below being not fo finely minced as the former, that are upwards; having smaller yellowish white flowers, at the roppes of them, and cornered blacke scede sharpe and somewhat sweete, contained in small biformed seede reffelsor heads, like two finall berries.

Nicella Cretica odorata feminibus hiformibus. A Sweete Nigella of Gandy with double formed seeden. This wonderfull kinde of Nigella (for so it is called) groweth from a small sibrous roote, with many seader falker, and few branches rifing from them, not much above halfe a foote high, fet with long winged leaves like those of Flaxe, opposite each to other on a middle-rivbe, at the toppes of each whereof standers a large blew slow. er, fomewhat like unto the flower of a Poppy, 'after which' come five cornered heads, containing small blacke

4. 5.6 Nigella Cretica innaoro femino latifolia & tenuifalia o lorata. Cand) Nigella wi hout fenr, and two other with fweet fmelling feed. 7. Nigella Cretica ederetu falijs Lini feminibu bifornibu. Sweete Nigelia of Candy, with double formed feeder,





tien gether like a bunch of grapes, which are whitifh, nature thus providing it with a double issue, least it meling feede: but belides thefe at the joynting of the branches, come forth other forts of feede clu-

2. Nigella Citrina flore albo simplici. Single white Nigella with yellowish seede. Weebave also in our Gardens, another single fort of Nigella, that hath come among other seedes that hath the fent from some of our friends beyond Sea, that differeth so little from the other usuall forts, that it can but be differented, except it be in the fresher greenenesse of the leaves before it come to flower, which then is callike the third wild fort here fet downe, but white: the heads also are small but formed alike, having smaller me within them, not blacke as others are, but yellowish and without sent, and herein it is somewhat like unto double white kinde, described in my former Booke. The Place and Time

the first is usually lowen in Gardens even in Italy or else where, the other forts grow wilde and in the fields of Case in Italy, Candy, Germany, oo, they are all annuall to be fowne in the Spring, if they doe not fow themthe and flower in Inne and Inly, giving ripe feede in August. The Names.

triscalled in Greeke undai Stor and un de acquer, Melanthium also in Latine, and Nigella a nigro seminucolore ut inimiand ariciently called Gith, divers other baltarde names have beene given it, as Salufandra and Papaver niin the Greeke word: all late Authours call them either Melanthium or Nigella, onely Fuelium and Cor-trook it to be the Caminam filvefire alterum of Dioscorides. The Arabians call it Xanim Sunis or Sunisi. The lulian Nigelle, the Spaniardes Azenuz, and Nignillia, the French Poyurette and Nielle, the Germanes one fort St. tanium blumen, that is, St. Katherines flower, the wilde fores Schwartz Kumel, and Schwartz Rommich, the Dath Nardus faer, because they and others had a perswasion that the oyle made out of the seede was Oleum Medium, We call it in English either Nigella after the Latine, or Fennell flower, as I doe. For the understandisgoithe severall Authours of these: the first, second, and third, are mentioned by our later Writers, by those diagonic leverant naturalists them. The fourth is called by Banbinn Nigella Cretica simply, and by Clusius Me-lestion Creticam: The fifth is mentioned by Pona in his Italian Baldun; the seventh by Alpinni in his booke of Enoticke plants. The fixt by Pona in his Italian Baldun. The last as I thinke is not mentioned by any Authour: The Vertues.

The sweete smelling seedes are effectuall to many diseases, but the first kinde is onely used in medicines, the oher that doe not smell well, are in a manner refused, Galen faith it is hot and dry in the third degree, and of thin puts, and thereby it he peth to dry up rheumes and destillations from the head, being tyed in a cloath, and imelled me, but being put into a cappe among other things for that purpose, it doth much good: being taken inwardly respelleth winde, the wormes, and womens couries; it helpeth also the shortnesse of breath, and cleanseth the hidneyes of gravell, and the stone, and provoketh urine, being taken with honey, and is a remedy against poylon, ad the biting of the Spider Phalangium, and the Scorpion, and as it is faid encreaseth milke in womens brests, beig boyled in Vinegar, it helpeth the tooth ache to be held in the mouth: the same used outwardly helpeth the forfe, freckles, spots, &cc. in the skinne, and hard swellings also, and cleanseth the eyes: being burned, it driveth way flies, gnats, and the like, the seede was familiarly eaten in former times, being strawed on their bread, or metherein as Poppy leede was. Alpinus faith, that the use of the fifth fort is very effectuall, both in tertian, and quertane agues, to open obstructions especially, if the seede thereof be boyled with Vinegar and so taken, and kilth the wormes also.

CHAP, XXVI.

Pisum vordatum vesicarium. The bladder heartlice spotted Pease.



Lthough divers have diverfly thought of this plant, some referring it to the kinde of Halicacabin, or Alkakingi, Winter Cherry, others to other plants, yet feeing it agreeth with none of them all, but in some one thing or other, in others, wanting some one thing or other. And because I could not finde a family whereinto I might thrust it, I have kept it for this place, untill some fellow may be found to match it with. Take therefore the description thereof thus. It rifeth up and spreadeth much, if it have good ground to grow in, having fundry slender weakestalkes, which will lie down on the ground, and entangle it selfe with the classers it bath, unlesse it be sustained with some stakes, fending

forth large long, thinne, and very greene leaves on all fides, upon long footestalkes, being divided either into three offive parts, each whereof is much rent or cut in on the edges: at the joynts with the leaves from the middle. of the stalkes almost, upwards, and at the toppes of them likewise, come forth divers small whitish flowers set ngether upon a footestalke, each consisting of five small leaves apeece, which passe into small fruite, contained in round greene bladders, growing more whitish as it ripeneth, having fixe ridges, whereof three are the more eminent, and open into three parts, in each whereof lyeth one round hard, blackish seede, of the bignesse of a great Pale, spotted on the side with a marke, of the forme of a white Hart, as it is usually set on the cards, or as some compareit to the shaven crowne of Monckes and Fryers, the roote is bully or stringy, with many fibres thereat, perishing every years, at the first approach of a Winters day, whether it be ripe or no, and indeede I did never feit beare ripe fruite with us, no not in the hottest yeare that I have sowne it. The Place and Time.

It hath come from Italy, and other parts beyond Sea, but furely even they have received it from other places Mo, nor doe I thinke it groweth naturally in any part of Europe, it floweeth as is faid very late, and the feederipeneth thereafter.

The Names. Some as I faid have referred it to the Solanum veficarium, or Halicacabum of Dioscorides, and thereupon have alled it, Veficaria peregrina for Halicacabum peregrinum, or repens, as Tragui, Fuchfisis, Gefner, Matthiolin, Dodoneus

and others, but Cordsus on Dioscorides carnelly Striveth to make it the Dorycnium of Dioscorides, whereunto it seemeth he was led, not onely from the feverall parts of the forme thereof, except the leaves, but also from the propercies of the feede, which as hee faith, he tryed in himselfexo be dangerous in provoking sleepe, if too much should be taken, although as he saith it causeth a sweeter sleepe then Opinion: but Matthiolus contesteth against him for this his opinion, but sheweth no reasons for it : Dodineum miliking others opinions, bringeth in one of his owne, that this is Serapio, his Abrong or Abrugi, mentioned in his 153. Chapter, in these words: Abrong It is a small graine sported with blacke and white, and like unto the graine Maiz : Lobel affenteth unto fuch of his friends as tooke it to be Dioscorides his Hopyrum, whereunto it commeth neeter as he faith, then unto any fort of Melanthium, luch as Matthiolus gave it for, or as Dodonaus in his French Herball, Trifolium paluftre : but all alike, every one wanting some thing or other. Lobel calleth it the efore as it was usuall, Cor Indam, or Pijam Indicum, Cordus granum cordu, and Tabermontanius Cardiffermen;

Some afignatur would make it availeable for faintings and other difeates of the heart, but without experience as I thinke. Cordun faith as is before related, to be a great provoker to fleepe, even to the danger of life, if the quantity be not proportioned: I find not any of the other Authours that hath written of it, hath fet downe any property they knew, or heard to be in it.

Tragus also saith it was called with them Munck's Kopsimides, Monachi culvaria, or as Gesner saith, Caput Mozachi Lobel also calleth it Pique Cordatum, but Baubium putting it among the Pease, as a fort thereof, calleth it Pisum vessearium fruttu nigro alba maculata notato.



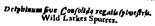


CHAP. XXVII.

Delphinum sive Consolida regalin. Larkes spurres or heeles.

Have in my former Booke shewed you all the forts of Larkes spurres, both tame and wilde, both single and double, both simple and severall colours, and party coloured, that I have not any more to bring to your consideration: Yet I

thinke good here to present you with some figures of them, that I had by mee, and with them a kinde of different National Indicum. In the forme of the leaves, which Lobel had formerly set forth, taken as it is likely, to the life of the viewed plant, how soever it hath beene since misliked by many others, who since his time have not obtained the like to see againe, yet that hindereth not much the verity of the thing, no more then the relation of Hondius the younger, of a white flower of this kinde, which wee have not as yet seene neither.





Delphinum five Conjolida regalis latifolia.

Larke fourres with broader leaves.

Nafturium tudicum. Indian Crelles.





CHAP. XXV III.

Paonia. Peony?

Lthough in my former Booke I have shewed you some sorts of Peonies, which were the male, two sorts of double, and three of the semale single, yet not all that are extant, those that wanted there shall be supplyed here, with the Vertues more largely amplyfied. Of the male kinde I know but one fort, which is single and not double, how soever Bester in borto Eystetens, erroniously hath entituled many therewith, wherefore I thinke it not amisse to give you the figures of both

forts, that the relk may be knowne by them.

1. Peonia femina Hispanica pumila. The Spanish dwarfe Peony.

This dwarfe Spanish kinde as Clusus faith, rose with him from the seeds he received thence, growing with leaves that were more finely cut into divers parts and more pointed also, greene on the upper side, but not shing as others, and hoary white underneath, among which sprang stender pale greene stakes, lower then others, and at the toppes of each a smaller shower, made of eight leaves, of a more purplish colour, then the ordinary double Peony and as sweete, with many white threds tipt with yellow, standing about the middle bicornered had, which growing ripe, containeth within it, blackish blew seeds: the roote is glandulous like other semale Peonies but smaller.

This hath fundry diffected leaves riting from the roote, which hath many long clogs hanging thereat, as other forts of female Peonies have parted into three divisions, each producing three rounder pointed short leaves then any other, cut likewise in on the edges, of a pale greene colour on the upperside, and woolly or hoary white underneath, so neerely representing Columbine leaves, that it will soone deceive one that is not well verift in the things, Clussus said therefore could not describe them; signified unto him that it was a kinde of male Peony: but I thinke hee watherein deceived, the forme of the rootes being as others of the female kinde, contradicting that opinion.

3. Peonia femina versicolor. The party coloured Peony.

The difference of this from the others consistent chiefly in the flowers, which are sometimes of a pale red, and sometimes of a deeper red colour wholly, and sometimes parted with both these colours, either to the halves, or with stripes and veines.

4. Paonia semina Lencauthemos & Ochranthemos. The semale white and pale yellow Peony.

Both these forts of Peonies I must deliver you but upon trust of others sidelity, that have related them, the white

Bb bb bb 2

Peony

1280

Peony having two witnesses, the one Bellonius in his Observations, the other Honorius Bellus, each of them at Peony having two witnesses, the one actions in the Country and Hours and Aller and telling that in the Mountaine Ida in Candy, there groweth in great plenty, a white Peony, and Hours in Belling that testing that in the Mountaine 164 in Canaystucie growers and provided in the whole Island there is no other fort of Peony to be found, but yet is a promisenous or doubtfull fort, and yet in the whole Island there is no other fort of Peony to be found, but yet is a promisenous or doubtfull fort, and yet in the whole Island there is no other fort of recons to be tound, one yet a property of acutorium fort, and yet since their time we have not heard of any hath enjoyed one of such a colour, unlesse Bester in borto Essens Entering faith that there which reastly the Essens Esse fince their time we have not heard or any math enjoyed one or would be come be for in varie Efficient should meane it that he calleth Paonia mas flore also. But Comerarise faith that that which passeth under that it. should meane it that he callets reome man jore more. Due to make the afaint blush colour. For the pale the is not perfit white, but whitish with some rednesse among it, which maketh a faint blush colour. For the pale tle, is not perfit white, but white in with four requirements among it, white Lantigrave of Heffen his Garden, but yellow, Camerarius also faith, that one by such a name he had out of the Lantigrave of Heffen his Garden, but yellow, Cameraria allo latin, that one by ment a manufacture yet to this time that I write this, can I hear of any that hath it, but words enough I heare.

iny that hath it but words enough i mare.

5. Beonia femina promifena. The doubtfull female Peony.

Because the leaves of this Peony have some resemblance to those of the male, it caused Lobel to entitle it Pro-Because the leaves of this reconst have found to the terminance of the state of the miscua sive neutra, saying, it you benote what growes above ground, you were a man, out if the rootes underground, a female, and saith that Pliny made this the man, but Dodonam referreth it to the other fort, rootes underground, a remaic, and rath that a try which hath longer and smaller rootes, calling it femina altera, whereby it is plaine that one of them was deceiwhich hath longer and imatter rootes, caning it jet figures in Lobel, for that figure in Lobels Icones, that bearen the title Promifena is the first female in Dodoness, which hee faith was most common with them, as it is with as, the other being brought in afterwards, which I thinke doth neerer refemble the leaves of the male, let the judithe other being of ought in arts was a state of the construction of the state of th ra, to be the most common, yet surely I can not finde it so with those plants, that are the most common semale in our Country, and so he doth Befter his errour of divers forts of the male, and of divers colours, and the white one likewise, among the rest, which he calleth Peonia mas flore albo : but as Dodoneus sheweth, Dioscorides doth plainely diftinguish betweene the male and female Peony, first by the leaves, the male to be whole and not divided, but like unto those of the Wallnut tree, and secondly in the rootes, that they are single and not glandulous. as is the female, which truth will atterly confound both Befler and Banhinus opinions therein, and Lobels and Comerarius also, to make any promiscua, all the other forts shewing themselves to be semales by their rootes. 6. Peonia femina si aplici flore & pleno, ex semine floris pleni rubri vulgaris Clusio nata,

Certaine fingle and double female Peonyes, that fprang with Cluffus of the feede of the double red. Clusius faith that having in fome yeares feede from the ordinary double red Peony (which is not nituall) be fowed them. and within three years he had plants that bore flowers, tome fingle and fome double: of the finele forts, one bore flowers for colour most like unto the mother, but was single, consisting onely of six leaves, as the ordinary female doth: Another bore a larger flower of eight leaves, whose colour was of a deeper red, drawing fomewhat to blacknesse: A third bore a double flower, as great as the mother plant or greater, and of the same colour : but he had also as he saith another like the mother plant in leaves, &c. whose flower was double, but lesser and not to thicke of leaves, the colour whereof was of a deepe red, being neere the bigneffe of the double blush, having some blacke veines in those leaves that grew in the middle.

> Peonia famina vulgaris flore simplici. The ordinary finale female Peony.

Paonia famina flore pleno purpures. The ordinary double red Pcony.







7. Paonia femina flore pleno carneo major. A greater double blush Peony. From Count Aremberg, and Iohn Boifot, persons worthy of credit faith Clufius, I received intelligence, that at Brussells in the garden of the Lady Tisenac, who was the Presidents Widdow, they saw growing a blush double Peony, greater then the ordinary, and as great as the ordinary double red, yet holding the naturall property of the other double blash flower, which is to grow whiter by standing, and to hold the leaves without shedding for along time.

The Place and Time. The places of the most of them are declared in their titles, or descriptions, and their flowring, &c is about Maj; with the other forts.

The Names. It is called in Grecke mutoria ed yourund a, in Latine also Paonia, many other names are given it both in Greeke and Latine as Pentorobos, (yet some have it Pentoboros) Orobelion, Hemagogon, Paonion Pathiceraton, Theodonion; Selmon, Selenegonon, Pthifis, Aglaophotis, Idem dallylm, and some others: in Latine also Rosa farnina. Herba Cafa, Haffaregia, Rosa agnarum, and Glycyfide or Dulcifida, from the red graines in the P mgarner, called Sida in Greeke, but Peonis from Paon, that famous Phylician in his time. And Aglaophotis from the thining rednesse of thered graines or feedes, from whence fo many fabulous and detestable illusions of Alianni his Aglaophotis, and Isophin his Baciaru are referred and reported of Peony, as may be seene in the Writings of the Auncients Tragus heweth that in his time the male Peony rootes were fold for Distannia albus, but I thinke Tragus was therein decived, for I verily thinke they were the same white rootes which now are taken and called Dittamnas albas. when they are the rootes of the Frazinella, as I shewed before in that Chapter, for the rootes of the male Peont trenot so white as they, which confirmeth me the more herein, because Tragm saith, the leaves of that Peoply which be tooke to be the male, had leaves like an Ash, or Licoris, and such are the Fraxinella leaves, which also himselsedescribeth reasonable exactly, in the seventh Chapter of his first Booke, with Dictanus Cretenfis, but much mistaken in the fent to be like Cinamon, unlesse it be divers in the Rhyme tract from others. And I have liewed before also, that we want not couzeners, and deceivers, to sell the white rootes of the greater Denanthe, for white Peony rootes. There needeth nor any further explication of these forts of Peonies, fince Clustum hath undemention of all save one, and that Camerariss in borto, and Relieniss doe expresse, which is the fourth. The trabians call it Feonia, the Italians Peonia, the Spaniar de Rosa del monte, and Rosa Albardeira, the French Pivoiss, the Germanes Peonion Rofen, Beneditten Rofen, Pfingft rofen, Kiinigs binmen, and Gichtmures, the Datch Picenen bade Mast bloemen, and we in English Piony or Peony. The Vertues:

It is faith Galen of thin parts, and drying yet not very notably hot, but according to our owne fyrimetry, of configurion, or rather a little botter, an altringent quality alfo, with some sweetenesses it hath, and some acrimony likewife, and bitternesse joyned together, whereby it is effectuall to procure womens courses, if the bigge-Bbbbbb 3

TRIBELS nesse of an Almond, in powder be taken in honied Wine: by the acrimony and bitternesse therein, it is good nesse of an Almond, in powder be taken in nonica wither by the actiniony and backetine interests, it is good to open the obstructions of the liver, and kidneyes, and the yellow jaundise and from: and by the astringent que, to open the obstructions of the liver, and kidneyes, and the year of parties of the liver, and kidneyes, and the year of the decoction thereof be taken, that is made with the liver of the lity to ftay the fluxes of the belly; but the more effectually it the decedent in the fluxes is made with harfn or red Wine: by the notable drying quality therein allo faith he, I doubted not to help children there with that had the falling fickmeffe, by tying it about their neckes. And indeede I faw a childe freed from that that had the falling fickmeffe, by tying it about their neckes. with that had the falling fickmefie, by tying it about their neckes. That independ a new a cause freed from the difease, that had for eight whole moneths together, worne a good peece of the roote about him, and that as some as that peece by some chance fell from about his necke, or was taken a way for tryall of the matter, he fell into as that peece by tome chance ren from about his netner, or was caned away to the control well in the difease against but having a fresh one applyed to him agains, he became pertectly well is the reason whereof may be, that the opities thereof drawne into the pores by the inward heater, and outward aire period the plant. of may be, that the opitus thereore was necessary of the form of the faces Cyrendem, the places, effected with the discase, and tured it: for after the same manner doth the Success Cyrendem, the places, effected with the discass of the same and the sam if divers threds dyed in the purple inn colour, be bound about a viper of an arrange and they afterwards bound about their neckes that have fwellings or other diffeafes in their neckes and thousand they afterwards bound about their neckes that have feelings or other diffeafes in their neckes and thousand the same and have a present the same and thousand the same and and they afterwards pound about their neckes that have twentings of bath, not onely found. Galous provinces doe marvailously helps them: their be Galous words: but our age hath not onely found. Galous provinces doe marvailoutly neipo them: there be words a bac out ago another and the temple not dry, if you meane it should doe good) is to be hanged about their neckes, and that the decotion thereof is not dry, if you meane it thould ace good, because named about the investigation of the diffeate be not groupe to be taken inwardly, to make it the more availeable, and that also in older persons, if the diffeate be not groupe to be taken inwardly, to make it the more availeable, and that also in older persons, it rise disease be not grown too old and past cire, for whom the roote of the male kinde washed cleane, stamped somewhat simil, and laid to infuse in a sufficient proportion of Sacke for twenty foure hours at the least, after stained, and given full and last, a good draight for fundry dayes together, before and after a full moone, current that sicknesses, it there be a due and orderly preparation of the body afor chand with poset drinke made of Betony, &c.; as the learned Physitian can best appoints: the roote also is effectuall for women that are not sufficiently cleansed after child-birth, and for such also as are troubled with the mother; for which likewise the blacke seed being bearen to powder is and for such also as are troubled with the morner, for which like which the black also taken before bed rime, and in the morning also is very effectuall for such as are in their sleep troubled with the disease called Ephialtes, or Incubm, which Pliny calleth suppession notitions, we usually call it the night mare, which is a suppressing both of voice and breath. and oppressing the body as it were, with some heavy burthen, striving to be eased thereof, but seeming not to be and oppressing the body as it were, with some nearly out then, this ring to be eased thereof, but becoming not to be able nor to call for helpe, Melancholly persons being for the most part subject to this disease; it is also goods-gainst melancholly dreames, Mattholus donbeeth whether our Peony, be that which Galen used, because many paint metanchoisy dreames, Maistensian doubteth whether our reony, be that which Gaiss uses, because many Phyfitians as he faith in his time failed in the tryall thereof on young children, and I am in doubt that Tragm his male Peony spoken of here before; was that which they used, and then no marvaile if it proved not effectuall as they expected, yet faith Mathiolus our Peony seedes is availeable to reflore speech to those that have lost in if this they expected, yet faith Mathiolus our Peony seedes is availeable to reflore speech to those that have lost in it this they expected, yet later naturates our reconstituents available to retroit special to those that have four in thirther ty graines husked be made into powder and given in Wine: it is also faith he, good against the bitings of Services. ty graines mixed be made into powder and given in venie. It is allocated it, good against the bitter place, which thing Tragm faith of his male Peony, which as I shewed you before, is the Fraxinella. 'The destilled water or Syrupe made of the flowers, worken to the same effects that the roote and speede is applyed before, although more weakely. The male kinde being so sare a plant and possessed but by a few, and those great lovers of rarity in this kinde, and the Female being morestequent, the one is usually put instead of the other.

CHAP. XXIX.

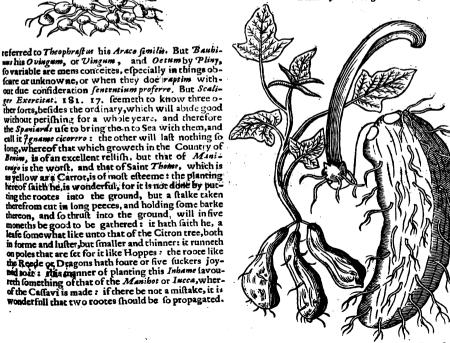
Pappas five Battatas. Potatoes.

Here are divers forts of rootes that are called Potatoes with us, serving for foode or delight, more then for medicine whereof all that are truely knowne to us, what face or forme of leaves and flowers they beare are expressed in my former booke: there are many more of the same quality; besides others that serve in stead of bread, familiar to the Natives both of the East and West Indies, whose names onely are extant in those Authours Workes that have written of them, without any further declaration either of forme or any property, but that the rootes are eaten by them, some being of better talte then others & longer lasting, among whom as I take it the Igname or Inhame, is a principall one, whereof Scaliger first, and Clufim afterwards, have given us the best information. Clufim taying it is also called by some Cametes, A. motes and Aies. All he faith of it is this, that some Portugall Ships that were taken by the Hollanders, had divers of these rootes in them some bigger then others: for some as he saith were as bigge as ones arme, and of a foote long or more, others leffer, and some thicke and short having some small tubers thrulting out at the lower parts of them, but all of them covered with an uneven and rugged barke, with many fibres at them: the substance of the roote within, being white, foft, sappy, tender, and as it were kernelly, and of no unpleasant tafte (that is the raw roote for he faith he tafted it) at the first, but a little rough and sharpe afterwards : but being rosted under the embers it tasteth more tender then any Chesnut, and somewhat like a Peare, but saith he what stalke or leafe it bore hee could not understand of any : onely he faith he received one that was sent him that had a sprout at the head of it, which was broken off in the carriage, as the figure here expressed it is unto you, but Libel in his Adversaria, laith he understood that those rootes of the Inhams, that were brought from Ethiopia and Gainey, bore Mallow-like leaves (and differeth from those of Spaine, and the Canary Islands, which are our ordinary great Potatoes) and such like leaves doth Lugdmensis give to an American plant called Hasich whose roote is somewhat like it and earlies the state of the Canary state of the state of dible. Clufine also speaketh of another fort of these Inhames, which as he saith some called Team Pern, but the Portugals Inhame as the former, which although it were like the other, yet the barke was more uneven, and lone as it were some knobbes thereon, with small sibres going from them, and from the head of the roote, went but hard great stringes, of a soote long, which were prickly for the most part. Cluston seemeth to referre the Virginia Potatoes, to the Arachidna Theophrass, and Lagdanensis saith some did the Manihes, and that this subsections are secured to the secure the subsection of the subsecti





Battalas Occidentalis India & Ini ume Orientalis Lufitanorum, The West Indian; and the Negros Potatoes,



CHAP. XXX.

Rosa Hiericontea. The Rose of Hieriche.

Here hath beene observed two sorts of this small plant, called the Rose of Hieriche, the one accounted wilds fort, and yet the one groweth in as barren places as the other.

1. Roja Hiericontea valgo della. The vulgar Rose of Hiericho.

The Rose of Hiericho is a small bushy plant growing full of wooddy brittle branches, set in a round compasse, and sundry small leaves on rhem, farre lesser rhen those of the Willow, and more neere unto the Private Rofa Hiericontea.

foure white leaves growing out of long huskes, wherin afterwards is contained two small seede, the roote is long and wooddy. This is faid to fmell fomewhat fweete, but I could never finde it fo, and to talte fomewhat sharpe.

2. Rofa Hiericontea (ylveftris, The wilde Role of Hiericho.

The wild fort groweth in the same manner, as the former, but the wooddy stalkes are stiffer and harder to breake, and hath (as it is faid) neither imell nor tafte. The Place and Time.

Both thefe forts grow in Spria and Arabia, as Bellouiss and Ranwolfiss have observed in their travailes. The Names.

It is called Rosa de Hierirbo, and Hiericcontea, and Rosa Maria, by all that have written of it, (the Monkes as Bellonius faith, being the first inventers, of the name, and of the superstitions they added to it, when as he faith he found none hereof growing about Hieriche, but onely in Arabia, in the defart land neere the red Sea) except Cords and his Father before him, who tooke it to be Amomum, but faith Anthonius Musa contraryed that opinion for divers respects, and yet hee contumationfly would uphold his fathers error, which sheweth how necessary it is to see the face of things growing as Camerarius and others, who having fowne the seede, doth say it doth in some fort represent a Thlashi, having but a little sharpe talle in the branches onely and roote. Rauwolfiss faith he found the other

fort in Syria, growing among the rubbish, and on the houses, and therefore called it a wilde kinde. Cordus to put a distinction betweene these two sorts, called the former Amonum, and the later Amonu, comparing and firting the description of Amonum in Dioscorides, uno the forme and parts thereof, yet how like foever he would make it, it commeth farre fhort of the true Anoman, as it is well knowne now adayes. Gerard on the contrary fide would referre it to a Heath, who is as farre wide

The Vertues.

It is not found usefull in physicke for any respect that I can learne: this onely property is in it, that how dry foever the plant is being brought from beyond Sea, yet if it be fet in water for a while, it will dilate and open it felfe abroad, that all the inward parts may be distinctly observed how it groweth, and although the leaves are all loft, yet the feede and the veffells remaine, from whence if it be fresh, the feede taken hath growne, and will close up againe after a while, that it is taken out of the water, not as the superstitious Monkes, falsely fained that it did open miraculoufly, that night that our Saviour was borne, and that it would doe fo in what house soever it is, when the woman with childe abiding therein, thall be necre her time of delivery for with moyfture as I faid it will open, and not without it.

ARBO-



ARBORES

FRVTICES TREES AND SHRVBS.

CLASSIS DECIMASEXTA. THE SIXTEENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Quercus. The Oke.



TRIBE 16.

N this Classis, I am to shew you all those kindes of Trees, whether they be tall and great, or lesser, usually called Shrubbes, which grow naturally in these Countries of Afia miner, the hether part of Africa, best and longest knowne to us, and Europe, and that have not beene dispersedly already spoken of heretofore: For the infinite kindes that grow in Asia major, the East India, and America, the West India, besides that we want the knowledge of the most of them; would furnish a capacious volume by themfelves: and therefore in my last Classis I will onely give you a hint of some, either of best use, or best knowne, and in this, as I thinke is fittest, begin with the Oke.

The Trees that beare Acornes, called in Latine Glandifere arbores, doe compre-

hend five severall kindes. which are Quereus, Ilex, Suber, Smilax Arcadum gleudifire, and Phellodrys, and for want of fit English names to fort unto each, we are forced to call them all Okes, and to distinguish them, give them severall epithites, according to their qualities. The Querens or Oke is parted aguine into five forts, all of them having divided leaves, called first, Platyphyllos Latifolia Quercus, Hemeris five Etymadry (Veriquerens or Robur, Phagos E [culus, Egilops Cerrus mas vel majore glande, and Haliphleas Cerrus femi-us five minore glande: Of these and their severall species in this Chapter, and of the rest in the succeeding, every one in their order.

I. Quereus latifolia. The broad leafed Oke.

This Oke, which as I take it is the most common in our Land, groweth to be a great tree, and of long continue ance, especially if it grow in a fertile soyle, the truncke or body whereof is covered with a thicke rough barke, full of chops and clists: the armes or boughes likewise are great, dispersing themselves farre abroad, and bluntly cutin or gashed about the edges, smooth, and of a shining greene colour, whereon is often found a most sweete dew formewhat clammy, and upon divers of them are found growing a round spongye substance, called an Oke Apple, whereof I shall speake more hereafter, among the forts of excressences. It beareth small, yellowish mossic flowers, standing close together upon long stalkes, which wholly fall away in the beginning of the Spring. The fruite or Acornes rising up in sundry other places, upon short stalkes, two or three for the most part joyned tother, whose outer rinde or skinne is browne being ripe and tough, the lower end being set or placed in a small rough hollow cup, the nut or kernell within being hard, cleaving into two parts, and of a reasonable sweete taste. The rootes are great, and spread farre and deepe, some thinking that they runne as deepe into the ground, as they grow high above it. The timber or wood is firme, strong tough and yellowish, with a smooth great graine, yet moother and firmer in some places then in others, being the most durable either above ground or under, on the land, or in the water, beyond any other kind of timber almost, and enduring both moisture and drongth above all : the outer part being called the sappe, is as all know whiter and lesse durable.

Some have made one or two forts more of this kinde, one with greener, yet more hairy or woolly leaves, and with fo many deepe cuts therein, that they feeme as curld thereby; another with a shorter leafe and more jagged diese at the bottome, both of them with smaller Acornes then the former. Classus also saith that he found a dwarfe species at the bottome, both of them with smaller Acornes then the former. Classus also saith that he found a dwarfe species winde hereof most likely, not farre from Lishborne not above a foote high, bearing broad leaves with sharper together with the saith also that on the his neere the Straights or Hereales pillars, there are some growing that hold their green Semper villars and those there are the straights the same to be some on the days and those there exists. leaves all the Winter, and Datechampim reporterh the same to be found on the Apenine hills, and those that are rest,

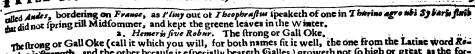
1. Querius n. ffras floren & fructum ferens. 1. Dierem bumili.



2. Roba: Cum Gallamajore rugofa. The greater rough Gall of the Gall tree.



2. Galla major altera lanis. Another great Gall that is imooth, of the Gali tree.



by that is thrength, and the other because it especially beareth Galles) groweth not so high or great as the forthe florest and more crooked, yet spreading faire branches, set with long leaves like the former, but more min on the edges, and hoary underneath : they flower and beare Ackornes like the former, but not fo plentibil and are greater, standing on longer stalkes, being sweeter also, besides which Ackornes, it beareth also a round by Subtrance which is called a Gall; the wood or timber hereof is hardly to be bored.

of this kinde there are divers forts fome growing much lower then others, fome having their leaves leffe cut ingrigged on the edges, and some bearing more flore of Galles, others no Ackornes at all, some againe beare Gast die ger Galles, other smaller, some knobbed or bunched, others smooth : some of one fashion, others of another, and verse delaw fome white lome reddiff, others yellow, and fome small and greene, which is the Omphacitie;

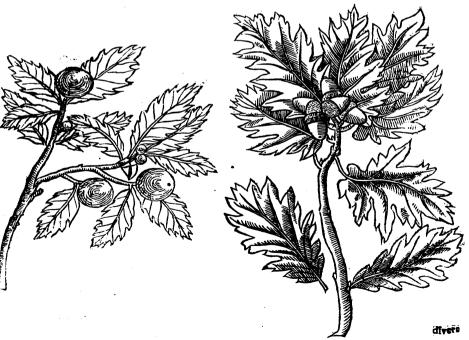
3. Thagas five Efenius. The tweete Oke.
This fractee Oke catled in Latine Efenius (ab ofca vel ab ofn because the Ackorne is the sweetest in talte, and fitel to becaten of any) hath a fhort truncke or body in comparison of the first Oke, and like unto the Gall Oke; gowing with chicker and more bushing branches, full of leaves which are thicker and narrower, and with more tourste gafhes, of a darke greene colour on the upper fide, and whiter underneath: the Ackornes grow feldome reo together og a fhort thicke stalke slenderer, more pointed and sticking faster in the rough prickly cuppes mbe middle of ghem, but as I faid is the sweetest of any other, comparing with the Chesnut, when it is rosted or folgad in many places in Spaine, serve for the poore to feede on as their daily food, and the Rich for junkets at totage in many places in a paint, here to the poore to recue on as the total yrous, and the kent for junkers at the subjects we with fruite of all forts, according to the time of the years, and will as much intoxicate alters the basine as Darnell in bread. There is another differing forthereof, whose acknown is greater, and will more glande the early fall out of the cuppe, by reason of the heavinesse of the Arkorne. They have in Unginia a goodly tall Oke, fore, which they will be white Oke, because the barke is whiter then of others, whose leafe because it so neerely retealleth this favecte Oke, I have joyned with it, the Ackorne likewife, is not onely fweeter then others, but by Vitalian byling it long, it giveth an oyle which they keepe to supple their joynts.

A. Egilop five Cervin mas. The male bitter Oke.

The male bitter Oke to called of the extreame bitternesse of the Ackornes, seldome groweth neere any habita-

bleplaces, but most usually in great woods, and rifeth up with a tall straight body, spreading large armes and brande, whereon grow thicke long leaves, with deeper gashes therein then in any other : the Ackorne is small short adding, and very bitter, almost wholly covered in the rough state thanke, which is set with sharpe prickles, of a spain solour a the wood or timber is strong it is stand upright, and devable being kept dry, but in that it is of a loser substance it quicklyer rotteth, yet is a six fewell for coales and the fire, if it doe not require any great heates

2. Galla minor. The letter Gall of the Gall tree. 3. Phagus five E foulus nostros & Folium Quercus albe Virginiais; The sweete Oke, and a lease of the white Oke of Virginia;





CHAP.I.

4. Agilops five Cerrus mas majore glande. The male bitter Oke.

5. Haliphloos frue Cerrus faminaminore glande. The female butter Oke.





divers through necessity eate of the Ackornes, notwithstanding the bitternesse, but they doe engender much headache: Dyers also use this to strikea blacke colour, but it will hold lesse then that which is made with Galls by much.

5. Haliphleos five Cerrus famina. The female bitter Oke.

This other bitter Oke (which from the Greeke name, might be called the thicke barkt Oke, or else from the thicknesse of the barke be reckoned a kinde of Corke tree, but that other things doe not agree thereunto)hath a reasonable tall thicke, but somewhat crooked body, covered with a very thicke ashcoloused grayish barke, having such short branches, that it feemeth as continually kept lopt and poled, the leaves are like to the male kinde, but narrower and longer, whose cuts or gashes are not so broad open being hard, rough and of a darker greene colour: the Ackorne hereof is smaller then in any other, except the Scarlet Holme Oke, hereafter set forth, and is so short that it searse sheweth it selfe out of the sharpe and prickly cuppe, like to the male kinde, and is almost as bitter, the wood

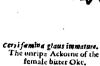
or timber hereof is loose, weake, and soft, neither firme nor strong, whereby it is the more subject to purrefaction, and unfit for building, or any other but small worke.

There is another fort observed hereof in some woods, whose leaves are not so much gashed, and the Ackornes being greater, grow three or foure together, without any stalke, whose huske or cup is as sharpe and prickely as the other of these kindes.

The Place and Time.

The first Oke is the most generall throughout the land, growing on high or low grounds indifferently, yet flowrish best in a fruitefull ground : the other kindes that I can heare of, are not growing any where withus, although there is some variety found in the timber of ours, some being of a finer graine, and smoother, shorter, and whiter wood, others a courfer graine, tougher, stronger and more coloured: but they are most frequent in Italy, Spaine, and other hot climates, their long catkins or bloomings come forth early in the Spring, and fall away for the most part, before the leaves doe come forth, the fruite or Ackornes are not ripe untill Ottober.

The Names. The Oke is called in Greeke Per, and is a generall word for all trees that beare Ackornes, as the Latines Quercw is, but more strictly taken, it signifieth this Oke, which is called by most in Greeke σλαπίσυλλ Θ, in Latine Latifolia, after Gaza. The Italians call it Quercia, the Spaniards Quenige, the French Chefne and Quefne. Della. naus calleth it Hemer's quercus quaft fativa vel vobana, and the fecond he calleth " reve frivefiris, or Rober, when





whelest Authours that I read make Hemeria to be R. bur, Gaza translateth it sometimes Placida, and sometimes Theophraftus faith that the Macedonians in hiaring called it supubseus Etymodrys, and by Gaza Veri and of lome Querens robur, and Galla arbor: the Italians call it Rovers, the Spaniards Euzina, and fome and Carvalla, the French Roble, and Roure, to Dunck Sickenboom. The third is called in Greeke 9730: Phagus and Escular, son To easily, as the Latines doe ab esca velos : Gate in translating this unto Fagus, according the done before bim, hath beene the cause why so many have erred in taking this Phages of Theophysia. the the Regus of the Latines, which inin Englift the Beach tree, when as they might plainely fee that The-Genericonath is as a kinde of Oke, and that beareth the Lweeneth Ackenes, but Fagur the Beech tree beareth dernes ture a three square not like a chassaut : The leasings call it estimate Remarks Esculo, the Samuen the Actornes Velleras, The fourth is called in Greeke Alpan &gilops, of the Mecedenians dorous, Latine Correspor Cerris as some have it, yet Winy maketh mention both of Egileps and Corresp. Some adir Corrumes, & Cerrie majore glande, in comparison of the next, Gorand calleth it the Holme Oke, and acorector letteth it fo palle, when as the Ilex Carrigere is more fitly to be fo called, because the leaves therefrench more like uned the Holme or Holly buth, then this is; the Italians call it Cerro, they of Cyprus Sie. total places in the bottome of the Seraights, call the Ackornes hereof Galliones : the Word Egiloge doth at in the a kinde of wilde Oates, as is declared before among the Graffes. The last is called in Greeke ANFANGprime florde, Gazairranflateth it Salfaerren, thinking it tooke the name from and which is fal, and only men, but the barke hereof is not more salt, but more thicke then others, and therefore it is derived from and models, a corticis crassication, the Italians call it Farnia.

the finite of the Oke is called in Greeke favar@ Balante, in Latine Glans, but both Greekes and Latine seemeheword to divers other fruites of trees, 28 46 Bahar , Jevinglans the Wall nut, and Zapolava Bahar . in Sadinia the Chefaut, and Φοιτιο Saλar . Glans Phonicea, or Palma the Date, and βάλαν . Φ μί, à μα Balanu hyphagor Glans magnentaria or Nun ben, the oylie Nut Ben, in Isalian Chiade, in Spanife Bellotae, in French nu and monte Eekel, in English Ackorne, and Maste, which yet is said to be the fruite of the Beech, and some berrees. The cup of huske wherein the Ackorno flandeth is called in Greeke outpaus, in Latine Calya glandie the Apothocaries (hops Capula glandis.

The lawer and barke of the Okes, and the Ackorne supe doe, binde and dry very much, and are somewhat cold shall but the Ackornes themselves are neither so cold nor so much binding, yea we have a generall received owonthat Ackornes in pourther drunke in wine are good to helpe flitches and paines in the fides, but they uluhurs few bay berries unto them in the taking : the inner barke of the tree, and the thinne skinne that coverethi Actorne, are most used in Physicke to stay the spitting of blood, and the bloody flix: the decoction of that breand the pouther of the cups doe stay vomitings or castings, spitting of blood, or bleeding at the mouth or briling of blood in man or woman, laskes also and the involuntary fluxe of naturall seede: the Ackornes in wher taken in wine, provokethurine, and relifteth the poylon of venemous creatures, and the decoction of and the barke made in milke and taken refilleth the force of poylonous herbes, and medicines, as also the inleacy of Cambarides, when as by eating them, the bladder is exulcerated, and they piffe blood. Hipperates in be used the furnes of the Oken leaves to women that were troubled with the strangling of the mother: and he faith he applyed them being bruised to one that had a wound with an axe or hatcher, not having any thing timeses at hand, and thereby fodered up the wound, and kept it from inflammation. The cups of the fick ornes shore bidding then the Ackornes by much in any thing. The diffilled water of the Okea budds before they bate out into leaves, is good to be used either inwardly or outwardly to asswer inflammations, and to stay all short of fluxes in man or woman. The same water is singular good in pettilential and bot barning severs, for indicate the force of the infection and alayers the extressive heare: the same water also drupks as Matthiation in the force of the infection and alayers the extressive heare: the same water also drupks as Matthiation and descriptions. in modern the heave of the Liver, breaketh the stone in the kidneyes, and sayeth womens courses the decoctiwith leaves worketh the fame effects. The water that is found in the hollow places of old Olese is very effected against any fonie or spreading scabe 1 also Ackernes saith Galen being sater are hard of digition, bessele whitestignise headache and a kinde of gliddinesse, to avoid such incopventiences they are poyled or roasted, blooding the entern, and thereby they become less winds and more pleasant, yet, he is extrain by the attimony stilliorisms and Poets, that the elder age before it kinds the life of come and broad thereby, when the elder age before it kinds the life of come and broad thereby, which is the time of the life of the was nour that they deducated it to desire the open a streng white per unterly exempt the life of them is attemy where yet urterly exempt their feeding, and the wish have their ferved to their less of an arriver ourse, as which is conserved to the proper of their feeding, and the wish have their ferved to their less of an arriver course, as which is the device, as also between the Oke and the Oke of a sail to be given a the other, as also between the Oke and the Oke of as also between the Oke and the Oke of as also between the Oke and the Oke of the other, as also between the Oke and the Oke of the other is placed in the cuppes of the weste Oke or Acorne, as Bellowing labely in his Booke of Opinity when the other is placed in the cuppes of the weste Oke or Acorne, as Bellowing labely in his Booke of Opinity and the time purpose, and I doe not think but the empanion or thicken their said in the Booke of Opinity and the first had been and other places in Torong and the leaves of the life to the labely of Egypt and Arabia, and the cheeks, the present when his placed in the labely of the Parket tree, and they of Hyris, the leaves of the Mirle ree, the leaves of the Mirle Mirle and the leaves of the Mi white leaves worketh the same effects. The water that is found in the hollow places of old Oker is very effeimiliar to ir.

4. Capilla-

CHAP. II.

Excressentia Quercuum. The Excressences of these Okes.

Here are a great many things that breede upon fundry of these Okes, some of one fathion some of other, and to in substance likewise, toft or hard, besides the Oke Apple and the Gall, whereof I in tend to focake first. I have given you the description of the tree in the Chapter last going before this tond to speake int. I have given you here the diversities of the Galles, and the good pies they are put muso for medicine, or other purposes, and I cannot understand that any of the other former kinder doe bear

Galles but those that are here set downeby the name of Robur, which is the second fort: for although divers of them have a shew of Galles, which made Pliny to say that all Ackorne bearing trees, bring Galler likewise, yes

they are but foungy balls for the most part, and none so good and hard Galles as they-

The Galles are of two forts, (mooth, and rugged or knobbed, both of them round and hard almost as wood, but all a little hollow within, and when they are dry, are either whitish or yellowish, but while they are greene and fre th upon the trees they are somewhat soft and tender, and reddish towards the Sunne side : all of them stand close to the branches, and stalkes without order, and sometimes one joyning close to another, without any stalke under them. There is also a blacke Gall as bigge as an apple, fometimes full of a Rossin like famelle, which Levis cpa- will flame being fet on fire.

The Oke apple groweth upon fundry forts of these trees, and not on any one alone, for although in our Coun-2. Tribale try ours are for the most part round and soft, being fresh and full of waterish substance, but being dryed do shrinke and are wrinckled, yet in other places some are found sticking to the backe of the leaves, and containe in them a cleere water and flyes therein, and are white, and as it were transparent before they be dry and grow hard.

Others are called Capillate, because they are all hairy, and contains within them a hony like liquor in the Spring time, yet not put to any ule.

One I had out of Virginia with round hard rough or prickly balls on the leaves.

Others are called Langue, for that within an hard huske or shell, they containe certaine slockes of wooll, which are fit for Lampes, but not without oyle or other unctuous matter as Pliny faith it will.

They that are called Seffiles grow under the joynes, at the fetting to of the leaves close to them without any stalke, the navell being white, and a little (welling forth; and sometimes of fundry colours, and sometimes blacks, and shining red in the middle being hollow within, with a putride vacuity.

They are called Foliaces, or Foliofs, that are made as it were of fealy leaves, like unto the head of the Knapweel that groweth wild abroad in the fieldes. Loc!

> I. Querens cum piluta five fun gofo fud excremento. The Oke with the Oke Apples.

Duercum Extrementa. The Okes Bxcse Sences.



TRIBE 16. Another thing groweth on the branches under the leaves, that is like unto the cuppe or huske that containeth 9. Calinte Bower of the Pomegarnet or fuch like.

Sometimes there hath beene small soft stones found like

annice fromes, yet not often feene Around thing also hath beene found, which Theophras us

which Sycaminodes, and is formewhat like unto a Mulberry. theing onely in the colour, hardnesse to be broken, and the barff tafte.

Another thing also like to the privy members of a man. hatthe yard and the sefticles.

there is againe another thing found growing thereon like wide in the beginning, called by him wads growing hard, taketh the forme of a Bulles head with a hole in it, and being broken hath like an Olive stone within it. Nitar alfoas Theophraftus faith, is made of the therof the Oke, which Pling altereth in this manner : It is cruine that the ashes of the burnt Oke is like unto Nitar, haith, Cinerem nitrofum, and Gaza tranflateth it after Pl. sinthe fame words.

The Acornes of Efentus the Sweete Oke, and of Cerrus fewishthe female bitter Oke, have certaine small stones somemes found in them either at the end of the Acorne, or on

the fhell, and fometimes in the nut it felfe. The Oke also beareth a Cachrys, which Theophraftus in histhird Booke and seventh Chapter, expoundeth to be a nund conception or gathering together of leaves, growing between the last yeares shoote, and the young bud for the sento come. Cachrys also as Dioseorides sheweth in the Chapter of Libanotis, is the feede of the fruite bearing Lihoutis, which burneth the tongue being chewed: but Plimbeing deceived by this double acception of the word, confoundeth them both together, and maketh them both but enething, (aying lib. 16. c. 8. the Oke beareth Cachry), which is a small ball that hath the property of a cauterial

medicine , but Theophraftus sheweth in the place before set downe, that the Firre treee, Larch, Pitch, Line, Nut and Plane trees, doe beare a Cachrys after the leaves and

filme, abiding on all the Winter.

There is growing on the Okes in Cilicia as Dioscorides faith in the 43. Chapter of his fourth Booke a Coccus or gaine, which the women there gather with their mouthes, and is like unto fmall Cockles or Snailes: this fee- 16. Cocks meth not the same, which he in the same Chapter calleth Coccus Baphica, and groweth on a small shrubbe,&c. as allera. you shall understand hereafter: but some learned Writers have taken them to be both one, namely the Scarlet gaine, gathered from the leffer Holme Oke: but furely Dioscorides meaneth another kind of graine, which from theule in Dying was called Coccom, and may peradventure be the same that Matthiolms faith he saw growing about the todies of great Okes in Bohemia, not farre from Poggibrot, in a Hare Warren of the Emperours, which Was neglected there and loft, but was carefully kept in Polonia, where it groweth alto: or elfe that which Lobel beaketh of in the end of the Chapter of the Scarlet graine, which he faith groweth in the middle of the leaves, and on the bodies also sometimes of Okes, which graine is bigger then the other, and is round, reddish or yellowih, and which he also faith groweth on the Okes, in the Woods by Baffill in Germany, and in divers other places of Italy, France, and Germany.

There are fundry Mosses also growing on these Okes, some sweete and some not, whereof I have spoken alreadyamong the Mosses: as also some Mushromes mentioned among the Mushromes, whereof it is needelesse to 17. Musei, frake further here: but there groweth at the rootes of old Okes in the Spring time, and sometimes also in the very heate of Summer, a peculier kinde of Mushrome or Excressence, called Qua quercina, swelling out of the enth, many growing one close unto another, of the fashion of a grape, and therefore tooke the name, The Oke gape, and is of a purplish colour on the outfide, and white within like milke, and in the end of Summer become

There is a certaine venemous Serpent called Drymus, taking his name from the place of his breeding and chiefe 20. Drymus, meth hard or Wooddy. biding, which is the rootes of Okes. Theophrastim, Dioscorides, Galen, Nicander, and Atim, have all made mentonof the wondrous venemous quality of this Worme or Serpent, and of the cure of the poylon.

whorthe wondrous venemous quanty of this working of other stands of Okes: and so doe those called Galbe, but e-21. Rance
The worker named Rance arancedine force, breed in the rootes of Okes: and so doe those called Galbe, but e-21. Rance
22. Galbe. specially on the Eleulus or sweete Oke.

There is lastly found in our owne Land, a browne kinde of Gumme growing on Okes, which Matter Edward 23, Gummi. Hafellwood found in Nottingamsbire, and fent some of it to me.

There are also found growing upon Okes, Misselto, Pollipody, Agaricke, Mushromes of sundry formes and sabhances, as Tonchwood, &c. And the two first figures expressed in the Table, are of a differing forme from others. peculiares. Manna also, or a kinde thereof, which we call in English a hony dew found more plentifully on the Oken leaves thenon any other trees : but because they are not peculier onely to the Okes, but grow upon other trees also, and that I have spoken of most of them in other places of this Worke, I forbeare further to mention them here leaving the rest that have not yotherne corrected off, to their sit places.

Their Place and Time are fufficiently expressed in their descriptions, and so are their Names also, saving that the Gall it felfe is called in Greeke xizes, and in Latine Galla, whereof one kinde fit for medicines is called Omphacitis

19. Ova quercina. The Oke grape. LI. OMOTHE 12.Genitali wirile. 13.Capai Tauri. Nuar. 14 Lapides ze Cachry

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Policeccon.

Baccis 14-

both in Greeke and Latine, not that it is an unripe Gall, but that it hath more acerbity and flipticity in it, then the greater and the yellower have: the Oke Applealio is called of most Writers Pilala Querra, Galla viridia allo. and Mollis. The Vertues.

The small Gall called Omphacitis is dry in the third degree, and cold in the second as. Galas saith, and being a sowre harsh medicine is six to draw together, and fasten saint and loose parts, so the preparation in the six repelleth and dryeth up rheumes, and such like sluxes, by staying them effectually, eigher that the start sail upon the gummes, almonds of the throate, and other places of the mouth: the other white Gall doth also pinde and the gummes, almonds of the throate, and other places of the mouth: the other water data double left then the former, by how much it bath a lefter quality of flowing hardangle in it, and in good against the differency or bloody Flixe: the decoction of them in water is of a meane attraction; but in Wine is stronger, and in harsh or red Wine stronger then it: it women sit in or over this decoction being warms, that are troubled with the falling downe of the mother; it will helpe them: the Galler themselves after the bayling. being bruifed and applyed to the fundament that is faine downe, or that hath any hot swelling or inflammation being bruned and applyed to the fundament that is faint down to that any say that is the part of the down when they are burned and quenched hot is wine or Yingar, are good to be applyed to flanch bleedings in any place, they also dye the haires blacke, and with them is made on writing incke, and the Dyers a blacke Dye as all know: the Oke Apple is much of the nature of the call, yet inferiour theseunto, but may be used in the want of Galles, for theumes, fluxes, and such other like diseases, and that to good purpose. Matthiolus reciteth a tale of his Country Italians, as Gerard doth of our Kentifs men much to one purpole, saving that Matthiolus hath it of Galles, and Gerard of Oke Apples, but both a like true, as are a number of fuch prognoticating tales, of Saint Pauls day, and Saint Switters day, and the like, which favour more of Paganism then Christianity to drive us from the confidence of Gods providence, to relye on such vaine and weake fignes, or speculations, and yet maintained Riffely by a great many, which is, that in the Gall (in the Oke Apple laith Gegala) there breedeth three small creatures, which will prognosticate the course of the speceeding yeare (in every Country) is a Flye saith Matthiolus, it p: clageth Warre, if an Ant faith Gerard, plenty of graine: it a creeping Worme be found in the Gall faith Marthialm, it foresteleth fearfity of victuals: if a white worme like a magor faith Gerarda murraine of beafts and cattle: but if a Spider fay they both there will follow a pellilence or mortality: but leaft I grow too tedious in this discourse, little pertinent to this our History of Herbes, I must passe no further, but leave it to every man as his minde is affected, and to God the Judge of all mens affections. The Oke grape doth binde all fluxes. whether of blood or humours, and preferred by some, before either Gall or Oke Apple, especially by Emeling, who is the first that I know hath written of it. Most of the rest of these Excressences are seldome used, but those that are, have the same quality of binding that the Gall or Oke Apple hath. Thered graine that is found on the Okes in Polonia, and other places, is altogether used by the Dyers, but not used in any medicine, by any that I have read or heard.

CHAP. III.

Viscum. Missellto.

Ecause the best Missellto groweth upon Okes sometimes, but more usually on other trees, I thought good to entreate hereof next unto the Gall, and the other excressences of the Oke, yet in a Chapter by it felfe, not onely for the causes before alledged, But for that there are some varieties found

1. Viscum vulgare. The ordinary Misselto. Miffetteo riteth up from the branch or arme of the tree whereon it groweth with a wooddy stemme, parting it selfe into fundry branches, and they spreading againe into many other smaller twigges, enterlacing themselves one within another, very much covered with a grayish greene barke, having two leaves set at every joynt or knot and at the end likewife, which are somewhat long and narrow, small at the bottome but broader toward the end: at the knots or joynts of the boughes and branches, grow small yellowish flowers, which turne into small round white transparent berries, three or foure together, full of a glutinous moilture, with a blackish seede in every of

them, which was never yet knowne to fpring, being put into the ground or any where elfe to grow.

Camerarius maketh mention of one fort hereof, that had many more berries growing together at a knot, then

the former, but not to differ in any thing else.

Clusion and Bellonian have each of them recorded in their writings, to have found Missellto growing on Olive trees in sundry places, both in Spaine and in Turkie, that bore red betries not varying much in any other thing, but it maketh the trees barren that hath it growing on them.
2. Viscum Indicum. The Misselto of India.

The Indian trees Excressence (which for want of a fitter name was called Missellto because it groweth on their trees) doth as it were runne or creepe upon the boughes, thooting up finalry whitish greene stalkes with foure or five joynts thereon, like to those of Grasses, but without any leafe at them, saving at the very toppe, where growth one large leafe like the Missellto leafe, but twice as great thicke and fieldy as it, with fixe round circles on either fide of the middle ribbe toward the upper end: from the bottome likewile of each of these leaves risch up a long spiked head of small leaves as it were, which abide greene all Winter long.

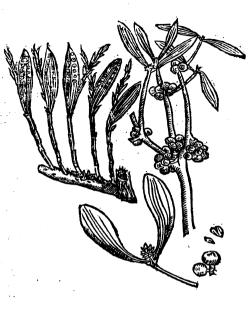
3. Viscam Persylanam. Milfellto of Pers.

This other strange plant also, that is referred to the Missellto groweth like a bush of small rush like springes with broad scales foulded one over another at the bottome, as broad as ones shand, where it is fastened to the branch whereon it groweth, with small rootes like those of Onions but ending in small points, all which doe encompasse an hollow reddish striped branched stalke, two or three cubits high, representing the chassis rute or eare of Oates, for the fashion, but Afelpias for the bignesse, and the silken downe with small seeds therein like Gosycs, of a salidity and the silken downe with small seeds therein like Gosycs, of a salidity and the tifh unpleasant talte like Niter, perhaps taken from the Sea aire it feeleth,

Viscus quereinus.
Misselto of the Oke.

2. Viscum Indicum & Peliceccon.
The Miffellto of India, and that with many berries together.





The Place and Time.

The first groweth very rarely on Okes with us, but upon sundry other as well timber as fruite trees, plentifully in Woods, Groves, and the like, in all the Land, but that with many berries in Germany, &c. the other two grow in the West Indies, from whence onely fome branch or other was brought by a friend. Our Miffellto flowreth in the Spring time, but the berries be not ripe untill Ottober, and abide on the branches all the Winter, unlesse the Blacke birds, and other birds doe devoure them.

The Names. Itis called in Greeke 150s by Dioscorides, and so is the Birdlime made thereof alfound it is by Theophraftus who faith also that in Eubeca it is called Stelia, and in Arcolin Hypbear : yet lib. 3. 4.16. of his Hiltory, he faith that Stelio groweth on the North fide of the Hex, and Hypheur on the South, & fo they differed one from another in some thing, which he hath no where exprest, in Latine Viscom and Viscom, and so alfothe Birdlime made of the berries, as are all these forts called by all Writers, the have written either of the two last, since Lobel, with their severall adjunctes.

The Arabians call it Debach, Dabuch and Hale, the Italians Vischio, the Spaniards Lisammdage, the French Guy, the Germanes Miftel, and Eichen miftel and Vogellem, the Duich Mareneacken, and we in English Miffellto. There are fundry controverfirstobe decided about this Viscum, first whether it be produced from its owne feed one, for many have beld that Blacke birds eating the berryes and lying in their bellissby dunging on the trees the feede hath thereby beene made the fitter to grow, which elfe is not, and to doth Pliny from Theophraftus fet it downe surdus fibi existing teest, that the Blacke birds voydeth that whereby it is brought to death, but it is face found by experience, that there is no facw of feed in that dung, they voyde upon the trees or ellewhere, being wholly altered in their bellies before the voyding, and further that Missellto groweth on trees from their owne superfluous moysture. which made Ion the Poetto call it Sudor quercus, even as Galles doe, and Oke Apperfrom other fort of Okes, and have no feede of their owne, and to this purpose Virgil fexto Ensidos faith:

Quale folet fylvie brumali frigore, Viscam Fronde virere nova, quod non fa a feminat arbos.

Theophraftus also faith that the Missellto loofeth the leaves in Winter if it grow on those trees that shed their lares then: but holdern them growing on ever greene trees, the reason whereof faith he is the tenacious humimy in the one, which the other wanteth : but the experience of our times hath flaewed that it keepeth the leaves

3. Vifeum Peruvianum. Mistellus of Peru.



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fresh and greene in Winter, when the trees whereon they grow have not any of their owne leaves less on them in these parts of Europe generally. Secondly about Ixes and Ixis, whether they be both one thing Disjonder cal-In these parts of surepresentative seconds, and the Birdlime made thereof by one name Ixos, as the Latines doe Viscom, as you heard before, and faith further that it is also found on the rootes of other shrubs which cannot be understood of the Miser. fore, and (aith further that it is also found on the rootes of other shrubs which cannot be understood of the Missitto, to grow from other shrubs, but is meant of that kinde of Gunme or glew called Izer Viscam, that is gathered from the rootes of the white Chameleon Thistle, as is shewed before in the Chapter of the Chameleon Thistle, but Ixia cannot be understood to be either Missilto, or the Birdline made thereof, which is called Ixer, as is before said, although Dodoneur doth much insist upon it, because the guilding of Birdline are damperous to be taken inwardly, for as is shewed in that Chapter of Chameleon; Ixia is either the roote of the blacke Chameleon This called Sales said the case of Sales said the file, which Galen faith is very pernitious, or another very like it as Columns thinketh; The Vertues.

Miffellto is hot and dry in the third degree, the leaves and berryes doe heate and dry, and are of fabtill parts, for Missellto is not and dry in the third degree, the leaves and doty and the modified hard knots, the Birdlime doth mollified hard knots, the mours, the birdlime doth mollified hard knots, the birdlime are all as third and the mours, the birdlime are all as third and the mours, the birdlime are all as the mours are all as the mours, the birdlime are all as the mours are all fome acrimony is in them, which overcommeth the difference ten parameter and months and knots, and impossible as the property to heate suddainely, but after the places of the body, digesting and separating them: but is not of that property to heate suddainely, but after some time as Thapfas doth, and being mixed with equall parts of Rossin and waxe doth molicine the hardnesse of the spleen, and healeth old ulcers and fores: being mixed with Sandarack and Ortment, helpeth to draw of the spleen and healeth old ulcers and some addaed the resurse is mortistly the formasse. The Missillar is added the resurse is mortistly the formasse. foule nailes, and if quicke lime and Wine lees be added thereunto it worketh the ftronger. The Miffellto it felle of the Oke as the best, (or of the Chesnut tree as Matthiolas faith to be as good) made into pouther, and given of the Oke as the belt, (or of the Chemit tree as Cristians and the Sand pourier, and given in drinke unto those that have the falling sickenesse, doth heale them as Matthiolus saith, and that he had tryed it and healed many assured; but it is fit to use it forty dayes together: and with this caution, that the wood after and healed many afturedly: Due it is not to use it forty unyes consumer. And want to want the wood after it is broken from the tree, doe not touch the ground, which is in my minds too superfittious, as is their conceit also, that it hath power against Witchcraft, and the illusion of Sathan, and for that purpose, use to hang a peece thereof at their childrens nockes: Gentilin Fulginas and others have so highly esteemed of the vermes hereof, the thereof at their childrens neckes: Gentita Palganas and others nave to migusy executed of the verture nereof, that they have called it Liganan faults ermis, believing it to helpe the failing ficknesse, Appoplexy, and Palie very speedily, not onely to be inwardly taken, but to be hung at their neckes, and for their armets helpe them to conceive: and faith Markels Thave knowne ignorant empericks, to weare it on their armets helpe them to conceive and faith Markels Thave knowne ignorant empericks, to have given the Birdlime made into pilles to persons to swallow insteade of the wood; and further faith that he knew the Miffellto that grew on a Pearetree, given to one that had the parts of his body drawne together, to doe the Mifelito that grew on a rearestree, given to one that has the parts of this property of the him much good and divers doe effected the Miffelito that growthon Haffeli muts, of Peares, as effectually that on the Oke, to it touch not the ground, for the falling ficknesse, to be caken in Wine. Trager fight that the fresh wood of any Miffelito bruised, and the juyce drawne forth, and dropped into the cares that have impossible that the cares that have impossible to the care that t humes in them, doth helpe and cafe them within a few dayes: the leaves are often given to cattell faith Play, to fatten them and purge them first: but if they be diseased they cannot continue load, this manner of curing them lasteth for forty daves in Summer.

CHAP. IV.

Ilex. The Holme Oke.



IF these Holme Okes there are three sorts, two that are great trees, and the third a small shrubbe. whose descriptions I meane to give you in this Chapter, and because there are divers Excessiones growing upon these Okes, which are not found upon any of the other : I thinke it sit to entreate of them in a Chapter by themselves, that so they may be the better understood of all, and I the more scope to handle them.

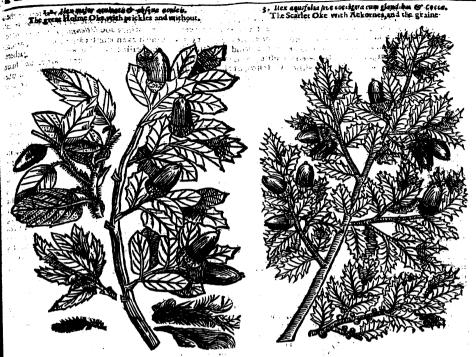
2. Ilex major aculeata. The greater prickly Holme Oke. This groweth usually to be a very great tree, yet sometimes groweth not so high, covered with a blackish red barke, as are also the boughes and branches, spreading farre abroad like unto a meane Oke: the leaves are like unto the Corke tree, but somewhat lesser and rounder, with prickely edges especially in the youngertrees, which are wholly prickely, but in the elder doe grow fmooth on the edges without prickles, greene above and grayish underneath, which do alwayss shide greene : the yellow mossie catkins stand at the toppes of the branches upon long footestalkes like to those of the Oke, and fall away in the same manner: the fruite or Acorne commeth not where the flowers flood, but in other places on the branches, upon short stalkes inclosed in a rough suppelikes common Acorne, in some places bigger then the others, and shorter also, very pleasant in some places, that many delight much to eate them a the wood or timber is of a brownish red colour and very hard, not ease for an Axe, but for a Saw to curit: the coales whereof are very durable above others: the roots groweth very deepe into the ground, and spreadeth much likewise.

2. Ilex major non aculeata. The great smooth Holme Oke. This other or smooth kinder ifeth also to be a great tree equall to the former, and like thereunto in stocke or be dy barke, branches, flowers and fruite, onely the leaves hereof are longer and narrower, pointed at the ends, and not prickely on the edges, but finely fript or deated onely, fomewhat rough underneath, and greene and smooth above: the timber likewise being as hard and heavy as the former.

3. Itex agaifolia froe Coccigera. The leffer or Scarlet Holme Oke.

The leffer Holme Oke or Scarlet Holme Oke, is a small tree in manner of a hedge cree, the stocke or body where of at the bottome is seldome bigger then of an old Rose tree, and that if it be suffered to grow without pruning: the branches are faire and many, three or foure fooce high, covered with a pale fieldful barke, hiving many snall thicke and fresh greene leaves fer thereon, but hard and very pricitivy on the edges like into the leaves of Holly, yet faire less and abide always greene as the former does in benefit yellow flowers like the other but smaller, and fimaller Acornes also, more bitter and pointed at the end, and almost wholly covered with a very sharpe prick-

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ly banke or cup, but thus it doth onely when it is neglected, and not pruined and cut low, to cause it beare the Scarlet graine more plentifully, as shall be shewed hereafter, and which else it would not doe. The Place and Time,

The fast is more plentifull in Spains and France then the second, and the second in Italy where the first is scarse tound: they grow also in divers other Countryes; and are planted for the rarity in fundry places in this Land, one whereof may be some in the Kings privy Garden at White Hall, just against the backe gare that openeth into the High streete over against the Tennis Court there, which both flowreth and beareth fruite, as my selfe can winefle, who have gathered the Acornes under the tree, which Cluffun not observing when he was here, doubted to be barren: the lesser groweth in many places as, Spaine, Portngall, Italy, and Provence in France, in Africa likewise and Asia, both the greater and the lesser, as Armenia, Cilicia, Syria, Pisidia, and Galutia, in Candy also, as Billmin harh recorded, and in Virginia, New England, &c. likewite: they all flower although divers doe deny it; in Mey, and their fruite is ripe in the end of September : The Scarlet graine commeth forth in the middle of A. will, and is gathered in the end of May, and in June.

The Names.

Ilm is called in Greeke weit & quia ferra propter duritiem fecanda fit. Some called it in Latine Ilen major, and llex arbor, and Ilex glandifera, because the lesser is called Ilex coccifera or coccigera. The first is called Ilex major simple, or aculeata. The second non spinose or aculeata, and simply Ilex by Matthiolm, Lugdonness and others, and Ilex arbores by Lobel, all which Baubium transferreth to the first. Clusim taketh it to be Smilax Arcadum Theophrafti, but Theophraftus maketh the timber of Smilax to be foft and easie to be wrought on, but the timber of this is as hard as the former. The laft is called Prinos by Theophraftus, indifferently with the first, by Diofcorides nine & Baquen Coccus Baphica, and fo he calleth alfo the g. aine, in Latine Ilex aquifolia, and Ilex coccifera or (seegers, and some Phellodrys coccifers, in Spanish Coscoys, taking the name from Cusculium, one of the names given by Pliny thereunto. The Acorne of the first is called in Greek and hor, and Acylum and from hence comment the word Asylaca, which Bellenius maketh mention in fundry places to beare Acornes, in Spanife Bellesa, and A-The Vertues.

The greene leaves of this Holme Oke, as Galon faith, have a greater force to coole binde and dry, then have the terms of any other Okes: being beaten and applied they are good against loft (wellings, and strengthen weake members as Dioscorides saith: the rootes hereof bruiled and laid on the horts that the Serpent Drymus hath made, invers as Disjournes tatth: the rootes hereof bruned and laid on the hors that the Setpent Drymm hath made, invers good to reprefic the venome, and to stay the paines that come thereby. The Acornes of this Hex, which shows a calleth Arylon, and of the first Oke, and Phagm of the sweete Okesither fresh of rosted doe hinds the buly, but if they be beyled they do lesse: the young rootes boyled in wine of water, till they be ender, and then buly, but if they be beyled they do lesse: the young rootes boyled in wine of water, till they be reader, and then make more on a paleis and applyed to any place burned or scalded doth helps it: the Acornes of these greates Okes made into a paleis and applyed to any place burned or scalded doth helps it: the Acornes of these greates Okes make into a paleis and applyed to any place burned or scalded doth helps it: the Acornes of these greates Okes make into a paleis and applyed to any place burned or scalded doth helps it: the Acornes of these greates Okes make into a paleis and applyed to any place burned or scalded doth helps it:

TRIBE 16. with the Acornes of Phagus or Esculus the Sweete Oke. The Hex or Holme Oke, as Pliny and other Authors make mention, is of an eternall durability or not decaying in many hundreds of yeares, he recite those that made make mention, is or an eternational durability of not decaying in along the thirty five foote in compasse, and tachofa almost a wood alone, divided into ten bodies or trees, and contained thirty five foote in compasse, and each of a way older then the City of Bush and each of a almost a wood alone, divided into ten boules or trees, and concained chirty into social componer, and each of a large greatnesse: and of another that grew on the Vatican, that was older then the City of Romeit selfer the large greatnesse: and of another that grew on the parties, that was defined the same and of the branches of Garland that was given to a Citizen, for any worthy act in former times, was made of the branches Crowne or Garland that was given to a children of any working that was dedicated to Inpiter, the properties of the inner whereof was that bearing the inner whereof was that bear in the state of the of this tree, although are chiefly remaining in the berries, of the juyce whereof you shall heare in the following

CHAP. V.

Illicum excrescentia. The Excrescences of the Holme Okes.

Here are five feverall Excressences growing on these Holme Okes, differing from the source, and none of them found upon any of the other Okes, which are firly reserved for this place; as you shall finde them set downe in order: and first of the Scarlet graine as the most worthy.

I. Chermes seu Coccus infestiorium. The Scarket graine.

This graine or berry (is not the proper fruite of the lesser Holme Okes, for that is an Acome as the contractions of the set of the set

the others have) is a kinde of Excressence that nature thrusteth for the pon this tree, while the branches are young and not growne old or neglected and not pruined which then grow batten, and with few or none upon it, and groweth all along the branches at the fewerall joynts and footestalkes of the leaves, being as big none upon it and groweth all along the branches at the severall joynts and tootestalkes of the leaves, being as big as a Pease, of a reddish as a Pease, of the Holly, or Asparagus terries, when they are ripe or somewhat day ker, but are gathered for the most part before they be too ripe; when as they will containe within them a cleere juyce of a crimson colour, as steep as any pure fresh bloods; which by the heate of the Sunne breede small red worn es little bigger then she as the fift, but being suffered to grow great, containe the inner substance of the berry or graine, creeping away and leaving the huske or shell empty, which empty shells are the Kermes berry es that are found in the Apothecaries and Drugists shoppes every where, and which theils are the Armes berryes that are round in the Protocea was any examples every where, and which made Matthiolus who never faw them gio ring, to thinke that they were not the true Cormes of Dioscorides, but some other kinde of berry, because Dioscorides faith that they are like unto Lentils: before these are ripe, or that any wormes are bred in them, they are gathered for the Apothecaries ule, that make the foverainge cordial confection called Alkermes, which is cordi amica, and presse forth the jayer, which being boyled up with a proportion of Sugar, fit to preserve it from sowring, is kept for a whole yeare after; but when they are somewhat more ripe, yet before the Wormes are ready to breake the shell to runne away, they are gathered for the Dyers use to Dye fine Scarlet cloath withall, and are brought into powder in this manner. When these graines or beries are gathered in their fit time, they cast them on a sheete or other such thing sprinkling them with a lighe Wine or Vinegar, borne up from the ground by the sides or foure corners, and set them in the hot Sunne who seeling the heate of the Sunne begin to ftirre, and would creepe away, but that one that is appointed to looke to them with a small wand or slicke by striking the sides of the sheete causest them to fall downe into the middle againe which worke is continued fo long untill they be all dead, and dryed sufficient with the heate of the Sunne, and are afterwards brought to the market and fold to the Merchants that will buy them. Some doe this in a bagge or boulter, thaking them in the Sunne, or drying them in an oven. Bellowing theweth the way that they use in Candy, is to make two forts of Dyes of them, the one of the pulpe the other of the bladders or shells and because the pulpe maketh the richer Dye it is fold at foure times the deerer rate.

2, There is also found upon the branches of the greater Holme Oke, scatteringly here and there, and nothing so plentifully as in the other-certaine finall round graines of a darke red colour which for the most part are neglected and so soft.

3. There is likewife found a kind of grayifh Mosse made like untoa small long bush or locke consisting of grayish hoary haires but not sweete.

4. There is a gum also found sticking to the Acornes of the great Holme Oke, which is somewhat hot in talle, but not unpleasant.

5. Theophrastus maketh mention of Hyphear, to grow as well as Missellto, on the Ilex, and that on the Southside theereof, which cannot be but a differing thing from Miffellto. The Place and Time.

The place of growing of these berries, hath beene fer downe in the Chapter before and they beginne to appear in Aprill, and are gathered in May, the reft in Greece, Italy, Spaine and France, and are chicicly feene in the

The Names. The Scarlet graine is called by Theophraftus in Greeke none of overnit Coccus Phanicea, by Diofeorides xixx 9 and row & Bazind, Coccus Baphica, in Latine of Pliny, Granum, Coccus Quifquilium, Cofenlium, Scoletium, and Vermicuhum, as also Hysginum both by him and Viernvinu taken from the word Hys, whereby as Pausania saith the Galatians beyond Phrigia did call it, of the latter Writers, Coccus infectiorisus Granum infectiorism: in shoppes Granatin-Elorum, and Chermes or Kermes, and Grana kermes after the Arabian name, by the Italians Grana di tintori, in Spanis Grana de tintoreros and Granaen grano, in French Vermillon, and Graine de searlate, by the Germant Scarlackbeer, and in English the Scarlet graine, or Chermes berry. The second is called Granam fliquemm. The third Muscus Hignem. The fourth Gammi Iilgneum. And the last as is said Hyphear.

The Vertues. The Scarlet graine is used to heale greene wounds, and sinewes that are cut, to be mixed with vireger or Oxymell, and is much commended and given by the later Phylitians to women with child, who by infirmity or other casualty are subject to miscarry with their children, by untimely travell and birth; but especially the confestion which is called Alkermes, which is made of the juyce of these berryes is estectual for that purpose, and is also is the Cordial to decention and revive the fainting spirits of the heart, and to drive away melancholly instituted in allo is dayly commended and used with good affect, against the treenbling and shaking of the heart switch swondings, it is aften used six with a physicall means may effect, but there hash formerly many errours committed in the composition of this confection, first in the Lapis Lazali and the Manual Malancholly. the countries of the parties against Mclascholly), some condemning the sic of it, and some searing the same in the second of the same searing the same search of the as preparation it ought to have : a second error is concerning the filke that is appointed to be put intoit, in the preparation at ought to have: a account error is concerning the line that is appointed to be put into it, fine taking crisinfon filted dyed as our Dyesufe in, which may be dangerous in that they use divers things to strike by Dye that is not fafe to be used inwardly, and therefore some used to draw a tincture out of the dryed berries; by our later age both appointed a fafer course, namely to steepe the raw cods of filks that hath felt no art passes them in the true juice of the Chermes berries, wherewith being imbibed and sufficiently tincted, the juyce sponthen in the arthur and Oration in the fact that the first hand for the course of the chermes berries. in boyling and straining, is then fit to be used to make this confection: a third errour role from Dodonem, that mihooke Sericam, and made it Seta, whose errour Doctor Priest, that translated him into English did follow, and ave occasion to Gerard to to publish it so in his Herball, in that Gerard received that translation from Mr. Nerton minish: a fourth errour bath rifen from the Monckes that wrote Comentaries upon Mesnes, who affirmed that kinde of Crimson graine that is gathered from the rootes of Burnet is this Kermes of the Arabians, but Mathieless hath consuted their opinion sufficiently: a fifth errour is in many mens mistaking Cochenille (a cerminegraine or rather flye knowne but of late dayes, and brought from America,) for Kermes, of ancient and specall ale with the old Arabian and Greeke Writers: but now all these errours being taken away, men may safely mole confidence in the goodnesse of this confection, the faithfull preparations of the ingredients hereof, as well sofother compositions, being to carefully overseene by the guardians of the Apothecaries, since they were joyned ima corporation, that it may justly now compare (who were farre behinde before) with the most famous and coeffin the art wherefoever a the berries that are found on the great Holme Oke faith Matthiolus, being bruifed with rinegar, are good to be applyed to greene wounds and put also into those eyes that are blood-shotten doe anchgood: the other excressences are not put to any use that I know.

CHAP, VI.

Suber. The Corke tree.

F the Corke tree there are three forts observed by divers, which yet may well be reduced into two, in that the difference is not fit in my minde to make a speciall fort as you shall here,

1. Suber latifolium. The broad leafed Corke tree. The broad leafed Corke tree, groweth to be a great tree in many places, but not fo high as the Ilex or Holme Oke, nor so farre spread, but with a thicker body, and sewer boughes, yet in some places it soweth much lower, for Pliny faid it was a small tree : the leaves hereof are very like unto the leaves of the I-

kx, but usually greater, broader and more prickely then those of the elder Holme Okes, and in most places abide alwayes greene on the trees, but in fome few doe fall away, as the ordinary Okes doe, which therefore being but peculiar to few, cannot I thinke constitute another species. The flowers are like the other Okes, and the Ackornes smaller then those of the Ilex, softer also as it were spongy and more unpleasant, flanding in very rough prickly cups : beharke hereof is very thicke, rugged and full of clifts if agrow too long upon the tree, and will cleave and fall off of it selfe by peecemeale: but being taken in due time, that is every third years, the new barke will appetre very red, as if it were painted, and if any nine should happen in the barcking time, they would all wither and dye, but the Country men doe carefully obfave a fit time for that purpose, and when they have taken itsway they bring it to the fire to make plaine and flat, and latitive thereon untill it be therew hot, which then with weights they presse untill it be cold which so abideth aftriwards: the timber or wood hereof is strong and fit to taild withall, for Pling laith, it does transfifine coriem ve-influenque fentire, abide langest without seeting.

3. Suber anenfifolinm. The narrow leafed Corke tree.

This other Corke tree is like unto the former, growing to be a great tree, spread abroad with many armes and branthe which are more plyant and easie to be bowed, whereongrow longer, narrower and sharper pointed leaves them the former but not endented or prickly on the edges at all : mall other things it is like unto the former.

The Place and There. The first growesh in many places of Greece, Spaine, Per1, 2. Suber latifelium, & anguft felium. The broad and narrow leafed Corke tree.



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and France, the other fort whereof that loteth the leaves in Winter, groweth in Aquitaine neere the Pyrmen, and France, the other fort whereof that lotted the leaves in which, give plentiful then any where the Primese hills where Theophrafts did observe it to grow the other about Pifa more plentiful then any where elle in Tuf. cary as Matthiolus (aith: although Pliny denyeth any Suber to grow in Italy or France, they flower and bear their fruite later then other Okes.

The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke of Phellm, in Latine Suber, and Henfemina of some as Pliny faith. The fiftie The tree is called in Greeke wood I remay in Landing but has whose leaves fall in Winter (which Bashing by Mathiolise, Loves, and others cauch some samples of the low one of Play to be another for likewife) Suber Amaketh another species, our ne might as were man agrification by the faid Anthours. The Italian call it Sagare, quitanicum folio deciduo. The other is cancu onor angapagasana of the French Liege, but surely this is not that Liege, the Spaniards Alcornoque, and the batke Corcha de alcornoque, the French Liege, but surely this is not that Liege. the Spaniards Alcornoque, and the Darke Corena or mourninger, the Trend Lies is not that Lie that Bellomins faith the fruite is edible, the Germanes Panieffelbonis, and Ulesbons, the Darch Corke, as we doe. The Vertues.

The Corke hath a manifelt drying and binding ficulty, more as it is thought then the barke of any other Oke: the ashes of the burnt Corke stancheth any fluxe of blood, whether in men or women as Severinus saith; Quacunque finit vis immoderata cruoris.

Being drunke in Wine or any other convenient drinke. Corke is profitably used for many purposes to stoppe all forts of vessels, to peife fishermens nets, and to be put into shooes and slippers to keepe our feete warme and dry.

CHAP. VII.

Smilax Archadum major glandifera. The great Laurell Oke.

1948-22 Nto the kindes of Ilex divers have joyned this Smilax for some likenesse, but differing inmore, being unknowne to many of our moderne Writers for they still understood the Yewetree to be meint by this name, and no other: of this there are two forts, one greater and the other leffer, both which shallbe thewed in this Chapter.

I. Smelan Arcadam glandifera major. The greater Laurell Oke. This greater kinde rifeth up to a reasonable height like an indifferent tall tree, covered with a grayish smooth

barke, and the younger branches, with an hoary foft downe, the leaves are very like unto Bay leaves, or as I heophrastus saith like unto the smooth Ilex, being greene above, and with a foft white woollinesse underneath, without any dents or prickles on the edges: it beareth yellow flowers on long stalkes as all other Okes doe, and fall away in like manner bearing imall Acornes like the great Oke.
2. Smilax glandifera minor.

The leffer Laurell Oke.

The leffer fort that never groweth high, but ever remaineth like a low (hrubbe, hath longer leaves then the former, and narrower also, but as white and woolly underneath, in other things they are alike,

The Place and Time. The first groweth plentifully about Mompelier, and in many places in Italy and Spaine, the other upon the hills about the river Rhodonin, that runneth through Provence, and flower and beare fruite when the others doe.

The Names.

The old Gretians, and especially the Arcadians, as Theophraft se faith called this tree ouinag and wixag. Smilax & Milax, but they that live in those Countries now, doe call both the Tree and the Acorne thereof Acylaes, by corrupting the word away, as it is very probable, Bellonius faith that the tree, which the Cretanes call Acylaca, they of mount Athes, keeping the old name doe call Aria, keeping the leaves alwaies greene, whereby Bellonius sheweth how much we are millaken herein, for Theophrastus lib.5. c.5. doth number Aria, among the everliving trees, fuch as the Ilex that beareth Acylaca is, but not among fuch as beare fowre harsh berries, as the Service tree doth, unto the kindred whereof Aria is referred by our moderne Writers, and besides Theophrastus in his 4. Booke and 8. Chapter faith, Laurus Arie fimilis ex toto, fo that this Smilax or Laurell Oke is most likely

1,2. Smilax Arcadum glandifera major & minor.

The greater and leffer Laurell Oke.

to be that Acylaca, and their Aria alfo, and but the wood hereof is white and loofe as Theophraft in the weth, much differing from Ilex, which is firme and browne, it might be accounted a species thereof, and Glufim indeed doth referre the great Hex that he faw in Spaine, to be this Smilax and so doth Bankinn alforthe vicinity of their

anes of Smilax and llex peradventure mooving fornewhat thereunto, for Banbinus doth not account this Smilate be a proper species of Oke it selfe but putteth it among the Iliees, calling it Ilex folio retundiore molli mohow to a proper Smilar Theophrafti: the word Smilar is of a large extent, comprehending under it divers forts dues and herbes, as fift this Smilar of the Arcadians, which we therefore call glandifera, to diffinguish it by a Greenll epithite, from Taxm the Yewe tree, which is also called Smilax, but baccifera, the better to be understood: hen is there Smilar aftera, or levis among the binde weedes, and lastly Smilar bortensis of Dioscorider, which is secounted to be Phasiolas the kidney Beane,

The Vertues

This Laurell Oke is of a like binding quality with the other forts of Okes, as Galen sheweth in his 6. Booke and hind Chapter, de compos, medic, secundum locos, where he doth shew those things that are fit to use for the meane Mammations of the pallate, appointing the decoction of Mirtles and the berries to be stronger remedies then were before remembred, as also of lowre Quinces, and likewise the young and tender branches of the Ilex, Arbatus, Sailar and Phagen, which Cornarism in commenting upon seemeth to wonder at, that Galen should appoint the Sailar, which is Taxus a dangerous and deadly tree as Dioscorides and Pliny doe witnesse to be used inwardly, mithereupon thinketh that the Taxm may be lesse dangerous in one place then another, and then that to be taken, Matthiolus taxeth him for that opinion, laying that if he had taken better Counfell of his Theophrastus, with shom he was so conversant, who sheweth a kinde of Smilax that is like unto Ilex, he would have beene of a betis indgement : and Galen, as you heare placeth it with other Acorne bearing trees,

CHAP. VIII.

Pheliodrys. The Corke Oke.

although Theophrustus and Matthiolus have made mention but of one, which shall briefely be declared here.

Phelladrae alka and ACC.

1. Phellodrys alba angustifolia. The narrow leafed white Corke Oke, The first white leafed Corke Oke groweth reasonable great, and almost as tall as the Corke tree, wreted with a smoother and whiter barke then either the Corke or the Oke: the leaves are somewhat long and mirow, greene above and gray underneath, dented about the edges but not very deepely, and rather hard then prickly, the flowers and fruite are like th. other Okes, but the Acornes are of a dirker yellow colour. There is allos fors hereof whose leaves have nodents or very few the timber or wood is not to hard as the Ilex, and not to

1,2. Ph. Il drys alba angustifelia of latifolia.
The narrow and broad leasted white Corke Oke.



4 5 Phellodrys fattis Laiflinis to folijimuricatu. The broad fi greene Lated Corke Oke, and the prickly one.



2. Phellodrys

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2. Phellodrys alba latifelia. The broader leafed white Corke Oke.

This other white leafed Gorke Oke is like unto the former in growth, and differeth in the barke, leafe and Acorne of the tree, the leafe is white on the underfide as the former, but broader then it, and leffe hard, and leffe deated also, the barke as well of the branches as of the Acornes, are of a blackiff red colour.

This greene leafed Corke Okegroweth not so high as the former, the barke of whose branches are grayish, the leaves are of a meane sise, of a darke greene colour, and not at all white underneath, with but few snips or dents, and those not deepe, and very little prickly at the edges, the Acomes are of as bright a yellow colour as the sinft. 1.

Phellodry sings latification folia. The broadest greene leafed Corke Oke.

4. Phellodrys nigra latissimis foliys. The broadest greene leased Corke Oke.

This different from the last in the leaves, being larger and broader then the last, and more deepely dented and very prickly, but greene as it is: the cups of all these Acornes are onely rough as the ordinary Acornes, and not prickly.

5. Phellodrys muricatis foliys. The prickly Corke Oke.

The prickly Corke Oke hath a grayish barke on the body and armes, the leaves are smaller, and of a pale greens colour, deepelier dented and with sharper prickles: the Acornes hereof are like the other, but the huskeor cuppe is much more prickly then any of the 1est.

The Place and Time.

These doe all grow on the hills neere the Rhodamm in France, in Italy also by Siena as Matthiolus saith, and in many places of Portugall also, where the two former sorts doe beare Galles likewise, they keepe the same time with the rest.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke εκλοδους Phellodrys quasi Suberi querem in Latine, but Theophrasius saith it is a meane betweene the Ilex and the Oke, and therefore some did call it Ilex famina. But because the Suber or Corke tree is so like unto the Ilex, it may as well be said to partake of the one as well as the other. The first is the Phellodrys of Matthiolus, Lobel and others, and is the Phellodrys alba angustifolia folio servato of Lugdunensis, the rest are one-ly mentioned in Lugdunensis, and Pansus Reneasmus from himsthe Greekes doe promiseuously call these forts A-cylaca, as they doe those in the last Chapter The Italians call it Cerrosugars, as partaking of Cerrus, and Suber, it is not distinguished by any French name that I know of.

The Vertues.

There is nothing remembred of the faculties hereof, but as Matthiolus faith, it is of the like properties, and different not from the other Okes.

CHAP. IX.

Castanea. The Chesnut Tree.

Lthough the fruite of the Chefnut tree is not an Acorne, yet because some of the ancient Writers have affirmled it thereunto, and have given it the name of Sardinia glass. I thought it fittest to joyne it next u not them, where of there are source especial lorts, yet one is not of ours, but the new world, and thereit. Castance vulgars. The ordinary Chestut tree.

2. Castance vulgars. The ordinary Chestut tree.

2. Castance vulgars. The House Ghessus.





4.3. Coffanga Pernang, er Caffanea hamilie. The Chefinit of Peru, and the dwarfe Chefinit.





feel shall give you but abare description of the Nat, and not of the tree untill we can learne more of it.

1. Castanea unigaris. The ordinary Chesnut.

Theordinary Chesnut tree groweth very great and high, equalling many times great and large spread Okes, beliaves are long great rough and wrinckled dented about the edges, the bloomings or catkins are long and but between the Oke, but more greenish yellow: the fruite groweth betweene the leaves and the branches, the waste the end of them, inclosed within three severall huskes, the outermost whereof is the whitch wrchin pixly huske, hairy and smooth on the inside, which when it is ripe openeth it selfe, and sheweth the put being strong the one side, and round, bunched out on the other whose shell or huske is smooth browne, and shining as iwere on the outside and hair y within, tough also and noteasse to breake, within which lyest the nut it selfe, wered with the third huske, which is a thinne reddish bitter skinne or peeling, the kernell being of a firme substant and white, sweete and pleasant in taste, formed somewhat like unto an heart: the timber or wood hereof irough and of a brownish colour. Some have made divers sorts hereof greater and lesser wilde and tame, but loon to hold them differences, but as the climate causeth it.

2. Castanea Equina. The Horse Chesinut.

The Horse Chessima groweth likewise to be a very great tree, spreading great and large armes and branches; the leaves are very beautifull, set by couples, and divided into five, but most usually into seaven divisions, every me being dented about the edges: the flowers grow at the toppes of the branches, on long stakes consisting of bure white leaves a peece, the two uppermost whereof are larger then the two undermost, and have a round unpils voice coloured spot in the middle of the lease, with many vellow threds and gold yellow tips rising from the middle: the strained in rounder, and thicker prickely hu kes, the nut within this huske is mander then the other, and covered with a thicker and browner shell, and having a whitist marke or spot at the bad, where it is joyned to the outer huske: the nut within this shells white, without any such thin skin or peeling as the former hath.

3. Castanea hamilia. The dwarfe Chesnut.

The dwarfe Chesnut tree doth alwayes grow low in comparison of the former, being like in leaves and fruite mothe former, but that they grow more together, and the nuts are no bigger then Hazell nuts, having alwaies matchen one enclosed in every prickely huske, and is unpleasant in talle scarse fit to be eaten.

What manner of tree this is that beareth these Chesnuts, or what forme the leaves carry that grow thereon, is a knowne I thinke to any in these parts, I must therefore as I promised in the beginning shew you of the fruit the it is almost round, yet a little pointed toward the stalke covered with a thicke barke easie to be broken, yet lonewhat spongy, of a darke or brownish yellow colour, under which grow a number of prickles, slicking to the inner huske, that covereth the nut or kernell it selfe, which inner huske is tough and hard to breake, and continue within it a nut like an Almond out of the st. both for colour and bignesse, but of the forme of a small thinty, and of a reasonable sweete taste like an Almond or the common Chesnut.

5. Cast anea Americana Cathartica. Purging Chesnus of America.

This tree saith Monardus groweth in the Continent of America, great and vaste, whose fruite is like unto a Chesnus but that the outer huske is smooth and not prickly, nor having any rough shell, but a thin skin that both compasses the whole fruite which is almost foure square, and divided it in the middle into two parts.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth on mountaines and in woods usually, both in the South and Northerne Countries, but the wame Countries for the most part breede the greater nuts. The second groweth in the Easterne Countries of Larly, for our Christian world hath first had the knowledge of it from Constantinople. The third groweth not interior the Hillby Lyons in France, called Pilates hill, and not elsewhere as is knowne. The fourth in Peru late West Indies. And the last neere the shore of Nienragan, Ge. And flower in Aprill, after the leaves be one forth, the fruite is ripe in Autumne.

The Names.

ltiscalled in Greeke visure and ventions, Caftane and Caftanes, and Caftanes in Latine, the fruite is also so called, indephasel faltanes in Latine, the fruite is also so called, indephasel faltanes in Latine, the fruite is also some indephasel faltanes in Latine, the fruite is also some indephasel faltanes in Latine, the fruite is also so called the same six and the same six a

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avellana Agelechus as Athenaus faith, called it Mota and Amota : Pliny maketh divers fores hereof, asbythe names he giveth them should seeme, as Tarentina, Salariana, Meterana, Coreliana, Balaniti, Ge. When so the names he givern them industries as it is in our dayes that the French, and Spanife great nuts, that are of a freeter relish are called Marrons, which hath caused Matthiolus, Ruellim and others, to set downe two forts of it. one to be wilde, and another tame, because one is greater then another, The first is generally called by all Wri one to be wilde, and another tame, because The second is also called Castanea equina, by all Authours that have written of it, not being knowne as it is thought, to any of the auncient Writers, unlesse as Cesalpinus thinketh. written of it, not being knowne as it is thought, to any of the antenne written and the engine minketh, it may be the Myrobalanus felio heliotropy of Pliny, lib. 12.e. 21. The Turker, call it de or Adeastanes, which doth signific as much as Castanea aquina. The third is called Castanea humilis by Lagdanessis, and lohanus de Choul in his Historia montis Filati. The fourth is remembred onely by Clustus, who had it from Abramus Orielius, who received it from Benedictus Arias Montanus, brought out of the West Indies. The last Monardus called Frague Cholucogus, and Lugdunensis from him, but Caster Durantes, Castanea purgatrix, and Baubinus from him. The Cholugogus, and Lugaunenes from min, but Cast and Stebulot, the Italians Castague, the Spaniards Marrons, and so doe the French, as is before faid, and Castaignes also, the Germanes Kesten, and the Dutch Castanieboem. The Versues.

Cur Chesnuts are much of the property of Acornes, being hot and dry in the first degree, with a certaine windinesse in them, which is perceived by those that are put into the fire to rost, by skipping the cout suddenly with a great cracke or hoife, but will not doe fo if it be a little flit by thrusting the point of a knife into them, whereby the heate may expell the windinesse. Of all the kinds of Acornes saith Galen the Chesnuts are the best, and doe onely of all wild fruites yeeld unto the body commendable nourishment, yet not to be overmuch eaten, in that as onely of all wild renter years and being windy procure headache, are hard of digetion, and binde the body by an aftringent quality, whereof they pertake not a little. The inner skinne that covereth the white nut is for ftringent, that if the decoction thereof in wine or water, or the pouther thereof be taken in some convenient drink it will foone flay any fuper-purgation, or any flux of blood in man or woman. Dodoness faith that if the meale of Chefauts be made into an Electuary with hony, it is very profitable for those are troubled with a cough or with spitting of blood. In many places where there are great store growing, they fattern up their hogges with the nuts as we doe in England with Acornes, and Beech-mast. The Horse Chesnuts are given in the East Country, and so through all Turkie, unto Horses to cure them of the cough, shortnesse of winde and such other diseases. the low or dwarfe Chefnuts by reason of the unsavoury talle are not used by any: and the Chefnut of Persis not recorded of what quality it is more then that Clufius as is before faid, faith the tafte is like an Almond or an ordinary Chesnut. The last fort Monardin saith purgeth gently, and choller especially, eaten when it is fresh, or bruised and drunke in Wine, but being dryed the pouther is given in broth, and if it be rosted it purgeth the lesse: but this is to be observed faith he, that the thinne skinne is to be taken away how soever you take it, least it procure vomittings, laskes, and other daungerous symptomes.

CHAP, X.

Fagus. The Beech tree.

Ecause this tree beareth fruite somewhat like unto a Chesnut, having beene reckoned also a kinde of Acorne bearing tree, I thought it fittest to place it next after the Chesnut, both because it is found growing in woods among Okes, and that the fruite serveth as Acorne mast to fatten up swine. The ophrassus maketh two sorts, montana and campestris, the former white, the other blacke, but wee can finde no such diversity in those that grow with us. Out Beech therefore groweth to be a great and a tall tree. fpreading the boughes and branches on every fide, whereby it maketh a goodly large shadew, unlesse it be shred below to make it fpring up higher, covered with a (mooth white barke, whereon are placed many broad smooth leave, almost round yet pointed at the end, and a little finely dented about the edges, of a sad greene colour, which usually turne yellow before they fall away, and whereon are often found certaine small round hollow berries pointed at one end, greene at the first and red afterwards, wherein are found small wormes? The blowings or catkins are small and yellow, like those of the Birch tree, but lesse, and quickely falling away: The fruite is contained in a rough huske somewhat like the Chesnut, but not prickly sharpe at all, which being ripe openethit selfe into three parts, and sheweth a small three square nut, covered with a smooth soft skin, browner then the Chefnut, and under it a sweete white kernell like the Chesnut, but more astringent : the rootes grow not deepe, nor yet spread farre; the timber is smooth and white, but brittle, yet profitable to many uses.

The Place and Time. This groweth through most Woods in England, among the Okes and other trees, and is planted also in Parkes, Forrests, and Chases, to feede their Deere, but in other places to fatten Swine, whose fat will bee softer then theirs that are fatted with Acornes: it bloometh in the end of Aprill or beginning of May for the most part, and the fruite it ripe in the end of September.

The Names. It is called in Greeke & o'n Oxya, in Latine Fagus, Gaza translateth it Scissiona quad set in Laminas Scission, it is easie to be cloven: yet he also translateth the emps of Theophrassus which he numbreth among the Okes, to be fagus, whose ill sample Trages, Fuchsius, Ruellius, Matthiolus, Dodoness, and almost all other Writers thereoffine his time have followed as I said before in the Chapter of Okes, whose difference many yet have acknowledged, but none before Dalechampius have plainely detected: another errottrals hath spread among many, in taking erels or seels, Oftrys or Oftrys of the Greekes, whereof Pliny speaketh lis. 13.6.21. to be this Oxya but Pliny sheweth plainely in the description of Oftrys that the fruite or seede is like unto Barley, which they would correct, and make it to be like the Cheinut, thus one errour begetteth another: but Offrys or Offrys, as shall be shewed hereafter is rather a kinde of Elme, yet unproperly he calleth it Carpinus, when as the Carpinus of the ancients is a kinde of Maple, as shall be shewed, and Dodoness to mend the matter placeth the Offry: among the Maples, under

tename of Carpinus: but the truth is that on pos, of via and ide are three feverall trees, and Carpinus the fourth, of greatl kindes, and not to be fo confounded together. the Italians call it Faggio, the Spaniards Haia, the French for Fonfeau, and Hefre, yet Bellonius in the 52. Chap-grothis first Booke of Observations doth distinguish Hefre from Foufiean, faying that the Greekes Oftrya is The Frenches Haiftre & their Oxya the Frenches Fouftean behofthem growing wilde in the woods, upon the gomenines or hils of Sidero capfa in Macedonia, the Gerand call it Buch baum, the Dutch Buickenboom, and we in English Beeche.

The Vertues. The leaves of the Beeche tree are cooling and binding adare therefore applyed unto hot fwellings to discusse them: the nuts are hot and moift in the first degree, and meby nourish much all creatures that feed thereon. Peun Crescentisse Writeth, that the ashes of the wood is god to make glaffe. Tragus faith that he hath prooved ngood and often experience, that the water that is found inhehollow places of decaying Beeches will cure both mand beaft of any fourfe or feable, or running tetters, they be washed therewith: Ruellius reporteth that if a Viper or Adder be ftrucken with a rod of the Beech tree. difitbe but onely put unto it, it hath fuch power as to hythe Viper from getting away while it is by it: the bake of the Beech tree is so flexible, that many Country propledoe double it, with a flicke thrust through both issuthe toppe, to carry Cherries, Strawberries, and many other such like things therein, which Pliny also nomhwasufed in his time.



CHAP. XI.

Ulmus The Elme.

Heophrastus, Columella, and many also of our moderne Authours, have made mention onely of two forts of Elmes, Pliny hath made foure forts, which notwithstanding may be reduced into the former two: we have observed in the former two: we have observed in our Country three sorts, and Master Goodier a fourth, besides another very like unto them, but yet notably differing, which shall therefore bee set downe in the Chapter following by it idie.

1. Vimus vulgaris. Our common Elme.

That Elme which is most frequent and best knowne in generall throughout the Land, groweth more upright, adnot so much spreading as the rest, to bee a very great tree, with a body of a very large site covered with a thickerough barke, chapt or crackt in many places, but that on the branches is smoother, the blossomes that aphad, broad flat, whitish skinnes, which are the se debeing not much unlike to the seede of the white Garden soribin. dracks, which doe fall away by degrees, some quickely, and some holding on a good while after the leaves are bly come forth, the leaves are of a fad greene colour, broad, somewhat round and pointed at the the ends, rough and crumpled for the most part, and dented about the edges, one side of the lease next to the stalke being longer the other, and more eaten by all fores of cattle then any of the reft, having certaine small bladders or blifters thereon, which containe fmall wormes in them: the wood or timber hereof is of a darke reddiff yellow colours wisvery tough, fir for many uses, where it may be either continually wet or dry, but not enduring both so long

2. Vlmm latiore folio. Broad leafed Elme or witch Hafell. This other Elme groweth also to be as great a tree as the former, but spreadeth the branches more and falling downewards, not growing to upright as the former, the bloomings and feed hereof is like the former in al things

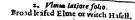
buggreater: the leaves hereof are much larger then it, but crumpled and rough or hard, and like unto the leaves fibe Hafell nut, from whence it became to be called Witch hafell, and hath fuch like bladders thereon as the termers the wood or timber of this is not so tough as the former, but is more short and will bee more casily

3. Vimus folio glabro. Smooth leafed Elme or Witch Elme.

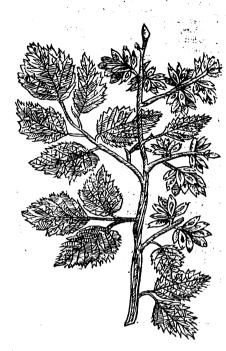
The Witch Elme groweth more like to the last then the first, in the bending boughes and great body, the blooming and seede also is like though lesse: but the leaves hereof are nothing so large as the last, but neerest in big-Meunto the first yet not rough or crumpled but smooth and plaine and without any blisters on them, as the forentwo have, the timber hereof is as strong and as tough as the first or rather more, and is accounted of workeam the fronger and more ferviceable kinde.

TI 1BR 16.

1. Vimus vuig itis cum jamiriis five jeminibus fuis.
Our Common Elme with his feede.

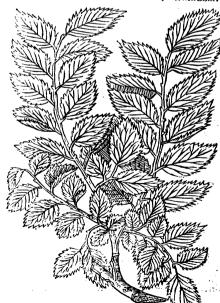






3. Vinna folio glabro. Smooth leafed Elme, er Witch Elme.

4. Vimm minor. The leffer Elme.





4. Vimns minor. The leffer Elme

There is in some places of this land found a fort of Elme som what differing from those before, in that it growthower and lesser, and with smaller leaves that are as rough on both sides as the first, and easie to be distinguishdistinguished the place and Time.

All these forts are as is said, found in our owne Country yet the first is the most frequent, and the second in some Countries as much or rather more then the first, the third is to be seen in many woods in Esta: they all blosomes is said before the leaves come forth, and the seede not long after their first spreading at large.

It is called in Greeke Asha in Latine Ulmus, Theophrassu and Columella, as I said, mention but two kindes Theophrassus, Montius Imms, or montosa Vimus, and campestrie Ulmus, Columella hath Vimus Gallica, and Vernacula, which is Italica. Pliny hath foure forts, Attinia, Gallica, Nostras, and Sylvestrie, which will thus be reduced into the woo forta his Attinia and Gallica, are both one fort, as Columella plainely setteth downe, and is the same with Theophrassus montes, which is exceptissima: Pliny his nostras and sylvestrie, are both one likewise, and the same will summella's Vernacula, which as I said is called Italica; and the same also with Theophrassus in Sylvestrie, in the same also with Theophrassus in susceptivis. So that our third fort with smooth leaves, was knowne to none of them, nor yet scarle to my ofour moderne. Writers, unlesse they put it for the Carpinus as it is usually called, or for Ormus as Trague sakhi it, as shall be shewed in the next Chapter: so that our first here set downe agreeth with the Attinia of Pliny, susla of Columella, and Montosa Ulmus of Theophrassus, and our second with the campestre of Theophrassus, was also columella, and mostras of sylvestries of Pliny, and called also satisfies by divers, but Banhinus in my judgement hat much confounded them, putting one for another, the seede of the Elme is called Samarra. The Arabiaus little Didar, Dirdar, and Lindbassus Isalicas of Dimo, the Spaniards Vimo, the French Orme, the Germanes Russis.

All the parts of the Elme are of much use in Physicke, both leaves, barkes, branches and rootes: the leaves while they are young were wont to be boyled or stewed, and so eaten by many of the common people, Marcellus with that the leaves hereof beaten with some pepper, and drunke in Malmesie doth helpe an old rotten cough to kuken falling, both Diefcarides and Galen, upon his owne experience fay, that greene wounds are healed by splying forme bruifed leaves thereto and bound upon with the barke of the Line or Linden tree, or with it owne with the leaves used with vinegar cureth the scurse and lepry very effectually; so doth the barke also in vinegar as Galmfaith, Diescorides and Columella do both fay, that the outer bark of the Elme drunk in wine hath a property to page flegme, which I know of none in our time hath tryed to confirme it: the decoction of the leaves, barke or more being bathed, healeth broken bones: that moissure or water that it found in the bladders on the leaves, while it is fresh is very effectually used to cleanse the skinne and make it faire, whether of the face, or of any other pace. Matthiolog faith, he hath sufficient tryall that the water in the blisters on the leaves, if clothes often wer the mand applyed to the ruptures of children will helpe them, and they after well bound with a truffe. The aid water put into a glasse and set in the ground, or else in dung for 25. dayes, the mouth thereof being close loped, and then the bottome fet upon a lay of ordinary falt, that the feces may fettle, and the water become vencleare, is so singular and soveraigne a balme for greene wounds, that it is a wonder to see how quickly they will khealed thereby, being used with soft tents; the decoction of the barke of the roote fomented, molly fieth hard mours, and the fat inking of the finewes: the rootes of the Elme boyled for a long time in water, and the fat riis on the toppe of the water, being cleane scummed off, and the place annointed therewith that is growne bald, with haire faine away, will quickly reftore them againe : the faid barke ground with brine or pickle untill it musto the forme of a pultisand laid on the place pained with the gont, giveth a great deale of cafe. It hath been there dit that Bees will hardly thrive well where many Elmes doe grow, or at least if they upon their first going moud after Winter doe light on the bloomings or feed thereof, for it will drive them into a loofeneffe that will till them all, if they be not helped speedily.

CHAP. XII.

Oftrys five Oftrya Theophrafti, The Horne beame tree.



His tree which as I faid before, is so like unto the Elme, but notably differing from it riseth up to be a reasonable great tree with a whitish rugged barke, spreading well, and bearing somewhat longer and narrower leaves then the ordinary Elme, and more gentle or soft in handling, resembling in some fort the Beech leaves, turning yellow before they fall, for which cause some have taken it as a kinde of small Beech: at the end of the branches hang downer a large ruit of whitish greene narrow and long leaves, being almost three square fet together, among which rise small

and heads, wherein are contained small yellowish seeds like unto barley cornes, the timber or wood hereof is wish like the Beech, but to gher and stronger then any Elme and more durable in any worke, growing as hard a hone, whereon came our English name.

Celaipinus feemeth to fet forth another fort differing in the heads of feede which in Italy are smaller and closer, Altera Italian Germany, and with us more loose and larger.

The Place and Time.

This groweth in many Countryes in this Land, where as I faid fome take it for a kinde of Beech, and fome for linde of Elme: the tuft of leaves appeareth in Inne, and is ripe in the end of Anguing, or in September.

The Name:

This trèe hath found althoft as many names as there have beene Authours that have written of it, but by the element of the best it is the spic or or the other fam, which he described for plainely in his third Booke and sin Chapter, that it is a wonder that so many learned men as have called it other wife should not better heede but led by tradition or conceit have rather taken it to be any other thing then what it is, Pliny 116, 13, 6, 2, 2, deciribed.

beame tree.

s. Tatle mes. The male Line spet.

Offrys Gue Offrya Theophrafil. The Homebeame tree.



or Hainbuchen, and we in English Hornbeame, and Hard-The Tlevener

fcribeth it but maketh it like to Fraxinus which is an er-

rour in him, when he should rather have fet Farm, for it

no way resembleth the Ash, but very much the Beeche. Tragus taketh it to be Ornus, and faith he cannot agree to Ruellius, who faid that Ornus was a species of Fraxinus Marthiolius calleth it Carpinus when as Pliny theweth that Carpinus is a kinde of Acer, yet Dodoneus, Lobel, and others, call it so after him. Dodoness also in making this to be Carpinus, he calleth it (via quif conjugation of Pliny, and Gerard doth the like verbatim, his Corrigider letting him to patte as if it were no fault or errour in him, when as the true Carpinus or Zygia is not knowne what tree Pliny meant by it, for the other Maples that are knowne. are in leaves one like another, yet Dodoneu in his Dutch Booke maketh it his third kinde of Elme, and doubteth if it be not the Vlmus Sylvestris of Pliny. Lugdunensis eivethus the figure of it for Olmus Attinia. but Cordus or Dalechampius, as I said before, as I takeir, first tooke it to be Oftrya and fo Gefner after him, and Bellenim, Thaling, Clusius and Camerarius, doe all hold it to bee the right, and fo call it, yet Gefner in hortin calleth it Fagus fepiaria. Lobel Betulus, and Clusius Fagulus herbariorum. The Italians call it Capino according to Matthiolus, and the French in thing it to be Carpinus, call it Charme and Charpene, but Clusius faith that his Country men of Arras called it Hestre, the Germanes Hanbuchen, and Hagenbuchen

We have not learned that any Author hath knowne this tree to be applyed to any Phylicall Ble, but as a wood for many necessary imployments, both for Milles and other imaller workes in good account for the hardnesse. strength and durability.

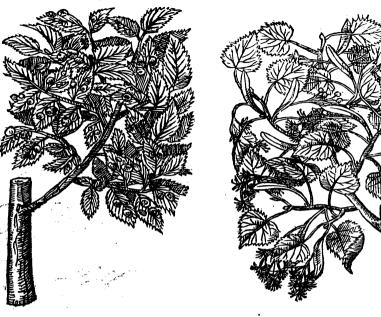
CHAP. XIII.

Tilia. The Line or Linden tree.

He Line t ee is accounted to be of two forts, the male and the female: that which we call the female is in great request, both for the large growth and goodly verdure and greene shade that it maketh, as also for the sweete sent it yeeldeth, especially in the blooming time, when as it is much pleasure torest under it belides the Phylicall vertues, but the male as it is more strange and leffe feene, to likewile of leffe respect and use, besides that many doe suspect it not to be a species thereof, but rather a kinde of Elme, it is so differing in forme and substance.

1. Tilia mas. The male Line tree. The male Line tree, groweth to be a great tree, and spreadeth the boughes largely, yet not so much as the semale, covered with a thicker barke, nothing to flexible and fit to binde things withall, because it is harder and more cafie to breake: the leaves are somewhat like unto Elmeleaves but somewhat smaller and longer, hard in handling and on every one for the most part grow small bladders or blisters, full of small wormes or flyes, which being ripe doe flye away, (but Dodoness denyeth it to have any bladders on the leaves, and that they are deceived which fo picture it, but he might be deceived therein, for although transplanted it bore none, yet naturally it might) this very seldome beareth either flower or fruite, and therefore it is held to be barren, not bearing any thing: yet when it doth beare, it carryeth round and flat huskes; many growing close together, cach whereof hangeth on a small long footestalke by it selfe, with a notch or cleft at the head or end : the wood or timber hereof is harder, more knotty also and yellower then the female, and comming neerer unto the Hone, wherengon many have judged it to be rather a kind of Elme. Banbinm maketh another fort hereof with larger leaves which be taketh tobe that which Thalism setteth downe in his Harcrinia files, to have found there wilde, and callett Tilia slee-firm sive montana, but surely I thinke it different not from Tragm his Tilia sleefing, which both he and Banbinm reckon a species of the female kinde, and therefore cannot fitty be referred to the male, because henever saw it beare fruite.

2. Tilia femina major. The greater female line tree, This greater Line tree groweth greater then the former (especially if it light in good ground, for I saw at Cobbam in Kent, a tree whole branches were led into two feverall arbours one above another, brides that on the ground under the branches, which was a goodly speciacle; and a large shadow that it yeelded) covered with a darke colonized barke, the next thereunto being very obsequency, and plane to bend and binde, having some other thin rindes within it, whereof are oftentimes made baskets, and as Belling leith, the Greeken dechotics, which being pitched or lined with melted roffin, ferve to carry which being pitched or lined with melted roffin, ferve to carry which being pitched or lined with melted roffin, ferve to carry which being pitched or lined with melted roffin, ferve to carry which is water in from place to place, as also to make cords, ropes or the like: the leaves are faire and broad, greener; finorther, gentler, and rounder then Elms leaves, but with a longer end, dented also about the edge; and of a real touble good left; at the ends of the bandches oftentimes, and from the foote of the leaves also come forth long and marrow whitelif leaves, along the mid2. Tilia famiha major. The great female Linetree.



de ribbe whereof springerh out a stender long stalke, with divers white flowers thereon, smelling very sweete after which follow small berries wherein is contained blacke round seede . Gerrard saith it beareth cornered sharpe pointed nats of the bignesse of Halell nuts, (but such I never faw) and saith that the male kinde doth best round pellete elastring together like I wy berries, wherein is blacke feede, wherein hee transferreth that to the male kinde, which is proper to the female: the wood is whitish smooth and light, the coales whereof is situlto make Gunponther withall. Arthe roger and under the old trees of this Linden, Tragus faith he some Pres imerobitryed to grow a certaine Excreffence like unto the Oke grape, whereof he knew no use.

Quesine

3. Tilia famina minor. The smaller female Line tree. This leffer Line tree agreeth with the last in all things, faving that it groweth fmaller both in body, leaves and howers, the leaves being of a darker greene colour, and beareth no fruite after the flowers, because they appeare later then the former.

The Place and Time.

They all grow on the hills and high grounds, yet for the most part in the mostler places, and are often found alhin vallies: with us the greater female kinde is planted in many places of our Land, chiefly for the large fweete hadow it maketh, and flow eth usually in May, the other are very great strangers in this Land, scarce to be seene w where.

his called in Greeke giaves Philgra, but not gravigue as Pling, that confoundeth Dieferides his Philgra, with Thephaftrus his Philyra, to called because it is brought into senues affulus five philyras fimall thin sheetes or leaves, find as in the elder times they used to write on: in Latine Tilia, the one is called mas, and the other famina by all Writers, but that Bankings addeth unto the title of the man, Ulmifalia, and further faith, that the figures there - versus, are rather of the Elme then of it. Tragm onely and Gefore in bortis, have made mention of the last, as of differing fort from the ordinary female kinde. The Italians call it Tilia, the Spaniards Teies, the Prench Tilles, Toller and Teil, the Germans Linden, and Lindenbaum, for the smoothnesse and softnesse thereof, the Dutch Linde, and Lindeboem, and we thereafter the Line or Lindentree, and in fome places, broad leafed Elme. Pliny in in Booke and 16 Chapter, the weth that among the Tibers , the Line trees were feene to beare fundry fores of finits for on one arme grew Nuts, on another Grapes, on another Peares or Figs, or Pomegarnets, and divers forts of Apples, but they all were not of long continuance.

The male kinde is quite without use for any thing that I know, nothing being extant thereof in any Amburs writings. The female is of much ule, for the decoftion of the leaves is a good Lotion to wash fore white, or that have canckers in them : the leaves also being bruiked after the boyling, and applyed to being bruiked after the boyling, and applyed to be leaves also being bruiked after the boyling, and applyed to by leaves or feere that have tumours in them by falling of humours, doth much helpe them. The inthe likewise performent the like effect; the flowers of the Line tree, and of Lilly Convally, being the likewise, the water of them is much commended against the falling sickenesse; the deltilled water of

the barke is of the same effect, and is also of very good use against the fretting humours that cause the bloody fluxeor griping paines in the belly: the said inner barke being steeped in water for a while, causeth the water to become thicke or mn/cilagje, which being applyed with clothes wet therein, will helpe any place that is burned with fire: the wood or coales of the Line tree while they are burning hot quenched in vinegar, and after wards ground with a certaine thing or drugge, called Oculi cancer and drunke, is found by good experience to be wonderfully good for those that by some fall or bruise, or by blowes doe spit blood: Tragm saith that he thinketh the showers hereof, whereon Bees doe much desire to feede are good for them.

CHAP. XIV.

Betula. The Birch tree.

He Birch tree go weth to be a goodly tall straight tree with us, flaught with many boughes and other straintes, bending downewards, the older ones being covered with a discoloured reugh chapped banke, and the younger being browner by much, under which there is another sine white thinne rinde or barke, much used to write upon, before paper was used, the leaves at their first breaking out are crumpled, and after are somewhat like unto Beech leaves, but smaller and greener, and dented

also about the edges: it beareth small and short catkins, somewhat like to those of the Hasell nut tree, which shide on the branches a long time, untill growing ripe they fall on the ground and their seede with them.

The Place and Time.

This usually groweth in woods, as well on the higher as lower and moult grounds, every where generally throughout the land, the catkins come forth in Aprill, and the leaves soone after, the seede is ripe in September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke anuish by Theophrasim, ib. 3.c. 14 yet he giveth it to be solio Carya, and some read ingastauran is, wabut others doethinke that it should be solio Oxya, whereunto it stily agreeth, in Latine Beeula, and with some Beeula fortasse quia bitumine scattent; all Authours call it Betula. The Italians call it Betula, the French Bouleau and Bes, the Germanes Birchenbaum, the Dutch Berckenboom, and wee in English Birch tree.

The Vertues.

The Birch is in our dayes applyed to little physicall uses, yet the juyce of the leaves while they are young, or the destilled water of them, or the water that commeth out of the tree of it owne accord, being bored with an auger, or destilled afterwards, any of these being drunk for some time together, is held availeable to breake the stone in the kidnies or bladder, and is also good to wash fore mouths, a lye made of the ashes of Birch tree barke, is effectuall for the same purposes. Many other civill uses the Birch is put unto, as fult to decke up houses and arbours, both for the fresh greennesse and good sent it casteth, it serveth to make hoopes to binde caskes withall; the young branches being fiesh are writhed, and serve for bands unto faggots: of the young twigges are made broomes to sweepe our houses, as also rods to correct children at schoole, or at home, and was an entigne borne in bundels by the Lictors or Sergeants before the Confulls in the old Romans times, with which, and with axes borne in the like manner, they declared the punishment for lesser, and greater offences, to their people.

Betule. The Birch tree.



CHAP. XV.

Alnus. The Alder tree.

The this Alder, I have to shew you two or three varieties more then others have expressed, which are these following:

The ordinary Alder tree groweth to a reasonable height, and spreadeth much if it like the place, covered with a brownish barke, and the wood under it more red then Elme or Yew: the boughes and branches whereof are more brittle then any other wood that groweth in or neere water: the leaves are round almost, full of ribs, rugged, thicke and clammy, by reason of a sticking dew that continually lyest upon them, yet, simileg, and dented about the edges, somewhat like unto the leaves of the Hafell cree, but of a darket greene colour: it, beareth short browne aglets like the Beech or Birch, which fall not away before the seeds is tipe within them,

and then they are hard and scaly, a little long and round ike unto an Olive: the timber is everlasting, if it be either under the water or in a watry most place, for being made into piles it is the surest and strongest to uphold either bridge, or Luilding thereon, but it is quickly subject to the it is be kept dry. Vnder this Alder in sundry places found such a like Excressor, as is the Oke Grape, Bubium faith there is another fort observed whose leafeillonger then the ordinary sort, not differing in any thing

2. Alnus folio incano, The hoary Alder.

The hoary Alder is a leffer tree then the common fort, whole barke is whiter, and leaves likewife are fomewhat larger, greater, and more pointed then it, not fo greene mediaming on the upperfied, but hoary, by realon of the fault haires are to be freneythereon, if they be well obserted, or else not, but much more holy underneath, that itemeth to be of an all colour, the footestalkes of them allobeing hoary in like manner, the catkings or aglets bred are shorter and not for yound as the former, but mently long untill it have given ripe seede.

3. Alnus Alpina minor.
The small Mountaine Alder.

This small Alder, groweth in each part like the common Alder, but lesser and lower both in lease and other things, and hath not the leaves bedewed with so clammy amount.

The Place and Time.

Both Place and Time are in a manner fufficiently expriled in their descriptions to be designed to grow in soil woods, and in other water, place, and the last upon this in Anstria, sourcing in April or Man, and giving the least in September 2

It is chied in Greeke by Theophrass with see, but not nontioned by Dioscorides or Galen, in Latine Alnus quod name alaur, Theophrass with 3.0.14. saith this tree is

harren, Phy from him, that it beareth neither flower nor seede, and yet in the first Chapter of the same Booke is sheweth among other trees, when their fruite is ripe, that the Alder, the Wallnut, and a kinde of Peares, doe open in Attumpe, which declareth that he is contrary to himselfe, in saying it is barren: Some of the Poets sainthat the three sisters of Phaeton, after three moneths mourning for their brokkers death, whom Apollo slew with thouser for ill guiding the Chariot of the Sunne, were turned into Popler trees, but Ovid in his second booke of Metamorphofes, and Virgil in Eglogasexta, in these Verses following sheweth (yet both true alike) that they was Metamorphosed into Alder trees.

Tum Phaetontiadas musco circundat amaya Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit Alnos.

The first is called Alms and volgaris by all our moderne Writers, but onely (ressenting, who calleth it Amedamas he doth the nigra ac baccifera Avornus. The second is call Alnus altera by Clusius, but giveth Lobel his fine of the ordinary Alum for it, as the new Gerard doth also: but Banbinus in his Austrhielus giveth the true gure of it, set forth by himselse and there calleth it Alnus hirsuta. The last intensived onely by Banbinus whe same name is in the cide. The Italians call it Anno, and Onio, the Spaniards Aliso, the French Aulne, the Germus Erlenhaum, and Elernhaum, the Dutch Elsen, and we in English Aller, and Alder tree.

The Vertuer.

The leaves and barke of the Alder tree, are cooling, drying and binding: the fresh leaves laid upon tumours insolvesh them, and stayesh the inflammations: the leaves put under the bare feete of travell rs, that are surband with travelling, are a great refreshing unto them: the said leaves while they have the mornings dew on them, add in a chamber troublest with sleas will gather them thereinto, which being quickely cast out, will ridde the subtrost them: of the barke is made a blackedye, for the courser forts of things, and with it, or the greene suit instead of galles, is made writing incke, by adding gum and coperas to it.

CHAP. XVI.

Papulus. The Poplar tree.

He Poplar tree hath beene aunciently accounted, but of two forts, blacke and white, but by Plian difficults directories, the white, the blacke, and the Libian or Aspen tree, unto these I must adde two other out of Lobol, which are as followeth.

two other out of Lobel, which are as followeth.

1. Populus alba. The white Poplar tree.

The white Poplar tree groweth great and reasonable high, covered with a thicke smooth barke, and the covered with the covered w

Alum vulgaris. The utual Alder tree.



Folio oblongo viri-

of so deepe a green on the upper side, and hoarv white underneath, of a reasonable good sent, the whole forme representing the leafe of Colts footes the catkins which it bringeth forth before the leaves, arclong and of a faint reddiffi colour, which fall away like unto others bearing teldome good feede with them: the wood hereof is smooth, soft, and white, very finely waved, whereby it is much effeemed and used in many workes. Vnder this tree also is Vuapopu. found sometimes the like t've or berries that

are found under other trees.

2. Populus albaminoribus foliis.

The smaller leased white Poplar tree. This other white Poplar groweth like the former, but the branch's are more knotted then the former, and the barke more rough and white: the leaves come forth at the ends of the branches and iprigs being both smaller and leffe divided on the edges, the catkins are fmaller and fhorter, and nothing fored, but tending to a brownish dead colour.

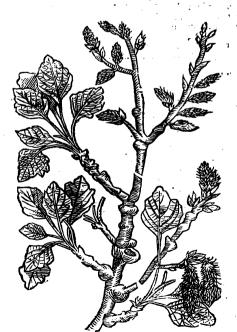
2. Populus nigra. The blacke Poplar tree.

The blacke Poplar groweth rather higher, and ftraighter then the white, with a grayifh barke, bearing broad and greene leaves, fomewhat like to Ivy leaves, not cut in on the edges like the white, but whole and dented, ending in a point, and not white underneath, hanging by flender long footestalkes, which with the ayre are almost continually shaken, like as the Aipen leaves are: the catkins hereof are greater then of the white, composed of many round greene berryes as it were let together in a long

2. Populus aibaminoribus folite. The imaller leafed white Poplar tree.



3. Populus nigra. The blacke Poplar tree.



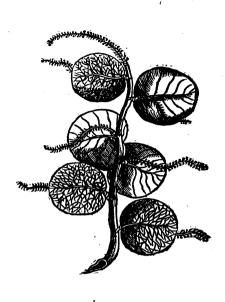


Popular Lybics. The Alpen tree.

TI IBE 16.

5. Populm retundifolie Americane. The round leafed Indian Poplar tree;





duster: wherein is much downy matter contained, which being ripe is blowne away with the wind: the eyes or clammy bads hereof, before they spread into leaves (and not of the whire, as some have thought, nor yet the Vie or berries that each of them have growing under them) are gathered to make the Vinguentum Populeon, and are of a yellowish greene colour, and small, somewhat sweete but strong: the wood is smooth tough and white, and will quickely be cloven to make thingles or cleft pale or the like. On both thefe trees groweth a tweete kind of Muske, which in former times was much used to be put into sweete oyntments, and commended by Gulen and others to be the best next unto that of the Codar tree.

4. Populus Lybica. The Aspen tree.

The Aspe is somewhat like unto the blacke P plar for the growing, but lesser then either it, or the white, and with a darker coloured barke : the leaves are also blacker, harder and rounder, then those of the other, and a little movenly dented about the edges, and in some places spotted with white spots, hanging by longer and slenderer forestalkes, which by their continuals shaking and striking one against another, make a noyse although the aire became: the carkins hereof are longer, and of a brownish ash colour, which continue a while and then fall away with the feede in it; the wood is white but nothing fo tough. This tree faith Pliny hath the best Mushromes growing under it.

5. Populus roundifolia Americana. The round leafed Indian Poplar tree.

The branches onely of this tree were brought from the West Indies, unto Mr. Morgan, who was Queene Eliwhich Apothecary, and by Doctor Lebel caused to be drawne to the life, which he exhibited in his Adversaria and Dutch Herball, the branches were a little crooked, full of joynts, at three of foure inches distance, and at each slarge perfect round leafe, without any dent on the edges, but where it is fet on the short footestalke, being thicke ranguer and broader then the leaves of Arbor Inde: at the fetting to of every which leafe commeth forth a fall long carkin like a thong compassed with many small graines much resembling those of the Poplar for which cale he called it a Poplar, the taste whereof was very astringent, somewhat heating and saltish.

The Place and Time. The foure former forts grow in moist woods, and by waters sides in sundry places of the land, yet the white is me to frequent as the other. The last is declared of what Country breeding it is their time is likewise expresto that the catkins come forth before the leaves, and ripen in the end of Summer: but it should seeme that the last but leaves and catkins altogether.

The Names. The white Poplar is called in Greeke Asuka, because of the whitenesse, in Latine Popular alba: and Farfaran of the Ancients, the blacke is called divines Populan nigra, but with Tragm it is his first Populan alla, the Afpe is taken many good Authours to be xquis of Theophrass w, because he joyneth it next unto the two former, lib.3.c.14.

ging it is like unto the white Poplar, which may breede some doubt whether he meaneth the Aspe or no, which hingo such divided leaves as the white hath, Gana translateth it Alpina, which it feemeth he doth from Pling,

TE 188 16.

The Vertnes.

who called it montana, as well as Lybica, the other are expressed to be of Lobel his declaration, and on one before him. Homer in his fifth Iliad, calleth the white Poplar a zepaida ab Acheronte, because wheen Hercules had overcome Cerberm he came crowned with this Poplars branches, which he found growing by the river triumph of that victory, and from his example, all that with glory have conquered their enemies in fight, were triumph of that victory, and from his example, an that with glory have conquered their enemies in nght, were wont to wear a garland of the branches thereof; their errour that Succinum, yellow at the gum of the blacke Poplar is for ridiculous, that but to name it is sufficient confination. especially seeing Marshiphu huh dore it before. The Arabians call the white and blacke Poplar Hamp and Haur round the Iralians Popla biance and nero, the Spaniards Alamo blanco, and nigritio, the French Abeau, and Peoplar, and Trends; the Germaner and nero, the Spaniaras Mamo stanto, and my state, and Popelier work, and We in A gife, the white and blacke Poplar tree, and the other the Afpe or Afpen tree.

The white Poplar faith Galen, is of a mixt temper, that is, of an hot watery, and of a thinne earthy effence and therefore it is of a clenfing property, the weight of an ounce in pouther of the barke of the white Poplar being dranke faith Dioferrides, is a remedy for those that are troubled with the Sciance or the Strangury, and thereupon Sapius occultus victa coxendice marbus Serenas hath theie Verles:

Perfurit, & gre fins diro languore moratur. Populus alba dabit medicos de corrice potus.

The juve of the leave: dropped warme into the eares, eafeth the paines in themselve young bourgeons or eyes, before they breake out into leaves, bruifed and a little honey put to them, is a good medicine for a dull fight: The blacke Poplar is held to be more cooling then the white, and therefore fome have with much profit applyed the leaves brut ed with vinegar, to the places troubled with the gout, the feede is held good against the falling fickeneffe to be drunke in vinegar: the water that droppeth from the hollow places of the blacke Poplars, doth take away warts, pulhes, wheales, and other the like breakings out in the body: the young blacke Poplar buds faith
Matthiolis, are much used by women to beautifie their haire, bruising them with fresh butter, and straying them after they have beene for tome time kept in the Sunne : the oyntment called Populeon which is made of this Poplar is fingulas good for any heate or inflammation in any part of the body, and doth alfo temper the heate of wounds : it is much used to dry up the milke in womens brefts after their delivery, or when they have weved their children. The Alpen leaves are in the like manner cooling, and are used for the same purposes that the blacke is, but are in all things farre weaker. Trague it seemeth putteth the blacke Poplars instead of the white, and the Afpen instead of the blacke, as his descriptions and figures declare.

CHAP. XVII.

Taxus. The Yew tree.

He Yew tree groweth with us in many places to be a reasonable great tree spreading many large branches, which make a goodly shadow covered with a reddift rugged barke, the bo-

dy, and elder boughes being more grayifh, and the younger redder, whereon grow many winged leaves, that is many long and narrow darke greene leaves fomewhat fost in handling, and not hard as the Firetree leaves are, whereunto they are compared by many fet on both fides of a middle stalke, alwayes abiding greene and not falling away in Winter: the flowers are small and yellow, growing along close to the branches, where afterwards the berries come forth, of the bignesse and colour of the Holly, or Asparagus berries, sweete with a little bitternesse, and procuring no harme to them that eate them, for any thing that I have heard: the wood hercof is reddiff tough and strong.

The Place and Time.

This groweth in many places of this Land, but planted in all whether at home or abroad: it flowreth usually in Aprill or May, and the berries be ripe in Semptember, and Ottober.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke win and owing, but of Diofcorides and Galen quinas Smilax, vet as Dioscorides faith, some called it in his time Thymalum, in Latine Taxus, and fo all Latine Authours call it, except Cordus on Dioscorides that calleth it M lax, and others Smilaz, because it was generally taken to be either deadly or dangerous to eate thereof, or under it, or to fleep under it also, which in our land is found contrary by many men & children eating of the berries without harme, it is thought that all poyfons became to be called Taxica, and by time called Toxica, from hence the Italians cal it Taffo, the French If the Germans Eibenbaum, the Dutch Ibenboom, and Bogenhout, and we in English. Yew.



The Yew tree.

dand close, of a blackish browne colour, indivers waved veines therein, which mathit much used in joyners workes, &cc. being y durable, being kept dry, but is foone rotted

mon from the climate and foyle wherein 780w, let mee shew you their varieties newhat more largely here, without any furdescriptions of the tree, for therein is lit-

2. Nux Inglance caballina.

The greatest Wallnut. We ulmily, call these French Wallnuts. there the greatest of ray, within whose are oftentimes put a paire of fine gloves foulded up together, that the shell may ode, being tyed together; and carried whetogether; and carried whetogether; and of the outer rinde whereof
there made childrens puries.

3. Nax Inglans patamine fragili.

The thin fhelled Wallout.

le difference in this confiltern chiefly in the whole thell is to tender that it may cafily ken betweene ones fingers, and the nut it

4. Nax Inglan; folia forrate, The long Wallout. as I faid, firk fet forth the d

The opinion of harme that this tree worketh, or peradventure some accidentall harme by distemperature, eiher by the climite wherein it is bred, or of the perfons that take it hath cauled, that there is nothing of any good per by the content of the second of the periods that take it main caused, that there is nothing or any good the periods that the second of the the is to driake much wine t but Marthelm contesteth there against, in that the berries are sweete with some himmesse, meither of which qualities portend any coldnesse to be in them, and that birds that feede thereon bemore blacke, befides the ever greenenefic of the tree, as Pines, Firres, &c., all which fhew a temperate heate to be herin, and the more, because as he faith, men that have beene drawne on by the sweetenesse of the berries to mof them, have beene driven into fevers, and laskes, by enflaming the spirits and blood, which effects come at from any cold quality. Of this tree formerly long bowes were wont to be made, which were of great acmust, as well with us, as with other nations long agoe, for Virgil Georg. 2. faith. Ityrees Taxi terquentur in

CHAP. XVIII.

Nux Inglans. The Wallnut.

Nto the Wallnut that we have usually growing in our Land, I must adde some others sought out, both nester home and farre abroad, as our of Virginia, two forts, one white and another blacke, 1. Nax Inglans vulgaris. Our ordinary Wallaut.

This Wallnut groweth to be a very high, and great tree, spreading large armes and boughes, so that hymake a goodly shadow, but by reason of the strong seat that the leaves send forth, sew are delighted to rest anunder, the batke of the body and greater armes is of a darke greenish ash-colour, cleft or chapped garas places, that on the younger branches being more greene: the leaves are large and great, confifting of hear feaven leaves, fet one against another, with an odde one at the end somewhat reddish, and very sender mile they are young, and of a weake, sweete sent, but when they grow old and more hard are of a stronger sell, and somewhat offensive: at the joynts with the leaves come forth small and long yellowish catking, which

ominto finall flowers, and falling away the and Nuts come in their places, two or three sally fer together, which are covered with Nux luglans velgarh cam frudte Virginians. double huske, the outermost, thicke, foft, and men, the inner shell hard, wherein is a white dowish bitter peeling, which easily partech mit while it is fresh, but will not peele wing old: the wood or timber hereof is

the weather. Beanse I said in my former Booke that the my differences of Wallnuts did arise in my

writty, which if any be it shall be shew-

The ordinary Wallnut, and a fruite of Virginia,



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much greater then the ordinary fort and the shell much tenderer and brittle which being planted grew, and bore Icaves like unto it.but much tenderer and dented about the edges.

5. Nux Inglans bifera, The double bearing Wallnur.

The twife bearing in a yeare of this Wallnut maketh the onely difference from the common fort, for thereof there is no further mention made.

6. Mux Inglans fructu serotino. St. Iohns Wallnut, or the late ripe Wallnur.

This Wallnut shooteth not forth any leaves untill it be Midsommer, or Saint Johns day, as it is said, so that the tree feemeth as dead, others having had greene leaves thereon long before; the leaves and frake differe not from others, but that the nuts ripen not untill October, and then are fresh when others are past and dry, the shell of this is harder and the kernell (ticking closer thereto, that it is more hardly taken out, they take not to fweet as the ordinary fort, but more Wallowish.

7. Nux Inglans alba Virginensis. The white Wallnut of Virginia.

The tree hereof groweth more upright, and spreadeth lesse, the leaves are alike, and the nut is rounder, smaller, much thicker and whiter in the outer hard shell then any of the former fort, and the kernell within much leffe also, but white and as sweete.

8. Nux Juglans nigra Virginensis. The blacke Wallnut of Virginia.

The blacke Wallout differeth little in the tree from the white, but the nut is blacke and round, very rugged or chapped on the outfide, and so hard and thicke a shell that it can very hardly be broken with great strokes of an hammer, having a very finall kernell within it.

The Place and Time.

It is thought that the Wallnut first came out of Persia, for it is not knowne to grow naturally any where, but fill have beene planted of the Nuts put into the ground (for I have not heard that they can be produced by any other meane;) where lower they grow, excepting onely the Virginia kindes : they bloffome earely, before the leaves come forth, ind the fruite is ripe in September, except the late ripe, which as is laid is in Ottober. The Names.

By the name of rapia did the ancient Greekes understand all sorts of fruites, whose outer shell or covering was hard, as Nux Amygdala, Nux Euboica. Castanea, Nux Heracleotica, Avellana, Nux Indica, Nux moschata. Nux Pinea, &c. and because these were brought unto them by Kings, they therefore called them regia flationes: Mux Regia, but afterward it was called Die Banive Jovis glans, and fothe Latines from them Dinglans, but contracting the word, and fubstracting the first Letter, they called it Inglans, other names are found in Pling, whereby the varieties of them were called, as Persica, Tarentina, and Mollusca for those with thinne shels, and Moracina, and Moracilla in Macrobius, for those that come late, their severall titles declare these here. and their general! name by all Authours of late is Nux Inglant, or Nux Regia, the outer greene shell or rinde, is called in Latine Gulioca, and by Festus Culeolus: the inner skinne that covereth the kernell is called Nauci. The Arubians call it Ieuz, Leuz, and Giausi, which is properly but Nux, as Giausi bandi, Nux Bandensis. the Italians Noci, the French Noix, and Noyer, the Spaniards Nuezos, the Germanes Welfchnusbaum, and Nusibaum, the Dusch Note, and Okernoteboom, and We in English Wallnut.

The Vertues. Dodonaus is of opinion that the fresh nuts are cold and moist, but Fuchsius (aith they are drying in the first degree, and warming in the second: the barke of the tree doth binde and dry very much, and the seaves are necre of the same temperature, but the nuts when they are older are heating and drying in the second degree, and of thin parts, and are harder of digestion then when they are fresh, which by reason of their sweetenesse are more pleafing, and better digefting in the stomacke, and taken with sweete wine, they moove the belly downewards, for being old they grieve the stomacke, and cause in hot bodies choller to abound, and the headache, and are an enemy unto those that have a cough: but they are lesse hurtfull to those that have colder stomackes, and are said to kill the broad wormes in the Itomacke or belly: if they be taken with Onions, falt and honey, they helpe the biting of a mad dogge, as also the biting of any man, or any other venome or infectious poylon, Cneus Pompeus found in the treasury of Michridates King of Pontus, when he was overthrowne a scroule of his owne handwriting, of a medicine against any poylon or infection (yet Galen attributeth it to Apollonius Murus, and Etim taketh it out of Struthe his writings) which is this, two dry Wallnuts, and as many good Figges, and twenty leaves of Rue or Herbegrace, bruised and beaten together with two or three cornes of falt, which taken every morning falling preserveth from danger of poyson or infection that day it is taken: the juyce of the outer greene huskes boyled up with hony, is an excellent gargle for fore mouthes, the heate and inflammations in the throate or stomacke : the kernels when they grow old are more oyly, and therefore are not fofit to be eaten, but then are used to heale the wounds of the sinewes, gangrens, and carbuncles: the said kernels being burned are then very altringent, and will ftay laskes, and the feminine courfes taken in red Wine, and ftay the falling of the haire, and make it faire, being annointed with oyle and wine, the like will also the greene huskes doe, used in the same manner: the kernels beaten with Rue and Wine, being applied helpeth the Quinfie, and bruifed with fome honey, and applyed to the eares, eafeth the paines and inflammations of them: if they be eaten after Onyons, they take away the strong smell and sharpenessed them, a peece of the greene huske put unto an hollow tooth, easeth the paines and confument the marrow (the worme as they call it) within it: the catkins hereof taken before they fall thereof dryed and given a dramme weight in pouther with white wine, doth wonderfully helpe those women that are troubled with the rifing of the mother, some doeuse the greene huskes, dryed and made into pouther instead of Pepper to feason their meates, but if some dryed Sage in pouther be put unto it, it will give it the better relish : in the fame manner doe fome use the young red leaves before they grow greater, and find it a feasioning not to be dispi-fed of poore folkes: the oyle that is pressed out of the kernella besides that it is faire better for the painters use to illustrate a white colour then Linseede oyle which deadethrit, and is of singular good use to be laid on guilded workes, or on those workes of wood that are made by burning, such as are those walking staves that have workes on them or the like, to preferve the colour of the gold, or of the other worke for a long time without decay,) is very profitably taken inwardly like oyle of Almonds, to helpe the chollicke and to expell windevety effectually, taking an ounce or two at a time. The young greene matebefore they be halfe ripe; pre Green

The fasture, are not onely a dainty make a true coller of the like nature; but are of good his for those that his make homackes and definition the state of the greene haske before they are halfer the infercellent use both to the fast definition of the plague; if fends the following the fast definition of the plague; if fends thereof all a state of the property of the plague; if fends thereof all a state of the property of the plague; if the plague, and the property of the fame. It is not collect the heate agree wounds and elements, and office the being bathed therewith, the deltilled water likewite of the green baskes being riph when they are halfed from the nuts, is of why good use; to be drunke with a little vines for those that are interested within a plague, so as before the taking thereof a veine be opened, this is of of the night see: the faid water is very good against the Quinsie to be gargled and bathed therewith, and wonders by helpeth deafened by the spile and other paines in the cares, the distilled water of the young greene leaves in tended May, performance fingular ture on foule running ulcers and fores, to be bathed with wet slothes of the sees applied to them even me and morning: there restet to on the leaves of this tree a kinde at red thicke down ingerapplyed to them evening and morning : there refteth on the leaves of this tree a kinde of red thicke dew inthe hortest time of Summer, more then on any other tree round about it, which will be tather dry then bedewed all, which honey dew being taken doth slake the thirst wonderfully: it is a verted by some that if the ripe mits; inter and all be put into hony, they will then be of 10 good efficacy for lores and lore mouther, that thereof may the made gargles and lotions, either inward or outward.

Nux Avellana. The Haffell nur.

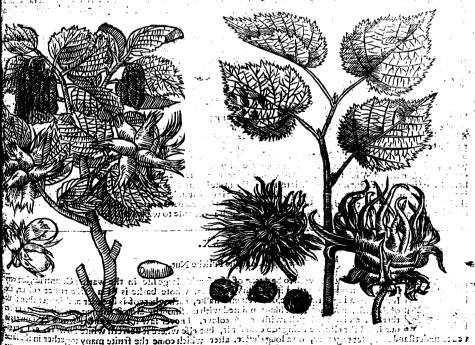
F thefe small nuts there is both tame and wille, those that are manufed and planted in Orchards, are called Fillberds and the other growing wild, Wood nuts or Hartil nuts usually, anto which I must adjoyne some other fores, brought from other farte countries.

T. Nux Avellana saiva fra uno roundo albo. The round white Fillberd.

in hounted Hafell or Fillberd tree (of this kinde, as of the other tame forts) groweth up into a taller and bigbody they the wild Hafell, or wood nut tree doth, but neverso any great bulke or fife, and with fewer fackers have been the growth a brownish speckled thin barke, and dermoft, Fing large wrinckled or crumpled leaves, somewhat like unto the Alder leaves, cut in on the the indignost specific in the winter of change of the specific of a fad greene colour above, and grayish underneath a specific of a reddish yellow. bounded afterwards opening themselves, become more yellow, falling away when the leaves begin to appeare,

T. S. Mil dvilluna fativa er fylvestris. The Fillberd, and the wild Hasell Nur.

A. Nux Avellina Matedonica five By fautina. Filberes of Macedonia or Constancinople,



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the saus breake forth at other places of the stalkes, three or foure or more together, each enclosed in a tough browne huske, which reacheth beyond the saut, and is parted at the end into fundry jagges, the nut with it is large and round, more then the long fort, with a white thinne shell on the outside, and a white preling covering the kernell within which is very sweete, the wood hereof is smooth, white, and specwhar tough or hard;

2. Nux Avellana sation alba maximo fruits. The great white Fillberd.

Theatrum Botanicum.

This differeth in no other thing from the former, but in growing higher and bigger, and the nun larger by the halfe, but round and white like it.

3. Nux Avellana fativa fruttu longo. The long Fillberd.

This Filberd differeth not in the bush or tree, in the leaves or catkins, in the Nut or the bearded hiskes from the former, the onely difference confileth in the nut it felfe, which is long and round, and bath a browner fhell which is diffinguished into two forts, the one hath the inner thinne skinne or peeling that covereth the kernell. red, and the other white, and each of them of a fweeter talle then the former, and the red of this fort, better allo then the white.

4. W ux Avellana Macedonica five Byzantina. Filberds of Macedonia or Constantinople.

Although Cordus, and Gefner gave the fift knowledge of this Nut to the Christian world, and that but by a short relation, yet since them Clusius hath enlarged the description thereof by the often observations thereof, it groweth up ftraight and tall like a tree, as Cordus faith it was observed in Macedonia and Thracia, (but as Clusius faith, it was reported to him that it grew very low) covered with a whiter and more rugged barke, having fuch like large crumpled leaves, but somewhat longer, the catkins are like the other, but the nuts grow many together in a cluster, whose hard skin or tough huske is much more jagged at the head then the other, and somewhat like wife at the bottome, the Nut it felfe is round like our wood nut with a hard shell, the kernell within being very sweete and pleasant like the Filberd; since which time Classes hath observed it to grow somewhat otherwise.

The Wood Nut groweth with more fremmes or suckers from the roote then the manured kinde, yet some of a reasonable bignesse, branching so th diversly, covered with a like discoloured barke to the former, the graves are leffer and rounder, yet not leffe crumpled greene above and gray underneath, the catkins and nuts come forth in the same manner, but the Nuts are smaller and rounder whose buske is shorter and whiter, and never wholly covereth the nut, but flandeth therein like unto an Acorne in the cup, and herein confifteth the chiefest difference for the manner of growing.

6. Corylus Virginenfis. Virginian Hafell Nuts.

The manner of the growing of those Nuts, we have not had sufficient instructions of all, though wee have feene and had the Nuts of a long time which are as small or rather smaller, and browner then our Wood nute, sharper pointed and with a rougher shell not so hard or easie to breake: the kernell is somewhat sweete and white but not to pleafant as ours.

The Place and Time.

Filberds are planted in Orchards, and the wilde nuts, grow in woods and thickers, that are moift rather then dry delighting best to grow in such a soile, the catkins as is said appeare before the Spring, and the fruite is ripe in August or September at the furthest.

The Names. It is called in Greeke regularormen Nux Pontica, and New rougel's Nux tonnin feve parva, in Latine Corylin of Nux Abellina, from the Country which afterwards altered and fell to Avellana, as also Nun Preneftina, and Heraclestica, the severall titles that they beare, decipher them out sufficiently, as wee and others, have and can call them by. It e Arabians call it Agilenz and Bunduch, the Italians Nocivole, Worthe, and Austlana, the Spaniards Avellane, the French Noisetter, Noiselles and Avellaines, the Germanes Hafelunt, the Durch Haselmer, and we in

English Filberd, for the manured kinde, and Hafell nut; Wood nut, or small put, for the wilde kinde,

These small Nuts while they are fresh are tweeter, and much pleasing to the palare state the much eating of them breed headache and winds essentially when they grow older, but if they be a little heated or parched by the fire, the optimess doth become less offensive, the purched Nuts made into an electuary, or the milke drawne from the kernels with some mode or honyed water, is very good to helpe an old county and being parched and a little pepper pike to them and drunke, it doth digest the destriction of the time, from the head, some doe hold that these Nuts, and not Wallnuts, with figs and Rue, was the state of the stat The Vertues.

Naz Diffusion The Pillicke Nut

He Filticke Nor groweriff to be a tree of steafonable large file in the warme Countries, but very flenderly in ours dispersed into sindry Dankbes, whole barke is of a darke ruster colour, the leaves are winged three me, of the hole of the Ash, not the probable blunt pointed with us, smooth, almost shaining, with divers verses therein, and of a pale yellowish greene colour. I never saw it beautiful fruit or slowers in our Land, the climate being too cold for it, but else where it beautiful the sowers as I am given many for together, on a long cluster of the white it beautiful white sowers as I am given many for together, on a long cluster of the strain to the strain to the same room to the same

ven to understand many fet together, on a long cluster, after which come the fruite many together in the same

which are somewhat long and round nuts, bigger then Filberds, pointed at the ends, with a rough outer hell formewhat like an Almonds outer shell but tough, and hard to breake, yet cleaving into two parts, and smooth and white on the infide thereof, having a full greene Nuis Pillaria. The Fifticke Nurs.

ant or kernell within, filling the whole shell, whose sinde or peeling is thicker and red, the kernell is very fweete and pleasant in talte, without any offensive mality therein : this in the warmer countries beareth log long crooked stalke like as the true Turpentine The Place and Time

Frie naturall to Ballria, and other those parts neere to the East Indies, and from thence brought to Sprin and Eript, and from them unto our Europe, where at Naand other warme Countries of Italy, they the ive and profper, and beare fruite in the end of the yeare, but not in any of these colder climates.

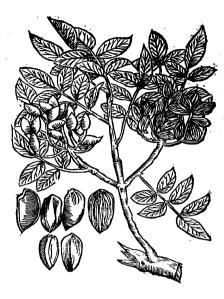
The Names .

Itiscalled in Greeke msawa Piffacia, of Nicander enius Phiftacia, and in Theriacis firmino Pfictacion by Possidonius Bisana Bistacia, in Latine Pistacia and Fiftuium, and of tome Nux Piftacia, Theophraftus alleth it Terebintbus Indica, for his description thereof agreeth fo exactly hereunto, that there can bee no doubt made of it. The Arabians call it Fuffecke or Fefich, the Italians Piftacchi, the Spaniards Alboca-gu, and Pifticos, the French Pistaches, the Germanes Pinner nu/kilin, and by that name they likewife call the bladder nut, not putting any différence betweene them as the most judicious in former times did, the Dutch Fiftiken boom, and We in English Piftackes, and Dutch Fifting. Fiftieke nuts or tree.

The Vertues.

The Piltacke kernells be little inferior in goodnesse unto the Pine kernels for they are very friendly to the flomacke, whether they be eaten or drunke, they are good against the stingings or bitings of serpents and other venemous creatures, by reason of the thin essence, and a little bitter and sweet substance is in them: and

therefore they open the obstructions of the Liver, and are good also for the cheft and lungs, there is also a little aftringent quality in them, whereby they ftrengthen both the liver and the stomacke, to be put either in meates or medicines i they are also good to clense the backe and the reines of the gravell and stone breeding therein s. they nourish more then any other nuts and helpe to encrease seede and Venery.



CHAP. XXI.

Nux Veficaria. The bladder Nut.

S a baftard t rother to the Piftacke, I must adjoyne this bladders nor, whose groweth is not much unlike rifing up sometimes into a reasonable tree, and in other places shooting forth fundry suckers, whereby it becommetarather an hedge bush to be plashed, and let spread, the barke whereof is of a whitish greene colour, the leaves are five for the most partiest together on a statke; each a little defined about the edges, and pointed at the ends; of a pale greene colour the stowers grow on a long stalke many sections, hanging downewards being all white, the small round cuppe in the middle, making them femelike unto a white Daffodill : after them come swolne russetish greene skinny bladders, with one or two brownish nuts, lesser then Hasell nuts, with a tough hard shell not easie to breake, and a greenish kernell within is, at the fifth fomewhat sweete, but afterwards loath some and ready to make one cast, yet it is eaten by some Country people, whose ftrong stomackes are not so easily provoked : the wood is white, hard and firme. Mr. Trabeant hach brought a fort from Virginia; having divers nuts in the bladder.

. The Place and Time. It groweth in many places of this land, both as a hedge bush, and a standard tree at Ashford in Kent, and at Mil-

to, three miles from Cambridge, and flowreth in May, the fruite is ripe in Anguft or September, The Names.

There is no mention hereof among the ancient Authours, either Greeke or Latine, except it be taken for Pli-"his Staphyladendring, withereof some doe in some part doubt, because he faith the nurs grow in filiquis, but these Merkinny bladders, yet the rest agreeing to his description thereof, causeth others to thinke his flique must be inderstood theichladders: the Garmanes as I faid call it by the fame name they call the Pistacke, and ther fore others call it Pifacium Germanicum. Matthiolus in his Epistles taketh it to be the Contont, and Hebulbem of the Turkes, but that is faid to be a nut, of the bignesse of both ones fills, and such this is not, and is of great respect for the pleasure refleamong them. It is usually from the forme it carryeth now adayes, called Now veficaria, and in the places Piffuria fylvefiris, and to Scaligentakethy it to be a fecias of it, Gefner faith, that some Italians at

Virginenfis

Rome called it Sambucus valida, and Anguilara faith the Italians in other places call it Albero de l'una, and l'illachio salvatico, the French' Nez compes, the Germanes Pimpernuszlin, as they doe the former, the Dutch Pimpernoeten, and we Bladder nut.

The Vertues.

The Nuts are as is before faid, loathsome and overturning their stomackes that eate them, although Scaliger commendeth them to be of the like taste and quality with Pistackes, but wee will give him leave to please his palate, and stomacke with them, and will not envy the good he shall get by them, we never yet could learne that they were accepted among our people, except with some strong clownish stomacke, which can almost digest an horse naile. They have no use in Physicke, with any judicious that I know, but some Emperickes, that dare venture to give any medicine, be it never so daungerous have boasted of the helpe they have given to those that were troubled with the stone, and others to procure Venery.



CHAP. X XII:

Fraxinus, The Ash tree.

He Ash according to Theophrassus and other of the later Writers, is distinguished into a taller and a lower fort, or as with us into the tame and the wilde fort, which shall be here declared.

The common ereat Ash.

1. Fraximu vulgaru. The common great Aft.

The common Ash groweth high quickely, and in time becommeth to have a reasonable big trunke or body, covered with a smooth grayish barke, under which there is a thinner which being steeped in water a while, will give a blewish colour, spreading reasonable well, and bearing winged leaves of many, set on both sides of a middle stalke, and one at the end, each being long and somewhat narrow, gentle, of a pale green colour, and dented about the edges; at sundry joynts with the leaves commeth forth a bunche of slowers, and after them a thicke tust of many thinne browne huskes hanging downewards, each upon a very small short soorestalke, within which lyeth a small blackish browne long stat seed very like unto a birds tongue, tasting somewhat strong and hot in the mouth: It beareth also somewhat seed very like unto a birds tongue, tasting somewhat strong and tough fit for many uses, sor by the toughnesses, and in some places certaine small round balles called apples, consisting of a clammy mosses, sor being apt to cleave or rend, it is much employed about coaches Carts, &cc. and for handles for tooles, and instruments of busbandry. Homer chaunts the praises thereof in Achilles speare, made of Ash, which holdeth good in all the speares, pikes, &c. used in warre ever since.

fpeare, made of Ash, which holdeth good in all the speares, pikes, &c., used in warre ever since.

2. Ornus sive Fraxinus structure. The wild Ash or Quicken tree.

The Quicken tree groweth st idome to any great height, with sundry spread branches, covered with a more rugged and darker barket then the Ash, the leaves are winged like unto them, but are lesser and so severy particular one by it selfe, not so closely set together, dented about the edges, and of a deepe greene shining colour: at the end of the branches come forth white slowers in a reasonable great tust or umbell, sincling pretty and sweete, after which follow small round berries, greene at the sinfly and darke red, when they are through ripe, of an unpleasant taste, ready to provoke casting, if one eate many of them, the wood is somewhat hard and firme, but of a browner colour then Ash.

The Place and Time.

The Ash delighteth best to grow in the wetter rather then in the dryer grounds and by Medow sides: the other groweth in sundry places of the Land, in woods chiefly, and those by Heigh gate in sundry parts, the bales or apples of the Ash come forth in the end of Winter, and then they are to be seene, but the seede and fruite of them both is not ripe untill September.

The Alh is called in Greeke paris, and in Latine Francisco : the stode is called linguages, but the inter kernell is so called rather then the whole huskes the other is likely to be the lyamala, Francisco mentancos Theophrashus,

I. Fraxiam vulgaris.
The common great Aft.

2. Omm fre Franken Steffrie. The Quicken tree or wild Alle.





which Pliny calleth in Latine Drows, of some Orneoglossum, and Columella Fraxinus sylvestris. Tragis calleth it husiaes arbor, Dodoness Fraxinus bubula, and Gesser Fraxinus aucuparia. Rection, Gesser, Dodoness, and orders call it Sorbus sylvessus, Elessing, Culsius, and Thalius, Sorbus aucuparia, because that boyes, and sowlers use the berries as baites to catch Blacke birds, Thrushes, &c., and Lusanensis Sorbus terminalis, without any sense or reason, but they that referre it to Sorbus the Service tree, ut in my opinion as short in many things, as they that referre it to Fraxinus, the Ash resembling both of them in the lease, which causeth the variation. The Italians call the Ash Fressins, the Spaniards Fressins, the Fr

Both the leaves and the feede of the Ash are fingular good against the biting of the Viper or Adder, or any other remembers executive, for if the young tender toppes with the leaves be taken inwardly, and some of them applyed outwardly, it will resist the boy son that it so half doe no harme, Serent and the face in the faced. Franciscum serious Bacchi vore bigendamy of it. the wood and the barke is by substantial to the faced. Franciscum serious Bacchi vore bigendamy of it. they wood and the barke is by substantial to the face of it is and to this purpose Pliny written that those serious and the evening which then are longest, nor will come needs the interest action this owner experience, that it aftened a serpent be encompassed within a circle of the bounds of the latter. It will soone the into the fire then into themsete decoration of the leaves in wine, are very great the object to be the serves of the Ash, is a singular good medical the latter. It will soone they into the fire and such that are subject to a dropsie, or be already grosse and face the new of the latter of the Ash, is a singular good medical the latter of the subject to a subject to the subject to the ash were dealy to beasts that carryed burthess, and harmelesse to the rest that there is a subject of the Ash were dealy to beasts that carryed burthess, and he referreth it to usas Frazini. The subject of the barke of the Ash made into a lye, and those heads or other places infected with lepty, or other white source of the barke of the Ash made into a lye, and those heads or other places infected with lepty, or other white source of the barke of the Ash made into a lye, and those heads or other places infected with lepty. From the chippes of the wood by desiration per descending of which helpeth the stone, and the subject is by provoking urine: it is likewise and paines in the side Ashien keyes. I meane the kernells within a subject is on the chippes of the wood by desiration per d

Inseritut

Inferitur vero en fatunucia Arbutus berrida Et Reviles Platani Malos geffere valentes Castanea Fagos: Ornus incannit albo Florepyri glandemque (nes fregere (nb Ulmis:

CHAP. XXIII.

Sorbus The Service tree.

Ecause the true Service tree is so like unto the tame and the wild Ash in the leaves, and that the wild Afh is called a Service by divers, I thinke it meete to joyne it next unto them, and with it fome other forts that have obtained the name of Services, although differing much in forme from it. 1. Sorbus legitima. The true Service tree.

The true Service tree groweth in time to be a great and a tall tree, fpreading fundry great branches, covered with a rough grayish barke, whereon grow large winged leaves, greater and longer then those of Afh, and each of them broader, more blewish greene, and harder, and more grayish greene underneath, and more dented also about the edges: the flowers grow in clusters, at several places on the branches with the leaves confifting of foure white leaves a peece, after which follow the fruite as big as Wallauts shaled out of the greene huskes. tending to yellow when they are ripe with broad browne kernels within them, in some round, which are accounted the belt, in some ovall that is long and round, and in some almost Peare fashion, which like other Services are hard and harsh when they are ripe, and must be hung up on strings in a warme roome, or laid covered with firaw.chaffe or forme cloathes to make them mellow fit to be eaten, which then will be more pleafant than mellow Mediars, the wood is very firme and close, and yellower then the Ash.

2. Srobin Torminglis five valgaris. Our common Service tree. Our common Service tree rifeth up to a reatonable height and bignette, spreading largely with a whitish colored (mooth baske, the leaves grow fingly by themselves, which are not winged but broad and cut into fundry devisions and broad at the bottome nextito the stalke, of a sad greene colour, the flowers grow in clusters of a whitish colour at the end of the branches for the most part, which are succeeded with smaller round berries then the former, and browner also, containing within them small blackish hard kernels: these must likewise be mellowed to be caten, or elfe let hung on the branches untill the frosts mellow them on the trees, unlesse the birds devoure them being neglected: the wood hereof is of a brownich yellow colour and hard.

3. Sorbus Stveftris Anglicus. Red Chesse apples, or the English wild Service. This tree which we entitle a Service, from the harshnesse of the greene fruite, groweth not high usually, but ra-

> 1. Sorbus legitima. The true Service tree.

2. Sorba Terminala vulgaria. Our common Service tree.

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his as a hedge bush, whose stemme and branhes are covered with an hoary or grayish barke, the leaves are broad, fomewhat like unto Viburnum the lithye tree, (which Gerard calleth the Wayfaring nee) not cut in nor dented at all about the edges, the howers are of an over worne mossie colour, after which followeth fruite, of the bignesse of an hedge peare, and reddish on the outside, of an harsh talle like the unripe or hard Services, yet the Country peoneedoe often eate of them, being ripe from the tree, infead of better fruite, but after they have beene gahered and laid by a while to mellow, become more picafant.

4. Sorbue filveftrie Aria Theophrafti ditta. The wild Service called Aria.

This wild Service tree groweth to be a very great will and farre spreading tree, with many boughes and branches, whereon are let large crumpled hard leaves dideepe greene colour on the upper fide, and gray ghairy underneath, with divers veines running almost upright therein, and dented about the edges, the howers are of a white mossie colour, thicke clustring meether, made of foure leaves a peece, which tuine imbrownish red berries, with a small tust at the top, containing within them fmall blackish seedes, and are of a harsh taste like to the rest, yet very pleasant, more then any of the rest, after they are mellowed: the wood is very hard, and firme or close, and whitish withall.

The Place and Time. The first is seene with us but in a few places, and those onely planted for their rarity. The second is

found in many places of England. The third in Weltunland, on a hill that respecteth the Sea eight miles from Lancaster called Roother stacke, but more plenti-

thully in Wether flacke Parke, as I am enformed: The last groweth likewise in some places here and there; throughout England, as in the parts not farre from Groydon, and one tree also growethon Hampestead Heath alone by it felfe, without any other nereit on the left hand of the high way, as you goe on forward to Hendon, they do all sower before the end of May, and the fruite is ripe in O Stober.

Itis called in Greeke of and out, Oa and Oaa, in Latine Sorbin i the first is the Sorbin legitima of Clusius, Sori bu esculenta of Camerarius, Sorbis domestica of Matthiolus and Lobel , who also the right it might be Oftrya Theoprofit but erroniously, as by the discription thereof given before may be seene, all other authors call it Sorbus simply the second is the fourth Sorbus of Pliny which hee calleth Torminalis as Cordus, Tragus, and Matthiolus doe ! whough Lugdunenfis misliketh of it laying that the leaves are nothing like the Platamas, whereunto Pliny con ... pred them , he therefore calleth that Sorbus terminalis , which is called Ornus or Frakinus silvefiris, as I have hewed you before, because he would call it Cratagus Theophrasti, as Anguilara did before hims which it is to no:withlanding, nothing hindring but that it may as well be Crategus Theophrafts, as Sorbi quartum genus Pling 48mm Torminalis, both the discriptions agreeing fitly hereunto, Clufte and Lobel, and divers others, and Gefner ibirin allo call it Sorbin terminalis, who yet thinketh it might be a species of Mespitus Aronia, and peradventure mybe Theophraftus his Ambenodonoides, which Gaza calleth Gallica. Baubimus placeth it as one of the Medlars, the doth also our Hawthorne, which in his eighth number he referreth to the Oxyacantha Pyrastra similio of Dissertes, and yet in his ninth number maketh that Oxyacantha Dissertide to be Pyracantha of Lobel and Clui, which hath no such divided leafe as the Hawthorne hath, and yet both of them beare berries like Services, and not Apples like Mediars, fome also tooke it to be the Hippomelis of Palladius. The third hath not beene dirulged in writing by any before me, and therefore that Latine name may fland untill a fitter may be found, the Natives there call them red Cheffe apples, and Sea Oulers. The last is taken by all our Moderne Hetbarists to be the Aria of Theophraftus, although Bellonius faith as is frewed before, that that kind of Ilex or Oke that is called Aglaca in Candy, doth hold the name of Aria in Mount Athos, as is shewed before, Lobel calleth it Aria Theobraili efficie Alni. Clusius Sorbus Aria cognominata, Gesner in hortis Aria Alpinavel pilosa, Bellonius callethic Suburterminalis Gallorum, and Anguilara and Lugdunensis Aria also, and Theophrafti, as Camerarius doth; who faith Cordus called it Lanata arbor. The Service is called by the Italians Sorbe, by the Spaniards Servas, by the French Cormes, and Sorbes, and the tree Cormier, and Sorbier, by the Germanes Sp rwerbaum the tree, and Sperbierathe fruite, the Dutch Sorben, and Sorbenboom, and we in English the Service tree or fruite: the last is called by the Italians Matallo, and by the French Alifier, and Cirier by some.

Services unmellowed are very harsh, able to draw ones mouth awry almost to be eaten, or else to choke one. but made mellow they are more pleasant, and fit to be taken of most to stay flixes, scowrings, and castings, yet elle then Medlars, although many doe cate them that neede not for any fuch purpose : if they be dryed before deybe mellow and kept all the yeare, they may be used in decections for the said purpose, either to drinke or

4. Sorbus (glueftiù Aria Theophrafti dilla. The wild Service tree called Aria.



to bathe the parts requiring it, and is profit fied in the manner to fray the bleeding of wounds to bathe the parts requiring it and is prome to mouth or nois to be applied to the forcing the dispersion method in the second of the second o

film. The Mediar.

Here are observed fundry force of the lars whereof three were knowne to the anneient William the res are of later invention.

are of later invention.

1. Melpith ma ima lativa. The great manured Medlar.

The great Medlar groweth pare to the bignesse of the Quince, but never so greats an Apple tree that ever I saw, spreading branches, recombile largely, with longer and narrower leaves then either Apple or Quince, and not dented at all about the course at the end of the springers stand the slowers made of streighting great broad pointed leaves, nicked in the midds with some white threds also: after which commetts the finite, being round and halfessay, as a haske with rein the flower stood before, which greene leaves, as a haske withrein the flower stood before, which crowne of leaves being mided off or falme away, the head of the fruite if seene to be somewhat hollow, the fruite is very harsh before in be mellowed as is said of the Services before, and hath usually sive hard kernells within it.

2. Messilva with green in the street of the mide.

The ordinary or small Medlar.

2. Meshilus vulgaris five miner. The ordinary or small Medlar.

The ordinary Mediar differeth in nothing from the former, but that it hath fome thornes on it, in feverall places, which the other hath not, and that the fruite is small and not altogether so pleasant.

3. Mespilus minor folio serrato. The common Italian Medlar.

This also differeth in nothing from the last that hath thornes, but that the leaves are dented about the edges when as the other is not.

Mespilus fruttu albo magno. The great white Medlar.

This differeth not from the first fort but in the fruite, which will be as great as it, and more white then it being ripe on the tree, and will not be so browne when it is mellowed, the kernels also within them are not to them.

. Mespilus Aronia sive Neapolicana. The Mediar of Naples.

The Mediar of Naples rifeth to be a reasonable great and faire spread tree, bearing broad leaves, cut in or divided on the fides into i verall parts, but not to the middle ribbe fomewhat refembling the Hawthorne leaves, with thornes fet fometimes on the branches and fometimes without, the flowers grow in tuits like unto the Service

> I. Melpilm maxima fativa. The great manured Mediar.

. Mefpilm vulgaris. The ordinary Mediar.





Fig. 1. and the first of all the control of the con

e of a greenish colour, which turne into fruite, many cluto the final training tra and with a lefter crowne of leaves, and hollownelle was roppe then it, reddish or yellowish when they are ripe twing only three hones or kernells within it, and more fweet

The Place and Time.

Three of these forts grow with us here in our Land, the two first in many places, and the last with some few lovers furties, the other two have not as yet beene feene here: they flower in . May for the most part, and beare ripe fruite in semmber and Offiber.

It is called in Greeke wan'An and with A in Latine Melbilus mod the fruite edico Nor Mefpilans. The first fort may bee the Mehilus Setanica of Theophraftus and Pliny, and taken by mamy to be the Mefpilus altera of Dioscorides, which he faith fome called Epimelis, Trages although he call it Mefpilus yet which it to be Crateges of Theophrafts, which it cannot be, be that Theophrastus laith Cratagus hath the leate of Melpiin Authodon, which harh a divided leafe, for hee describeth mother Melpilm, and is the same with Dioscorides his Mefilm Aronia, as you shall presently heare: it is also that which Idel calleth Domefisca, Cordus (ativa, and Camerarius in lute Setania majoribus vulgari fruttibus, Tragus Mespilus frells prastantiore, and Dodonaus Mespilus Oxyacantho inseta; or as Lugdunenfis faith, infitione mittor fatta. The fecond is smed five firit by Banbinm, as well as Laurino folio, and Grmanica being the more ordinary both with them and us. Thethird is fet out by Matthiolus and Lugdunenfis, but their fewes do not expresse the leaves to be dented as they should e. The fourth is spoken of by Scaliger and Lugdumenfis. The all is the Mespilan, called Aronia of Dioscorides, the Mespilm Anthedon of Theophraftus and Pliny, and is the first Mespiwot Matthiolms, and generally called Mespilus Aronia with all other Writers, onely Ruellius, and Gefner in hortis alleth it Palinem Africana, and Cordes Mefpilm tricoccos. and may peradventure be the Mespilm Gallica of Camerarius The Median of Naples.



inborso. The Arabians call it Zarar or Zarur, and Alvarur, the Italians Mospoli (but they call the last which we all of Naples Acareto, derived as it is likely from the Arabians Zarnr) the French Deflier, Mefplier, and Mefor, and the fruite Nesse and Mesple, the Germans Nespelbaum, and the fruite Nespel, the Spaniards Nesperas, the Dutch Mefpelboom, and we in English, the Medlar tree and fruite.

The Vertnes. Mediars have the like properties that Services have, but are more effectuall in operation to binde and flay any res of blood or humbers in man or woman, the leaves also have the tame quality, but besides these effects the isolowed fruite is often Greed among other forts of fruite to the table, and e ten with pleafure by those that have mede of physicke, but worketh in women with childe, both to please the taste as in others, and to stay their longings after unbifual meaces, ec. as alfo very effectuall for them that are apt to miscarry, and before their time whedelivered to helpe that malady, and make them joyfull mothers: that of Naples is the more delicate & is alfo seconted the more effectual for the laid purpoles: the decoction of them is good to gargle and wash the mouth and throate, and reet h, which there is any defluxion of blood to ftay it, and of humours, which can let h paines and fieldings, to bindesthole defiliations and cafe the paines: the fame also is a good bath for women to fit in or over, that have their course some downs too abundantly, or for the piles when they bledde too much: the same Wiferveth well both to definite and so bathe the Romacke warme, that is given to call itte of lotth or not to hold and containe their mence and digelt it, but if a pultie or plaifter be made with dryed Mediars, pearen and mixed with the invoc of Red Roles. whereunto few Cloves and Nutmegs may be added, and a light red Corall alfo. and applyed to the Brimanke it will worke the more effectually : the dryed leaves in potter farawed on bleeding o fresh wounds; rettraineth the blood, and healeth up the wound quickely ! both leaves and fruite are offineular good use to binde, and to krengthen whatsever hath need of those qualities. The Medlar stones made into putter and drunke in wind whetein some Parilye rootes have lyen infinied all might, or a little boyled, doe breake the stone in the kidnes halping to expell them.

CHAP. XXV.

Chamame pilas & Enimelis. Dwarfe Medlars and other fuch like finall fruites?



Here are some other small fruites to be spoken of that are fittelt to be referred to Medians and Services. though resembled to Quinces and Apples, by their Authours, and because they were not to be pur into the former Chapters. I thought to entreate of them next unto them, in a Chapter peculiar to them.

Fr 1BE 16.

1. Chamemespilm. The dwarfe Medlar.

This dwarfe Medlar which Gesner to called for some likenesse it had in the fruite, with the ordinary Medlar, although but a little, is a small wooddy thrub, covered with a reddish ash coloured banks, having small leaves growing thereon, every one by it felte, somewhat like unto Bassill faith Gesuer, but gray or hoary underseath the blossomes are small and greenish, standing either singly or by couples on slender southest after which follow. fmall reddiff round berries, with a small crowne of leaves at the head like unto the Medlar, without any sape or investherein, or very little, and having two or three small seedes like grape kernells within each; the leaves fall every yeare, and the roote liveth shooting up some twiggy stalkes, 2. Epimelu Galeni. The small bastard Medlar.

This differeth from the former in that it rifeth with longer stemmes or stalkes, whose leaves are greene above and gray underneath, somewhat like unto the former, but fomewhat larger, the flowers hereof come forth upon a pretty long footestalke one above another, very like unto the blosfomes of Arbutas the Strawberry tree, that is, like a little round bottle with imall brimmes, and not as the Medlar, laid open into five leaves, which flowers are of a pale blush colour, and turne into small berries, of a yellowish red colour, with a little head or crowne like the other, but leffer, not to bigge as Hawthorne berries, but as dry and fapleffe, with three or foure hard white feedes within them, of a little dry but no great harsh taste: the leaves hereof likewise fall away in Au-

tumne, and rise againe in the Spring.

3. Cotonafter Gesneri. Gefner his baltard low Quince.

This little fhrub, (Gefner sheweth todiffer from his dwarfe Medlar, least any should suppose them to be both one,) hath larger and longer leaves, a little dented about the edges, yet hoary white, as the Quince tree leaves are, and hath berries not fo round nor fo red as it, but tending fomewhat to yellow, with foure three fquare feedes in each berry. The Place and Time.

Both the former and the later, grow in fundry places of Germany, and of France alio, and fo doth the other alio, and their berries ripen in Angust.

I. Chamewefp im. The dwarfe Medlar.



Mitard low Quince



ទាញមជិញ សម៌ស្រែសា កាយសាងសារសារ



The Names. A pleafeth Gefaer to name the first Chamene spilam, whom almost all since Bave followed, and called so in like the state of the state o is Setamies, is our common Mediar, whole fruite as well as tree is farre greater then of this. The fecond is the limits of Galen, wheteof he maketh mention lib. 6. fimpl. medic. and differeth from the Mediar in called, thereof he ipeaketh in another place; for he faith that the fruite hercof is fowre, and hurtfill to the from the al that the Country people of Italy did call it Vnedo, (which is probable they did so, because the biossomes are say like those of the Arbusas which is also called Unedo) Lugdunensia calleth it Epimelia attera, but is not Clusthis third Visio Idea, as he thinketh, which hath blacke berries, but this hath red as he describeth it, and theremetherein wa deceived, yet thinketh it to be the Cotonafter of Ge/ner, which Clufin contradicteth. The third indeede the Cotonafter of Gefner, which Clufius also mentioneth in his history of plants, with his Chamemofpihand Pitte Idea. Banbinsus maketh a doubt whether it be not the Agricomelea of Bellenius. Banhinus feemeth to where o feverall plants thereof, as may be seene in his Pinax. These plants have gotten fundry Germane names mong the Alpife inhabitants and others, as by these divers names in Latine derived, for the Germane may be ea-By maderflood, and became we wanted names to call them by, I have given it them as neere as I can, either from in Laure or their proper effects, and thus much may fuffice untill we further be informed of them. The Vertuess

There can be little felid of any of these plants, seeing so little hath beene faid by those moderne Authours, that Mawrote of theme for fome of them being dry berries, are wholly neglected, and the other that have some mercilish or sweete taste, are onely eaten by the Mountainers and their children, and not applyed as mediciwhe for any griefe.

CHAP. XXVI.

Acer. The Maple tree.

Here are onely foure forts of Maple trees knowne to us, that I am to shew you, but Banbiniu doth di-stringuish them into foure thus, Sphendamniu is that Maple that is white and full of veines, Zygia is yellow and crispe, Cimosrochon is yellow and not crispt, Glinon is white with few veines, but wee must give them you by other termes.

I. Acr majus Lasifolium Sycomorus dictum. The great broad leafed Maple or Sicomore tree. The great Maple (which hath beene with many falfely called the Sycomore tree) groweth quickly to be a great

Acer major latifolium Sycomorus falfo dictum. The great broad leafed Maple or Sycomore tree;





TRIBE 16.

and a tall tree, spreading many faire branches, which make a goodly shadow, covered with a reasonable smooth barke, having many very faire large leaves thereon, set upon reddish sootestalkes, cut somewhat deepely into parke, naving many very raile large season the edges, greene above and grayifh underpeath, the flowers are of a whitish yellow greene colour, standing on a long stalke, with some few threds within them, each

flower yeelding two winged huskes, parted at the stalke, which are thinne skinnes at the ends, and bunched our, where the feede lyeth within, and are very like unto the common or wood Maple, but much larger, and many more standing together: the wood is whitih and smooth, but not so white, smooth, and close, as the wood kinde is.

2. Acer minus five vulgare. Our common or wood Maple tree.

The common Maple tree groweth lower & flower then the former, fomtimes in hedges, no higher then those other hedge bushes, or els much highe rcovered with a more rugged barke, spreading neither to far nor such great branches, the leaves are much smaller, thinner and not so deepely cut in, but yet divided into five parts, and somewhat broad, at the letting on of the stalke, of a deepe and shining green colour on the upperfide, and paler underneath: the flowers and feede are very like the former, but fewer fer on the stalkes, and lesser also in bulke or bignesse; the wood hereof is very white, very finooth, and very close grained.

3. Acer montanum.

The mountaine Maple tree.

This Maple differeth little from the last, that groweth well and great, differing chiefely in the leafe which is not flat next unto the stalke, and is somewhat deepelier cut into more distilions.

4. Acer Creticum trifolium. The three leafed Maple of Candy.

This Maple groweth to be a tree of a meane file, spreading branches teasonable well, the barke whereof is of a darke reddish colour, having broad greene leaves full of veines, divided into three parts, standing equally distant one from another, with a long stender footestalke under them, the flowers stand onely a couple tegether on the stalke, as the seede that followeth doth also, winged fornewhat like the last but smaller.

The Place and Time.

The first is no where found wilde or naturall in our Land that I can learne, but onely planted in Orchards or walkes for the shadowes sake, but groweth in sundry places in Germany, &c. The second and third are found both on high and low grounds, in Woods, and Groves. Parkes, Chases, and the like through most Countries of this Kingdome, the one in the moister grounds, where the wood will be looser, and the other in the dryer grounds, firmer and closer; but the latt is also attranger to us growing about Mompelier and Candy, they all flower about the middle of Aprill, and the feed is ripe in the end of september. The Names.

It is called in Grecke see Soft & Sphendamnus, in Latine Acer. The full is that which Clusius calleth latifelium, because it hath the greatest and broadest leaves of any, and therefore Trague calleth it Platanue, thinking as divers did, that it was the true Platanus, and therefore the French did call it Plane, before the true one was discovered and knowne. Ruellim and after him many others called it Sycomorus the Sycomore tree, which in divers Countries doth still continue, and with us also being called usually the Sycomore tree: but by this name of Sycomoris the Sycomore tree, divers Writers have called divers trees, as first the true Sycomore or Mulberry Figge, called of divers Ficus Pharaonis Ficus Agyptia, Morus Agyptia, and Ficus Cypria. Matthiolus and others fay that the Italians call the Acaderach by the name of Sycomorus. And Petrus Crefcentius, calleth the Virga fanguinea, by the name of Sycomorus. And lastly Ruellius and others say that this Acer Latifolium, is called Sycomorus, yet Clusius faith that the French call the leffer or wood fort fo. The second is that which is most frequent in Our Land, and called Acer tennifolia, by Cordus in histor. Acer minor by Dodoneus, Clusius, and Camerarius, Opio by the Romanes, Opulus by Gesner in bortu, and Cordus, and Opulus campestrie by Lugdanensis, who also taketh it to be Carpinus, but not rightly. The third is the Aceria altera species, qua forte Zygia Theophrasti of Lobel, by Bellenius Acer montanum, flavum & crispum, and Asphendamnos by the Country men of Candy, by Lugdunensis Opulus montanus, and can be no other then the Zygia of Theophrastus, which Gaza calleth Carpinus, which different much from the Oftrys, which some as is before said call Carpinus. And the last his Glinen, which hee rendereth Gallieum. The Italians call it Pie doca, and Platano acquatico, the French Erable, the Germanes Massholder the common fort, and Aborne the greatest, the Dutch Luytenhout, and we in English Maple, and some, but as faisly as the French or any other, the Plane tree.

The Vertues. Neither Dioscorides nor Galen, in his centure of simples, make any mention of this tree, yetlib. 8. med. part. cap. 8. in the medicines for the Liver, written by Afclepias, he appointeth a dramme of the roote to be beaten to pouther, and given in water, but Cornarius doubteth that the word is miltaken, because none of the Greeke Writers have made any mention thereof, or that it should be used in any disease. And none but Pliny hath recorded any of these Maples, but faith that the roote of the Maple being bruised, is applyed with very great effect unto those that have obstructions, or any other paines of the Liver, or Spleene, which Serenss delivereth in these Veries following:

4. Acer Creticum trifolium. The three leated Maple tree.



The Theater of Plants.

Si latus immeritum morbo tentatur acuto, Accensum tinges lapidem stridentibus undia. Hine bibis : aut Aceris radicem tundis, & una Cum vino capis , hoc prafens madicamen habetur?

Thy barmele (fo fide if Barpe discase invade. In biffing water quench an heated stone, This drinke : Or Maple roote in pouther made Take oft in Wine, a present med cine knowne.

It is used in many joyners works, especially the finest wrought grained wood, which Pliny peradventure meant 16,6,6.16. by that which he there calleth Bruscin, and Molluscin, the more excellent both of them as he faith, is mir Aceria, the knotty part of the tree, or of the roote thereof, which is held to be fuller of diverlified veines herein: either of which faith Pliny, if they were large enough to make a table, would excell the Cedar, as some nke it, tut others thinke it should be Citrus the Citron.

CHAP. XXVII.

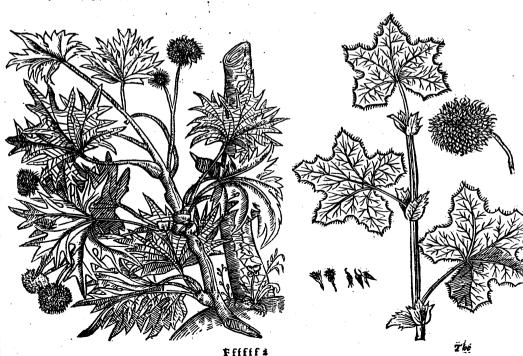
1. Platanus orientalis verus. The true Planetree of the East Countries.

Ecause in the last Chapter it is shewed that the French and others were utterly mistaken in calling the Maple the Plane tree : I thought it meeteft to shew you which is the true kinde next thereunto, and to joyne thereunto another fort, brought by Mr Tradescant, out of Virginia. It rifeth up to be a very great tree in time, spreading very largely, the barke whereof is rugged, the leaves are very large, or into five divisions, and each of them deepely gashed on the edges, greene above and whitish underneath hangingby assender reddish stalke, the flowers are of a pale white colour, many set together on a long stalke. after which follow fundry round rough bals of the bignesse of Wallnuts, made as it were a bur, but not sticking, whereinlye small seede, the wood is firme, hard, and yellowish browne.

2. Platanus Occidentalu ant Virginenfir. The Plane tree of the West parts or Virginia. This Plane tree likewise groweth great, and spreadeth fairely, whose leaves being broad and large, have not bedeepe divisions in them, and the pills or burres are, although somewhat rough with the compleat roundnesse. acto harpe as the former, which being fet hereby is utterly spoyled in the cutting, they grow also many hanginglowne from the ends of the branches, as in the others.

1. Platanm Orientalis verus. The true Plane tree of the East Country.

2. Platanus Occidentalis aut Virginen fis. The Plane tree of the West parts or Virginia.



TRIBE 16

The Place and Time.

The former groweth not naturally in any Country of Europe but in Alia, Spria Egypt, and Africa many, and they The former groweth not naturally in any country or the fladowes fake onely: it is found with very few are planted also by the way sides, and in market places, for the shadowes sake onely: it is found with very few in our Christian world, and those onely great lovers of rarities, being very tender, not enduring without extraordinary care and keeping, the cold of our climates, the other is but lately brough: from Virginia by M. Tradefeast The Names.

It is coiled That we in Greeke, and Platanus in Latine, alate diffusis rames nomen fortitaeft : and by this name all Authours have called it that have written of it. The Arabians call it Duth, the Italians Platano, the French Platane, that it may differre from the Plasne, whereby as is faid they call the Maple, the Germanes know it not, and therefore they and the Dutch have no peculier name, but as they take it from the Franch Plane, even as we doe also, calling it the Plane tree: Dioscorides calleth the fruite or burres of wein, and Pliny Pilule. The Virginian being to like the other can have no other name. The Versues

Galen faith that the lane is of a moist and cold nature, but not farre from a temperate, and therefore the green leaves bruifed and laid on inflammations and hot fwellings doe helpe them, but the barke and the barres are more drving, which being boyled in vinegar, is good to gargle the mouth for the paine of the teeth: the burres also fryed with fat is good against burnings, the burnt barke mixed with water doth clense the skin of any scurse, lepry, or other deformities of the skin, and doth dry up much also, old moist and running ulcers, bringing them to cicatrifing: there is faith Galen and Dioscorides, a kinde of dust upon the leaves, which every one mult becarefull to avoid that it fall not into their eyes or eares, least it put them to much paine, the burres drunke in wine, resisteth the venome of the Scorpion, and other venemous creatures, the young tender leaves boyled in wine, and the eyes bathed therewith that have either rednesse or rheumes false into them helpeth them.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Buxus. The Boxe rice.

He Boxe tree, hath two or three diversities observed therein, which shall be shewed here, and with them another, which divers doe referre hereunto. 1. Buxus arber vulgaris. Our common Boxe tree.

The Boxe tree groweth flowly, and seldome groweth to any great body, or any great height. but when it is suffered, after a long time rifeth unto twife a mans height, and of the bignesse of mans thigh, with a grayish barke, but in many places very low, spread reasonable well, with

branches, whereon are fet many thicke small, somewhat long and round pointed leaves, abiding alwayes greene, larger, thicker, and greener then any ordinary Mirtle leaves, greater or lesser, as the bushes be in greatnesse, at the foote of the leaves come forth small greenish flowers, which turne into whitish round berries, with four points at the toppes, with reddiff feede within them: the wood is very folid close, of a whitish yellow colour, and so heavy that it finketh being put into water.

2. Buxus auratus. Guilded Boxe.

This guilded Boxe groweth in like manner as the former, in some places taller and greater then in others, the leaves are altogether like it, but that most of the upper leaves in the Summer time will have a yellow lift or guard about the edges, and in nothing else differing from the other.

3. Chamelaxiu minor. Small low Boxe.

This small Boxe groweth never high or great, and although neglected or suffered yet still it hath many slender twigs rifing from the roote, and every branch apt to take roote, whereby it may quickely be propagated and encreased, the leaves are much smaller and finer then in the former, and of a deeper greene colour, which never bore

flower or feede that I could observe or learne. . Pfeudo chamabuxus. The bastard low Boxe.

This small low plant lyest most on the ground, with the slender rushlike greene branches, rooting as it spreadeth, and not rising a foote high having divers thicke hard leaves set theron without order, somewhat like unto Boxe leaves, or rather Mirtle leaves, being for the most part pointed at the ends, ever abiding greene: at the ends of the branches among the leaves come forth foure or five flowers of the fathion of Peafe or Broom blotfores, the uppermost pare whereof is whitish, and yellowish in the middle, but purplish lower, and in some purple above, and yellow below, after which come small flat cods like unto the broad Thiasis, containing within them blackish gray round seede like Vetches: the roote spreadeth tough long branches in the ground, and abideth long. The Place and Time.

The first is found with us in many woods, and wood grounds among other sorts of trees, it is also planted in divers Orchards, or house backe sides, where it never groweth high, but serveth as a bush to dry Linnen on, &c. The second hath beene likewise found in sundry places of this land, but onely necre those that have it. The third groweth also in gardens being planted either as a border to keepeup the beds, or as a hedge likewise to dry cloths on. The last Clusius found in fundry places of Austria, and Hungaria. and Cordus on the hils in Bavaria, Occ. The Names.

Boxe is called πύξ@- in Greeke shà το πυκιδιν τὰ ξύλα adensitate ligni dicitur, and Buxus in Latine, and therefrom came pixides the small vessels or boxes to hold and containe things in them. Theophrastus and Diescorides have but one fort, but Pliny hath three, the first he calleth Gallium, because it was made to grow into spires or pillars, unto a great height. The second Oleastrum, (but as Dalechampins on Pliny noteth, there is an errour in the millaking of the word, in fome Greeke copy that he followed, and for dyesopon were, fecundum omnino agreste effe, he tooke it to be 2 yelano Gran Oleaft am effe) is wholly wild, and not profitable for any thing as the first kind is, being of a most loathsome sent, not fit to set against the house sides, as the third is : Another errour Pliny hath, that he faith the head of feede is called Crategus, which he doth confound out of Theophraftus that speaketh of Cratagus next after Buxus, lib. 3. c. 15. and a third errour herein is, that he faith the Boxe beareth Vijeum on

1. Buxus arbor vulgaris. Our common Boxe tree.

4. Pfendo chamabunus. The baffard low Boxe tree;





the North side, and Hypbear on the South, which Theophrastus faith of the Ilex to doe so. The first is generally called Buxus & arbor, or arborefeen by all, The fecond hath not beene mentioned by any Writer before me. The third is called Chamapyxos by Tragus, and Tabermontanus, and Baxus humilin by Dodonaus. The last is the Anonymos flore Colutae of Clusius, the Anonymos I ervince folio of Camerarius in horto: and Rhus Myresfolius Pliny Gesneri also, Gesner in Collatione stirpium calleth it Chamebuxus, and Bester that let out the great horsus Eystetenfis, Pfeudochamebuxus as I doe. Thalius calleth that fmall plant Myrius tenuifolius, that Cordus calleth in Observationum sylva, Fruticulus exiguns folis myrticis, which is this very plant. Box is called Bosso by the Itulians, and Box by the Spaniards, Boys by the French, Buxbaum by the Germanes, and Palmboum by the Dusch. The Vertues.

The leaves of Box are hot and dry, and aftringent withall, as the tafte declareth, and therefore afforedly doth dry and binde, yet is it not much used in Physicke by any now adayes that I know, although many decirumpet out the praise of it to be good for fluxes, and the French disease, as much as Gnajacum. Fernelins onely doth number theleaves hereof among those things that doe purge, but the practice thereof is worne out of tile, yet I remember that Doctor Smith, that was one of Queene Elizabeths Physitions, appointed the decoction of an cunce of theleaves of Boxe for a purging medicine, to be boyled in whey, and a dramme of the pouther in broth. But Matthiolus contesteth against such as tooke it, and the Guajacum to be both one : the leaves and the dust of the wood boyled in Iye, will make haires of an Aborne (or Abraham) colour, the dwarfe Boxe is fit as is faid to berder the beds of a Garden, &cc. and either they or the leaves of the other dryed and given to horses, cureth them of the Bots, or Wormes: the wood is used for many small workes among the Turners, and the diversified boxe that hathcrooked veines therein, ferveth for inlaying to Joyners: there is no use knowne of the last as yet.

One medicine that I learned of a friend, who had tryed it effectuall, I will here fee downe unto you, to cure the biting of a mad dogge, is to take the leaves and rootes of Cowflips, of the leaves of Boxe and Penny-royall, of each alike quantity, fhred them frallind put them into hot broth, and let it be fo taken three dayes together, and ap-

My the berbe, &cc, to the bitten place, with fope and hogges fuet melted together.

CHALL XXIX.

Salix. The Willow.



He Willowes are to be divided into fundry parts, for fome grow high, fome low, fome with broad leaves, some with narrow and long, and that both high and low, some also onely growing in the waters, others delighting to grow by water fides, and ditches, yet will also grow on the land. I will therefore distribute them into foure peculiar forts or orders, that is to say into those thatgrow high

TRIBE 16.

I. Salixarborea angustifolia alba valgaria. The ordinary great white Willow tree.

3. Salis roles. The Role Willow



and beare narrow leaves, into those that grow high, and beare broad leaves, into the lower fort with broad leaves, and into the lower with narrow leaves, and fo I shall comprehend the whole number of them; and yet I must seperate the Spyraa of Clusius and the Vitex or Agnus raftus into two chapters by the rifelves.

1. Salix arborea angustifolia alba vulgaru. The ordinary great white Willow tree.

Our ordinary white Willow groweth quickely to be a great and tall tree, if it be not lopped as it is usuall in most places, with a smooth white barke on the body and bigger branches, the younger sprigges, being fomewhat greene with the whitenesse, the leaves are long and narrow, pale greene on the upper fide, and of a thining filver white colour underneath, without any dent on the edges, the flowers come forth before the leaves appeare, and are (mall long and round, yellow mossie heads, smelling sweete for the most part, divers standing one above another, on a long stacke, which in time turne unto downe, that is blowne away with the winds, and the feede with it if it have any : the wood is foft and white, and with the branches hereof cut into long stickes are made stakes for hedges, or to uphold Vines, &c.

2. Salex angustifolia purpurea sen nigra. The ordinary blacke Willow.

The blacke Willow differeth from the former white not growing so great or high, and that the barke is more rough and of a darke reddish colour, the branches lithy and casie to bend, as whereof hopes are made to binde caskes, the leaves likewife are narrower and blacker, and wood not so white,





3. Salix Rosea. The Rose Willow.

The Willow that beareth a tuft of small greenish white leaves, on the reddish branches, set in order together almost like a Rose, is in growth like unto the last, the barke as rough and darke, the leaves not so long nor the branches fully fo lithye and pliant, yet reasonably.

4. Salix fragilie. The hard blacke Willow.

This differeth from the fecond, in that the branches are hard and blacke, ftrong, and not pliant as the former, &c. 5. Salix viminalis nigra. The blacke Withy.

This Withy hathmore flender branches, and more fit to be wound of a darke red colour: the leaves are long and narrow, dented about the edges, of a darke greene, and a little white underneath, having two 1 mall round leaves, at the letting on of every the long leaves, which sheweth the kinde thereof. 6, Salix Gallica nigra. The French blacke Withy,

This different from the last in this, that the twigges are more yellowish browne, the leaves lesse dented and hath mail round leaves at the bortome of the longer.

The Place and Time.

Many of thefe forts are found in our owne land in low grounds, neere water courses and direhes, and the Rofe willow in fundry places of Effex, and Cambridge thire: the blotfomes come forth before any leaves appeare, and are in their fullest greatnesse usually before Easter, divers gathering them to decke up their houses on Palme jun-The Names.

It is called in Greeke iria, meed ro inva, quod cito in altum excrescat, and Salia a saliendo in Latine. because it groweth with that speed that it seemeth to leape. The first is common both with us and with other nations and is that which Theophrastus and Pliny call Salix alba, and Salix perticalis by Matthiolin, Cordus, Lugdunensis and others, because the branches thereof being strong are used as stakes to hold up any thing, or to be bound thereunto. The second is taken to be the true Salix Amerinanigra & rubens of Pliny, and of Columbia Salix Amerina & Selina, which Matthiolm calleth Greca, and Dodonaus Gallica, and by Thalism Sabina, and Amerina. The third is not mentioned by any forraigne Authour that I know of, Gerard having given the first knowledge thereof to the world. The fourth is called by Banhimu Salix fragili, as it is in the Title. The sit is called by Lugdmens Salix male by Lugdmens Salix male of the control of the second of the purpose of Pliny. The last is the first Salix of Tragm, the Salix Gallica of Corden on Disservices, and by Lugdenenger Salix Phenicen. The Arabians call the Willow Bulef Bhilles, and Saffaff also, and Chalif, which names Alpinu and Ranwolfius give to their particular kindes, the Ita-lius Salice, the Spaniards Salce, and Salgueiro, the French Saulx, and Saule, the Germanes Weiden and Felbinger, the Dutch Milgheboom. The Vertues!

The Vertues of all the forts of these Willowes, as of the rest are set downe together at the latter end of them, except such as are mentioned in particular.

CHAP. XXX.

Salix arborea latifolia. The Sallow tree.

F this kinde there are divers forts that plainely differre both from the former and among them-

1. Salix latifolia rotunda. The round leafed Sallow. This Sallow groweth to a reasonable greatnesse with a grayish white rugged batke outermost.

and another redder inward, the outermost being pliant, and strong, fit to binde things withall: the leaves hereof are broad and almost round, endented about the edges, darke greene above and gray underneath with two small round leaves joyned to the foore of them: the flowers or catkins are not such whole heads or tufts as the former kinde, but conflict of many small heads, thicke fet together, which are blowne away with the blackish seede in them as the others are: the wood hereof is more loose and spongy then the other, and may by beating the head be writhed round or downeward, as is seene at the Christmas time in many Noble and Gentlemens houses set at their gates by their Porters.

2. Salix latifolia oblongior. The longer leafed Sallow. This other different from the former onely in the leaves, which are not foround, but broad and long withall, dented about the edges, and in all things elfe alike : on the leaves of both these forts are found sometimes certaine bladders or blifters, and upon the busheles little rough balles.

3. Salin latifolia miner, The leffer broad Willow.

There is another fort hereof that groweth not so high as the former, the leaves being of a meane sife, betweene them two that is not fo round not follows, but of a darker greene colour, and gray undern at like unto them.

4. Swing fubros undburgentes folio. The filver leafed Sallow.

This filver leafed Sallow groweth low like the last, having a brownish barke to cover the body, but especially

the branches, the leaves are more long thors broad, and flaining filver-like underneath, formewhat leffer then the late, the leaves and the barke being the chiefoft differences in this from the last.

The Place and Time. These forts although they are so wittimes found by waters sides, yet are they also found in the moister grounds, are neere crookes or ditches, and in about plant grounds as well: their time of flowring is with the former.

The Names. This kinde is called Salix arborea latifolia to distinguish it from all the other kindes: the two first forts are mentioned by Tragus, as his fourth kindly, sire called Latifolia or platiphylles by Clusius, Camerarius, Thalius, Cofur, Lobel, and Lugdanessis, which Tebermontanu and Gerard call Salix caprea recandifolia; and thought to be Eleagum by tome, and called Salix isosfelia aquatics by others. The third a mentioned by Thaline onely,

1. Salix latifolia retunda. The round leafed Sallow. 2. Salix latifolis oblumgior.
The long leafed Sallow.



and by Baubinus from him. The last by Baubinus onely, who calleth it Salix in brotundo argenteo folio, as it is in

CHAP. XXXI.

Salix pumila latifolia. The low broad leafed Willow.

Here are likewise three or soure sorts of this low kinde to shew you, which are as followeth. I. Salix humilis latifolia eretta. The upright low broad Willows The branches of this low Willow are short, not above a cubit long and straked, or as it were crested all along: the leaves are somewhat long with the roundnesse and pointed at the ends, a little wrinckled

above, and fost and woolly underneath: this creepeth not as the next, which distinguisheth it.

2. Salize latifolia repens. Creeping broad leased Willow.

The stalkes with the sundry branches of this low Willow, having a rugged barke, doe for the most part spread on the ground, and take roote againe as they lie, the leaves are small, yet somewhat broad and long, pointed at the ends, greene above and gray underneath and shining, the carkins he, eof are thicker and shorter then in any ether of these lower forts, the rootes hereof spread much in the ground.

3. Salize latifolia Alpinarepens. Creeping mountaine broad leafed Willow.
This other fort differeth little from the last, having a little smoother bark, a few rounder leaves, and smaller catkins, which abide untill Angult, and then thew their small blacke seede within them, and great rootes much spread.

4. Salize faxatilis minima. The least red or stone Willows.

The stocke hereof is thicke at the bottome, but short, sending forth two or three flender short branches, lying on the ground, having long and for ewhat round darke greene leaves thereon, with many veines therein, at the end whereof standetha small round head made of many small graines as it were set together, which when they are ripe open themselves and sheweth forth a short soft white downe, out of a three square huske, which is carryed away with the winde.

5. Salix pumila abortiva. The least Willow without fruite. This Willow groweth not much higher then ones hand with such small round leaves thereon, white on both sides, that they exceede not the bignesse of a penny, standing close together, without either flower or feed, that it can scarie be taken for a Willow.

6. Salix Agyptiaca & Spriaca. The Egiptian Willow or of Spria. This Willow that groweth familiarly both in Egipt and Syria, is needed a thrub then a tree, forcading into many Gender flexible and yellowith branches and flemmes also from the roote, whereon are fet faire broad and large 2,3. Saka humitu laufolu er Alpina repens.
The Creeping broad leafed and mountaine Willow.

TR IBE 16.

6. Salin Ægyptiaca & Syriaca. The Egyptian Willew or of Syria.





leaves on both fides, yet but one at a place, utually, espe-7. Salix Arabica bamilis folije Atriptich. The Arabian dwarfe willow: cially on the younger stemmes and branches, but grow emily on the younger itemmes and oranches, but given finaller on the elder, with fome leffer with them also, greene on the upper fide, and grayish underneath: at every joynt with the leafe usually commeth forth a whitish ball or tust, of a fost flocky substance, which by time is dispersed into the aire, without bearing any feede for ought that hath been observed, yet may be in that flocky matter, as is usuall in many other plants that beare flocky heads: but because the flowers are very plentifull, and sweete withall, the Natives distill a water from them, whereof they make a great account, calling it Machaleb, using it as an especiali helpe for all forto fagues, but especially in pestilential and putride layers, as also the infusion or decoction of the flowers and for paines in the head and faintings of the heart, and the comforting and strengthening thereof.
7. Salix Arabica bumilis folys Atriplicis.

The Arabian dwarfe Willow.
This Arabian likewife groweth low, with many pale yellowish branches, but thicker, more solid and strong then the laft, be fet on all fides with leaves, that are of anhandbreadth long, and two inches broad, somewhat igged on the edges like unto a wild Arrache, what flowers or fruite it bore, was not observed, but of the coles of this fort of Willow, they make their best Gun-

The Place and Time.

Some of these forts are found in many places of this Land, as upon Hampstead Heath, Rumney Marshes and thelike, although Clusius, Lugdunensis, and Bauhinus, have recorded them to grow in Germany, Hungary, and sany, &c. The two last according to their titles.





The Names.

Baubinus calleth the first by the name in the tirle, as he doth the fourth alfo. The second and third Cissius cal. leth Salin pumila latifolia, the third here being his first, and his second, the second here. The fifth Lugamentis calleth abortiva, as it is in the title. The fixt is remembred by Alpinus among his Egiptian plants, calling it Calar five Ban, and Vestingius faith the Egiptians and Syrians call it Caleb allo, Ranwolfins faith the Syrians called it Saffaf. The last Raumolfius, also saith is called Garb by the Arabians, and Garrab by the Moores.

CHAP. XXXII.

Salix pumila angustifolia. Low narrow leased Willowes.

🚅 Ereof there are divers kindes which grow diverfly some in more wet places then others, and first I must speake of the Ofier, because although it grow with longer twigges or roddes, then many of the rest, yet it beareth narrow long leaves. 1. Salix aquatica humilis. The Osier.

The Ofier hath a flumpe or stocke of a tree, as bigge as ones arme at the most, and not above a foote high, put with an head as bigge as a childes head, being kept thus low of purpole, because the shootes or wands that rise out of it, are cut every yeare for use, the barke whereof in some is yellowish or whitish, in others brownish, the leaves are long and narrow, yet broader then any of the rest for the most part that follow, dented about the edges, darke greene on the upper fide, and whitifh underneath: this hath not beene obferved to beare any flowers, because all the shootes are yearely lopped off close to the head, but the rods thrust into the ground will spring to be young trees, to be dressed in like manner, and so will any branch of the former greater forts.

2. Salix pumila angustisolia retta. The straight dwarfe Willow with narrow leaves. The stemmes of this Willow are stender yet upright, not above a foote long, covered with a yellowish barke: the leaves are narrow and long like unto those of Line or Flaxe, greene above and gray below, the young ones being wholly gray and hoary: the bloomings or catkins are loft and yellow, like the greater kindes, and come forth before the leaves, and passe into downe being ripe, that is blowne away with the winde, the roote is

blacke of a fingers bignesse with fibe rs thereat, growing a slope.

3. Salix humilis angustifolia repens. Creeping low Willow with narrow leaves. The branches of this low Willow, grow to be a foote or more long, but flender and leaning, and lying upon the ground, where it will shoote forth rootes againe, set with shorter and narrow leaves, divers comming forth together, greene above and gray below, in other things not unlike the former.

I, Salix aquatica humilic.

2. Sal a pumila angustissia resta. The straight dwarfe Willow with narrow leaves,







Salix oblongo incano acuto folio. The blacke low Willow.

The stemme hereof is covered with a darke red barke, para ted into fundry short branches with narrow long and sharpe pointed darke greene leaves upon them, and hoary under-

neath, the rest agreeth with the former.

5. Salix Helice Theophrasti.

Hungarian low Willow. The branches of this Willow are very flender and pliant, though the body bre 10mewhat great, covered with a pale yellowish barke, the leaves grow by couples, being long tarrow and sharpe pointed, greene with a certaine hoari-messe above and gray underneath, with some small leaves at the bottomes of them, and with small reddish bals or blisters fometimes on them also: the flowers, &c. agree with the former, but this is proper hereunto to have scaly heads of taves at the ends of the branches.

6. Salix Alpina Pyrenea. Low Willow of the Fyreneau hils.

This small Willow riseth unto scarse halfe a cubits height, with flender short branches, full of small long leaves, hairy all upon the edges, and as fost as Velvet, the stake with the catkins thereon are an inch long, being fost and slender, but elfe like the reft.

7. Saline Alpina repens angustifolia non incana,
The greene creeping Willow.

The branches hereof, although fome of them rife above the ground, yet take they roote below, having formewhat broad ad long leaves on them, wholly greene, so that but that the flowers doe appeare like unto the rest, none would take it to be a Willow.

8. Salix angustissimis & longissimis folys.

The longest leafed Willow. This low Willow hath yellowish rods, with the longest serowell leaves of any of the reft, white on both fides, but



Salix Helice Theophafti. Hungarian low Willow.



fome-

fomewhat knobby underneath, this hath also scaly heads of leaves, at the chils of the branches as the fifth. The Place and Time.

The first is alwayes planted in the low grounds that are often overslowen, where it onely will thrive: the one ther fortes forme are found growing with the last fort, or by them in fundry the fall and the like places with us, and in Hungaria, Auftriajerc. as Clusist and Banhinus have let it downe. The Names.

The first is called Salix Vicelina by Cordus on Dioscorides, and by Dedonam, and is the third Salix of Traces and Cefalpium, Gerard calleth it aquatica, as the fittelt name to distinguish it from the rest, and so doe I: It is also called Vincus a vincientle. Lugdanensis maintaineth it to be the Salix Amerina of Pliny, against Ruelius and Marshiolus, he should have said also, who would make the Vitex or Again rafts to be the Salix Amerina of the Latines, because that among the bastard names in Dioscorides, it is there so set downe, but they differ much, as you shall here more in the next Chapter. For Lingdunensis saith that they of Lyoni, and the Mountainers in Savey do call it vet to this day, des Amerines, which they of Parin call Ofiers, and they of Normandy, des Ambres. Some call it yet to this day, and America, which they of an a Salie, would make the slows of Theophrafia to bee America, but I fasot Orfus giveth Vose as he faith, whole liquor he calleth arounds, not unlike to chicke blackish Wine. but enclining more to purple. The fecond is the first pumila angustifelia of Clusius. The third is his second, and the Salis themile repens of Lobel. The fourth is so called by Banhings as it is in she citie. The fifth is taken by Lugdunenfis to be the Salix Helice of Theophrastus, and by Bauhinns, Salix humilie capitale fquammolo. The fixt and seaventh are mentioned onely by Banbinan, and the last by Lugdanensis, and is his firsth fort. Their English names are fitted to every of them, as I thinke is fittelt for them.

The Verines. I thought fit to thew you what particular property is in each of these Willowes altogether, and not to make many places or repetitions. All of these ingenerall are cooling, drying, thickning and bindings both the leaves and the barke, and the leaves are used for any of those effects, as to stanch bleeding of wounds, and at the mouth or note, and pitting of blood, as also al other fluxes of blood in man or woman, and likewise to stay cast. ing, and the define thereunto, if the decoction of them in Wine be drunke: it helpeth allo to flay thinne hot and sharpe, salt, distillations from the head upon the lunges, causing a consumption: the leaves bruised with some pepper and drunke in wine, doe much helpe the winde chollicke, the leaves bruifed and boiled in wine being drunke. doth much flav the heate of luft, and wholly extinguish it, if it be long used both in man and woman, the feede also is of the tame effect. The water that is gathered from the Willow while it flowreth, the barks being flit, and a veffell apt to receive it, being fitted to it, is very good for rednesse, and dimme eye-fight, and filmes that begin to grow over them, and stay the rheumes that fall into them, to provoke urine being stopped if it be drunke, and to cleare the face and skinne, of any spots or discolourings a the flowers faith Galen, have a ftronger effect to dry up any fluxe or humour, being a medicine without any fharpeneffe, and the barke much more, as all barkes now, but if the barke be burnt and nied, it doth yet dry more forcibly, and being mixed with vinegar, it taketh away warts, and cornes, and other the like fieth that groweth on the hands or feete, or other parts: the decoction of the leaves and barke in wine, is good to bathe the finewes, as allo the places pained with the gout and to cleaned the head or other parts of fourfe, the juyce of the leaves and greene barke, mingled with fome Rosewater, and heated in the rinde of a Pomegarnet is singular good to helpe deafenesse to be dropped into the cares: the feede of the blacke Willow mixed with lithurge of filver in equali quantity, made into in oyntment and used on any place where the haire groweth that you would take away, after it hath beene bathed well before, or elfe in the baine or flove doth cause it to fall away. Of the twigges or rods are made many forts of workes, both line and course baskets, chaires, cradles, and many other the like: bands also both greater and leffer, to binde up Vines, Trees, Hedges, and many other things, hoopes allo, and the small twigges, to binde the hoopes stakes also, and poles both high and low, to hold up or fasten hedges, bushes, &c, unto, and many more the like things. Tragus remembreth a presty fained controverfie betweene the Boxe and the Willow, written in the Germane tongue, whether of them were of the better use in the common wealth, or might bell be spared. Of the Sallow especially but of the other Willow trees in generall, the best coles are made to make Gunpouther withall, as is well knowne, and with the coles likewife, the finest Paiaters draw their first draughtes: the Castor or Bever delighteth chiefely to make his residence among the Willowes, and Osiers, in the Waters fides.

CHAP. XXXIIL

Spiraa Theophrafti Clusio, Clusius his spiked Willow of Theophastus.



His strange Willow (for so it is most like) groweth to be a small low bush of three or source foote high spreading forth stender branches covered with a reddish barke, whereon are set without order, many long and narrow leaves most like unto the Willow, of a pale greene colour on the upperfide, and browne underneath, finely dented about the edges, of a drying rafte, with fome bitternesse: at the ends of the branches come forth thick bushing spikes, or clusters of blush coloured flowers, consisting of five leaves a peece, with some threads in the middle, of the same colour, without any sent, which turne into small five square heads with

very small seede like dust within them, of a yellowish colour.

The Place and Time. This was fent out of Silefie to Vienna to Clufius by Sibifius, the Duke of Briga, his learned Apothecaty, where it is most likely it grew, and flowred in May with Clusion, and the feede was ripe in Anguil.

The Names. Clusion faith he that fent it tooke it to be a frecies of Springs, and queltioned Clusion whether it should not bee

tered thereunto, but hee feriously considering thereon, and or finde it like to any plant that he knew, and there-it judged it most necessly to represent the antesia or as, the reade it mipsta of Theophrassus, which hee putteth amag those trees that beare ipikes, as Speirea, Erica, Agnus, alone others lib. 1. c. 23. and with all Cinsim faith that indoth more fitly agree to his Spires, then the Tibernam Muthieli, as some would have it. The Vertues.

There are no property mentioned of this plant, whereunnit might be ferviceable in Phyfick or otherwife, and theremelet this fuffice.



CHAP. X XXIV.

He Chaste tree is of two forts, one with narrower, and another with broader leaves the one dented and the other not, the one with whicish and the other with purplish flowers.

1. Vitex folio another.

I. Vitex folio angusto. Narrow leased Chaste tree.
This rifeth up taller then a shrub, unto the height of a low tree, with divers branches covered with a take coloured barke, and are lithy easie to bend, with sundry large leaves cut or divided like unto Hempe leaves,

sher into five or feven parts or leaves, each of them being long minarrow like Willow leaves but smaller, and not dented at all bout the edges: at the ends of the branches come forth long spikes of flowers, somewhat like unto Lavander spikes, stored with blush white flowers at feverall spaces up to the toppes, after which come isall round feede, of the bigneffe and likeneffe almost of pepper, wheteupen forne have called it Piper agrefte, but neerer unto Counder feede but of a blackish gray colour, and tafting somewhat

2. Vitex folio latiore, The broader leafed Challe tree. This groweth lower and leffer then the former, Having the like aves divided as it, but each somewhat broader, and dented about kedger, more white and woolly also then they, the flowers grow pikes after the same manner, of a blewith purple colour, the ked that followeth is also like the other.

The Place and Time. These grow in the further part of France, in Italy, and Spaine uby by waterfides and in the mailter grounds these colder Counik doe onely nurse them up in Gardens for their farity and use: ey hower in luly, and the feede saripe in August in the naturall Puesbur will hardly flower with us. The Names.

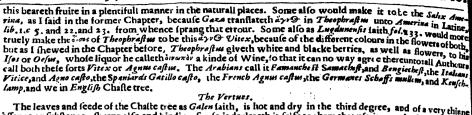
ltis called in Greekea yo , that is, Caffen quod caftitatem confermig quibus aut eftur, aut bibitur, aut substernitur as Galen laith, or "Discorides faith because the Athenian matrons, in their The momia, did u e the se leaves as sheetes to lye upon, thereby to prebretheir challity, the Phylitians and Apothecaries, joyning both words together call it Agenusafin, the Latines also call it Fifex, it slikewise called in Greeke No. G. Lygos quast vimen propter in-Me fere ramorum flexilitatem. Lobel in Adversaria taketh it to & Eleagnus of Theophraffus lib. 4.c. 11. which he faith is like the the America, but beareth no fruite, yet the flower is like the white plat flower, which how it may agree there with I cannot fee, for



Vitex five Agnu castu folio angufto. The Chatte tree.

this

1. Oles fative. The manured Ollive tree. 2. Oka fylvefiru. The wild Ollive tree.



effence or substance, there also and binding, for so it declareth it selfe to them that use it, year the feede is perceived plainely to be so hot that it procureth headache, yet being parched or fryed it will the leffe trouble the head. besides it dissolveth the winde in the stomacke or belly being tresh, but being fryed or parched much more; it restraines hello the insignations to Venery in any manner used and taken: thus farre Galen, unto whom Panlus and Etim doe content affirming the same things. The seede being drunke resistent the bitings of veremous bealts, Spiders or the like, and he peth the dropfie, and those that are troubled with the spleene, it also procureth milke in womens breafts, it procureth their courses, and the urine stopped, if a dramme thereof in pouther be taken in Wise or with Pennyroyall: it troubleth the head and causeth sleepe: the decoction of the herte and seedes is very good for women troubled with the paines of the mother, or inflammations of the pairs : the hot fumes thereof taken underneath is no lesse effectuall; applyed to the head it easeth the paines thereof, and with oyle and winegar, the Lethargy, and Frensie: the same also made into a pulcis with Vine scaves, and applyed to the cods vinegar, the Lettiargy, and Frenite: the same and made into a party with the control of the constitution o w carineffe upon travaile or labour : the leaves are almost as effectuall as the feede, for all the purposes aforesaid. and are good for wounds alfo: the feede used with Barley meale, doth mollific hard swellings, and breake Impollumes: and with nicer and vinegar it helpeth freekles of the face; uted with honey it helpeth the fores in the mouth and throate. Gales although fo famous a writer and Physicion contraryeth himselfe in this one plant once or twif', for having affirmed before that the feede hereof is hot and dry lib. I. Alimentorum, he faith, having spoken of the properties of Hempe seede, that the seede of Virex doth restraine Venereous desires, and giveth little nourishment to the body, and that because it is cooling and drying. In another place be saith (speaking of drechigenes medicines for the headache) among other things, that of the leaves of the Bay tree, the Poplar, and the Vitex or Chaste tree with vinegar and oyle, he made a medicine of differing properties: for the Bay tree leaves are very hot, and those of the Chaste tree moderately cold, and in the means betweene both are the Poplar leaves in both which places you fee he maketh this Chafte tree to be cold, when before he had placed it; not among those that were temperate, but in the third degree of heate e yet some of good Wit to free Calen from this last errour, would invert the Text and fay that the Bay leaves are the hotteff, the Poplar the coldeff, and the Chaffe tree leaves a meane betweene them both.

CHA. XXXV.

Olea. The Ollive tree.



He Ollive is diffinguished into the tame or manured Ollive, and into the wild fort : for although the old Writers as Fliny, Columetta, and others fet downe ten forts, which they called by feverall names, which whether it were in thefe as in the divertities of Vines, wee know not cur climate not fitting their growing, or according to Wines, which according to the feverall climates and foyles, gave fweeter or harfier, weaker or ftronger Wine, one then another, and so greater or lefter Ollives, and sweeter or ftronger oyle one then another a for diversace account

them to be differing in fecie, one from another, as our Apples, Pe ares, and Cherries doe. 1. Olea fativa. The manured Olive tree.

The manured Ollive tree rifeth in some place to be very tall, and very great, like a great Wallnut tree, in others not of halfe that height and greatnesse, with divers armes and branches, not very thickely set together, whereon grow somewhat long and narrow leaves like the Willowes but lesser, and shorter, thicke, fat, and sharp pointed with short foot halfes under them, greenish above and whitish underneath, rever falling off the tree, of a birter talle and iomewhat that withall the bioliomes are many fet together at the joynts with the leaves, small and of a greenish white colour, made of force leaves a peece, after which come round and fomewhat long terries, greene at the first sind changing pale afterwards, and then purplish, and lastly, when they are full ripe, of a deepe blacke, and some white when they are ripe, as Classus saith he observed: some are great others are small, and some of a means site betweene both, some are longer, and some rounder then others, some are fitter to eate, and yeeld not much oyle, others are not to fit to eate, and are fir aller, yeelding moreflore of oyle, teme againe are gathered untipe and pickled up in brine, which are the Ollives we use to eate with meate) others are full red to grow ripe, and then pickled or dryed, and kept all the yeare, to be exten as every one little of those Ollives where of oyle is made, tome oyle will be delicate sweete and neate, others more fairly or full and strong, some upon the taste will leave no bisternesses in the mouth, but will taste as sweete and unpleasing in taste, the wood is faire, firme, and solid full of carld veines, and as approblement in its surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not as the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as dry and will be not a second or the surgence as it is greene as dry, and will not retin a long time.

2. Oleafter five O'ea fylveftett. The wild ? live tree. This wilde Ollive tree groweth fomewhat like unto the manured, but that it hath harder and smaller leaves, and thicker fet on the branches, with fundry harpe thornes among the Igaves : the bloffemes and fruite come





both in the same manner that the other doe, and in as great plenty, yet much leffer, and scarle comming at any the to ripeneffe even in the naturall places, but where they doe being ripe, they are small with crooked pointed and blacke: Of the Ollives hereof is sometimes made oyle, which is colder and more astringent inproperty then be other and harsher in taste, and greenish in colour, but the Ollives are much also respected and gathered to be

The Place and Time.

Both these grow in the warmer Countries onely, neither will they beare fruite in any cold climate, or rather fatfelive out their Winters: the manured as I faid before is wholly planted wherefoever it groweth, where attording to the foyle and climate come greater or leffer Ollives, and more or leffe ftore, sweeter oyle also, or more frong in take. Many doe thinke faith Columella, that the Ollive tree will not grow, or at the least not beare faite if it doe grow, above three score miles from the Sea. For from the Isles in the Meditertenean Sea, as Zante ma Cerigo, &c. is brought the finest and invectest oyle, and from Majorea, &c. a fuller or fatter oyle; from Prof in France a stronger and hotter tasted oyle, then either of them or some others: the wilde Ollive growers. mirally in Spaine, Portugall, Italy, and many other Countries. They flower in Inne and Inly, and have not their huteripe until November, or December, and as Classus in Granado not until February, the wilde in Iannary waster. Virgil shewethin these Verses that the Ollive being planted needeth no further dressing,

Non ulla est Olivis cultura, neque illa Procurvam expectant falcem, raftrofque tenaces, Cum semel haserunt arvis anrasque tulerunt. The Names.

The manured Ollive is called in Grecke in ala nuepo, and Olea Sativa in Latine, the wilde Ollive a yeighala, and dienmedienaia, that is in Latine, Oleafter, or Oleafylveffris Cotinus, and Olea Ethiopica, as Diefcorides whit: the fruite is called in siz, and Oliva in Greeke and Latine, and when they are neere ripe Drupe, and Dranter, and Colymbades when they are pickled or dryed to be eaten, yet the Greekes at this day call them Dermin. The manner to make Oyle as Matthiolus relateth is thus: after the Ollives are gathered they are laid a tale to wither, and afterwards ground in a Mill, and then put into a strong presse, with some hot water powered whem to yeelde out the oyle, which after it hath stood and is settled, the pure oyle is drawne off from the sopre abottome and kept for use. The manner to pickle Ollives to have them keepe their greene colour, is faith Matwhen, to take fix pound of quicke Limestones made into pouther, which dissolved in so much water as may make athinnes, on are to put thereto twelve pounds of fine fifted Oke ashes, dissolved in as much water as will be sufficon, into which you are to put 25. pounds of fresh garhered greene Ollives, and let them lye therein eight or mboures at the molt, to take out their bitterneffe, stirring them a little, and afterwards Washed in many wam, shifted for five dayes together, which are lastly to be put into brine or pickle, wherein some Fennell statkes adleaves have beene put into the boyling, and then put up into woodden or earthen veffels, as you lift. The fore of the cyle is called America in Latine. The gum faith Diofcorides, that the Ethiopian or wilde Ollive doth relate, is yellow, formewhat like unto Scammon, being in small droppes, and is not or sharpe, biting upon the 1440

tonque: but that faith he, which is blackish resembling Gum Ammoniacum, or other gum, and burneth not epon the tongue, is adulterate and false, but saith Marthioliu, this gum is neither brought us now adayes, nor is in on the tongue, is adulterate and Gu.n Elemi is it, but therein faith he they are much deceived, in that it hath no biting tafte in it, and besides it is mo e like unto a Rossen that will melt with the fire, then a Gum which will burne in the fire and will not be dissolved without wine or vinegar, or other such liquor. The Arabims call the manufed Ollive Zarton and Carton, the Italians Olivo domofico, the Spaniards Olivo and Azestuno, the French Olivier, the Germanes Oelbaum, and Olivebaum, the Duich Oliveboom, and We the tame or manured Olive trees the wilde Ollive is called by the Italians Oliva Salvatica, by the Spaniards Azebuche, and Azuche, by the French Olivier fanvage. And we in English the wild Ollive tree. The Vertues.

The greene leaves and branches of the Ollive, but much more of the wilde Ollive doe coole and binde, effective cially the juyce with vinegar, all hot Imposthumes inflammations and swellings, Saint Anthonies fire, fretting and creeping ulcers, cankers in the fiesh or mouth: the same also restraineth the bleeding of wounds, and womens too abounding courses, being applyed to the places: the said juyce dropped into the eyes, stayeth the defillarions of hot rheumes into them, and cleereth the fight from filmes or cloudes that dimme the fight, and any ulcer that doth breede therein, or ulcers that breede in the cares. The pickled Ollives doe stirre up an appetite to meate. and although hard of digestion, yet pleasing to the stomacke, being apt to puttefie therein, are not good for the evelight and breede headache, yet if they be dryed and applyed to fretting or corrhoding ulcers, doth flay them. and taketh away the scarres of carbuncles or plague sores: the pickled Ollives burned, beaten and applyed unto wheales, flay their further encrease, and hinder them from rising and cleanse foule ulcers, helpeth the gums that are loose and spongy, and fasteneth loose teeth. The water that is taken from the greene wood, when it is heated in the fire, healeth the scurfe and scabbes in the head or other parts: the Olive stones being burned are used for the faid purposes, and also to stay foule spreading ulcers, and being mixed with far and meale, they take away the ruggednesse of the nailes. Now to speake of the other parts of the Ollive, which are the oyle and the soote thereof: first the oyle is of divers variable properties, according to the ripenesse or unripenesse of the fruite. whereof it is made, and then of the time and age thereof, and lattly of the washing thereof, from the sale wherewith fome is made, the oyle that is made of unripe Ollives, is more cooling and binding then that which is made of them when they are ripe: which when it is fresh or new is moderately heating and moistening, but if it be old it hath a stronger power to warme and to discusse, which properties are perceived by the sweetenesse, for if the cyle be harsh, it is more cooling then warming: and if that cyle be washed it taketh from it all harshnesse. The greene oyle of unripe Ollives while it is fresh, is most welcome to the stomacke, it strengtheneth the gums, and fasteneth the teeth, if it be held in the mouth for any time, and being drunke it hindereth their much sweating that are given thereunto: the sweete oyle is of most use in Sallets and meates, being most pleasing to the taste. but the older the oyle is, the better it is for medicines, both to warme any part, and to discusse any thing that necdeth it, and to open and moove the belly downewards, and is most effectuall against all poysons, especially those that doe exulcerate the guts, or not being passed downe so low, but yet abiding in the stomacke, it bringeth it up by vomitting, or hindereth the malignity, from further spreading : it is also a principall ingredient into all falves almost, helping as well the forme, as the vertue in working. The foote or dregges of oyle, the older it is the better it is for divers purposes, as to heale the scabbe in man or beast, being used with the decoction of Lupines: it is very profitably used for the ulcers of the fundament or privy parts, with honey wine and vinegar, it healeth wounds, and helpeth the toothache, being held in the mouth, if it be boyled in a copper vessell unto the thickenesse of honey, it bindeth much and is effectuall to all the purposes for which Lycium may be used: but if it be boyled with the juyce of unripe grapes to the thicknesse of honey, and applyed unto aking or corrupt teeth, it will cause them to fall out : if this foote or dregges of oyle be put into that morter that shall parget the walles or floores of your Wardrobs. where you meane to lay any woollen or filken fluffes or garments, in cheftes or preffes, it will not onely preferve the places dry, from gathering moisture, but warme also from over much cold, and will keepe away mothes, wormes, spiders, and slyes, nor will suffer any to breede therein. The gumme of the Ollive tree (whether tame or wilde) is used in ocular medicines to helpe the dimnesse of the eyes: the same also provoketh urine and womens courses, and helpeth the paines of hollow teeth: it causeth abortement, it expelleth the dead childe, and healeth tetters, ring wormes, scabbes and lepry.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Cleafter Cappadocicus. The bastard or sweete wilde Ollive.

He bastard wilde Ollive, (and why I so call it I will shew you by and by) groweth by time to be a great tree, and well spread, whose barke is very rugged on the body, but smooth and whitish on T the armes. which have very strong and sharpe thornes on them, the younger branches having nonet the leaves are set on both sides of them without order, long and narrow, very like unto Willow leaves, but thicker, fofter, and whiter, both the upper and under fide, which enclineth to a filver

shining colour: the flowers grow at the foote of the leaves, being small and of a pale white colour, very sweete and somewhat strong, sensed even a farre of : after the flowers are falne, come round and somewhat long white berries, like unto small Ollive berries, with a point at the ends like unto thornes, with a sweete foft and spungy substance somewhat like a plumme, or the red lujube fruite, having a chanelled hard stone, like an Ollive stone in the middle : but Lugdunenfis faith the berry is as dry, and without fibstance as the Hawthorne, which peradventure is fo in those places neere him, but in the warmer Countries may be such as I have described them, from good Authours that have seene them to be such.

The Place and Time. This groweth as Bellonim faith in divers places in Turkie, as he faw in his travailes through their Countries, and in the hedges of Granado in Spaine, as Clissius observed, and in most Orchards of note in France, Germany, and

other places with us also: and flowreth in the begin-sing of Summer in the warmer Countries, but very he with us the fruiteripeneth in Autumne in Spaine, he with us the trace tipenett in Autumne in Spaine, or, but seldome with its, yet Matthioliss (aith, hee saw fruite on the tree that grew in the Emperours Ochard in Vienna. The Names.

TRIBE 16.

This tree is diverfly taken by divers learned Writers, for Matthiolus calleth it Olea Bohemica, and takethit to be Eleagnin of Theophrastin, because the namebeing deduced from Olea and Agams, the Ollive and the Chaste tree, as like unto them both, this having leaves and branches like the Chaste tree, and berres like the Ollives : but that it cannot be Eleagnue, letme flew you that this is a great tree. Theophra. fusaith it is fruticosa planta, a theubby plant, and asine, he faith the flower of the white Poplar which alknow, dorn grow in spiked heads not scatteringly on the branches, and lastly he saith, it beareth no fruit, and this is plentifull in any of those places, where The. whraffer chiefly gathered his knowledge of this and other Plants, and therefore as Theophraftus faith, bemolike unto the kindes of Willowes, it is most mobable to a kinde of Willow, which are thought to bere no feede or fruite, and therefore Amaim Lufita. so would make it to be Salix America, without any goodground or reason. Bellonius, Clasius, and Camewing call it Ziziphiu alba Columelle, whereunto it is very like: Gefner also in bartis so calling it, and Olesfrifpecies quibufdam alfo: Bellonius, Dodonaus, and Luedunenses, take it to be the Ziziphus Cappadocica Pling, which it is very probable to be also, Lobel calleth i: Olea (glvestris Septemtrionalium, and Aleaonus alfo and some likewise Olea Germanica, but in my opinion Lobel and Banhinus, and those in Gesners time do one neerest unto the name, whereby it may be most mely called Olea (ylve firis or Oleaster, which I have

followed and added Cappadociess. because that in leafe it doth more neerely res mble the Ollive tree, then the lajuhe, and that it is more naturall to be of Cappadocia then Bohemia, or any of these Northerly Regions: some allo call it Arbor Paradifea, and some Thuia oderata, and some take it to be the Barba Iovis of Pliny lib. 6, c.18. Rauwolfius faith it is called in Syria Seifefan.

The Vertues. We have no especiall Physicall property alotted unto this tree, or the fruite, but that as Bellenius and Clusius brerecorded, the fruite is eaten by the people where they grow, with delight and pleafure, and without any offenfive quality. The flowers as Lugdunenfis sheweth, might be employed to perfume gloves, or garments, or wedistilled into a sweete water as well as the flowers of Calef. which Bellunensis tooke to be this tree, and are uled in the manner aforefaid.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Oenoplia spinosa & non spinosa sive Napeca sive Ziziphu alba The white Insube tree, with thornes and without.

N regard that this tree doth so neere resen ble the other Injube tree, mentioned here before in this Worke, I might have joyned them together, but that I could not assure it you to be of the same property, have therefore reserved it for this place, as partly partaking with the Ollive as the Injube tree, and is of two forts, the one bearing thornes, and the other none, in all other things so like, that one description may serve them both. It groweth to be a tree as great as a meane slied Peare-spinosa of the whose body and branches are covered with a whirsh as the coloured banke, full of small short and sharpe non spinosa the work of the contract of the same spinosa of the contract of the same spinosa of the same spin tikes or thornes, two fer at each leafe not farre in funder, in the one fort, and without any in the other: the bresate somewhat broad and short, very like to the leaves of the other Injube tree but greater, round pointed by the most part, with three ribbes in each, tunning all the length, of a darke shining greene colour on the upper be, and somewhat tending to an ash-colour underreath, slanding singly at the branches, one on this side and mother on that up to the toppe; at the joynts with the leaves come forth divers small greenish white flowers, Bethe bloffomes of the Ollive or Injube tree for the forme, each flanding on its owne small footestalke, after which being faine come many small round fruite, as bigge as a great Cherry, yet semetimes as great as a Wallmin some whitish in others more yellow, and reddish on the one side like an Ar ple, of a very sweete taste, with lone in the middle thereof, like an Ollive stone, but round and not long. The Place and Time.

Thele grow in Spria, Egipt, Arabia, and the parts neere unto them, where they hold their greene leaves all the Winter,



Olesher Cappadi sicas. The baftard or fweete wilce Ollive.

Winter without falling, but in Candy, and other the hether parts, they have beene observed to fall off, as other trees doe: they beare in the warmer Countries twise a yeare, yet the former fruite that commeth in the Spring of the yeare, seldome commeth to maturity, because the mossure of the time spoyleth them, that they doe not ripen kindly, but in the Autumne the fruite is ripe and delicate.

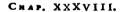
The Names.

That fort which is without thornes is described by Alpinus in his Booke of Egiptian plants, who calleth it Nabea Palsarus Athenai credita, and very truely for Athenam in the foureteenth Booke of Deipnosophistes, calleth it Paliurus, and faith that Agathocles, in the third Booke of his History, describeth it by the name of Connarm, as those of Alexandria called it, and by Honorius Bellus that fent the fruite to Clufius, as it is for downe in his fifth Epiftle to him called Ocnoplia (pinofa. That without thorne is fet forth by Clufine, in his History of plants; as he received it also from Honorius Bellus of Candy, who calleth it Oenoplisses Napeca Bellony Connarus Alexandeinerum force Athenai: Serapio comprehendeth them both under the name of Sadar or Sudar, but as his manner is in other things, he confoundeth it with the Lotus of Dioscorides, from which it much differeth, it is called in Syria and Egipe, Nep and Nap. and as Guilandinus faith, put by many among the forts of Injubes. But Pling feemeth to call it Prunus Agyptiaca, an Egiptian Plumme.

The Vertues.

The fruite of both these before they are ripe, are cold and dry in the first degree, and binding, but when they are ripe they have some moisture in them, and are much used to strengthen the loosenesse of the stormacke and belly, by the juyce of them being taken at the mouth or given in a glister: the dryed fruit insused in water, and the insusion taken, is profitable against the slipperinesse and ulcers of the bowels, the decocti-

on or infulion of the ripe fruite, being dryed is of great use against pestilential feavers, for the fruite is held to have a wonderfull property against venomous qualities, and to resist purrefaction, and mightily to strengthen to heart: the juyee of the fruite when it is throughly ripe, is very good to purge choller from the stomacke, and the first conduits of the veines: as also in all putride feavers, an infusion of them is familiarly taken to coole the heare and violence thereof.



Azadarach Avicenna. The Bead tree.



Lthough this tree be in forme much diff ring from any of the last forts, yet because some have called it Ziziphin, as they did the last save one. I thought it not amisse to insert it in this place, whose description is on this manner. It groweth to be high and vaste, spreading far and making a goodly shadow in the warme Countries where it best prospereth, the body and greater boughes are covered with a ranged barke and full of chinkes, but that on the younger barnches, is smooth somewhat like unto those of the Figge: the leaves are very largely spread and winged, having long some

fialkes, somewhat like unto Ashen leaves, but larger, more spread and of a darke greene colour, dented about the edges, the end leafe being longest, yet in some places they are not so largely spread, from the soote whereof come forth long stalkes, bearing sundry blewish flowers laid open, with five small narrow leaves like a starre, and a small hollow cup more purple in the middle, after which come round fruite, of the bigness of a Cherry, greene at the first, and white when it is ripe, of a sweetish taste at the first, but after very bitter, unpleasing loathsome, and slincking, containing a stone within it size square, somewhat like unto the Emblick Myrablash stone, with two kernels within each, from whence usually rise two sproutes or stalkes of greene leaves, the fruite being drilled (which will be easily done, not being very hard) and drawne on stringes, screepeople beyond Sea to number their prayers on, least they forget themselves and give God too many: this looseth all his leaves in Winter, fresh arising in the Spring.

The Place and Time.

This groweth in none of these Christian Countries naturally, but are all planted wheresoever they grow, in Orchards or Court yards, for the shadow sake, being of little use beside, Classin saith he saw divers of them in Spaine, and heard they were more frequent in Isaly, it slowresh in Isase, and the fruite is ripe in September.

In

Napeca Nabea ant Ocnopies frinofa.
The white lujube tree with thornes.



TRIBLIG.

This was called Ziziphm eandida, by the Herba-tifts at Mampelior as Lobel faith, and Sycomorus by Italians, as Matthiolm faith, but misliking that title he called it P (endo /ycomorus, yet in other places of Italy it is still called Perlaro. Cordus, Gefner in bortis, and Bellonius call it Sycomorus Italorum, Lugdunensis set-tethit downe by the name of Ziziphus alba. Gesner fish some learned men called it Myxus alba & Lanrus Graca Plany. Casalpinus tooke it to be Tuher candide, of Pliny, and peradventure Zizipha Columelle, Defences hath it under the name of Azzdarach, and Chave Clusius and Camerarius, Come Turkes in these daves call it Thefpic, and Ranwolfins faith that they of Tripblicall it Zenfelacht, but generally now adayes, with most Aradarath or Asederaeth, yet the French call it Arbor fautta, because as is before shewed, the fraite helpeth their devotions, as the Spaniards doe, that call it Arbol parayfo.

The Vertues.

The best use that this serveth for is, that the distilled water thereof will kill Lice, and causeth the haire myow faire and long, if it bee mixed with white wine, and the headed washed therewith, the fruite is dangerous if not deadly, if it bee eaten causing the like symptomes that the Oleander doth, and is to be tomedyed with the same helpes: Rannossins saith, that it will kill dogges, if it bee given them with their meater.

Azaderaeth berbartorum. The Bead tree.



CHAP. XXXIX.

Phillyrea. Mocke Privet.

F this kinde of fixub there are foure or five forts each differing from other in the broadnelle or marrownesse of their leaves especially, as you shall heare.

This first Mocke Privet riseth up with sundry stemmes, of the thickenesse of ones thumbe, covered what a greenish barke spotted with white: the leaves are set to ye couples at the joynts, all along the branches, which are somewhat thicke, hard, and prickely, dented about the edges very like the leaves of the Scarlet Oke bush busgreater: the flowers come forth at the joynts of the leaves, the fruite is small, and blacke round berries hanging downe about the branches, and are like unto the berries of Privet, or of the Masticke tree, but having a small slone within them.

2. Phillyreafolio lato ferrato. Toothed Mocke Privet.

This other Mocke Privet groweth greater and higher, whose branches are covered with a whitish barke, having somewhat broad and hard blackish greene leaves, pointed at the ends and dented about the edges, two always scear a joyat, of a little sharpe and bitter taste. The flowers grow at the joyats with the leaves, as in the somer, and the betries that follow are blacke and round like Pepper or Mircle berries, with a thin brittle sheld some within it.

3. Phillyrealasifelia fully fore non ferratis. The greater Mocke Privet with leffedented leaves.

This Mocke Privet groweth lower then the laft, yet unto two mens height, with a whitish barke covering the transless in the last, but somewhat more rugged. The leaves are set on the branches in the same manner as the somethat somewhat narrows, and but seldome dented at all about the edges, the flowers are of a whitish green soon, thanking thicke together, about the setting on of the leaves, somewhat like unto the Ollive blossomes, aster which come round betries like the last.

This is a low buth not exceeding a mans height, but fuller of branches, yet smaller then the last, and covered with a blacker barke a the leaves are narrower and greener then it, like unto the wild Ollive, and not without lose bitter refie in them a the flowers are white and grow after the same fathion, thicke fee together, unto which bring faine succeede blacker round berries like unto Mirtle berries, with a hard stotic in them.

This other Mocke Privet shooteth forth many more suckers from the roote, which are slenderer and not very

TRIBE 16.

1. Phillyrea latifolia aculeata, Prickely Mecke Privet.

4. Phillyrea anguftifolia prima.
The first parrow leafed Mocke Privet.





2.3. 5. Philly folio late ferrato, or fere non ferrato, or anguftifolia fecundas. Toothed Mocke Privet, and

easie to breake, nor so plentifull or thicke growing as the former, with leaves fet one against another, narrower, with less dented leaves, and the other narrow leased Mock Privet longer, and of a darker greene colour, this was faid to beare neither flower nor seede, which matter is disproved, and found to beare both, and like unto the last.

The Place and Time. Clusius observed these five torts in Spaine, Portugall, and France. They flower in the spring, and their berries are not ripe untill it be very late in the yeare.

The Names.

Divers learned men did take the prantes. Phillyra of Thesphraftus, which we have shewed you to be the Line tree, to be this stanged Phillyrea of Dioscorides, being deceived by the vicinity of the names, untill Cordur, who better confidered them, found them much to differ, as well in forme as in properties, fince whose time all that have followed him have to accounted of them. Lobel faith, he would rather read it PINENALL OF Olea amasia, a kinde of wilde Ollive, whereunto it is most like, or little differing : The first is the fielt Phillyrea described by Clusius, and so is my second his second Phi yrea also: The third is the first Phillyrea of Matthiolus and Lobel, and the third with Clufim, and is the Phillyrea of Bellonius, and Gefner in hortis, Dodoness calleth it Cyprus latiore folio, and Lugdunensis Alaternus majer Dalech mpy, and of Cafalpinus Ilatrum, and Phillyra of I heophrastus, Baubinus calleth it Phillyrea folio Ligustri. The fourth is the fourth Phillyrea of Clasius, the Phillyrea anquiftifolia of Lobel, the Alaternus miner Dalechampy of Lugdenensis, and the Cyprus of Dodonaus. The last is Clafin his fifth Phillyrea also, and both these last are called by Lobel Narbonensis.

The Vertues. The leaves of this Mocke Privet are binding, as Dioscorides faith, and are of the same effect that the wilde Ollive



offobeing drunke provoketh urine and womens courles.

CHAP. XL.

Alaternu Gue Philyca Theophrasti credita. Ever greene Privet.

Here is so great affinity betweene the former Mocke Privet, and this ever greene Privet, that divers good Authours call the one by the others name, as you have in part heard in the former Chapter, and shall more in this, whereof there are two forts a greater and a leffe. 1. Alaternus major seu prior. The greater ever greene Privet.

The former of these two shrubs, groweth sometimes tall like a tree, with long but not any great branches, nor yet much divided into lefter ones, and are covered with a whitifu greene bark, and with another yellowish one under it, or more inward, whereon grow somewhat broad leaves without any order, of a meane fife betweene the Ollive, and the ever greene Oke, but thicker, and slightly dented about the edges, and of a darke greene colour, of an unpleasant talte, and bitterish withall, the Rowers are many tusting together at the setting mof the leaves, and are of a whitish greene colour, there hath not beene any fruite observed to follow them, Alaternia minor fewelter. The leffer ever greene Privet.

This other groweth lower by much, with a whitiff greene reddiff barke mingled, the leaves are lefter to the der, and dented about the edges, and of a paler greene colour, the flowers are greater and greener, fer together like the former, unto which fucceeds fmall round berries, greene at the first, reddish afterwaards, and blacketh when they are ripe, having three (tonesor feedes within each of them.

Both these were observed by Clusius in Spaine and Portugall. They flower there in their naturall place in Res brary, and the fruite is ripe in May. The Names.

Pliny calleth this Marcenin quaft inter Olean & Illeem media, Bellonius in his first booke of Observations and 43 Chapter faith, that there is none in mount Ashos but knoweth the true name of that tree, that Pliny calleth Alaiennes, to be the Philysa of Theophraffun, but those of Coreyra and Candy, call it is also the Eleptonic. It is the first Alatornun of Cluffen, and the Alaternun Plini of Lobel, Gafalpinun as Baubinun faith, bur I zhinke rather is should be Lugdenersis, calleth it Celastrus mas Theophrasti, and Casalpinus Phillyra mas Theophrasti: Lugdenensis uketh it to be Aphares Theophrasti, which they of Mompelier call, as faith Lobel, Bourgespine some also call it Phi-

1. Alaternus major. The greater ever greene Privet.

2. Alaternue miner. The leffer ever greene Privet.





Irrea. The other is called by Clufius Alaternus alter, by Lugdanenfis, Celefirm famina Theophrafis, and both of them Phillyrea by Baubina, not giving any peculiar title to Alaternus, it is likewise, the Placeinium Aliangua, catha Theophrafis, as Lugdanenfis taketh it. fome read Lacera, who faith it differest much from all the other force of wilde Cherries, both in the forme of the leaves, bitternesses of the fact, and Ilarmus faite at Historius, from the word Herro, whereby the Italians of Lucca call it as Clufius soils, but Angilians saith Alaterno, and Linterno, as Bourges pine is by the French as Lebel saith, and yet I finde that name given to many other plants, but Dalader and Sanguin blane, as Bellonius saith, for as Clufius saith, the Portugalls call the sinfle Caseca, and the other Filiguero, and Sanguin blane.

The Vertues.

Theophrassus saith that Philyea hath the priority to feede sheepe in that it is ever greene. And Clussus saith that the Portugals use the barke to due their nets into a red colour, and with the chips of the wood which are whitlin they due a blackish blew colour.

CHAP. XLI.

Liguftrum. Privet.

Ecause our Privet hath beene so often mistaken by many for the Cypens of Dissertides, Pliny being the first Authour of the errour, who although 1th. 12.6.25. he suith that Cypens is a tree that growell in Egipt, with a white sweete slower; and Coriander like seede, yet presently after he suith, that some take this to be the same, which is called Ligustrum in Itasy, and 1th. 14. c. 10. hee saith plaintly that Ligustrum is the same tree that Cypens is in the East. I thinke it fit to joyne that Cipens of the East in this Chapter with the other forts of Privet that you may plaintly know the diversity, and that all further controversies may case.

I. Lignftenm vulgare. Our common Privet.

Our common Privet groweth not into any great bodyed tree, but yet it is carryed up with the many siender branches to a reasonable height and breadth to cover Arbours. Bowres, and Banquetting houses, and brought wrought and cut into many formes of men, horses, birdes, &c.as the workeman list supported at the first with timber, poles, and the like, but afterwards groweth strong of it selfe, sufficient to hold it in the forme it is made into a; it beareth long and narrow darke greene leaves by couples, and sweete smelling white slowers in tusts at the

z. Ligaffrum valgare. Our common Privet. 3. Ligafirum Orientale frue Cypra Diofeorida & Plinij. The Easterne ever greene Privers.



ends of the branches, which turne into small blacke berries that have a purplish juyce within them, and some seedes that are flat on the one side with a hole or denotherein. Tragms saith that there is some found that beareth Alicense a yellow flower, but is very rare to finde differing in nothing else, which peradventure may be that other fore may be that other fore missing.

2. Ligustrum myreifolium Italicum. The Italian Mittleleased Privet.

This groweth in the fame manner that the former doth, and spreading into branches that are round and somewhat reddish, the leaves are both longer and broader, comming neere unto the greatest Mirtle leaves, and of a darke greene colour.

This East Country Privet. if it be suffered to grow at large without pruining, groweth to be as great as the pomegarnet tree, whose body and branches are covered with a whitish ash-coloured barke: the leaves are somewhat like unto thise of the former common Privet, but whiter, broader and more pointed, growing many set onboth sides of a stalke below, but singly up to the toppe at the joynts among the branches of flowers, which grow in a loose tust, somewhat platefuly, constiting of soure small grayish ash-coloured leaves, of a very sharpe and quicke sent, sare beyond the Privet flowers, after which succeede small round and white heads, somewhat like unto Coriander seede, with three or soure blackish seedes within them: the leaves fall not of in Winter nour Privet doe, but abide on sresh all the Winter long, of which and the young branches being dryed and ground stop pouther, is made a great merchandise through all the parts of the Turkish Empire, and some of his bordering neighbours also, to give a yellow colour to their haire, hands, nailes, and bodies too, as also for their horses maines and tailes. For the more pompe on seltivall dayes: of the rootes saith Rannolsius being burnt, the Arabians make their Spodium, whereof Avicen speaketh esp. 617.

The Place and Time.

Our common Privet groweth in our owne Land, in divers woods, the next was sent from Padoa and Venice, the last groweth in Egipt plentifully, in Tripoli also and Syria, in sindry places: our Privet flowreth in June and July, the berries are ripe in Angust and September: the last flowreth late even in the warme countries, and the sederipeneth accordingly: the other hath not as yet beene discerned so exactly.

The Names This our ordinary Privet as I said before, was usually taken by Tragus, Cordus, Ruellius, Matthiolus, Amain Lustianus, and Anguilara who yet doubteth of it, to be the wares Cyprus of Dioseorides, which Pliny also nameth, but Fuch fins as I take it, first doubted of it, and denyed it to be Cyprus, and denyeth also that it is certainelyknowne by what name the Ligustrum of the Latines was knowne to the Greekes, and therefore Dodoneus atter Angulara, doc appoint Philippea to be it : but Pliny in laying Ligustrum is the same tree, that Cyprus is in the East, as is before said, bred this errour in so many : but Cyprus of Dioscorides is said by him to be a tree, but Privet is not fo, it is a tree growing in Egipt faith Pliny, the belt is in Canope and Afcalone faith Diofeorides, whereby they both judged it to be a ftrange tree, and not naturall of Italy, as Ligafrum Privet is. It hath faith Disferrids Ollive like leaves but broader, fofter, and greener, Pliny faith like lujube leaves, but Privet leaves are neither broader nor fofter then the leaves of the Ollive tree, the feede faid Pliny, is like Coriander feede, which is meant by the whole feede, with the outer huske on it, for the feede within them is blacke, as Diofcorides compareth them to the feede of the Elder berries: the leaves also doe abide alwaies greene, but in Privet they doe not io: the leaves faith Diefeorides doe give a reddish yellow colour to the haire, if they be moissned with the juyce of Struthing (but not of Struthei mali which is the Quince) before it be applied, but Privet giveth no such colour how foever used: by all which notes it is evident that Lignfrym and Cypras be different one from the other, aideannot be both one plant, or hereafter to be confounded together as formerly, they have beene. The first is schnowledged by the name of Lightrum by all Writers, although tome as I faid would make it also to be Cyprus of Dioscorides, and some to be Phillyrea as is before said. The second Banbinus calleth Ligastrum in resistant la thicum, and saith it was sent him by the name of Myrtus ligastri folio The sait Banbinus calleth Ligastrum & entiacum latifolium, because he maketh two forts of this one, as he doth in stany other things before, making thirof Ranvolfius, fet forth in Bellonius his Observations by Clusius, to be one fort, and that of Alpinus another, entituled angustifolium, because Alpinus his figure (as molt of his others are) is not to exactly drawne, as Clufus faith it should be: he faith also that it is set forth in the history of the East Indies part, 4: foura cab 1 5. under the name of Mangostans: but the truth is, they were both entended but for one plant, Alpinas faith that the Egiptions doe now adayes call it Elbanne, and Avicen with the Arabians, Alcanne and Henne, the Greekes now Mayer Schouns as Ranwolfins taith. The Italians call the ordinary Privet Ginftvice, Olivella Olivera, and Chaminfens, the Spaniards Alfens and Albens, the French Troefus, the Germanes Rhein weighen, Bejubeli Linguind Mundblie, the Dutch Keelernyt, and we in English Prime or Privet, and of Some Printe print.

The Vertue!.

Although our ordinary Privet is little used in physick with us in these times, more then to be pit into lotic as much some and fore mouthes, and to coole inflammations and dry up fluxes, yet Massbolus: said that Privet seven to all the rise, for which Cyprus or the East Privet is appointed by Disseview and Galen: be further said, but the oyle that is spide of the flowers of Privet infused therein and set in the Saine, is single for the first the first of the inflammations of wounds, and for the headache comming from choller or an hor cause? I water also that is succeeded the flowers, that is good for all those disasses that neede cooling and drying, and therefore helpeth all success of chestomacke of belly, bloody flixes and womens course; if it is either drunke or applyed, as also such that void blood at the mouth, or at any other place, and for defillations and rhemmes into the eyes, facility it is be used with Tailous. All these properties may safely be transferred to the East Priver, saving the trunce of social acoustic constitution of a success and branches are of a mixt temper, for it bath a digesting faculty with the warme watery substance and drying, where they it helpeth those places that are burnt, and cooleth hot Impositumes and fores, and dothers without any subsourany share also to helpe the moist sweatings and stinke of the secre, by applying them as a plaister mixed spatial works where the Olema Cyprins that is sweete and made thereof, doth warms and mollise the nerves affines.

Celastrus Theophrasti. The Staffe tree.

His tree groweth up to a meane height, the barke of the body and elder boughes being of a darke co-Celaftrus Theophrafti. The Staffe tree. lour, and the younger greene, whereon are divers leaves, not greater then those of the fruite-lesse Privet, and divers smaller, of a sad greene

fhining colour on the upper fide, and paler un-derneath, which are little or nothing snipped about the edges, and of a little bitter talte : at the foote of the leaves towards the ends of the youngest branches come forth short stalkes of an inch long, sustaining five or fixe flowers, confissing of foure yellowish greene leaves a pecce, which turne into imall berries, of the bignesse of Asparagus berries, greene at the first, and as red as the Asparagus afterwards, but growing ripe are very blacke, and fomewhat long with the roundhesse, wherein is contained a three square seed, like unto a Grape kernell, whose she'l being hard hath as white a firme kernell within it as the hafell nut, covered with a faffron like yellowith skin.

CHAP.42.

The Place and Time.

This grew at Leiden in the publike garden, but from whence the naturall place is is not knowne: but from them hath beene communicated unto divers in this Land, as well as in others: the flowers doe often appeare fo late that the fruite cannot come to ripenesse, yet it is signified that the first tire fruite that was seene growing thereon was in August.
The Names.

Although Lugdunensis referre the winders or ennages of Theophrastus (for he hath both words) unto the Alaternus of two forts that Clusius hath let forth, as is before shewed you, yet Clufius himselfe judgeth this tree to come neerer thereunto, then either of them, and so setteth it downe in his Cu-ra posteriores, some as he saith would make it a kinde of Laurm Tinus, but that it cannot be: I doe not find that Baubium who fetterh downe all other mens observations, bath once remembred this plant to referre it to any other, of

make it one of it felfe, which is not usuall with him in many other that I know. The Utrenes.

Theophrastus recounteth all the properties hereof, whereunto it is put and that saith he is to make staves for old mening other having made triall of any other faculty it is endued withall.

CHAP. XLIII.

Viburnum. The pliant mealy tree.

His pliant tree hath from a small body, rifing to the height of a hedge tree or bush, covered with a darke grayish barke, sundry small (or not great) short, but very tough & pliant branches, of a fingers thick-

nesse, whose barke is smooth and whitish, whereon grow broad leaves like unto the Elme, but somewhat long and hoary rough, thicke, white like meale, and a little hairy withall, fet by couples, finely dented about the edges : at the ends of the branches ftand large tufts or clusters of white flowers, which turne into large bun-ches of round and flat feed like unto Lentils but greater, greene at the first, and red afterwards, but blacke when they are ripe: the branches herof are so tough and strong withall, that they serve better for bands to tye bundels or any other thing withall, or to make wreathes to hold together the gates of their fields, then either withy or any other the like.

The Place and Time. It groweth as a bedge bush, being often cut and plash. ed by the Countrymen, to spread on the hedgesin length to hinder it of the height, and is found very much in Kent, and in other thires of the land. And flowreth not until the end of May, and ripeneth the fruite in September.



TRIBE 16.

The Theater of Plants.

Сна Р.44.

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The Names.

Although the fignification of Viburnum, doth properly entend the young twigge or shoote from the roote of a Although the Indication of Distribution, doth properly entend the young twigge or induce from the roote of a mee, yet it is not improbable that Virgit in citing these verses. Quantum lents felent inter Viburna Cupression, shall meane this tree also, called Viburnum, (that it might hold his comparison to the Cypresse, of the meanenes of other Cities unto the statelines of Rome) as divers learned men think, which are Gesner, Matthiolus, Camerarius, Of other and Lugdanensis, oc. and because that the Italians in their vulgar tongue; call it Lantana (quod lenti funt Description of Theophrass and Dioscorides, faith he found it without Paris, which the Country people called Blanche putain, and both he and Lobel doe call it Vierna Gallerum, as peradventure derived from Viburnum, and yet they call another ramping bulb Viorna allo, which I have shewed you before among the clamberers, to be the Arragene of Theophraftus, unlesse the French have two Viorna's, which is doubtfull, for Ruelliss sheweth a shrub, which he faith the French call Blanche putane, and is the fame they call, faith he, Viorne and Hardeau alfo, Lugdanenfis faith that Dalechampiss did take this to be the Speirea Theophrasti, because the pliant tough twigges may be writhed (infirm) into wreathes or round circles: but as I shewed you before, Clusims setteth forth another Speires, which he taketh to be the truer. Cesalpinus and Knellius, doe both thinke it to be the Rhun Theophrassi, lib. 3.c. 18 which Gaza translateth Fluida from the Greeke word its, but as they thinke is no fort of our Rhu, C. Sumacke, beanie he there describeth it with the leafe of the Elme, but longer, &c. and therefore they both referre it to this plant. Matthiolus faith, he was also of that opinion untill having better perused Theophrastum, he refused that opinion, acknowledging himselfe to have beene in an errour. The Italians as I said, call it Lantana; and Viburthe French Vienne, as Ruelling faith, and Hardean alfo, from the French word Hard, which fignifieth a band or tope, the Germaner call it in some places Schlingbaum, but Tragus and Lonicerus, Kleiner Malbaum, Gerard allethit in English the Waifaring tree, but I know no travailer doth take either pleasure or profit by it, more ben by any other of the hedge trees. I have therefore from Tragus his mealy tree, put to the pitantneffe of the wigges and branches, and called it the pliant mealy tree. The Vertues.

The leaves of this tree are harfh and binding, and are good to ftrengthen and faften loofe treth: the decoffimost the leaves hereof, and of Ollive leaves together in vinegar and water, is of excellent good use to wall the mouth and throate that are swelled by harper heumes falling into them, it is good also to set the Vulla or palate of the mouth into the right place, and to flay rheumes that doe fall upon the jawes : the kernels of the fruite hereof taken before they are ripe, dryed and made into pouther and drunke, doe flay the loofeneffe of the belly, and all other fluxes. Of the rootes being steeped under the ground, and then boyled, and beaten a long time afterward, is made Birdlime, with which Fowlers use to catch smaller birds: the leaves boyled in lye, and the head of hires washed therewith doth keepe them from falling, and will make the haires blacke.

CHAP. X LI V.

Here are three or foure forts of Sumacke to shew you, three of them of auncient knowledge and use, but one other of later invention: whereunto I must adjoyne another plant, which both for the sake, and some likenesse thereunto, hath caused divers learned.

The Coriars Sumacke in some places rifeth to be a reasonable great tree (but in dry barren grounds not above twoor three cubits high, or where it is yearely or every other yeare pruined for the profit made of them) foreading fundry branches with large winged leaves, that is many fet on both fides of a middle ribbe, each of them dented about the edges, Theophraften compareth them to Elme leaves, but leffer and longer, and Dioscorides to theleaves of the Hex: at the ends of the branches come forth large spiked clusters of whitish flowers, which therwards become reddiffyround and flat feede like unto Lentils, with an outward skinny huske, which was, and is yet fill in divers places in Turky, the condiment or icasoning for meate, being dryed and made into pointher: the wood is whitiff, which being dryed and ground ferveth to dye blacke withall, as is well knowne

2. Sumach five Rhus Virginiana. Virginian Sumacke.

The Virginian Sumacke groweth up in some places to be a tree of a meane sife whole barke on the body and the armes is rugged, and of a darke ruffet colour, those that are two or three yeare old, are smooth and not ngged, but those of the last yeare are of the same brownish red colour and softnesse, that the new velvet head of the third which is have, (that it might deceive a right good Woodman to fee one cut of and prefented him on the fuddaine, yeelding a yellowish milke, when it is broken or wounded, which in a small time becommeth thicke Meunto a gumme: the long winged leaves grow one above another on both fides of the branches very largely freed, having eight or tenne or more long narrow leaves fet on each fide of a middle ribbe, and one at the end. ray smally dented about the edges, of a darke greene shining colour on the upper side, and paler greene understath: at the ends of the branches come forth long and thicke browne tufts or heads, very foft and woolly in hadling, made all of short threds or thrummes, from among which appeare many small slowers much more red octimion then the tufes, which turne into a number of very red round flattifh feede, thicke and close, fet on the braches of the head together, leffer then the small Lentils, having a small blackish seede, under that outward kinny huske, whose shell is somewhat hard, enclosing a white kernell within it. the roote spreadeth much under tround, shooting forth suckers round about, and a good way of from the body of the tree.

3. Rhus Pliny Mirtifolia. Mirtle leafed Sumacke. The Mirtle leafed Sumacke groweth feldome above the height of a man having many flender branches with laves fet thereon every one of the bigneffe of the broad Mirtle leafe, fet by couples, but not fo closely, or alwayes phoppolite one to another, not fo many together, and not dented about the edges : at the ends whereof come Hhhhhh

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forth many small purplish red threds, set upon or sticking out of a small head, one set above another, which afterwards turneth into a sound ar domewhat star crested blacke berrie, containing therein small white and rough seede, somewhat like unto Grape kernels. This in some places dyeth downe to the ground every yeare, and springeth anew, which is the cause it can give no flower, much lesse seede, which never is found on the first yeares shoote in our Country, but in other places of our Land sheweth flowers, such as J have described, but never any fruite that I can learne.

4. Coggygria five Cetinus Coriaria.

Venice Sumacke.

The Venice Sumacke is in some places a tree, rifing to be of the bigneffe of the Pomegarnet tree, in other placesit is much lower, and shooteth forth many twigges, of two or three cubits long, and of the bigneffe of ones finger, divided into many reddish branches, having sundry leaves set on both fides without order, fornewhat broad, round pointed, thicke, and full of veines, and small red footestalkes under them, a little waved about the edges, of a Rosseniike sent, not unpleasant, and of an harfh binding talte, growing to be of an excellent Rose colour, in the end of Summer; from the ends of the branches start forth a large and long head, confifting of many tufes, of whitish greene flowers, standing upon very fine red footestalkes, which aftery ards spread themselves into somany tufts of feather-like haires or threds, having among them fundry small blackish and flat seede, formed somewhat like unto an heart, which together with the filken threds are carried away by the winde : the roote is hard and wooddy, not growing deep nor much spreading the wood is yellowish, and serveth to give a yellow dye; but the



2. Rom ob onforme ey coriariorum. Coriare: umacke.



3. Rbm Plinij Mirtifolia, Mirtle Igafed Sumacke.



4. Coggreria five Cottum Cortaria. Venice Sumacke.

5. Rhm frivestris five Myrius Brabantica ant Anglica.
Serecte Ganle.





leaves and young branches, doe Dye a blacke colour; and with the barke they Tanne leather, as with the other, 5. Rhue lybuefirie five Myrem Brabancica ant Anglica. Sweete Gaule.

This other plant which as I fald is fit to be joyned to the rest, is a small low shrub or wooddy bush, not above a yard high, spreading slender branches; with many browne yellowish greene leaves somewhat long, narrow, thicke and fattish, round pointed, resembling both Boxe and Mirtle leaves in some fort, but smelling somewhat strong and sweete, the flowers are yellow, and stand upon short stalkes, comming forthat the joynts with the leaves in small tusts, many set together, which being past, the said stalkes are plentially stored with cornered yellowish seede, bedewed with a clammy mossure, of a very bitter unpleasant taste, but strong sweete sent; the mote is hard and wooddy.

The Place and Time.

The fielt groweth in Syria and Pontus as Calen faith; in Italy and Spaine as Pliny faith, and in divers other places, where it is manured as carefully as their Vines, and as Clufine faith he faw it to ordered in Spaine, which yielded the Owners great profit, the fecond groweth naturally in Virginia, from whence we had it. The third shout Mompelier, and in fundry other places. The fourth in Savoy, and on the Appenine hils and elsewhere. The last groweth in many places of our owne Land, as well as beyond the Sea, as in Suffex, Hartfordfire, and Kent, and by old Windfor Parke corner.

It is called in Greeke four, and by Hippo crates fig., in Latine allo Rhus, for Pliny faith it hath no Latine name shhough Gaza callet hit Fluida supposing the name to be derived from five fluo, but it is rather a rubore vet colore entine action actionrum, and therefore it was called \$10.00. from whence the Latine Ruffus, and the French Rouxe came, his called Rhus simply by some, as Matthiolus &c. Rhus corjaria by Dodoncius, and Rhus observame by Lobel, his called Rhus simply by some, as Matthiolus &c. Rhus corjaria by Dodoncius, and Rhus observame by Lobel, Camerarius, Clussus, and others, and Sumach both by shops and in Ramselsius, or Sumach Arabum, because it was called Rhus syriaca by some, it was thought to differ from the former, as also, that Rhus culinaria and waits or rubra, did differ one from another, and were severall sorts; but Paulus Africa, doth plainely shew that the seede and juyce of Rhus coriaria was used by Physicions: another errous Cellius shewed, that tooke the Rhus Syriaca to be Ros Syriacum, a kinde of Manna, and therefore called it rorem Syriacum; instead of Rhoem Syriacum, and rorem surorium for Rhoen Syriacum, or coriariorium, not surorem surorium instead of Rhoem Syriacum, and rorem surorium for Rhoen Syriacum, or coriariorium, not surorium for disenteries and the like. The second hath not beene set out by any before me, onely Bauhinus seemeth to couch upon it, calling it Rhus Pliny in was brought out from Braffile. The third is thought by most to be the Rhus spring for Pliny, that hath Myrtle like leaves, and so called by Lobel, Dodonasu, and Lugdonashis, and Rhus Pliny she she surpulsated by Pliny is the surpulsation of Theophraffus, which save translateth Prunum, but should be rather union is had have pleinfus and Rhus Pliny in the surpulsation between the Oleaster, which is called Colines she the Cosisium Pliny, and for a distinction betweene it and the Oleaster, which is called Colines the the this Colines of the Cosisium Pliny; and for a distinction betweene it and the Oleaste

TRIBE 16.

2. Aprius latifolia exctica.

The Arange broad leafed close Myrtle.

I . Myrtus laitfolia maxima. The greatest open Laurell Myrtle.



5. 7. Myrtus Battica fylvefiru & minor acute folio. The Spanish wild Myrtle and the Small poynted Myrtle.





Hhhhhh a

the Apennine hils doe call it Scotano, and those at the foote Reffele, of the red colour of the batke, and not of the Dye, as fome thinke, because Pliny faith, his Cotinus is, addineamenta modo conchyly colore infigurem, for this as ie Dye, as some thinke, because runy satur, the Common is, manufacture which they loppe and fell for that purpose before said, giverh a yellow colour. The Savoy ars call the wood hereof which they loppe and fell for that purpose Fuster, and we Fusticke, which all Dyers know is of especiall use with them, both the old wood to give enevel. low colour, and the young another. Mathiolus, Anguilara, Camerarius, and Gefner in bortis call it Cotinus, yet Gefner also calleth it Coccigita forte Barba Iovis Pliny, Dodoness Cotinus Coriaria, Coggypria by Clustus and on thers, and of Cesalpinine Scotanum vulgo, as the common people did. The last is liker to be the Rhun spluestrin and called by Lugdimensis, Rhun spluestrin altera, by Clusius Rhun herba Plinin, and thinketh it is the Drophanon Plini also, as Ruelliss did before him, and Myrtus nemoralis, Cordus tooke it to be Eleagnin, and Bellouius firpinm cultura, tooke it to be the Elaagnus of Theophraftus, and Lobel therefore called it Elaagnus Cordi, and Do. donem Chamalaagum, Lobel calleth it Gagel Germanorum, and Myrtus Brahanrica, and Belgarum, but I may fay as well Myrem Anglica, for it is as plentifull with us as with them, but that Lobel did not know fo much? The Arabians call the first Sumac, Adurion, Rosbar, Sadistices, or Rosaidices, the Italians Rhm, and Sumace, the Spaniards Sumach and Sumagro, the French Sumac, the Germanes Gerberhaum, the Dutch Sumack and Smack, and we in English Sumacke, and red Sumacke, the French call the last Pincentroyall, that is Royall Balme: the Germanes G. gel, as is before faid, and we Gaule and sweete Willow. The Vertues.

Sumacke both leaves and feedes, and the medicines made of them are cooling in the fecond degree, and drying in the third, the leaves of the first Sumacke have an astringent quality, that they may serve instead of Acacia, for these purposes it is used, he decoction of the leaves and seede is singular good for all forts of suces in man or weman, to take them in broth or in meate or drinke, and to fit in the decoction while it is warme as the bloody flix, the flux of the flomacke, womens courses, and the whites also, to be drunke or invected by glifters or otherwile, or in bathes, it flayeth the flomacke that is much given to casting, the decoction of the leaves or feede made or in Datties, it hay the tomer that the tomer to the dryed leaves by boyling them in water and a fittle honey put thereto is good against Gangers or Cankers, the juyce that is taken out of the dryed leaves by boyling them in water and after they be strayned to boyle them against with some loney, hath the fame properties that Lycium hath, the fame helpeth the roughnesse of the tongue and throate : the feede likewife boyled in water, and the decoction thereof evapoured to the thickeneffe of honey, is more effectuall then the feede it felfe: the decoction of the greene leaves maketh the hare blacke to be washed therewith: the juyce of them dropped into the eares dryeth up the moisture and running of them: the seede beaten and boyled into a pultis and applyed to any inflammation or hot Impostume, coolerh them much, and doth also take away the markes and paines of bruifes and blowes; as also the frettings and gallings of the skinne, the same also helpeth the hemorrhoides or piles when they bleede too much, if it be applyed with the fine pourher of Oken coales: it is fingular good alfo to be applyed to ruptures, both inwardly and outwardly and to flay defluxions of hot and fhane theumes into the eyes, and Damocrates used it in a medicine with Poppy beads, against destillations from the head, and against want of sleepe; the gum that is found oftentimes issuing out of the tree, is good for hollow teeth, to eate the paines, and the decoction of the feede is good to wash the mouth both to fiften loofe teeth, and to heale purelt and rotten gummes. What the Virginia Sumicke will performe, I have not knowne any bath made the proofe, but it is probable it might worke fome of their effects if any would make the tryall. Both the Myrtle leafed Sumacke and the Visice, are in a manner as effectivall to all the purposes aforesaid, except that they are a little weaker. The Gaule is by the bitterneffe and harlhneffe found to be both drying and discuffing, and is very effectuall to kill the worms in the belly of ftometers it mightily affected the braine, caufing first perturbations and then sopiting the sences it is much used to be laid in Wardrobes, Chests, Presses, and the like, to keepe mothes from garments, and woollen cloathes as also to give them a good sent.

CHAP. XLV.

Myrtus. The Myrtle.

Aving spoken of the Gaule in the Chapter before, which some account a kinde of Mystle both from the forme and sweetenesse, I thinke good to set the stocker of the stocker the forme and fweetenesse, I thinke good to set the stocke of the Myrtles next thereunto, which are many, because although I have shewed you three of them in my former Booke, yet I have not fhewed you all the properties they have.

1. Myrtus latifolia maxima. The greatest open Laurell Myrtle.

This greatest Myrtle hath great and thicke wooddy branches for with a double row of large leaves yet not fo close as the next comming necre unto the smaller leaves of the Bay tree, but of a paler greene colour, abiding alwayes greene and very fweete: this fort faith Cluffe even in Spaine feldome beareth either flowers or

fruite, because they pruine it often being kept in hedges for pleasure.

Clussus maketh another fort hereof, which differeth little from the former, but in the leaves which are somewhat imalier and thicker, whereas the former are thinner.

2. Myrtus latifolia exotica. The strange broad leafed close Myrtle. This Myrtle groweth higher then the former, and shooteth from the roote store of strong thicke stemmes more plentifully stored with large leaves, yet not fully so large as the first fort but closer for together that they almost touch one another sometimes in a double row and sometimes in a treble and very sweete: the flowers are white like unto others but larger, after which commeth the fruite, somewhat longer then in the small forts, greene at the first, purplish before it be ripe, and blacke when it is full ripe, with many crooked white seedes within

3. Myrtus latifolia vulgaris. The usuall broad leafed Myrtle. This usuall broad leafed Myrtle (which I so call because we have this onely in our Country, of all other forts of broad leafed Myrtles) groweth to be foure or five foote high with us, and in the warme Countries to be a little tree full of branches and leaves, like a small bush, the leaves are somewhat large and great, yet not so large as the last, as

TRIBE 16.

fweete as the other, and the flowers white like the reit, and fweete likewife, the fruite hereof is blacke alfo.

CHAP.45.

4. Myrtus angustifolia exotica.
The strange narrowleafed Myrtle.

This narrow leafed fort groweth in all parts like unto the second, but that the leafe is smaller, narrower, small pointed, and of a darker greene colour, the flowers are alike, and to is the fruite blacke also, but greater and rounder, having crooked white seedes in them, as the others have.

5. Myrtus Batica sylvestris, The Spanish wild Myrtle.

This wilde Myrtle groweth neither so high, nor so thicke with leaves, as the former manured sorts, but have slender and brittle branches, with broader leaves then the last, set more thinly on both sides then the rest, and of a darke greene colour: the flowers are like the rest, and the fruite is round, standing on long sootestalkes betweene the leaves in good plenty, greene at the first, and whitish afterwards, and blackish being ripe full of sweetish juyce, pleasant, with some astriction to the taste.

6. Myrtus domestica minutissimis folis fructu albo. The small white Myrtle.

This white Myrtle groweth reasonable tall, with sender reddish branches, thicke bushing together, being thicke set with very small (even the smalled of any other,) leaves, narrowest of any, and sharpe pointed, and somewhat darke greene also: the flowers are white like the rest, and so is the fruite likewise, but of a whitish colour, tending to a little bush, and so abide, not changing blackish.

7. Myrtus minor acuto folio.
The small and pointed Myrtle.

This small Myrtle riseth not so high as the third, or ordinary broad leased fort, but groweth fuller of branches, and thicke set with small fine and greene, almost shining round leaves a little pointed at the ends, abi-

ding alwayes greene, as all the forts of Myrtles doe, which and the flowers are fweete also, but grow not plentifully in our Country on the branches, as in warmer places, and beareth blacke berryes, but never in these colder elimates, how soever housed or defended.

8. Myrtus minor rotundiore folio. Boxe leafed Myrtle,
This other fort groweth in all points like the last, but that the leaves being as small and fresh, greene, thicke
growing, are rounder at the ends, very like unto the small Box leaves, and beareth flowers as sparingly.

9. Myrius sure pleno. Double flowred Myrtle.

Of the greater kinde of Myrtle, there hath beene of later times one noursed up in the Gardens of the chiefe Lovers of rarities, with as double flowers as the double Fethersew, comming forth of a round reddish huske, continuing flowring at the least three moneths, and each flower a fortnight, and is not over tender to be keps, yet is not fo hardy to endure the frosts, as Cornutus saith, which Master Tradescant can sufficiently witnesse, who by

a little neglect loft a good plant overtaken with the froft.

Myrtles of many forts are sound generally upon all the Sea coasts of Spaine, Italy, and in divers other Countries also. The first two sorts (Insue found in Spaine, not growing naturally wilde, but in certaine Monasteries, and private mens Orchards. The third I thinke came out of Italy, because it is most like to that fort they so call. The fourth he likewise found in a Monastery, not farre from Cordaba. The fifth in many places wilde, both of Spaine, and Portagall. And the first in a private noble mans garden in Portagall. The two last save one, are noursed up most frequent in our Land, and better indure therein, with some good heede and looking unto; but generally even in the warme Countries they must be defended from the cold for feare of danger, as Virgil sheweth in this Verse Eclog 7. Dumeener as desende a frigore Myrtos; and Ovid in the like manner saith Mesuentems frigora Myrtom, and yet Virgil in another place saith, Amantes frigora Myrtos; Which how both should be true. I can imagine no other, but that Virgil speaketh of the first in a cold place, and of the other as they grow in a warme, that the cold place must have shelter and defence against the cold, as it is withus, who give them all the comfort we can: and that they that grow in a warme and not Countrie must have shadow, for they love both shadow from the heate, and mosisture in the warme Countries. The last hath no natural place assigned. They shower in Mas, and the fruite is ripe about September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke pupopuand publin, so called a Myrsine Atheniens puella amica Palladis a qua enssu palastra, superara, invidia dusta interimit; arbuscula in demortue vicems successive; semper ut olea Minervachera; but Pena saith, sic vocatam volume, propter amalam Myrrhe odoris gratiam, in ejus baccis recension; yet when we shew you here a Myrtus sylvestris, as well as sativa, or domestica, you must not understand the Oxymyrsm, that is Bruscu, which some called also Myrtus sylvestris to be it, but as in opposition to the tame or manured of the saine

9. Mystus flore piene. Double florered Myrtle.



kinde. Diojeorides maketh mention of both these sorts, and the white one also, although he hath described bur one: but some doe much mervaile that Theophrastus that doth so often make mention of the Myrtle, yet hath in no place described it. The first fort here set downe is the first Myrtus with Clufius, called by him Myrtus Betica laifslia domestica, and by Lobel Myrtus laurea secunda. The second is called by Clusius, Myrtus Betica latifolia extice. The thirdis as I take it the Italica Camerary, which Matthiolus and others doe describe, and may be the Cuinquila of Cato, which Pliny calleth noftras, that is Romana, and Lobel Laurea maxima, and is most likely to be the miera of Dieferides. The fourth is the Myrem Betica angustifolia exotica of Clugiu, which Lobet calleth Mrism exotica Pliny, and although it have not fix order of leaves, as Pliny his exotica, yet faith Clufius, the leaves only thicke together, that it seemeth to have more then it hath. The sist of Matthiolus. The sixth Series sylve-firis, and is the Myris majorio quinta species of Lobel and Myrius sylvestris of Matthiolus. The sixth is the Myris domestica frue albo of Clusius, which Bellonius often temembreth in his Observations, and is the Myrius nona mufifolia by Lobel. The two last fave one are very likely to be the Tarentina, and so Matthioliu, and Clusius nke them to be. Lobel calleth them Myrus minor vulgaris, and to others, because as I said they best abideour Northerne Countries. The last is so called by Cornutus as it is in the title. The Excressence that is often found Notherne Countries. In that is to called Myridanism and Myriadanism by Dioforrides, and Myriadanism. Yee Play calleth Myridanism, the wine that is made of Myrile berryes. There are likewife, faith Belonism, in his Observations, certaine Coccos, or red berries, like unto the Chermes berries growing upon the Myrtles in many blaces of Tarky, which have in them but one flye or worme, and used as the Chermes to dye withall. The Aralimitall it Aes Alse and As, the Italians Myrto, and Mortello, the Spaniards Murta, and Raiam, the French Myritand Meurtre, other Nations follow the Latine as neere as they can, the Apochecaries and Druggists shops call the berries Myrtillus, and we in English Myrtle berries.

eberries Myrillm, and we in English Myrtle berries. The Vertues.

The Myrtle as Galen faith hath contrary quallities in it, for it hath a passing cold earthy quality in it, and a cermine thinne warme effence also, and therefore it powerfully dryeth and bindeth. The dryed leaves are more dying and binding then the fresh, which being beaten and boyled with water, is good to drinke against caures, falling to any part of the body, and doth helpe also the fluxes of the belly or stomacke, moist alcers, and fitting or creeping fores, being applyed to the fwellings and heate of the cods, the Impostumes of the fundament. and Saint Anthonies fire: the decoction of the leaves is good for the resolution of the Arteries and joynts. and their weakenesse to sit in or over the same, as in a bath, and doth helpe to consolidate broken bones or out of jayat, that will hardly be cured, it helpeth the forenesse of the nayles, and that rising of the skin about them, if the pouther of the dryed leaves be cast thereon: the juyce of the leaves is of the same effects, whether out of the fielh leaves, or taken from the dry, by infusing red Wine on them, and is safely used where there is neede of any binding medicine, or to heale the ulcers of the mouth or privy parts : the same also helpeth watering eyes or blings and paffions of the heart, and to helpe thate the thing of Scorpions, and the bitings of venezous creatures, and of the Spider Phalangium, and the danger of Mushromes: being drunke in Wine, it helpeth a stinking breath, and amendeth that which is not sweete, the same also heated with Wine healeth old ulcers, that are hard to cure : it helpeth the difeates of the bladder, and provoketh urine, it also bindeth the belly, and stayeth the fluxe of humours, the blanes, wheales, and other breakings out in the skinne : the decoction of them, is good for women to fit in or over, that are troubled with the falling downe of the mother, and is good also for the falling downe of the fundament, and the piles. The Excressence called Myridanum, is of greater force to dry and binde then either leafe, juyce, or feede: the juyce condenfate of Myrtles is commended by Matthiolus for a better fubflittle, for Acacia, then the juyce of Sloes, which hath not that aromaticall fent, and strengthning quality that the Myrtle hath.

CRAP. XLVI.

Vitu Idea sive Myrtillin Germanica vel Vaccinium frutex. Whortle betries.

Here are divers forts of these low shrubs, which must all goe under the name of Whorts or Whor-

t. Vaccinia nigra unigaria. Blacke Whortes or Bill berries.

This famili bush creepeth along upon the ground, scarce rising halfes yard high; with divers famili darke greene leaves set on the greene branches, which it spreadeth abroad on both sides, but not alwaies one against another, somewhat like unto the smaller Myrtle leaves, but not so hard, and alittle dented about the edges: a true foote of the leaves come forth small hollow pale blush coloured flowers,

alittle dented about the edges: at the foote of the leaves come forth small hollow pale blush coloured flowers, the brimmes ending in five points, with a reddish thred in the middle, which passe into small round berries of the bignesseand colour of Juniper berryes, but full of a purple sweetish sharpe or sowre juyce, which doth give a sad purple hollow to their hands and lips that eate and handle them, especially if they breake them; containing within them diver small seed: the roote groweth allope under ground, shooting forth in sundry places as it creepeths this looseth the leaves in Winter.

This other Bill berry groweth greater and higher then the former, whose lower part of the branches are of an although the upper part greene and sometimes reddish, the leaves are somewhat rounder pointed, the flowers and berryes, are like the other in all things they that they are larger, but of the same colour being ripe, and of a more pleasant tweete and lesse that they are larger but of the same colour being ripe, and of a more pleasant tweete and lesse that they are larger but of the same colour being ripe, and of a more pleasant tweete and lesse sharper as a super Paintage. Hungarian Blacke Whorts.

This Hungarian Whort hath tough flender stalkes, lying for the most part on the ground, and there taking

TRIBEI6.

1. Vaccinia nigra vulgaria. Blacke Whorts or Ball berri. s.

2. Vaccinia nigra f-ullu majore. The great Bill berry.



3. Vaccinia n'gra Pannonica. Hungarian Blacke Whortes,





4. Vaccinia rubra Buxen folifs. Red Whotees with Boxe leaves.



6. Vua Vrfi Galeni Ciuff.
The Spanith red Whort.



8. Visit Idea Cretica elation
The caller red Whorts of Candy?



9. Vith Idea Creekea humilior. The lower Candy red Whores.



mote againe in some places, with many branches, scarfe raising up themselves above the Mosse, among which it goweth, having sundry long and somewhat narrow leaves, upon long scottalites set without order on them, greene above and paler underneath, and a little nicked about the edges, with a few soft haires on them also, and greene above and paler underneath, and a little nicked about the edges, with a few soft haires on them also, and greene above and paler underneath, and a little nicked about the edges, with a few soft haires on them also which were of a very astrongenerate: the slowers come forth at the end of the last, yeares shootes or branches, which were of a very astrongenerate: the slowers come forth at the end of the last, yeares shootes or branches, which were of a very astrongenerate states. The slowers come slowers when they were ripe but reddish before, full of a not unpleasant juyce, containing within them no stones sown

CHAP.46.

like Cherries but five feedes for the most part, being flat and white: the roote is wooddy with some fibres joyned thereto: this holdeth the greene leaves all the Winter.

4. Vaccinia rubra buxen folys. Red whorts with Boxe leaves.

This red Whort rifeth up like unto the great blacke Whort, having fundry harder leaves like unto the Boxenee leaves, greene and round pointed standing on the severall branches, at the toppes whereof onely, and not from the fides, as in the former come forth divers round and somewhat long hollow flowers, of a pale red colour, after which succeede round reddish sappy berryes, when they are ripe, of an acide and astringent taste: the roote run. neth in the ground like the blacke : the leaves hereof fall not away in Winter.

5. Vaccinia rubra longioribus folys. Red Whorts with longer leaves.

This other red Whorte is like a low creeping shrub, but groweth somewhat thicker and greater then the former red, the leaves whereof are longer narrower and sharper pointed then it, and growing reddish toward Annune. but yet abiding on the branches like the former, and not falling of in Winter: the flowers are like the other, and fo is the fruite, but not sappy, or with juyce therein, but dry and saplesse, and without any manifest talte.

6. Uva ur si Galeni Clusio. The Spanish red Whort.

This Spanish Whort likewise differeth not much from the former red forts, having stender flexible stalkes and branches, about a foote long, lying on the ground, covered with a reddish barke, somewhat like unto the tender branches of the Strawberry tree, having fundry leaves fet thereon, neere refembling the Strawberry tree leaves but leffer, being thicke and sappy, but not hairy at all, and somewhat bitter with the astringent taste: at the tast of the branches grow divers bottle like or hollow round flowers, growing in clusters of the same whitish blush colour that they are of, after which follow round red berries like unto small Cherryes, but of an acide taste : the leaves hereof likewise abide on the stalkes and fall not away in Winter.

7. Vitis Idea tertia Clufij. The French honey iweete Whortes.

This rifeth higher then any of the former, to be foure or five cubits high, with fundry thicke smooth wooddy flemmes from the roote, the lower parts being somewhat rough and covered with a blackish barke, theupper branches being greene, stored with many leaves thereon, set without order, which are somewhat long with the roundnesse, and a little dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour above and very hoary underneath; at the joynts with the leaves come forth many white flowers, confifting of five leaves a peece, after which come fmili round berries somewhat bigger then Hawthorne berries, and blacke when they are ripe, having a small crowne as it were of five small points which were the flowers, sticking at their toppes, and being sappy of a sweetish taste like honey, with fundry blackish seede within them.

8. Vitis Idea Cretica elatior. The tallor red Whortes of Candy.

This small shrubby plant lending forth fundry slender wooddy blacke shootes from the roote, the wood being hard and white without any fent, but somewhat heating the tongue on the talking, parted into divers branches, furnished at the joynts, by unequall spaces, sometimes with single leaves, but usually with two, and sometimes with three or four together, which are fomewhat hard and almost round, dented also a little about the edges, being formewhat like unto Holly, but nothing fo hard or prickely, of a fad greene colour on the upper fide and gravish the lower, at the ends of the branches, and at the joynts also with the leaves come forth sandry white Cherrylike flowers, each on a long footestalke, and after them small round and somewhat long reddish fruite, of a pleafant tafte, of the bigneffe of a Beane, having a freezy or woolly crowne at the toppes, and being dry turneth blacke

9. Vitis Idea Cretica humilier. The lower Candy red Whorts.

This other Candiot groweth much lower, fuller of sprigges stenderer also and shorter whereon at unordinary spaces, stand unordinary leaves, three or foure sometimes together, being almost round like unto the last, but leser fofter, imoother and not lo much dented about the edges, neyther yet of fo fad a greene colour on the upperfide, nor fo gray on the under, at the joynts likewife with the leaves come forth long stalkes, with many the like white bloffomes in a cluster, turning into smaller berries, of a darke red colour, and a little downy at the head, somewhat like unto Mirtle berries, which are familiarly eaten by the Shepheards, and others of the Country. The Place and Time.

The first groweth in many heathes, woods and barren hilly places of this Land, as Hampfleede Heath, Fincheley, and Saint Johns wood, not farre from London, and in fundry other places. The first red fort in the North parts, as Lancasbire, and Torkesbire, on the hills, &c. The rest grow in Hungaria, Bavaria, and Germany, and in other Countries also. The fixth Clusius found in Spaine, and the branches and berries were shewed me by Boel, that brought them out of Spaine. The seventh groweth as Lobel faith on every of the hils in Provence of France, and Clufius on the hils nigh Vienna. The two last in Candy. They all flower in March and Aprill, and the fruite of the blacke is ripe in Inne and Iuly, the other later.

The Names. The first blacke forts are taken generally by the best later Writers, to be the dumid megidus of Theophrasiu, that is, Vitte exparte Ide, quam vocant Phalacras, but Pliny falsiy put in Alexandrina instead of Idea, in Latine by them Tiris Idea Th ophraft, and because all the rest have a resemblance thereunto, they are all called Dires Idea, likewise, with their severall distinctions, as you shall presently heare : they are many of them also called Vaccinia, by divers, thinking the black fort to be the Vaccinia nigra of Virgil, & by the transposition of a letter Baccinia nigra parva quasi bacca; but that errour is exploded by many good Authours, that shew Virgil putteth his Vaccinia among flowers, and not fruites; for as he saith, Et sant Violenigra, & Vaccinia nigra, intending the colours were both alike, as a kinde of Hyacinib, which he might meane is as the Violet flower. Virnuism and Pliny indeede have a Vaccinium which giveth a purple dye to servants or others garments, which may very wel be this, for such a purple colour will the juyce hereof give if it be rightly ordered. It is also called Myrtillus, and by some Myrtillus Germanica, because the Physicions and Apothecaries in Germany and those parts, tooke them to be true Mircle berries, and so used them untill they were shewed their errour, and since have fortaken it, as we have done also. Gefner also in hortis sheweth, that some did take the Vitis Idea, to be that Vine that beareth Currans, but faith he, that noble Vine groweth not on so high or snowy mountaines, but rather in the Planes and open hils, and ordered by the industry of men. The first Tragus calleth Myrillus exigus, and so doe Matthiolus and Lugduneus.

The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 16.

man and Lobel, called it Feetinia migra, Angustara, radix Idea fruttu nigro, Camerarino, Gefmer and Clusius, più Idea unitembre baccie nigrie Cafalpinus Bagola primum genne. The second is called by Tragio, Myrithia grandus, and is the First Idea major of Thaline, the Vitu Idea secunda five altern of Classin, and the Utin foly; surrounais malbidis, although he hath transposed some of these titles to his second, which is my third whereof onely Change maketh mention and calleth it his first, and Gerard, Vaccinia Pannonica, and Banhimus calleth Vist Idea jois; obserte dicantibus. The fourth is called Vaccinia rubra, and Vitis Idea rubra, by all writers thereof : Camerarim and Thatim fay that some tooke it to be Rhun minor Pliny; and Cluffen Vitis Idea buxen folins, and Anguilaya Radix Meafratin rubro, as he did the blacke before, Radix Idea frutin niero, and Lugduner fis doth thinke that this is most properly the Radix Idea of Dioscorides. The fifth is mentioned onely by Camerarisis in horte, who calleth Win Idea rabra Bavarica. The fixth is referred by Clufius to the apansalound of Galen in his leventh Booke, de composit, med fecundum locor, cap. 4. and thereupon he called it Uva weft Galeni, Banhinu retereth it to the Vitte iles. making it his fixth and calleth it Idea radix Diofcoridis alfo. The leventh is called by Clafius Vitin Idea ternot thinking his former to be fo worthy of that name, Lobel faith the French call it Amelanchier, and doubtthis it be not that thrub which they call Ai for, Bellonins faith, that their Alelanchier is called in Candy Agricules and Codemalo, but I thinke he is deceived, that having blacke, and this red fruite: Gefner in his Epittes, as Clusius faith (if he meant this plant) giveth it divers names, as Myrtomalis, Petromelis, Pyrus Cervina, and Pyras wo Idea. Dalochampine taking it to be Coconaster Gesneri, calleth it Epimelia altera, but givethit red betries, which therefore I suppose may be rather one of the two last. The two last are mentioned by Alpinus, in his Booke of Froticke plants, by the name of Corafas, and Chamecerafus Idea Cretica, thinking the former most neerely to with Cerafus Idea Theophrafti. The Italians didule to call the first Miritle, but now Vite Idea, according to the Latine, the French Airelle and Aurelle, the Germanes Heidelbeer, the Dutch Crake besten, and we Whorts or Whortle berryes and Bill berries with us about London? The Vertues.

The Bill berries doe coole in the second degree, and doe a little binde and dry withall: they are therefore good ishot agues, and to coole the heat of the stomacke and liver, and doe somewhat binde the belly, and stay castings, and loathings, but if that they be eaten by those that have a weake or a cold stomacke, they will much offend and mobble it faith Camerarius, and therefore the juyce of the berries Leing made into a Syrupe, or the pulpe of them mide into a conferve with Sugar, will be more familiar to fuch, and helpe those paines, the cold finite procured, and is good for all the purpotes aforefaid, as also for those that are troubled with an old cough, or with an ulcer in the Lungs or other disease thereof: with the juyce of the berries Painters to colour paper or cards, doe make a tinde of purple blew colours, putting thereto fome Allome and Galles, whereby they can make it lighter or fad-dens they please. And some poore folkes as Tragus sheweth, doe take a possull of the juyce strained, where-mo an ounce of Allome, soure spoonefuls of good Wine vinegar, and a quarter of an ounce of the waste of the copper forgings, being put together, and boyled all together, into this liquor while it is reasonable, but not too hot, they put their cloth, wooll, thred or yarne therein, letting it lye for a good while, which being taken out and angup to dry, and afterwards washed with cold water will have the like Turkie blew colour, and if they would have it sadder, they will put thereto in the boyling an ounce of broken Gaules: Gerard saith, that hee hath made of the juyce of the red berries, an excellent crimion colour, by putting a little Allome thereto: the red Whorts se taken to be more binding the belly, womens courses, spitting of blood, and any other fluxe of blood or hu-

mours, to be used as well outwardly, as inwardly.

lovis barba fruten, The Silver Buffi.

CHAP. XLVII.

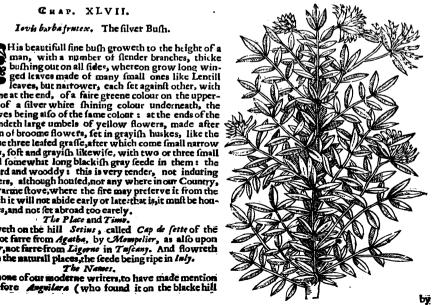
Iovis barba fratex. The filver Bufh.

bushing out on all sides, whereon grow long winged leaves made of many small ged leaves made of many small ones like Lentill leaves, but narrower, each fet against other, with modde one at the end, of a faire greene colour on the upperide, and of a filver white thining colour underneath, the joung leaves being also of the same colour: at the ends of the mich standeth large umbels of yellow slowers, made after befashion of broome flowers, fet in grayish huskes, like the badsof the three leafed graffe, after which come small narrow bott pods, foft and grayish likewise, with two or three small lound, and somewhat long blackish gray seede in them: the note is hard and wooddy: this is very tender, not induting Winters, although housed, nor any where in our Country, in a warme stove, where the fire may preserve it from the old, which it will not abide early or late: that is, it must be houbetimes, and not fet abroad too earely.

The Place and Time.

Itgroweth on the hill Setins, called Cap de sette of the mich, not farre from Agatha, by Mempelier, as also upon Man niger, not farre-from Ligerne in Tuscany. And flowreth May in the naturall places, the feede being ripe in Inly.

The Names. linde none of our moderne writers, to have made mention med, before Anguilara (who found it on the blacke hill



Chamapericly menum.

The Dwarte Honyfuckle.

by Ligeurne, as is before faid, and in his first kinde of Barba Iovis) fince Play, who speaketh thereof tib. 16c. 18. that it shunned the waters, and was called Iowin Barba, and was fit to make hedges and border up beds, to be framed into any worke in a Garden, and Cafalpinus fince him. Camerarius onely nameth it, and so doth Classes, but Into any worke in a Gaudingana and in his Pinax, and all of them by the name of Barba lovin, and yet the Sedam majus, great Houselecke is also called by that name, but to put a distinction betweene them, this is called Barba lovis arbor or frutex.

The Vertues:

There is nothing extant of any Phylicall property, whereunto this plant may be applyed, and therefore thus much shall be sufficient untill the Vertues bebetter knowne.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Periclymenum five Caprifolium. Woodbind or Hony Suckles.

E have divers forts of plants under the name of Periclymenum, fome that are winding about whatforeer f standeth next them, and for the mest part knowne throughout the Land, others are strangers, or not so well knowne: there are likewise diversthat winde not, but stand upright, which I would separate in funder as Bauhinus doth, but not make them kindes of bastard Cherries as hee doth, but joyne themin name, although I disjoyne them by Chapter, both because they have notable differences, and that I might not trouble you or my felfe with too many forts in one Chapter.

1. Periclymenum Que Caprifolium vulgare. Our ordinary Woodbinde.

Our common Woodbind is well knowne to grow up with a wooddy stalke and branches, winding themselves, yet without claspers, to stricktly unto what foever branch of any other tree, that it leaveth an impression therein of the winding, fet with fundry leaves by couples, which are fomewhat broad and long, round pointed, and of a whitish greene colour above, and more whitish underneath: at the toppes of the branches come forth many long and hollow whit h and yellow flowers, laid open before, with many finall threds flicking in the middle of them. of a fine (weete fent after which succeede small bunches of red berries, wherein is contained small hard seede: the roote is wooddy with many fibres.

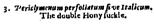
2. Periclymenum sive Caprifolium Germanicum store tubello. The Germane red Honisuckle. This Germane fort groweth higher and larger spread then the former, but ramping in the like manner, with

the like leaves, but somewhat larger as the flowers are also, being red in the bud before they be blowne open, and continuing reddish on the outside, the bottomes of the flowers being wholly white on the inside.

3. Periclymenum perfoliatum sive Italicum. Double Woodbinde or Honisuckles. The double Hony suckle groweth in the same manner as the other, but spreadeth more and farther, with whitish ramping branches, and such manner of whitish greene leaves fet on both sides of the branches up to the tops,

1. Periclymenum five Caprifolium vulgare.
Woodbinde or Honyluckles.

1460 CHAP.48.







encicbeareth many flowers, at two or three feverall one above another, with two round leaves under at the joynts joyned fo close together, that they like fawfers to hold the flowers, which stand in the wile, and are of the same fashion and colour with the that is of a whitish yellow colour, with open sinces, dasht over with a light shew of purple, with sad within them likewise, and as sweets: this beareth sed likewise, but not so many together.

4. Chamapericlymenum.
Dwarfe Hony fuckle.

This Dwarfe Hony suckle hith a creeping roote, runthere and there underground, and flooting up stakes and fundry leaves. Set by couples at the joynts, full of gines, and with five ribs running all the lenth of the leafe mbeend, which is pointed, fmooth and not dented about tredges, from the toppes of the falkes grow forth two baches, with foureor five fuch like leaves as grow beand from betweene the foote of them commeth a infr of flowers, (which were not observed) and afinthem many red berries fet in a bunch or knob together, Bethe Mulberry, but longer, and therefore I thinkeit sald rather pertaine to the family of the Chamamori, but Clufing to thew, not only his love to Doctor Penny, alenting it passe by his name, but also his judgement betof by the name, to I, untill I can have better knowthe of the Plant, must let it to passe, but with my cauti-

The Place and Time. Thefull groweth every where in this Land, in the hedmabundantly. The second in Germany. The third in My Spaine, Provence of France, orc. Both it and the fecond stonely kept in our Gardens, or Orchards, or let against shoule fide to runneabout the Windowes, where they metheroomes coole and make a goodly flew without. It last was found by Doctor Penny, as Cinfins faith, by

Smisick, who gave him both the figure and the descrip-mass it is hereexpressed. The first is in slower in Inne, and the stuite is ripe in Angust. The second and third mearlier, both for the flower and fruite, yet we never faw fruite of the fecond to follow any of the flowers.

The Names. It is called in Greeke weptendusers, but the Greekes in these dayes, westernotes, in Latine Periolymenum also, and urifolium, but Pliny mistaking the word Periolymenum, setteth downe the properties of Clymenum for it, with the Marifylva, Volucium majus, and Lilium inter spina, and Vinciposeum by Casalpinus, according as his Italinulled it. The first and third are called by all Authours that have written of them, either Periclymenum or confolium, some entirle the first Germanicum, and some unigare Septentrionalium, but the second is more righthumed Germanicum, because I thinke no Country h thit naturally but that. The third is Perfoliatum alterum, gunding & Italicum. But the last was first let out by Clufius, and trom him Tabermentanus, Gerard, Baubinus, mmy selfe have it. The Italians call it Vincibosco, the Spaniards Madresella, the French Chemrefneille, the Germil Goff blade, and Speck gilgen, the Dutch Chercenblade, and Memmekens, and we in English Wood binde, and ouvluckle.

Wein our Land have by tradition continued to long in this errour to ule the leaves, and flowers, in all gargles; ad lotions for inflammations in the mouth, or the fore privy parts of main or woman, that I thinke the cultome is powne too ftrong by time for me with a few words to shew the inconvenience, that it may be reformed, for they maither cooling nor binding, as they are taken to be : but are of a clenting refolving confuming, and digetting with as Hystope, O igamum, and Winter Sayoury are, that with Figges and Licoris, are effectuall to expecto-wing me from the cheft and lungs, wherewith they are filled: and that it is not fit to be used in inflammations tray take of the herbe holding a leafe in ones mouth will declare, by the burning heate will be felt therein, and Discordes and Galen say, that the decoction thereof being drunke fixe dayes together, will render the arme thood: although at the first they will but provoke urine onely, the fruite and leaves as well as the flowers, are seeffect: but the flowers and leaves are of more use then the seeds, which is faid to consume the spleene, and spoure a womans speedy delivery, but whereas it is said to bring barrennesse to men that use it it cannot promybefaid of men, but of women to be barren, and of men to be unable to generation, or their feede unprofitatwon fundry causes: the leaves or flowers in pouther or the distilled water of them, is much commended to kand dry up foule and moilt ulcers, and to clense the face and skinne from morphew, sunburne, freckles, and and dry up rouse and mont theers, and to clear the flowers have beene infuled and funned, is good against a discolourings of the skinne. The oyle wherein the flowers have beene infuled and funned, is good against ps, convultions of the finner, and palifes, and any other benumming cold griefe. The double Honyfuckle may by be used to all shese purposes, when the other is not at hand,

CHAP, XLIX.

Periclymenum retium. V pright Woodbinde of Hony suckle.

F this kinde of Periclymenum, there are three or foure forts, as you shall presently heare.

1. Periclymenum ressum frusturabre. Red berryed uptight Honysuckie.

The divers stalkes of this Hony suckle, are somewhat straight and upright, about three or some foote high, at the least, divided and spread into divers branches, covered with a very thinne whi tiff barke: the leaves stand by couples on the branches and two likewise at every joynt, which are of a whitilh greene colour, smooth, and lester then those of the former winding Woodbinder

the flowers also stand by couples at the end of short stalkes, that come forth from the joynts with the leaves, and are much smaller then the other, and never opening or spreading much, of a pale whitish colors, after which come two red berries, long with the roundnesse, both of a bignesse in the natural places, and in some open places. and feldome to with us for one is ufually withered and never comment to perfection.

2. Periolymenum rellum frullu nigro. Blacke berried upright Honysuckle. This groweth not so high as the first, nor spreadeth so much but groweth greater in the stemme and more up right, whose barke is not so white: the leaves grow in the same manner, but are somewhat longer and denad about the edges, the slowers stand upon small stalkes, as in the former, two usually together, yet sometimes but one, of a more purpliff colour, and fomewhat letter, unto whom facceed blacke berries, full of jayce, of no make. fant tafte: the roote in both are hard and wooddy.

3. Periclymeno rectum fructu caruleo. Blew berryed upright Hony suckles. This is also a low shrubbe rising not much higher then the last, the stemme being greater and covered with a rugged blackish barke with divers small branches thereon, the youngest being reddish at the first, and hoary with all: the leaves stand by couples as in the rest, somewhat like unto the first, of a drying and bitter taste, the flowers grow by couples, small and pale of colour, as the first, after which commeth but one berry usually, somewhat lone and round, of a blewish colour with a sweete and little tart juvce within them, colouring the hands red that handle them, and have within them many flat seede.

e them, and have within them many new took.

4. Periclymenum rettum fruith rubro singulari majore. The greater upright Honystickle.

The leaves hereof are greater then any of the former, and pointed at the ends, set in the same manner by couples, on the low stalkes, that are not above a cubit high, and they are harder in handling, greene above and gray underneath: the flowers stand by couples as in the rest, and are of a purplish white colour, or somewhat deeper some. times but unto them succeede but one berry, the biggest of them all even as large as a cherry, red, sappy, and transparent, having two markes at the top, where the flowers grew, but containing within it but one seeds.

> 1. Periclymenum rellum frullu rubra. Red berryed upright Honyluckle.

Blacke berryed upright Honyluckle.





The

3. Periclymenum reflum frastu carules.

Blew berryed Monysuckle.

4. Periclymenum reclum fructurubro fingulari majore. The greater red upright Honyluckle.





The Place and Time.

All these forts were found by Clasim in Germany, Austria, and Syria, and some on the Pyrenean hils, and in Savor, the most of them are kept in our Gardens, they flower in May, and the fruite is ripe in August. The Names.

Some have called these shrubs by the name of Xylostenm quasi Lignum of sum ob duritiem, for they have not been knowne to the ancient Writers, as it is supposed, but found out by the moderne, and for the resemblance of the flowers, in likemesse although not in bignesse, unto Honysuckles, and that the shrub groweth upright, not leamag or winding as the former kindes doe, they have given them the name of Periclymenum stans or relium, as the finest Epithite to demonstrate them, and each with distinctions one from another, as is fittelt. The first is the Priclymenum Allobrogum of Lobel, and Periclymenum rettum frutta rabro, and the first with Clufiu, and Xyloftewww.with Dodonaus, Camerarius, and Thalism : Gesner in horsts calleth it Periclymeno cognatus frusex, and Tragus, and Lanicerus in the infancy of Herbarisme, not knowing whereunto well to referre them, called it Halimm. The second is the second Periclymenum retium of Clusium, and so is the third here, his third in his History of Plants. The last in Clusius his fourth Periclymenum rettum, which Gesner at the end of Cordus, his history of Plants, calleth Chamecerafes mentana, and Lobel Chamacerafus Alpigena, Dodonaus and Eystetensis Xylosteum alterum, Lugdunensis taketh it to be the Fiem Idea Theophrasti, lib. 3, e, 17. and calleth it Fiem Idea nostras valgo Frangula, but Clusius shith, he cannot consent to that opinion, nor that it should be Pliny his Fieus Idea neither, Clusius saith, that they saith, he cannot consent to that opinion, nor that it should be Pliny his Fieus Idea neither, Clusius saith, that they of Angria and Styria call the first Hunds kirschen, and Bein boltz, and the three first forts Hunds beer, and we according ding to the Latine name, upright Honysuckle. Baubinu calleth all these forts by the name of Chamacerasus, whereof many eoe much marvell, feeing the fashion of flowers declare plainely unto what stocke of right they we to be referred.

The Vertues.

There is no one that hath shewed these, that hath heard of any property of any of these betries or the shrubs, have in Physicke, but those that are pleasant are eaten oftentimes, and the third fort is much sought after, by the people where it groweth, to ferve the Dyersuse.

TRIBE 16.

CHAP: L:

Gelseminum sive Iasminum. The Iasmine or Gelsemine.

Erapio hath exhibited unto us in his workes, three forts of Iasmines, with white, blew, and vellow flowers, whom Tabermontanus and others doe follow, although without all knowledge of them:
divers others much doubting the truth of the blew and yellow, flave thought none such to be in rerum natura, but time and industry, the disclosers of hidden secrets, have brought them to light, yet very lately, and fearfe knowne to our world, or therein but to a few; the true yellow I will firm

you in this Chapter, with divers other rare ones, fome true, and fome that are received for latimines, with divers others, and in the next, that yellow Insmine, which formerly was taken for the right, but farre differing therefrom, faving onely in the forme of the flowers, and in the next Chapter unto that, the true fort of Serapio, his blew Isom, laving ones, in the leaves of the growing thereof is not answerable to the Isomines, but more corresponding to the Isomi pondent to the Lilac, besides the Persian name whereby it came, although many of the seaves thereof resemble a laimine, I have placed it there, not without reason as I take it.

. Gelseminum vel Iasminum album vulgare. The ordinary white Iasmine.

The ordinary white Ialmine hath fundry very long shootes from the rootes, sometimes twelve, yea twenty foote high: divided in many branches, covered with a darke grayish barke, the younger branches being greene with a white pith within like the Elder, whereon are fet at feverall places, long winged darke greene leaves, made of many small and pointed leaves, and the largest at the end, and longest pointed; at the toppes of the young branches, stand divers flowers in a tust together, each on a long greene stalke, which sustainesh a small long hollow truncke, ending in five white leaves, pointed and imelling very ftrong and iweete, which fall away without bearing any fruite in our Country, but in the hotter where it is naturall, it beareth a flat seede like a Lupine: the roote foreadeth much and farre in the ground, and giveth many fuckers,

2. Gelseminum vel Iasminum Catalonicum simplex. The single Spanish Iasmine.

This Spanish Iasmine groweth lower then the former by much, but hath leaves and slowers growing in the fame manner, and differeth from itonely in the leaves, being fomewhat broader, shorter, and thicker, and in the flowers which are larger, and purplish on the outside, before they be open, and white with purplish edges, when they are blowen open exceeding tweete of smell more then the former.

3, Gelseminum vel Iasminum Catalonium multiplex. The double Spanish Iasmine.

This kinde of Spanish Iasmine groweth very like but lesser then the single kind shooting forth such like leaves, but of a fresher greene colour: the flowers likewise stand at the toppes of the branches, many together, but the hollow trunckes are shorter by the halfe ending in five or six leaves laid open like a starte, within which rise three

I. Ge'feminum vel Infainum a'bum vulgare, The ordinary white Lafmine,

2. Gelseminum vel Iasminum Catalonicum proplex, The fingle Spanish lasmine.





offive dayes, yet withering upon the stalkes fall not away, but after many dayes to abiding, another slower will beake forth of the fame trunke fometimes : this bath a quicker fent then the other.

4. Gelseminum five Iasminum Indicum flavum odoratissimum. The Indian most sweete vellow Iasmine. This rare Iasmine riseth in the warme Countries to be two or three cubits high, the barke whereof is smooth? and as red or purple as the Flower-gentle, ipreading forth branches on all fides even from the lowest almost, and

they againe divided into other leffer ones, bearing at fusdry places, without order in fome places, three waves, in some five on a stalke, of a very sad or deepe hining greene colour, not dented at all about the edgamen falling away in Winter, each part whereof is fonewhat like the leafe of the Pomgarnet tree, but barder and thicker, the flowers grow in the fame manner at the toppes of the branches, and in tufts, formed very like unto those of the Spanish Iasmine, but somewhat leffer, yet abiding longer, and of a faire gold vellow colour, and exceeding fweete, after which forced small round heads lesser then Ollives, greene at the first, and blackish blew being ripe, cleere, shining lifo like a grape, flanding fingly, and fomer imes dou-bleupon a flalke including certaine blackifh long feed like Peare kernels. This plant is more easie to be propagated, either by fuckers or layers, but is very render to keepe, not abiding either the least of Winters breath nor yet the cold Autumne dewes, but much delighwith in warmth and moisture, yet neither enduring much raine or watering, to fall on his leaves or flowers which will change the flowers paler, and the green leves vellower, and therefore mult have the moilture diffilled at the rootes. This holdeth the greene leaves in the Winter.

5. Gelseminum sive lasminum luteum odoratum Virginianum scandens & semper virens.

The sweete yellow climing Virginian Insmine. This Virginian Ia mine hath a pretty bigge wooddy flocke next to the ground, from whence rife fundry hard stalkes, dividing it selfe into many branches, foreading very farre upon the trees, or any thing standeth next to it, whereon are fet at severall small diflances, two pretty large Mirtle-like fmooth leaves, but placed on contrary fides, each above other, as they are disposed in the double Syringa Arabica, or Pipetree: the flowers fland three or foure together, at the yellow climing yellow Iasmine of Virginia,

Gelfeminum five Lasminum Indicum stavum odoratissimum, 🐠

luteum O.rginiazum oderatum [candens femper vuens.

The most sweete yellow Indian Lasmine. And the sweete

ends of the branches, somewhat like unto the former Jasmines, with a long hollow trunke, ending in five points, but not laid open into leaves like them, of a yellow colour, smelling very sweete, after which follow small, somewhat flat and long smooth yellow pods, parted in the middle all the length, full of small flat brownish feedes, winged as it were or skinny at the one end, and piled close one upon another in each side of the pod.

The Place and Time. The three first forts have beene brought, as it is thought out of Syria into Spaine, where they thrive passing well. The first fort, which they account to be wilde, serveth to graft the other two upon, that they may grow and this ive the better; we keepe the second with much care and provision, being more tender then the first, which is growing in many places of the Land, in private persons gardens: but the third, I have not heard that it hath beene as yet brought unto us, it being as yet more rare, and as tender to keepe, if not more then the fecond. The fourth is held doubtfull whether it came from the East Indies, China, or Lapan, or the West Indies, for divers doe suppose the one and the other. The fifth groweth in Virginia, as Master Tradescant, who saw is there doth affirme, and from him I have a plant rifen of the feede. They all flower late, and none of them beare any feede with us. The Names.

The Arabians call the Iasmine Zambach, and Sambach, and Iasemin as it is thought, from the Greeke word Iasme, which fignifieth Violaceum, it hath no other Greeke name, unleffe as fome thinke it be the Pothos albus of Theophrafu. The first is called I sminum or Gelseminum vulgatiun & albam, by all Authours. The second is called Iasminum, or Gelleminum grandius & Catalonicum, but by Lugdunensis Islaminum puniceum. The third is mentioned onely by Ferrarius, in his Flora or destorm cultura. The fourth by him also, yet mentioned in the Catalogue of the French Kings Garden at Paris. The fifth was never mentioned by any before, and but that Mafter Tradefcant sconfident to call it a lasmine, and therefore I am content to put it with the rest to give him content, I would be further informed of it my felfe, before I would certainely give my confent.

The Vertues. Serapio delivereth it, that the white Iasmine is not in the beginning of the second degree, that it discusses humours, is good against falt flegme, profitable to old cold men, and profitable for cararrhs, and the griefes that spring from tough flegane : the leaves either greene or dry, doe clenfe freckles, spots, and discolouring in the face or elfewhere, and helpeth tetters, or ring wormes, and the like sit is not fit that those that are of an hot constitution should acthis, for this breedeth the headache. The flowers are very fweete, and therefore they ferve to ffrow in the house for an ornament and good sent, they use also in the warme Countries to lay the slowers among their gloves

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CHAP.51.

or fine linnen, to give the better fent. The cyle that is made of the flowers by intolation is good for any cold part of the body to warme it, and to ease the paines of the crampe, and flitching in the fides.

CHAP. LI.

Polemonium five Trifolium fruticans vel lafminum luteum vulgare. Shrub Trefoile or the ordinary yellow lasmine.

Lthough as I faid in the Chapter before, this plant is not of the Islamines, yet bersule it hath by time obtained that name, and that the flowers thereof in forme refemble she white Islamine, I thought it good tained that name, and that the nowers the to me their chapter. It fpreadeth white rootes to joyne it next unto them, because I would not put it into their Chapter. It fpreadeth white rootes in the ground farre about, rising up in tundry places with many tall and slender twiggy branches, green

at the first, but after of a darke grayish colour, whereon are tet at severall distances, three small darke greene leaves together on every stalke, the end leafe being the biggest : at the joynts with the leaves come forth the flowers, each fingly by it felfe upon a stalke which are long and hollow, ending in five leaves usually, yet fometimes in fixe, very like unto the flowers of the white Iasmine but yellow, and thereupon it was called a vellow Iasmine, which being past, there follow other round blacke flaining berries of the bignesse of a great Pease or bigger, full of a purplish juyce which will colour ones fingers that shall bruise them.

The Place and Time. This groweth plentifully about Mompelier, and abideth well any where in our Country: it flowreth in Iuly, but we seldome see ripe fruite the con.

The Names. It is called Polemanium Monspelienfium by Gesner, Lobel, Cameratius and Lugdunenfis, and Trifolium fruticans by Dodonam and Tabermontaniu, who also calleth it Ruta baccifera five trifulia, and Gefner Ruta capraria Gallorum Monfelienfium, and by fome Iafminum luteum Italicum, yet Columns ca'leth it, Iasmini species trifolia non videtur ad Polemonium accedere, B. fler in borto Eystetensi, sheweth one with foure leaves, that are greener, and not to sharpe pointed, and Banhinus Iasminum lutenmunlgo dictum,bacciferum, who allo giveth this note of it, that at Mempelier it is often found but with one leafe alone upon a stalke. although in Gardens it hath three. It is very doub: full whether it should be the Polemenium of Dioscorides or no, for you have here the judgement of Columna, non videtur ad P lemonium accedere, although Lebel wou'd ir ake it agree in all things. Some would make it therefore a e grifus, but it agree. In thereto in nothing, but in having three leaves to-gether. We cannot learne what Italian, French, or Dutch name it hath, but in English it may be called Shrubbe Trefoile, according to the Latine, but Gerard faith, it is called Make bare, yet I know not where nor by whom: it is usually called now adaies the yellow Iasmine from the likenesse of the flowers.

Polemonium frue Trifolium frueicans vel la minum luteum vulgare. Shrubbe Trefoile, or the

ordinary vellow Infinine.

The Vertues.

We know not of any knowne property it hath for certaine, and therefore to give you the particular Vertues of Polemonium, when as peradventure not any one can belong thereunto, were needeleffe, and the ground of a great errour.

CHAP. LII.

Syringa. The Pipe tree.

Lthough I have thewed you thefe five forts of Pipetrees in my former Booke, yet I thinke it not unfit to present you with them agains here, and give you a full description of that sort that was defective there.

1. Lilac Matthioli five Syringa flore caruleo. The blew Pipe tree or Lilac.

The blew Pipe tree rifeth sometimes to be as great as a meane apple, yet usually it groweth nothing fogreat, having oftentimes suckers rising from the roote, the younger branches being covered with a grayish greene barke, and the elder with a darker, having within them a pith like the Elder, with two faire broad, smooth deepe greene leaves, small pointed at the ends, set at every joyat, which are some distance one from another, many of them folding the leaves inwards, standing on long sootestalkes: at the toppes of many of the branches come forth many leave believe blanches. of the branches come forth many long hollow blewish purple flowers, ending in five leaves, in a long tust toge1. Liles fen Syringe flave caraleo. The blew Pipe tree or Lilas.

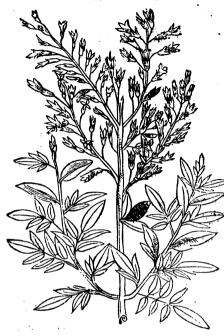
TRIBE 16.

3. Syringa Perfica five Lilas folijs incifis Perlicam, lefminum Perficum



4 Syrings flore alba fimp ict. The fingle white Pipe tice.





5. Springa Arabica flore duplici. The double white Pipe tice.



TRIBEIG.

ther hanging downe, and are of a small tent; the flowers being past, there come some simes, but not often in our Country long and flat cods, confifting as it were of two fides, with a thin skin in the middle, wherein are contain ned two long flattish red feede : the rootes are strong and grow deepe in the ground.

2. Lilac five Syringa flore latteo five argenteo. The filver coloured Pipe tree.

This Pipe tree different not from the former, either in stemme or branch, either in lease or flowers, or manner of growing from the last, but onely in the colour of the flower, which is of a milky filver colour, which bath a shew of blew therein, comming somewhat neere unto an ashcolour.

3. Syringa Persica sive Lilao Persicum incisis folys lasminum Persicum dictum. The blew Persian Ialmine or Pipe tree.

This Persian Iasmine (or Persian Lilac, whether you will) is a shrub of shrubby plant, never rising into a tree like the former, yeelding many twigges, or stems and suckers from the roote, whose wood is fost having a pich in the middle, as the other, feldome rifing above a mans height, having a smooth blackish greene barke, with fundry winged leaves thereon, on all fides, fome whereof as well those below as above, will be whole without any division therein, resembling a Privet leafe, others will be cut in on the one side or the other, or both, and divers will be halfe like, or wholly like the posture, and divisions of the Catalonian Iastine resembling it to necesty that thereby it came to be called a latimine: at the toppes of the sprigs and branches stand many tuits of flowers. in a long fpike, of four eleaves a poece, folke unto the former Lilac, that at the first view of them you may truely. define it to be a Lilac, the colour onely excepted, which in this is more purplish, and of as sweete a sent or rather stronger: after the flowers are past, follow the like small long blackish seede, inclosed in somewhat long and pointed haskes like the former but lester. This doth in every part, except the growth and leaves, come need to our ordinary Lilac, and doth in nothing but the leaves refemble a Iasmine: for both the wood is white and pithy and the flowers grow in tufes or fpikes, and appeare in May when no laimine doth, but the Lilac: the feedlike wife is contained in hard buskes, as the Lilac and not as the lasmine, like a Lupine, of a soft substance, and lastly the talle of this is somewhat harsh, with some astriction in the end, and the Iasmine hath a bitter sharpe biting talle. and very aftringent withall. Yet as I faid before, this is most likely to be Serapio his blew Iasmine. The roote fpreadeth many branches with fibres to them, under ground, and may very well be propagated by the fuckers. this holdeth his greene leaves in the Winter, no more then the others doe.

This affuredly is the Iafminum carnleum of Scrapio, whereof formerly there was great doubt among Herbariffs whether there were such a thing in rerum natura, very many denying it, because they either never saw this or ne-

ver confidered it.

4. Syringa flore albo simplies. The single white Pipe tree.

This Buth never beareth any great ftem or body, but shooteth forth most usually many pliant brownish twice or fhootes, and grayifh when they grow elder, being pithy in the middle like the former, at each joynt fland two leaves formewhat like the former, but more rugged or crumpled, a little pointed at the ends, and dented about the edges: the flowers grow at the toppes of the branches, many fet together, confifting of foure leaves, as large as the Muske Rofes, and of the same creame colour, with many small yellow threds in the middle, of a strong sweet, full and leady fent, not pleasing to a great many, by reason of the strong quickenesse of the sent: after which followeth the fruite flat at the head, with many leafy scales compassing it, wherein is enclosed small long seed: the rootes runne not deepe into the ground, but ipread with many fibres thereat.

5. Springs Arabica flore duplici. The double white Pipe tree.

The double Pipe tree from a fhort thicke thumpe, not rifing high above the ground. shootesh forth divers long and flender branches, whereon grow large leaves, force what like unto the laft, but not forough or hard, nor dented at all about the edges, two alwaies flanding one against another at the joynts, but fet or disposed on contrary fides, and not upon two onely; at the ends whereof come forth three or foure flowers, every one on a flake by it telfe, which are long and hollow below, like the white Iafmine, and have a double row of white round pointed leaves, five or fixe in a row at the toppe, feeming like unto a double white Islamine flower but larger, with fome yellownesse in the middle, which is hollow, of a very strong and heady sweete sent like the single kinde, and abide long flowring, especially in the hotter Countries, but is very tender, and not abiding the least cold weather with us, the cold windes greatly molesting it in the hotter Countries, and must therefore be kept with us as charily as Orenge trees, or rather more.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth in Arabia as Matthiolus thinketh, who had it from Constantinople: but now is plentifully to be found in many Gardens of our Land as well as others. The fecond is a stranger with us as yet. The third is very like to come first out of Persia, as the name importeth, it is now to be seene with Master Tradescant, at South Lambeth. The fourth is almost as frequent as the first, but the original place is not certainely knowne. The last hath the originall from Arabia, as the name importeth. The first, second, and third, doe flower in May, the fourth in June, and the last later. The Names.

Some have taken these to be kindes of Ialmines, and that therefore the Arabians Sambac, doth as firly agree to thefe as to the lasmines, for Cesalpinus taketh the first, which Matthiolus called Lilac, and so divers others after him, to be the lasminum caruleum Mauritanorum, or the Lignstrum Orientale (neither of which it can be, for the Ciprus Plini, as I have thewed you before, may most fitly be called by that name, and the blew I as mine is as I said very probable to be the third, which we call the Persian Iasmine) Clusius, Camerarius and others, call it Syringa cerulea, and Lobel and others Syringa cerulea Lusitanica, it is thought that Bellonius understandeth this plant, where he faith that the Turker have a shrub with Ivy leaves alwayes greene, bearing violet blew flowers on a long spiked stalke many together, of the bignesse and fashion of a Foxetale, and thereupon called Foxetale in their tongue, yet this of ours beareth not greene leaves in Winter, as Bellonius faith.lib.3, c. 50. that doth, whether it doe therein differ from ours, or whether he be miltaken, it resteth doubtfull. Some as Lugdunenfis faith, have taken this plant to be the Oftrys or Oftrys, of Theophraftus, because it beareth small seede like unto Barley, and some would have the white Syrings here set forth, to be his Oftrys likewise for the same cause, but I have showed you the true Oftrys Theorhraft before, as Clusius hath sufficiently declared it. The second is remembred in no Authour

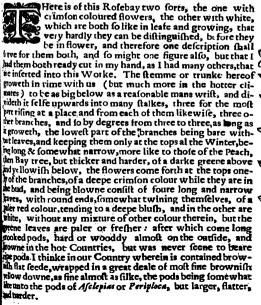
but the hortus Eystetenfis. The third is called by Profer Alpinus, in his Booke de plantie exoticis Lightrum nigrates by which name it came first to Banhinun, as he faith, out of Italy, and afterwards from Signiour Contarenthis Gatden, by the name of Syringa laciniatin folis, which he altereth to Ligustrum laciniatin folis, but it seemeth he had but onely a branch to fee, without flower, as it is in his description, and therefore could not further determine uponit, but I have often feene it both in and out of flower, and doe here give you both a full and true description of the plant, and the name that both we and Iacobus Cornnius fet it out by, in his Booke of Canada plants, vie. Agemilag Perfarum, which as he faith fignifieth Lilac Perficum, Agemenim Perfident fignificat, & Lilac florem, but ame to us by the name of Iasminum Persicum, because many of the leaves are formed very like those of Iasminum Catolonicum, as I have shewed you in the description, yet the truest name to be imposed on it, 18 Lilac Perficum, as I have before shewed you, and this is that Lilac laciniatis foliy, that J gave you understanding of in my former Booke. The fourth is called Frutex coronarius by Clnsius, and Syringa alba by all other Authours but Lobel, who alkth it Syringa Italica, not that he ever faw it growing naturally wilde in Italy, but that he there found it very frequent in their Gardens, Banhinus calleth it Syringa alba five Phyladelphus Atheneis. The last is called Sambac Arabum five I afminum ex Gine, fo that it may not unfilly be referred to either, it is called Syringa Italica flore albo slene, by Bester, who let out the great Garden of the Bishop of Exstor, although Banking sceme to make two formofit, as his custome is in many other things, which it is likely he never saw, but upon Alpinus his retembling the leaves unto those of the Orenge tree, for thereby he maketh his distinction. We may call it in English, either medouble white Syringa or Pipe tree, or the double white Iasmine, according as it is in Latine, which you will. although the fingle white hath nothing the like refemblance in the flower to a lasmine. The Vertnes.

There is no use of any of these in Physicke, that I know, and are but as grnaments in a Garden, and for the beinty and fweetenesse of the flowers there cherished, unlesse any would make a persume of the flowers, by infuling them in the Sunne with oyle of sweete Almonds, or draw a Chymicall oyle out from the said flowers, wdiltillation, onely the last Alpinus sheweth the Egyptians doe use more for ornament to trimme up and perfume memicives, then for to helpe them in their discates, neverthelesse, they make faith he an oyle thereof, which their women use in their bathings to mollifie the hardnesseand warme the coldnesse of the mother, for by their enerience they have found it to be very helpefull for hard kernels and tumours in the flesh, and to canse a more elicand (peedy delivery in travaile of childbirth by drinking this cyle warme and annoynting the wombe also Someofe likewife to drinke that oyle warme, and to annoint the stomacke outwardly therewith, against the cough and shortnessee of breath, and against the dangerous pleuriste, where one can hardly bring up the slegme, or their spittle, and against Impostumations in the lungs, and against the violent paines in the stomacke, bowels, or nivities: the oyle is made after the manner aforefaid, either with oyle of Almonds or Sefamum, and the flowers fleeped and funned.

CHAP. LIII.

1. Oleander five Laurus Rofea. The Role pay or Oleander.

1. Oleander flore rubro. The Role bay with red flowers.

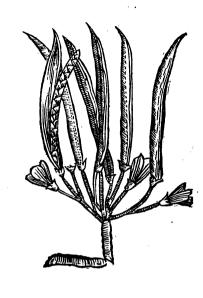




1. Oleander flore albo.
The Rose bay with white flowers.

2. Nerij facte arbor Indian. An Oleander-like Indian tree;





2. Nery facie arbor Indica. An Indian Oleander-like tree?

Because Lobel onely hath set forth this branch comparing it to the Oleander, I thought good to joywe it next thereunto, although wee have no further knowledge thereof then his relation which is thus. Seven or nice of these together like unto sheathes of leather, a soate, or a foote and a halfe long, every one of them resembling a slender Lamprey, did hang downe from one place of the branch, which was like a pithy Marsh Elder knotty pale browne sticke, so nearely resembling the cast skin of a Snake, or the dead body it selfe, that it might very well bright children therewith, although stuffed on the inside with woolly skins, at the same knot with these skins came forth some flowers growing out of small huskes, as the figure expressed them unto you.

The Flace and Time.

The first with red flowers groweth in Greece, Spaine, Italy, &c. in many places but that with white in no place but Candy, that we can heare of, and flower in Inly, the other is an unknowne stranger.

The Names.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Nieson, if Podistroleer, if Nerium, and Rhododaphne by Camerarius. The last is so in Latine by most Authours, but Laurus Rosea by Apuleius and Lobel, and Rhododaphne by Camerarius. The last is so entituded and desciphered as I here set it downe.

We have nothing to relate of the last, but of the Rose bay, Dioscorides saith it is death to Mules, Dogs, Asses, and many other source sources and flowers, being taken in Wine, but Galenosto, simplicium, seemeth contrary hereunto, saying that outwardly applyed, it hath a digesting property, but inwardly taken it is deadly, both to man and all sorts of cattle, wardly applyed, it hath a digesting property, but inwardly taken it is deadly, both to man and all sorts of cattle, Matthiolus therefore to reconcile these two sayings, finely defineth Dioscorides, to understand such men as are Matthiolus therefore to reconcile these two sayings, finely defineth Dioscorides, to understand such men as are stitch Avicen, doth helpe those that are bitten by a mad dogge, and Enphorbium by the Scorpiom, and so likewise saith Avicen, doth helpe those that are bitten by a mad dogge, and Enphorbium by the Scorpiom, and so likewise divers other dangerous or deadly medicines, resist the venome of other things: But sortion would interpret another way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that is, that taken inwardly it was poyson, but outwardly applyed it did resist it, and saith moreother way, that it is dead in the saith moreother way, that it is dead in the saith moreother way, that is, and saith moreother way, that is

CHAP. LIV.

Cytisim. Tree Trefoile.

Aving in the last Chapter shewed you a Trefolle Insinine, which some as I said, take to be a Cytisus, a thinke it not amisse to set downe the kindes of Cytisus, next unto it, and because there is such diversity among them, I would distinguish them into two sorts, that is, into the right Cytisus, and those that come neerest unto it: and into a bastard kinde, that is some that are very unlike in many things, although like in some, and others like in many yet unlike in some that are very unlike in their taste and white aesse in their leaves and stalkes, declaring their nightestse unto the true sort: their blackesses and bitternesses, to the bastard kindes: of the first we will speake in this Chapter, and of the other in the

1. Greifus Galemicreditus, Maranshe Cornutus. The supposed true Cytifus or horned tree Tresoile.

This Cytifus (as Galemiaith groweth to the height of the Myrtle, or as Pissy, Columella, and Straboto, to the heighth of a meane tree) which many tooke as Lugdunensis faith, for no other then the Medica Lunara, and is yet essented by Befler, as it grew in the Bishop of Eystor his Carden (to be in some fort answerable to what Masthiolus settle forth of it, for acknowledging his former errour, in militaking the Trisoinus cabadiinum to be Cytifus, and sinding in Galem Cytifus was a shrub and not an herbe, he sheweth this plant, which he received from Cornulus the right, and therefore could be no Medica, which is a small creeping herbe, as all the forts are) and growth be two cubits high, covered with a grayish or ash-coloured barke, the wood whereof is sirme and hard the leaves are hoary white, as is the whole shrub, and grow without order three together on long scotestalks: the showers are of a gold yellow shining colour like unto Broome: the seede groweth in broad crooked cods.

This Candy plantrifeth up to above a mans height, that is, foure or five cubits growing writhed or crooked, and dithe thicknesse of ones arme, covered with an ash-coloured barke, the leaves are gray or white, longer and narmower then the former, and grow not alwayes three, but sometimes soure or five, upon a long sootestale, the sower grow at the ends of the branches, in a tust together like unto those of the Medow Tretoile, or common three leaved grasse, of a gold red colour, and greater then they: in the middle of each flower stand many slives white shining three sass sine as haires, set in grayish huskes, wherein the seed is enclosed afterwards, which is like another Trefoile likewise: the wood is very firme and massie, and of the colour of blacke Ebony, from whence showing Belli, did call it so.

This Germane Cysism should be contained from the roote sundry stender hoary tree Trefoile.

This Germane Cysism should be shou

forts or Broome flowers, standing many together one above another at the end of the branches, after which follow hairy, and somewhat hoary, little long, narrow and fat cods, containing therein small seed like broome, talting like a Vetch: the roote is wooddy, dispersing it selfe under ground divers wayes.

4. Cytism Hispanicus arboreus. The Spanist tree Cytism, or tree Trefoile.

The Spanish tree Cyrists, or the Tretone. This Cytifus rifethup with one stemme usually, covered with a darke grayish barke to the height of a man, saith Classim in Spaine, but higher with us, spreading sundry short braches all about, whereon are small pale greenish Trefoile laves, on the upper side, and set with a little reddish hairy-asses underneath, the yellow flowers are somewhat longer then others, and come forth at the soore of the leaves, in sundry places, usually two or three at a place, which were into small short and flat cods, lesser their Broome cods, and somewhat blackish when they are ripe containing small shr and blackish seed within them as small as Broome seed, as we have observed them, although Classim saith hee saw

5. Cytisu incanus major folys pinnatis sve quinti species altera Clusis. The great hairy tree Trefoile.

This groweth greater and more upright then the third by much, whose branches also are thicker and more hairy: the kaves are twise as big, the flowers of a deeper gold yellow colour and the cods larger.

6. Cytifu Hispanicu incanu sve sextus Glusij. Thelow Spanish hoary Cytifus.

The shootes of this Cytifus are not above halfe a yard long, slender and hoary, whose Trefoile leaves on them have the two lowest smaller then the middlemost, which is twife along, but of an hoary ash-colour, standing on short sootellakes, of an astringent drying taste, the slowers stand with



The supposed true Cytifus or tree Trefoile:

2. Cytifus Creticus ineanus five Ebenus Cretica Belli.
Gandy tree Trefoile or Candy Fhony.



4 Cytifus Hiffanicus arboreus.
The Spanish tree Cytifus or tree Trefoile.





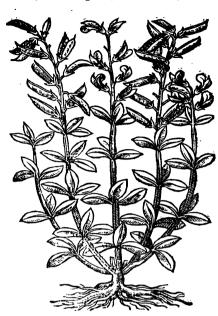
6. Cytifm Hiffaniem fextus Clufij.
The low Spanish boary Cistus.



7. Cytifus Auftriacus five feptimus clufij.
The Austrian or Hungarian low Cytifus.



10. Cytifus offavus Gerardi, Gerard his eighth Cytifus:



the leaves at the joynts all along the branches, two or three together fultained by foft hoary white huskes, wherein they fland, why Gerard should call this kinde femper wirem, and his Corrector after him so to let it passe, I know not, for neither Clustum first fet it forth, not any since him that have written of its, have so related it.

7. Crisim Austriacus sive sprimm Cluss. The Austrian or Hungarian low Cytists.

The slender lithy twigges of this Cytisus are pliable and hard to be broken, lying on or neare the ground, which are bare of leaves, unto the branches whereon they stand without order upon long footestalkes, shorter and greener then those of the third or Germane sort, and more hairy, greenish above and gray underneath: the flowers grow two or three at a joynt as the last and at the ends of the branches allo, yellow at the first, but before they are quite past, turne more gold yellow, so deepe that they seeme red withall: the cods are small star and hairy, with small browne seede within them.

8. Cycifm Pannonicm free septimi species altera Clusii The hoary low Cistus.

This is somewhat like the last in the stender pliable twigs, leaning downe to the ground and seaves like them: the flowers also are like unto them, but stand some or five together, at the ends of the branches, and not at the joynts as in the last: the cods and seedediffer not there-from, but the leaves are a little hoary, and so are the cods

9. Cytifus albicans Alpinus. The whitish mountaine Cytisus.

There is little difference in this, as by the notes thereof appeareth from others in the branches or leaves, but that at some places two or three tresoile leaves, are set at a joynt, and the slowers are paler.

10. Cytisus offerend. General his eighth Cytisus.

Gerard and his Corrector after him, mention this Cytifus as taken from Lobel and Pena, when as it agreeth with mither of those that are extant in their Adversaria, neither doth Banbinus quote him for it, as he doth all others that beknew; for the eighth of Tabermontanus, which might teeme to be this, Banbinus noteth to be his hir sure: the thiefest difference therein as Gerard saith, is in the leaves, which are a little dented on the edges, which yet

The Place and Time.

The first of these Baribolmens Maranta found in Naples, and Honorius Bellus in Candy, as he did the second is also all the rest, except the fixth and last were found by Clustus in Hungary, Austria, and the parts thereabout a they all slower in the Spring of the yeare, but some earlier and some later, and give their seede in August and September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke xunss;, and Cytism in Latine, a Cythnio infula, as Pliny faith, from whence it was carryed to the Cyclades, to the Greekes, and after to the Latines, for the wonderfull fruitfullnesse it products both in men and cattle, but of pecially in their heards and slockes: the former times as Matthiolism and Tragus show by their K k k k k k

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miltakings of the true Cysism, were smally verst in the knowledge of plants, in shet hat the most part, whatlover herbe offered it selte next to hand, that had but some shew like the crue, is was presently accepted to true, although after upon better examination it proved farre short thereof. The first of these is the Cysism Maranha of Marshielus, Lobel, Lugdanensis, and all others, and taken by Camerarism and others, to be the Cysism verm of Galess, Dissordes, &c., the Italian Pona, confounded this and the next together, as Belim seemed to doe alloin calling it Cysism Creticus, which he said is like unto that of Maranha, yea it is the same as he thought, having the like crooked cods, to be the Ebensa Creticus, but he afterwards corrected himselfle, in that it different muchia the heads of slowers and seede, from that of Maranha, but Bashimus saith, he received from Belim branches of each of these to shew the difference, so that this first is the Liguum Rhadium, or Cysism verm. And the second is that which he first called Cysism Creticus, and by the Cretanes Archimenoxylum, that is, nobile signum, which so distinctions sake he callet beense Creticus. The third is the first Cysism of Clussus in his histery, and the Cysism prior of Lobel, and likewise the Cytism albus sylvestria of Cordus in his History, although Bandium doth sever them into three forts, as who so will heedefully marke them, shall soone see that there is no such distrence in them, to cause them so to be severed. The fourth is the third Cysism of Clussus, which Lobel and Lugdunensis call quartus Hispanicus, because it is so in his Spanish Observations, but we take them all in this worke, according to the numbers expressed in his History of plants, as I have shewed you in divers places before. The fourt last on their titles, the number that you shall since them in Clussus.

The leaves of all these forts (for it is probable they doe not one differ from another) are cooling, and doe diperse tumours, and hard swellings, if they shall be beaten with bread and so applyed, the decoction of thembeing drunke, provoketh urine, for as Galen saith, the leaves have a digesting quality, with some temperate hamidity in them also, as Mallow leaves have, Columella sheweth that in former ages, there was much profit made by the feeding of sheep herewith to give store of milke, and not onely to fatten them, but Bullockes and Goateral-so, and Hens, and all other forts of cattell: but was planted also for Bees to seede on, as from whence they did gather more honey, then from any other plant whatsoever, and besides it abideth greene eight moneths of the yeare for their palture, and may be kept dry therest of the yeare following, as the dry sodder: if women that be Nurses have not any store of milke in their bross, let them steepe some of the leaves and young branches hereof in faire water all night, and being strained forth in the morning let them take three parts thereof, with a sourch of wine, which will breede good store of milke in them, and make their children strong and able: the dryed leaves steeped all night in water, and boyled afterwards, strained and drunke is as effectual as the juyce.

CHAP. LV.

Pseudocytism. The bastard or base tree Tresoile.

Here are divers forts also of this base or bastard kinde to shew you, whereof one is the most adulterate T of them all, which therefore shall be last exprest.

1. Pseudocytism Hispanicus primus. The first Spanist base tree Trefoile.

This first base tree Trefoile groweth up to the height of a small tree, whose body and branches are covered with a grayish barke, the younger twigges being hoary white, the leaves are many, and smaller then in any other fort of Cytisus, three alwayes set on a stalke, of a pale greene colour, and abiding in the Winter, contrary to any of the rest, of a bitterish taste, the flowers are yellower and smaller then Broome flowers, standing as it were spike sassion at the end of the branches, after which come rough hairy long pods, wherein is thicke flattish blacke seede. Smaller then that of Broome: the roote is wooddy and spreadeth divers wayes, the wood is firme and yellowish.

This second Spanish fort, riseth not much above a yard high, full of shootes from the rootes, which are branched forth and wholly white, having hoary Tresoile leaves, never open but as it were folded together, the middle rib being great, of an extreame bitter taste: the deepe yellow flowers, are somewhat sweete and stand at the end of the branches like the former and the peds that follow are long and rough, of a blackish purple colour, the points being turned downewards, with greater and blacker seede in them: the roote is like the former.

3. Pseudocytisus miger. Blacke base tree Trefoile.

This base tree Trefoile groweth with the limber pliant shootes, it bringeth forth not so high, but straighter and greater then the last, the barke of them being of a darke grayish colour, beset with small Trefoile leaves, somewhat round, and a little bitter in taste, and of a darke greenish colour, the flowers grow at the toppes of the shalkes many together spike sashion, of a yellow colour and pretty sweets sent, like unto honey, the cods that solour are somewhat long and star, with brownish seeds in them.

4. Pfeudocytifus folis; fubrossadis. Base tree Trefoile with roundish leaves.

The stem hereof hath sundry branches growing forth from it, and set with small roundish darke greene leaves, upon very short footestalkes: the slowers, are smaller then those of Broome, and yellow, but more slore set together at the ends of the branches, then the smallness of the plant might seeme to beare, of a pretty sweete sent, and a pulselike taste, the pode and seede are small like the last.

This Spanish base tree Tresoile hath hard round striped stalkes, foure or five some high, branched into sundry branches, somewhat woolly, stored with divers small Tresoile leaves, of a pale greene colour, the flowers are small and yellow like the others, unto which succeede many small pods like unto those of Birda-soote, three, soure, or five joyned together on a stalke, with small shat blackish feede in them: this is not the same with the first of these are tree Tresoiles here for downed being much different.

base tree Trefoiles here fet downe being much different.
6. Cytisus facie quibusdam Alissum fraticans. A Cytisus-like unlike plant.
Because others before me have placed this plant as last of the Cytisus, so must I for this time, which else might

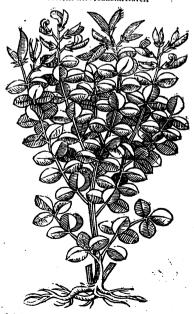
3. P/cudicytifus Hillanteus primas. The first spanish bale tree Trefoile. 2. Pfendosytifus Hilpanicus ferundus. The fecond Spanish base tree Trefoile.







4. Pfeudetytifus foligs fub otandis Bafe tree Trefoile with roundith leaves.



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in some fort have beene set with the other Alysa, the description whereof is thus. From a tough wooddy rootes grow up fundry pliant hoary greene stalkes, spreading into branches let with divers hoary greene leaves together, contrary to all the other Cytife's, yet each leafe by it selfe, somewhat like unto them, but thicker and hairy alfo, the flowers are many and yellow, that fland at the toppes, fpike fathion, composed of foure leaves like to Stocke Gilloflowers, after which come feedes in round pods. The Place and Time

Three of these grow in Spaine, the former two found by (lugue, and the last by some other, the other two in France and Germany, and flower and seede in the time of the for-

The Names.

The first of these is the first Cytisus of Clusius, which Lobel and Lugdanensis call Cytisu Hispanicus primus, by Dodo-neus Pseudocytisus prior, and Baubinus Cytisus minoribus foliya ramulia tenellia ville fir. The second is Clufium his second Cy-Lugdmeng, and by Dodonem Pseudocysisus alter. The third is the Pseudocysisus seu niger Cordi, the Cysisus niger five major of Camerarius. The tourth Cytisus of Clusius, the Cytifus miner of Gefner, which Lugdunenfis calleth Cytifus Gefnere, and by Banhinns Cytifm glaber nigricans. The fourth is the Cytifus alter minor of Lobel, which Eystetensis calleth Trifolium arborescens. The last Bauhinus onely hath described in his Prodromus, by the same title I doe here give it you.

The Vertues.

We have nothing recorded of any particular, any of these base shrubbes are indued withall, and although some may thinke, that they are of the same quality with the former. I am not of that opinion, in regard they are all much more bitter then the former, and some intensively bitter, which can be no helpe to encrease milke, in any creature, nor yet to fatten them as the former doc.

6. Gytifus fane quibufdam Aliffum fruicans,
A Cycifus-like qubite plant.



CHAP. LVI.

Cupressus. The Cypresse tree.



Ome doe make two forts of Cipresse trees, the male and the female, the one that spreadeth more then the other, which groweth more upright, not much differing in any thing elle, which maketh me thinke the divertity rifeth from the foyle or fome calualty, and that the male which spreadeth is not a diltinct species, which preserveth the kinde naturally as all other things doe, especially seeing as Theophrosius saith, the one doth degenerate into the other, and that both doe beare nuts

and feede alike. I shall therefore under one mike mention of both sorts, if they be so, and shew you that the Cypresse groweth to be a great tall upright tree spreading out the branches so even round about, that it seemeth to be fo formed by Art, being small below, not farre above the ground, then spreading out larger, yet keeping a round close compasse and afterwards spiring up to the toppe, lesse and lesse, very well representing a Pirami or Spire Reeple, the body and armes are covered with a reddish barke, the leaves are ever green, but looking much of the verdure in Winter, which it regaineth the next Spring after, and somewhat long, slender, and flattish round, parted very much and somewhat resembling Savine, of a resinous sent and strong taste: some trees are seene in some places to be more spreading in their branches, and not abiding so close, especially when they grow old, and doe beare their small yellow flowers, and their fruite, or nuts, as they are called afterwards, which grow here and there among the boughs, loven or opening into divers parts growing ripe, but close and hard while they are young, of a ruffet browne colour, wherein are contained small brownish seede, but not so small as motes in the Sunne, as Matthiolus and others make them to be : the roote spreadeth much, but not very deepe t the wood is reddish, very firme and durable, not subject to corruption or wormes, but defending all other things, by the ftrong heady fent it hath, from all mothes and wormes, it yeeldeth out of the body of the tree, a kinde of liquid Rossen, like unto that of the Larche and Turpentine trees, of a very quicke and sharpe talle.

2. Cupressus Americana. The Cipresse tree of America. Although I doe not take this to be a true Cipresse tree, yet because it hath obtained that name by all our travellers into the hether or Northerne parts of America, where it is found in fundry Countries thereof, let me joyne it here untill by a better regard I may place it in a fitter. It groweth in some places to be a very goodly tall tree, fifty fixty, yea eighty foote high, without any branch, and neere three fathome compasse at the lower end, and then spreadeth sundry large armes and branches, beset with many winged leaves, which are very fine, small, fmooth, plaine, and not square, crumpled or plaited as the true Cipresse is, and somewhat longer also, set on both fides of the stalkes, without any certaine order, being not alwaies opposite: the nuts are somewhat like those of the Cipresse but greater, with thicker, more open scales and greater seede within them. The wood smelleth somewhat sweete, which in part caused it to be termed a Cipresse. Whether this should be that Thuja, of Theophram.lib. 8.c. 15. that is both in stocke, branches, leaves, and fulle, 10.0.1) that is south in thorse, branches, leaves, and hutelike unto the wild Cipreffe, it were formewhat worthy tobe scanned, whose fruite it is likely, is that Habbel, that Faludanns brought home with him in his returne from his myailes, and faid it was so called in the East Countries, the figre, wherof I here give you with this branch: the nut it selfe and much resemble the nut of this, both for forme and large thickenesse of the scales. This looseth his leaves in Winter.

The Plice and Time. The ordinary Cypresse tree, groweth in sundry of the wirme Countries, of the Levant, I altwards, and in many ofthe Isles likewise in the Mediterranean Sea, as Abodes, and Candy, where it is so familiar to the soile, that it springthup every where, of it owne accord, in the Mountaines Me, and Leuce, if the ground be stirred a little, and that whing elfe be fowne thereon, and beareth ripe fruite from toumber, almost all the Winter. The other is as is faid. infundry Countries of the North America, whose seede was brought by Master Tradescant from Virginia, and fown bere, doe ipring very bravely.

The Names.

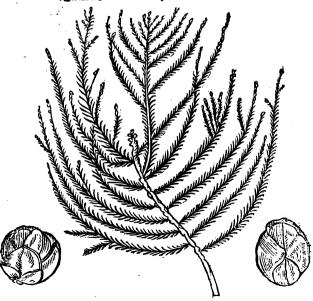
It is called in Greeke wo mieril & and wo mierous sand wien maeis miti desembras, ideft, a partu parilium ramorum, in Latine inesses, and Cupresses also. The Arabians call it Saro, and Seru, the Italians Cypress, the Spaniards El Cypres, the French, Dutch, and English, Cypres, and the Germanes Cypressen.

The Vertues. The Cypresse cooleth, bindeth, and dryeth without either hate or biting tharpeneffe, but to much as may put the aarbity in action, yet it doth resolve and consume humidines, in putride ulcers, the pouther of the leaves with a little Myrrhe and wine, helpeth those fluxes that fall on the bladder, and provoketh urine being stopped, and without

Myrthe the fluxes also of the belly or flomacke, bleedings, and fpittings of blood: the decoction of them, performeth the same likewife, it helpeth also the cough, and shortnesse of breath, by taking filling a small draught, and if the likedraught be taken every moraing for many daies together, it will helpe the rupture, to as fome of the fresh leaves be applyed also wthe place, and well bound on : which things the nuts do performe moreeff. Aually, and in all fluxes oblood and humours: the imail thips or rasping of the wood, taknin Wine provoketh womens courses, and helpeth the biting of the Scorpion, as also procureth a mod colour to the whole body: theleaves bruifed and laid unto heh wounds that bleede much, doth flanch the bleeding, and fo cololidateth the wound being uled by themselves, or with fine Barley meale, it helpeth Saint Anthonies fire, creeping ulcers, and urbancles and the fores and ulcers of the privy parts in man or womm, and helpeth the inflammatiomofthe eyes, and applyed with crote to the stomackedoth much omfort and strengthen it against diags, and other the passions hereof upon defluxions of tharpe I. Cupreffus major fre fativus, The Cyprelle tree.



2. Cupressus Americana, an Thuja Theophrafti Cupresso fimilis, cu, ci f. ullus Habbel buc a // indatur. The American, or Virginia Cyprette ruich the fruite Habbel of Clufius which is like unto this.



Kkkkkk 3

humours

1478 CHAP.57. TRIBE 16.

humours thereon, the leaves beaten with some dry figges, doe mollifie the hardnesse of temours, and of the testicles, and confumeth the Polypus of the noise, which is an excretience or peece of flesh growing therein: the fame allo boyled in vinegar and made up with the meale of Lupines, cauleth rugged nailes to fall away, and helpeth the tooth ache, the mouth being often washed therewith the same also taketh away the Morphew, freekles, spots, and the like in the skinne, the nuts boyled in Wine, and the haire washed therewith, canieth them to grow black, and the like in the skinne, the nuts of the pourter of a Mules hoofe, and oyle of Myrtles, it will flay the falling of them: the branches and nuts of the Cypresse being burned, driveth away gnate, and other such like troublesome slyes: the leaves being laid among seedes of any fort, will keepe them from being eaten with wormes, and the wood in Wardrobes will preserve garments from Mothes: the wood it selfe is in no age subject to the worme, moud in we are roces will preserve garment and therefore thuch defired in chefts and boxes, There's reported that he saw at Damiate in Egypt, a Cypresse chest that was digged ten foote deepe out of a moorish ground, and found uncorrupt in any part, which as was likely had lyen there fince Sultan Selim jubdued Egypt in the yeare 1512.

CHAP. LVII.

Arbor Vite. The tree of life.

His tree being in some fort like unto the Cypresse, I thought good to joyne next thereunto. It is feth to be a reasonable great and tall tree, standing long in a place, covered with a darke reddish barke on the body, but more red on the branches, foreading many branches, and many small ewigges bending downewards, which and the long leaves, that come from them, on both fides are flat, and plaited or braided, as it were like a braided lace, of a darke yellowish greene colour, soft and not hard or pricking, abiding greene, alwayes smelling without falling away, and tasting somewhat strong and resinous,

not pleasing to many, but ready to provoke casting, yet very cordiall, and pectorall also to them that can endure it, at the ends of the branches come forth small mossie vellowish flowers, which turne into small scaly yellowish heads, wherein lie small and long brownish seede: the wood is firme and hard, and of a brownith colour.

The Place and Time.

It first was brought from Canada by the French, in King Francis the first his time, and presented to him, and from the encrease thereof, is spread sufficiently through all the Countries neere it, and flowreth in Aprill, and May, and the fruite isripe in August and September.

The Names.

This being a new found tree, hath no true, suncient Greeke or Latine name to call it by, for although most that have written of it, referre it to the Thuja of Theophrastus, lib. 5.c. 5. which he comparesh both in branches leaves and fruite, unto the Cipresse tree, yet Omne smile non eft idem, and although it hath some likenesse in the leaves, yet so it is not in the fruite, and I verily beleeve, that it is proprium /ui genus, not to be parallelled, or made the same with any other we have, as most of the trees and herbes of America, are not equall to those that grow in Europe, the hether part of Africa and of Asia the leffe, as experience heweth. Lugdmensis maketh it to be his Thuye tertium genus. Some would make it a kinde of Cedrus Lycia, but that beareth red berries, which this doth not. Some also have called it Arbor Paradifen: but it was presented to the French King by the name of Arbor Vita, but upon what reafon or ground I know not, but ever fince it hath continued that name of the tree of life. Clasism and Bun-

Arbor Vite. The tree of life.

binus fay, that fome would referre it to the Bruta arbor Pliny, but that as he faith hath whitish branches, and fweete being burned. The Verties.

Although we have no forraigne experience to reportunto you, yet upon tryall of the leaves by some in our owne Land, we have found that they that were long time troubled with a purulentous cough, and (hortneffe of breath, have been much releived and holpen thereof, by the use of the leaves taken falling with some bread and holpen thereof, butter, as the most familiar way for some few dayes together, thereby expectorating the flegme studing the lungs, and so clearing the passes, as they found much good by it, and doubtlesse the resinous smell and taste, abiding dryed as well as fresh, dothevidently declare the tenuity of parts therein, and a digesting and clenting quality, which If any would put into action they should soone see the effect.

CRAP. LVIII.

Have three or foure forts of Tamariske, to bring to your confideration, one whereof was never published or made knowne to the world, before I gave you a hint thereof in my former Booke, which I meane to ranke with the reft here.

1. Tamarifem folio latiore. The Gamarian The broader lateral.

Me observed it growne in some places where it hath stood very many yeares to be a reasonable great tree, whose whe was somewhat thicke and rugged, of a darke reddish colour, the younger shortes being reddish at the first, which was somewhat tanks and sugged, or a darke reddish colour, the younger showes being reddish at the first generaliter, and blackish when they are dry, befet all about with fine long darke greene leaves, as it were erned because they are so small and short, that stand bout the longer, yet are they greater and broad the longer, yet are they greater and broad then the French kinde: at the end of the Tamariske of three longs.

Tamariske of three longs.

ping shootes come forth a long spike of flow-mand leaves among them, each flower being mide of five purplish leaves like threds, divers of them standing in a greene huske together, in which huskes when the flowers are palt, grow delving among them, which together are anyed away with the winde : the leaves fall amy every Autumne, and fpring anew in the Spring.

2. Tamariscus folys albidis. White Tamariske.

Of this kinde I have seene another fort very bearifull and rate, brought me by Mafter Wilham Ward, the Kings chiefe fervant in his Gramy, from his house at Boram in Essex, whose banches were all red, while they were young, mall the leaves white, abiding so all the Summer, without changing into any skew of gt ene like the other, and so abideth conflantly years aftor years, yet fliedding the leaves in Winter like the other.

Tamurifen fello tenniore. The French or finer leated Tamari ke.

This finer leafed Tamariske doth in many placagrow but into a small shrubbe also, but in others into a great thicke and tall tree, with many fpreading armes and branches, whose leaves at fet in the same manner, and grow after the same fashion, but finer and imaller like unto Heath, of a grayish greene colour: the flowers are smalbrand grow spike fashion like the other, being purplish at the fift, tut white when they are blowne open, consisting of five leaves apeece, which turne into downe with the fmall feede in them, and falleth away as the Willow and Poplardoe, but Lobel faith, they turne not into

downe, but the fruite is round like Ollive stones, which as he saith being laid in the Sunne have stirred to and fro for three dayes tog: ther, having a worme within them, which was the chiefe cause of the motion, and having made a hole in the graine commeth forth : which of these is truelt, seeing both affirme the matter as eye-witneffes of the relation, I know not, never having seene the tree beare out his fruite or feede with us.

4. Tamariscus Agyptia galler ferens. The Egiptian Tamariske.

This tree groweth in Egipt and other places of Spria, Arabia, and Turkie, as Bellonius faith, who observed it to hea wondrous great and high tree, growing as well in dry ground as in moilt, whole woods of them growing together in each foile, whole kind is of this last described, but besides, it beareth small hard excressences, like unto great Gaules, of divers formes, some longer, some shorter, some broad, others thicke or stender. The Place and Time.

The first groweth naturally in Germany, in divers places, and as Cordus saith, he observed two forts, one growing neere the River of Rhine With a finer leafe, and firmer wood, and a little pith, and another about the Danubius or Description : The third growethnot onely in Narbone, and about Mompelier, but in Spaine in divers places, as Clufius setteth it downe: the last in Arabia, Egypt, and the places neere thereabouts, they flower about the end of May, or in Inne, and the feed is ripe and blowne away in the biginning of September.

It is called in Grecke uvein in Latine also Myrica, and Tamarix, but of divers Tamarifeus, and by Pliny Bria Ilvestrie in Achaia as Lugdunensis saith. The first is called Tamarifens, and Tamarix humilis by Cordus and others,





and Tamarifeus Germanica by Lobe!, all others call it Myrica or Tamoriz Sylvestris or altera. The second hath and Tamarican Germanica by Love!, all others call at evaprison of A answers of Tamarix Narbonenfir by Lovel, Lugno other name, but what I have given it. The third is called Tamarifem or Tamarix Narbonenfir by Lovel, Lugdunensis, and others, and Myrica, and Tamarifem sylvestrie by Clusius and Alpinus, and Tamarix Gallica ant Hilpanica by Clusius also: The last is taken to be the Myrica, and Tamarix sativa of Diescorides, by Clusius, Cordus and others, by Bellonius Tamarix gallis anusta. The Arabians call it Chermasel, and the former sort Tarsa or Carsa, the Italians Tamarigio, the Spaniards Taray, and Tamargueira, the French Tamaris, the Germanes Tumarischen baum oderholtz, the Dutch Tamarschen, and we in English the Tamariske tree. The Vertues.

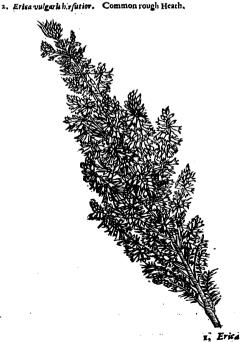
Tamariske as Galen laith, is of a clenting and cutting quality, without any manifelt drying, yet it hath a little therein, but the fruite and barke are much more drying, and is very powerfull against the hardnesse of the spleene, if the roote or leaves or young branches be boyled in Wine or vinegar, and drunke and applyed outwardly to the place also, the leaves boyled in Wine and drunk, is good to stay the bleeding of the hemorrhodiall veines, the soitting of blood, and womens too abounding courses, and helpeth the jaundise, and the chollick, and the bitings of the Spider Thalangium, the Viper and all other venemous Serpents, except the Afpe. The barke is as effectuall, or rather more to all the purposes aforesaid, and both it and the leaves boyled in Wine, and the mouth and teeth often Washed therewith, helpeth the tooth ache, being dropped into the cares easeth the paines, and is good for the rednes & watering of the eyes: the faid decoction with tome honey put thereto is good to ftay gangrenes, and fretting ulcers, the faid decoction is also good to wash those that are subject to lice and nits. The wood is held so powerfull to waste and consume the hardnesse of the spleene, that (although it is likely to be fabulous that is said thereof) if Swine drinke, or ease their wash out of the toughes made thereof, it will waste their spleene so much, as that they will be found quite without after a while, but it sheweth that is very effectuall to consume the spleene, and therefore to drinke out of cannes or cups made thereof, is very good for spleeneticke persons. The assess of the wood are used for all the aforesaid effects, and besides doth quickely helpe the blisters raised by burnings or scaldings of fire or water. Alpinus faith and Vestingius affirmeth it, that the Egyptians doe with as good successe use the wood hereof to cure the French disease, as others doe with Lignum Vite, or Guajacum, and give it also to fuch as are possest with lepry, scabbe, pust es, ulcers, or the like and is availeable also to helpe the dropsie, arising from the hardnesse and obstruction of the spleene as also Melancholly, and the blacke jaundise that ariseth thereof.

CHAP. LIX.

Erica. Heathe.

Here are a great many forts of Heathes, and therefore to avoid confusion I must devide them into foure Ranckes or Orders the first of those whose leaves are like Tamariske, the second like unto the Heathelow Pine or Coris: the third is of those that lye or leane downe to the ground, and the last of those that beare berries.





The Theater of Plants.

1. Erica vulgari. Common Heathe.

The Heath that groweth most frequent in our Land, is a low shrubby plant, little above halfe a yard or two tote high, with rough wooddy brownish stalkes and fundry branches, plentifully stored with small short greene leves like to those of Tamariske, four ensually set together, from the middle to the ends of the branches, stand full bottle like bright purplish flowers at severall distances about the stalkes, and ending in foure corners, in which grow finall stede when they are past the roote spreadeth deepe, sometimes this is found with white flow- Flore alba mbut very feldome.

2. Erica vulgaria hirsutior. Common rough Heath. This other Heath groweth like the former in all things, but fomewhat higher, the leaves whereof are alike alfo. more rough, and of a hoary greene almost white: the flowers also are like, but somewhat raler, and herein milleth the chiefelt difference: the rootes of both grow downe, and are strongly fastned in the earth: the feed like and fo is the roote.

3. Erica Graca Phana dieta. The Greekish common Heath. Bellonius in his first Booke of Observations, and the 53. Chapter, that giveth us the knowledge of this Heath, with, that meeting certaine boyes that had gathered bundles of Heath about Syderocapfa in Macedonia to burne, which they called Phana, was desirous to know the difference betweene it and common Heath, and by them klearned this, as one especiall note of difference, that it is easily pulled up by the rootes, without any instrument ndigge the ground, when as the other common fort cannot be gotten out without a spade to digge it.

The Place and Time. The first groweth throughout the Land in waste grounds that are called Heathes, because this kinde of plane noweth most plentifully thereon: the second groweth on Windfor Heath, where Clufius saith he found it, and the last in many places of Greece, the first and second are found sometimes twise slowring in the yeare usually, in lehand August, and fometimes in the Spring alfo. The Names.

The generall name for Heathe in Greeke is seein, but Tetralia by the Athenians as Pliny faith, in Latine Erica. The generall name for Heathe in Greeke is visite, but I estair by the Albeman as runy latin, in Latine wild form of for the feewed you in the third place adolfome Myrica, milkking it, yet by Parro Sifara, but that particular fort here shewed you in the third place it filled Phama now adayes by the Greekes. Marcellm was in a very great errour, that made Heath a kinde of mome, because it see vertex to the same use, that is, to sweepe houses. The first is by all called Erica vintgaria, and like Myrica folio by Lobel and Clusius who also so calleth the second, which Bambinus saith, some tooke to be the slago Plinig. The last is sufficiently expressed in the description, and here before. The Italians call it Erico, the Spainerds Queiro, the French Bruiere, the Germanes and the Ducch Heyden, and we Heath.

CHAP. LX.

I. Erica Coris folio maxima alba. The great white flowred Heathe.

His Heath groweth the greatest of any, even as tall as a man, and yet fometimes much lower, with wooddy browne stalkes and branches, the leaves being fmall round and fhort, formewhat like those of Coris, let in a quadripartite forme, or croffe fahion, the flowers likewise grow foure together at a space,

from the middle of the branches upwards, forming a very long spike of a foote long, and are like small long and hollow white bottles somewhat sweete, the seede and rootes are like the former kindes.

2. Erica Cornfolia maxima purpurascens.

The great purple flowred Heath. This differeth from the former in nothing, but in having knderer Ralkes, yet as high, and in the flowers, which are long and hollow like them, but of a purplish colour.

Another like hereunto Masshiolus fetteth forth with flowers

onely at the toppes of the branches.

. Erica major floribus ex berbaceo purpureis.

Greene Heath with purplift greene flowers.

This like wife different little from the last, but onely that it is lower and more largely spread, and hath darker green leaves, four fet together all along the branches, and flowers like wife up to the toppes in forme like them; but of a whitish greene Purple colour being fully growne.

4. Erica scoparia. Brush Heath.
The Brush Heath groweth close and round, with sundry Amder branches, and small greene leaves on them, which quickely fall away from the stalkes being a little dry, and the lowers two together for the most part, smaller then the former, and of an herby greene colour, but hollow as the other: bildes these, it likewise sometimes beareth small scaly heads ofleaves, like unto those of the common hard Time.

2. Erica Coris folia maxima purpurafiens. The great purple flowred Heath.



3. Ericamajor fleribmex berbacco purpureis. Great Heath with purplish greene flowers.

4. Erica Scoperia. Brufh Heath.



5. Ericaj umi'a Be'ga un Lebelt Sangaria noftras. The low Daten, or our Proome Heath.





6. Erica Scoparla altera.
Another Broome Heath.



7. Erica Carlo fallo quinta Ciufij.



5. Erica pamila Belgarum Lobely feoparia nostrae.

The low Duce or our Broome Heath.

This Heath groweth low and short, hard and brittle, with blacks and brownish branches, and small greene laves like those of Tyme set on them, somewhat hairy, but four together as in the rest, the slowers grow five or size together at the toppes of the branches, hollow like the reft, and of a ple purplish colour.

> 6. Erica scoparia altera. Another Broome Heath,

This other differeth not much from the laft, but in bearing mee leaves at a space, somewhat broader then the other, green sove and gray underneath, and a little hairy withall; the fowers likewise are many; and stand three together, at the topes by equall distances, turning all one way, being somewhat larger and greater believed, but of a deeper red colour ten the last.

7. Erica Coris folio quinta Clußi.

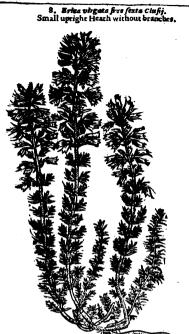
Clußiss his fifth Heath, with triple branches and léaves.

This triple Heath groweth low, and with flender branches, wite it the reacting rowers low, and with up inter orancies, three until fet at a joynt, and three small thinne leaves likewise fet by spaces thereon, in an even order or manner, the sowers grow from the middle to the top, somewhat large, many together at the joynts, upon longer footestalkes, and are of a full or dead purplish colour.

S. Erica virgata five fexta Clufij.

Small upright Heath, without branches.

This Heath hath fundry hard and upright stalkes rising from the roote, scarse a cubic high, being all single, without any branch spreading from them, and covered with an ath-eboured barke, at the severall joylats whereof come forth divers sall darke greene leaves bushing together, and towards the passing findry hollow flowers, like the rest standing together by pack, of a nost bright deepe crimen colour handler deeped. faces, of a most bright deepe crimson colour hanging downs,



9. Er ca similis peregrina planta Lobelij. Lobel his stranze Heath.



upon long footestalkes: you must understand that all these sorts beare small seede, although it is not mentioned to every one. 9. Erice similis perterina planta Lobely. Lobels strange Heath.

This strange plant (which Lobel could not tell what to make of, finding it growing in a pot, in Mounsieur de Brancion his Garden, yet would joyne it in the end of his Heathes, with this title as one of them, is a very strange Heath indeed, when as he made another plant that was very like it, to be a kinde of Sedam minimum vermiculature as in the same page, and the next line unto this, he himselfe doth fit it downe, yet calling it Erica peregrina altera being to neere one unto another that I thinkethem congeneres) groweth shrubby, that is, with wooddy stalkes and branches, like other Heathes, with many small long narrow leaves upon them, and purplish flowers at the toppes, confisting of foure small leaves apoece, as neere as my memory will serve me, faith Lobel.

The Place and Time. Cingun faith, that he found the first in fundry parts of Portugall, not farre from Listobone: the second in the fame places, but more plentifully, and in the Country of Narbone as Lobel faith. The third also about Liftbone, and the fourth both in Spaine, Portugall and Aquitaine, and Narbone also almost every where, it flowes there twite every yeare, both in the Spring and Fall. The fifth Cinsim saith he found, both in Brabane and Gelderland, and also in old Castile in Spaine, and Lobel saith in Flanders, and Brabant, but he might as well have said, on Hampfleed Heathe, and divers other Heathes in England: The fixth in Portugal alfo, and in our Land likewife. The leventh by Lifbbone allo. The eighth was seene by Classus as well in England about Windfor, in flower in September, as in old Gastile, and France. The last was not knowne to Lobel from whence it came to him that had it, neither can I fav more of it: They flower most of them in Inly and Angust; and yet some continue in flower longer, and some beginne sooner,

The Names. The first, second, third, and fourth here are of the same numbers with Clusium in his history of Plants, and Lobe! calleth the second Inniperifolia dense fruticans Narbonensis. The fifth is the thirteenth Erica Coris folio with Clusius. & with Lobel Erica pumila Belgaram, and the fifth Erica with Dodonaw. The fixth is Clufin his twelfth Erica Gorin folio, which Lobel calleth Erica Inniperifolia altera. The feventh is Clufing his fifth Erica coris folio, which Baubinus nameth Ericaternis per intervallaramulis. The eighth is Clufius his fixth Erica coris folio, which Lobel calleth Erica pumila caliculata unedonu flore. The last is entituled by Lobel as I said, Erica peregrina Brancionu.

CHAP. LXI.

1. Erica procumbem sive supina pallide purpurea. Pale purple creeping Heath.

His leaning Heath growerh up with many round browne Ralkes, of a foote long or more, leaning downe to the ground, and sometimes taking roote againe as they lye, about whom are set many long small leaves foure set together, and sometime five at a place, the flowers are of a pale purple colour, standing at the toppes of the branches like unto the other of this kinde, the feed that followeth in this as in most of the other, is small and blackish, the roote is hard and wooddy.

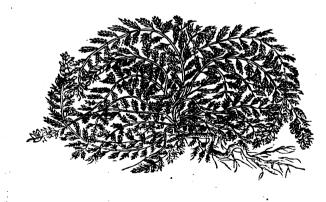
2. Erica supina herbacea. The greene flowred Heath. This Hearh hath low creeping Italkes, tearfe a foote high branched forth, and foure leaves at every place, fet

a crosse thereon, the flowers come forth among the leaves, towards the tops, being finalland hollow, with foure ends like the reft, but of an harby or greene colour : the feede is like the other.

2. Erica supina carnea. Blush coloured leaning Heath.

This low Heath groweth not higher then the last, but much more beautifull in that, although the stalkes be blackish and slender, leaning to and lying on the ground, and the leaves stand by three at every space all along the branches: yet the flowers that grow at the ends of them. are of a fine flesh colour, hollow like the rest, and ending in foure points with eight blackish threds within them, and a purplish pointell in the middle; this hath also small blackish seede,

4. Erica supina ma itima Anglica. Our English low Sea Hearh.



this is often found with leafy greene heads like those of Time.

4. Erica sapina marisima Anglica. Our English Sea low Heath.

This fine small Heath groweth low, but thicke set with stalkes and branches, and thereon very small follows. greene leaves up to the toppes where the flowers fland many together as in others, of an excellent purple colour, continuing long in flower and colour. 7 bs

The Theater of Plants. TRIBE 16.

The Place and Time. The first Classim found in Styria and Austria, upon the hills there, and so likewise the second, and the third in and flower at the time with the rest: The last was found by Lobel, about Porsmonth in our owner.

The first, (econd, and third, is the teventh, eighth, and ninth Erica Coris folio of Clasius, the last hath not beene The Names. mined by any before now, and by Lobel termed anguitifolia maritima Anglo britanica.

CHAP. LXII.

Erica baccifera fructu albo. White berryed Heathe.

He white berryed Heath rifethup with stalkes a cubit high distributed into branches, and both covered with a blacker barke then any of the rest, the leaves likewise that are set in a triple order at every place, are of a blacker greene colour, and of a little heating as well as binding raste is both similar to be been set of a blacker greene colour. brave shining or transparent white berries like almost unto darke pearles, at the toppes of the branches glofan acide juyce, and three hard graines or feede within them, what flowers it bore hath not beene as yet olerved. 2. Ericabacciferanigra. Blacke berryed Heath.

The branches of this Heathe, spread farre about upon the ground, and as they lye shoote forth rootes againe, hing up after a while, a great deale of roome, which a humber of triple leaves doe compafie, and fometimes sung up after a winte, a great deate of foothe, without a financial state first of a drying taste, and after somethat the peans of the flowers stand at the joyats with the leaves, towards the toppes, mailting of three leaves a peece, of a whitiful greene colour, with purplish threds within them, which turne womail blacke berries, like unto Iuniper berries, with a darke purplish juyce within them, and many trians glar graines or feed within them likewife. The Place and Time.

Cluftus faith he onely found the first not farre from Lishbone in Portugal, and the other on the Hills of Austria ad Sigria, and we may fay in England and Ireland also in many places, and flower at the same time with the ellor rather fomewhat later. The Names.

The first is called Ericabaccifera by Label, and Ericabaccifera tennifolia by Tabermontanue and Gerard, and is menth Erica coris folio of Clufius, Amatus Luftsanus tooke it to be the Acacalis of Diofeorides, Which the Pora

> 1. Erica baccifera fruelu albo. White berryed Heath.

2. Erica baccifera nigra. Blacke berryed Heath.





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LIIIII

ting als call I amarinhera, and the fruite I amarinhas. The second is the Erica baccifera of Matthiolim, which I bel, Lugdunenfis, and I balim call Erica baccifera Matthioli, and is the eleventh Erica coris felio of Clasim: but the is not the Vaccinia palustria Dodonai, before set forth, which Lugdunensis calleth Erica baccifera Dodonai, no the Oxycoccum Cords, being all one.

The Vertnes.

I have reserved the declaration of the Vertues of all the sormer, unto this place, that I might shew you the altogether. Heath is somewhat drying, and a little bitter withall, except the berryed forts, as Clussum bath related by the raste of most of them. Galen saith it bath a digesting quality, resolving the malignity of humours, be transpiration or sweating, which a decoction of the slowers being drunke, doth performe, and thereby given much ease to the paines within the body, and expelleth the wormes therein also: the leaves and slowers mad into a decoction is good against the sting or bitings of Serpents, and other venemous creatures, and the same being drunke warme saith Matthioius, for thirty dayes together, morning and evening, doth absolutely break the stone and drive it forth: the same also, or the destilled water of the whole plant, being drunke easeth the cholicke: the said water or the juyce of the herbe dropped into the eyes helpeth the weakenesse of the sight clussum said that Rondeletim at Mompelier used the cyle made of the flowers of Heath with good successe against the Wolfe in the face or any other soule or fretting and eating canker spreading over the whole sace: the same also doth dissolve tumours: a bathe made by decoction of the herbe and flowers is good for them to fit in, that are troubled with the stone, or with the gout, for it giveth muchease to them both: the white berryes of the Heath shith Clussum, are bought to the markets in Spaines, and there sold to give to those that have hot agues, to coole the heate and quench their thirst; and besides are much desired saith hee, of women and children, to please their pallate: the hony that the Beestake from the flowers of Heath is called mel improbum, but we have not found any ill quality therein in our Land: onely it will be higher coloured then in those places where no Heath groweth.

CHAP. LXIII.

Agrifolium five Aquifolium. The Holly bush or tree.



Ome have thought that there are divers forts of Holly, some trees, some shrubs, some with prickly leaves, and some with smooth, but the truth is, it is but of one fort, for although it hath been seen in divers places to grow to be a great tree, as Gesses in the row reporteth, of divers, and of one at Curia thirty foote high, whose leaves were smooth and not prickly, yet no doubt but it rose from a young shoote that was prickely at the first, for while it is suffered to shoote forth sundry roddes from the roote, or before any of them growesh to be great, the leaves are prickely. but

roddes from the roote, or before any of them groweth to be great, the leaves are prickely, but growing old as the **Ilex** doth, it loofeth the prickles and becommeth fmooth, and onely prickely at the end, and fometimes not. It is with us most usually a bush, and with many shootes from the roote growing slowly, unlessed the ground be not gravelly, where it most frequently is found, but more mellow and gentle; the outer barke whereof is of a sad greene colour, but it hath also another inward, which is whiter: the leaves are set on the stalkes and branches on short sootestalkes, being somewhat broad, hard, thicke and long, smooth shining, and of a very fresh yellowish greene colour, cut round about the edges, into round notches or dents, and every point of them very sharpe and prickely; the showers grow close to the stalkes, at the soote of the leaves many comming forth together round about them, and consist of foure white leaves with foure threds in the middle standing about a greene round head, with growesh to be a small red berry when it is ripe, like unto a Hawthorne berry, but with a little Crowne at the toppe which parteth into soure small triangular seede, with hard shels, and a small sweete kernell within them, abiding on all the Winter, almost in his greatest beauty: the roote groweth deepe, the wood is firme and hardly sinking in water, and of a whitish colour.

2. Aquifolium undique echinatum. Holly with leaves wholly prickely.

This different not from the ordinary fore, either in body, barke, fruite, roote, or use, onely in the leafe, which is no less a med with sharpe prickles, all upogras about the edges thereof.

The Place and Time.

Holly groweth in waste and untilled grounds, in divers Countries throughout the whole Land, and as I said seldome groweth with us to be a tree of any bignesse, it flowseth in Inne, and the berryes grow ripe, not untill the end of Ottober, and then abide almost all the Winter long, being freshest at Christman, the leaves doe alwayes abide greene.

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The Vertues.

The berries are hot and dry, and of thinne parts, helping to breake winde faith Dodoness, and therefore good to helpe the chollicke, for faith he, I have it from them who have made tryall of them, that tenne or twelve of

2. Agrifelium five Aquifolium
The Holly buth or tree,

2. Aquifolium folio leni 19º aculeato toto.

Holly with smooth leaves, and one all over prickely.





the berryes being taken doe purge by stoole, grosse clammy and slegmaticke humours: Gerard appropriateth these words to himselse, as if he had had the relation, and yet he saith within a few lines after, that Holly beaten to pouther, and deunke doth stay fluxes and discenteryes, which are quite contrary one to another, upon a suddaine apprehension, but upon better consideration they may both stand for good that the fresh berries, by reason of their moist flipperinesse may move the belly downewards, and the berries being dryed, and thereby having loft their moisture and slipperinesse, doe then binde the belly as we have knowne by many experiences: but the barke of the tree, or the branches, is held to be much more effectuall to binde then the herries : Manbiolus faith mata decoction of the rootes of Holly (but faith he the barke of the roote is more powerfull) fomented on the places that have beene put out of joynt, doth helpe them much, both to mollifie and discusse the hardnesse and mmours, the places gather thereon, and helpeth alfo to confolidate the broken bones : forme we to tie the branthes with leaves upon their Bacon, and Martinmas Beefe, to keepe Rats and Mice from them by their prickles : inchranches with berries, are used at Christ tide to decke up our houses withall, but that they should defend the bouse from lightening, and keepe themselves from witchchraft, is a superstition of the Gentiles, learned from Pliwith Matthiolus : with the flowers of Holly faith Pliny from Fithagores, water is made ice : and againe, a laffe of the tree throwne at any beaft, although it fall fort by his defect, that threw it will flye to him, as he lythillil, by the speciall property of the tree : This I here relate, that you may understand the fond and vaine conceits of those times, which I would to God we were not even in these dayes tainted withall. The Birdline made of the rootes of Holly, is as good as that made of Miffeltoe, whereof neither is to be admitted into inward Physicke without certaine death or danger.

CHAP. LXIV.

Laurus. The Bay tree.

Nder the name of Laurus is described sundry sorts of plants by the ancients, as Laurus Alexandrina, Chamedaphue, Daphneides, and Laurus Timu, and Taxa, and others, whereof I meane not to entreate in this place, having spoken of them already in others, but of those trees that are properly called Bay trees, which are two. onely knowne to us in Europe, the one with broader, the other with a lesser leafe (and yet Bellonius saith, he observed five forts in Mout Athor and Greece) where with a lesser leafe (and yet Bellonius saith, he observed five forts thereof in another place, but unto them I will adde another fort of rare Indian Bay tree, lately knowne unto us.

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TREBE 16.

3. Laurm Americaya çaborto Farnessiano c. njucurter Cassa Lignea muitum assimilatur. A strange Indian Bay tree, or Cassa Lignea of the West Indies.





1. Laurus major five latifolia. The greater Bay tree.

This Bay groweth with us in many places, very high, fpreading armes and branches reasonable well, covered with a darke greenish barke, the leaves are somewhat broad and long, hard, full of veines, of a darke greene colour, pointed at the ends, and smelling somewhat sweete, but of a bitter talle, and alwayes abiding on the trees, the flowers grow many together, and of a whitish greene colour, after which come somewhat long and round berries, with a tough blacke skinne or covering, somewhat wrinckled, with a hard firme kernell within, parting into two parts, the roote spreadeth under the ground, and growth deepealso: the wood is firme, smooth, and white.

2. Laurus miner. The leffer Bay tree.

The leffer Bay tree groweth not so high, and doth runne more into suckers or shootes, wheteon grow smaller thinner, and longer leaves then of the former, yet smelling well also, therest of the parts doe not vary much, but that the berryes be smaller and rounder.

3. Law-us Americana cujus cortex Cassia lignea multum assimilatur.
The strange Indian Bay tree, or Cassia Lignea of the West Indies.

I must needs adjoyne this strange Indian Bay tree, both for the rarity and excellency thereof, which I take out of Tobias Aldinus his description of some plants that grew in Cardinall Farnesius his Garden at Rome, and grew from the berries were brought from the West Indies, in that Garden of the Cardinall 1620. Which were blacke rugged, like Bay berries, and somewhat long like Ollives, pointed at the end, and divers growing together in a bunch each upon a fhort footestalke, it shortly grew into a great height and bignesse, the leaves were very like unto Bay leaves, or rather in a meane betweene the great Kings Bay (which I take to be that we call Laurocera-(us) and the common Bay or the Citron tree, which being chewed, at the first are somewhat bitter, but after with a fweetnesse have some maccilaginousnesse or clammynesse in them, yet smelling like the common Bay, whose footestalke is thicker then of them, and the branches smaller and finer : but faith it is wonderfull to feele fo much viscide and tough clamminesse in them, which made a doubt with some learned Herbarists, whether it were not the tree of Cinamon, or of Caffia or Canell, and that not by any light conjecture, for Garzias ab oris faith the leaves of the Canell tree are of the colcur of Bay leaves, but neere the forme of the Citron tree leaves, and all Authours writing of the trees of Cinamon or Carell, fay the leaves are like Bay leaves: the fruite also by Garzias of the Canell, is blacke and round of the bignesse of an Hafell nut and like an Ollive. Govern, Corato, and Cossa fay that the fruite groweth in clusters or bunches, Acoffa that the fruite is blacke and shining, when it is ripe, the maccilaginous tafte also in this plant, seemeth to be in that fort of Canell is thought with us to be the true Cassia lignes, yea the best Cassa with Diestorides is called Daphnita which is a word derived from Daphne which is a Bay : but faith he, I will shew you my opinion, that we have no true Cinamon, although I have read of many that affirme our Canell to be the true Cinamon of the Auscients, yet I have faith he, many reasons aginst it, which for brevity I here omit, hoping to declare them in another place.

The Place and Time.

The Bay groweth wilde naturally in divers places of Narbone in France, Spaine, and Italy and in other warme Countryes where it groweth very great effectally neere the Sea, but is wholly planted with us; or raised from fowing the berriess: t flowreth in May, the fruite is fearet thorough ripe either in Oliobersor November.

The Names.

It is called Augm in Greeke, quafi diapam quod usta valde some, for nothing doth more trackle or make a notice the firethen it: in Latine Laurum: much Gentilisme might be inserted here of Daphne, the Daughter of Laurum, whom e-spollo overtooke flying from him, and by the implored aide of her mother earth was transformed in a Bay, from whence taking a branch, he in honour of her, crowned himselfe: but under this rugged shell was it amounter kernell: for the Bay was a token of prophecy, and by Apollo is signified wildome: that is, that wildome doth foreseevents, when the passions be overruled: a salio that they wore a Garland of Bayes to be best safe from lightening and thunder: that wisedome knoweth how to avoide the judgements of God, when sufficiently is liable to them, and must undergoe them. The Arabians callit Gaur or Gar, the Italians Lauro, the spaineds Laurerro, the French Laurier, the Germanes Lorbeenbaum, the Dutch Lauruboon, and we the Bay tree: the best years are called in Greeke dustile, in Latine Lauri bacca.

The Vertures.

Galen faith that the Bay leaves or barke doe dry and heale very much, and the berries more then the leaves: the the of the roote is leffe tharpe and hot, but more bitter, and hath some aftriction withall, whereby it is effectu-Albertake the stone, and is good to open the obstructions of the Liver, Spleene, and other inward parts, as the topic and jaundife: the berryes are very effectuall against all venome, and poyson of venemous creatures, and helings of Waipes, and Bees, as also against the pestilence, or other infectious diseases, and therefore is put into indry Treakles for that purpose: they likewise procure womens courses, and it seven of the berries be taken by woman in fore travell of child birth, it will cause a speedy delivery, and expell the after birth also, and thereme women with child that have not gone out their time, mult take heed of taking any, left they procure an amement, or delivery before their time: they wonderfully helpe all cold and theumaticke distillations, from the braine to the eyes, lungs, or other parts, and being made into an electuary with honey, they helpe the conimption, old coughes. (hortneffe of breath, and thin rheumes: they likewife helpe the Meagrome, and mightirecell winde, and provoke urine, and helpe the Ventofities of the mother, and kill the wormes : the leaves worke also the like effects, and boyled in fish broth, give a fine rellish, both to mea e and broth, and helpeth to rume the stomacke, and to cause digestion, without feare of casting, which taken by themselves they oftenmes provoke: a bathe of the decoction of the leaves and berries, is fingular good both for women to fit in that monobled with the mother, or the difeases thereof, or with the stoppings of their courses, or for the diseases of hebladder, paines in the bowells by winde, and stoppings of urine : a decoction likewise of equal parts of Bay uries, Cuminseede, Hyssope, Origanium, and Euphorbium with some hony, and the head bathed therewith, wh wonderfully helpe destillations and rheumes, and setleth the pallate of the mouth into its place: the oyle which is made of the berries, is very comfortable in all cold griefes of the joynts, nerves, arteries, stomacke, belly a wombe, and helpeth palfies, convultions, crampes, aches, tremblings, and numneffe in any part, wearineffe alb, and paines that come by fore travelling in wet weather, or foule wayes: all gricles and paines likewise proreding from winde, either in the head, stomacke, backe, belly or wombe, by annoyating the parts affected thererith, and by putting some of the oyle, or boyling the berries in the decostions for glisters, doth breake wind adeale the torments of the belly by the winde chollike wonderfully: it helpeth also the paines in the cares, eiby some of the overdropped thereinto, or a decoction of the berries being made to receive the warme fumes bacof into the cares by a funnell: the faid oyle taketh away the markes of the skinne and flesh, by bruises, falls. ke, and dissolveth the congealed blood in them: it also helpeth the itch, scabs, and wheales in the skinne.

CHAP. LXV.

Arbutus & Adrachne. The Strawberry trces.

Hese two trees doe both goe under one English name of the Strawberry tree, because they are so like one unto another, both in their growth, leafe, and fruite, that one not very well acquainted with them, may soone mistake one for another, and therefore I have thought good so put them both into one Chapter.

1, Arbum. The Strawberry tree with dented leaves.

This Strawberry tree (in some places, as in Mount Athos, as Bellonius reporteth, growith to be a tree of very get heighth and bignesse) in most other places it groweth but low, or rather like unto a shrub tree then of any ignesse, having a rugged barke on the body, and smooth or red on the young branches, and having many suckardising from the rootes, with faire fresh greene leaves, fet without order thereon, very like unto Bay leaves, but thicker, shorter, and sinely dented about the edges, and without any sent, as the Bay leaves have, with a reddin middle rib in some places, but not usually so with us, and abiding on the bushes like the Bay: at the ends of the branches come forthlong stalkes, with very sine white showers set thicke together all the length of them whose immes are a little red or blush colour, formed like unto little bottles, or the flowers of Lilly convally, which king past, there rise in their places, severall round betryes, greene at the sirst, yellowish afterwards, and of an teclestreddish colour, and somewhat hoary withall being full ripe, like unto a Strawberry, but much greater take naturall warme Countries, as great as a plumbe, but with us, and in Ireland, where they have beene found gowing of their ownessecord, no bigger then a Raspis berrie, and neere unto the same, both forme and colour, out is like a pallide clarret Wine, of an anstere taste, and having certaine small scades within them each of them lovered with a tabuse existence.

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1. A buius, The Strawberry tree with dented leaves.

2. Adrachae. The Strawberry tree with fmooth leaves





2. Adrachne. The Strawberry tree with smooth leaves.

This other Strawberry tree groweth low and never seens so high as the former; but so like thereunto that it is discerned from it onely by these markes; the barke of the tree and branches is not rough or rugged but smooth and redder by much, both in young and old branches like unto Corrall, yet Theophrasis saith it hath a white barke, which it is like he meaneth of the under or new barke that commeth after the old falleth away in Summer, but the Arbusus doth not for the leaves are so like unto Bay leaves, being also smooth and not dented on the edges that they are onely distinguished from them by the smell, these having no sent, and the berries hereof are of a darker red colour, and somewhat more sweete, the other being a little austere or harsh, and so talting on the tongue in the eating.

The Place and Time.

Both these forts grow in the warme Easterne Countryes abundantly as also in Greece, and the Isles of the Mediterranean Seas, especially in Candy, on the hills, and among the Rockes, but the first especially in Italy, Spaine, and fome parts of France, and hath beene of late dayes found in the West part of Ireland, of a reasonable bigge file for a tree, but with smaller fruite: it flowreth not onely in Iuly, in the warme Countries, but at other times of the yeare also, and the fruite scarse ripeneth in a whole yeare, for I have seene a fresh branch, that was brought me with fresh sprung flowers and ripe fruite thereon likewise, so that it is usually seene both with flowers and fruite at once. The Adrachne is every third yeare spoyled of the outer barke, and regaineth it quickely, and keepeth the fame time with the other.

The Names.

The first is called in Greeke vouces Comarus, and the fruite so also by some, or wendin Memacylon, as Diescorides, Galen, and others fay, in Latine Arbutus & Unedo, and by Ovid Fraga montana; some have thought that the Arbutus of Dioscorides, and Theophrastus were differing plants, because their descriptions were so divers, but by the judgement of the best they are both one, the other is called in Greeke adeixm, yet the most Greeke copies have an I can't because Adrachne, is the herbe Portulaca, Pursiaine, which some to distinguish would call this Portulaca arbor, but Pliny findeth the fault, and therefore calleth it Adrachue and Potulaca arbor, fince which Gaza and others have followed him therein: but the Grecians generally now adayes, as well as those in Canay, call it Adrachla, as Honorism Bellim faith : all our moderne Writers call them, by the fame names, and no other then are here set downe, except Guilandinus in Papyro, who attributeth all these names to one plant Omarum, Conarum, Arbutus & Vnedo, And it is observed that Galen faith in Italy among the vulgar, Epimelis was called by the name of Unedo, peradventure because the flowers of Epimelis are very like to those of Arbutus or Fredo, when as Epimelii is defined by himselfe to be another plant, differing both from Arbutus, Unede, or any of Dissertides forts of Mefpilm. The Arabians call the Arbusm Hasiladib, the Italians Albatro, the Spaniards Madroube, and Madromeiro, the French Arboufer, the Dutch as not knowne to them have no name that I can finde, and we call TRIBEI6. them both the Strawberry tree, but with the feverall diftinctions that I give them in their titles ; yet it hath come to us from Ireland, by the name of the Cane Apple, with as great judgement and reason as many other vulpar names are.

The Vertues.

Diescorides and Galen lay of the Arbutm that it is troublesome to the stomacke, and breedeth head ache, and merefore adviseth those that have any paine in the head to forbeare the eating of that fruite, Amatus Lusitanus first feneth it downe, that the deftilled water of the flowers and leaves of the Arbutu (but Mathiolan addeth the at & Corde cervi to be mixed therewith in pouther) is a foveraigne remedy and helpe against the pessilence, and all other venome to be given presently upon the first complaining of the griefe, it is all ringent or binding, and herefore may well ferve against fluxes: the properties of the other are not declared.

CHAP, LX VI.

Morns. The Mulberry tree.

Here are two or three forts of Mulberries as I have elsewhere shewed, yet I must shew you them

1. Morse nigra vulgarie. The common blacke Mulberry tree. This groweth if it be suffered very great and tall, otherwise it will be led on Arbours, or as

you will have it, the body being great, and both it and the greater armes covered with a thicke ruggedbarke, the younger boughes and branches being imoother, whereon are round broad laves fet, pointed at the end, dented about the edges, and fometimes gashed in on the edges, resembling a Vine lase, the bloomings or flowers are short downie catkins, after which follow the fruite made of many graines fettogether greene at the first, red afterwards, and somewhat harshe or sowre, but blacke when they are full ripe, full of a sweetish juyce, that will dye the fingers and mouth of them that gather and eate them : wherein lye di-

vers small seed, the roote groweth not deepe, but spreadeth farre, being of a yellowish colour. 2. Morus alba. The white Mulberry.

The white Mulberry groweth not to that greatnesse, but riseth higher, more knotty and brittle, spreading reasonable well, but not so thicke, the leaves are like the former, but not so thicke set on the branches, nor so hard in handling, of a paler greene, and somewhat longer, and more divided with longer stalkes: the fruite is smaller and closer fer together, greene and somewhat harsh before they are ripe, but exceeding sweete, almost ready to procure loathing, when they are thorough ripe, and whitish, with the like seede as is in the former: the roote likewise is yellow but paler.

1. Morm nigra vulgaris. The common blacke Mulberry tree.

2. Morus albs. The white Mulberry tree.





TRIBE 16.

3. Morse Virginiana. The Virginian Mulberry.

The Virginian Mulberry groweth quickely with us to be a very great tree, spreading many armes and branches, whereon grow faire great leaves very like the last: the fruite or berry is longer and redder than the first when it is ripe, and very pleasant also.

The Place and Time.

The two former forts are noursed up as it were in Woods or great Orchards, in the Levant Countries to nourish their silke Wormes, where they keepe abundance, and may peradventure be naturall in some of those places; they are plentifully also noursed up in Italy for the same purpose: but the last as the name imported came from Virginia, where it groweth hugely, with great store of great leaves and small store of fruite, but in the scason with the other, which is in Insy and Angust, yet the leaves of them all appears the last of all other trees.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke west and origina? Morea & Sycaminos, in Latine Morm; some call the first Morm rabra, and others nigra, in our shoppes Morm celsa quasi excelsa, as a distinction betweene it and the bramble Rubin, whose berryes are called also Mora; but bas is added to know it by, the white is called Morm alba & candida by all the Belonius saith that the French doe falsely call it Sycomorus, but we shall she wy ou the true Sycomorus by and by. The Arabians call it Tut and Thut, the Italians Moro, the Spaniards Moras del Moral, the French Meurier and Meure, the Germanes Maniberbaum and Maulbeer, the Duich Mooerbescemboom, and we in English Mulberry, and Mulberry tree.

The Vertues. The Mulberry is of different parts, the ripe berryes being by reason of their Iwectenesse and slippery moisture. opening the belly, and the unripe binding it, especially when they are dryed, and are then good to stay fluxes and laskes, and the abundance of womens courfes: but the barke of the roote hath a stronger purging quality, and a bitteine ffe withall, whereby it is able to kill the broad wormes in the body of men or children: the leaves and young tender toppes have a middle or temperate faculty: the ripe berries if they be taken before meate, doe make passage for the rest to follow, but if after meate, and passe not quickely away, they corrupt in the somacke and draw the rest on to putrefaction with them, otherwise they trouble little : the juyce, or the syrope made of the juyce of the berryes, helpeth all inflammations and fores in the mouth or throate, and the Venla or pallate when it is fallen downe: the juyce of the leaves is a remedy against the biting of the spider Phalangium, or any other Serpent, and for those that have taken Aconite, the leaves beaten with Vinegar is good to lay on any place that is burnt with fire: the leaves of the Vine, of the earely Figge, and of the Mulberry, boyled in raine water is good to wash the haire, to cleare and to give it a faire colour : a decoction made of the barke and leaves is good to wash the mouth and teeth when they ake : if the roote be a little slit or cut and a small hole made in the ground next thereunto, in the harvest time it will give out a certaine juice, which being hardned; the next day is of good use to helpe the toothache, and to dissolve knots, and purge the belly: the leaves of Mulberries are said to stav bleeding in any place of the body, whether it be at the mouth or nostrils, or the bleeding of the piles, or of a wound, being bound unto the places: a branch of the tree taken when the Moone is at the full, and bound to the wrist of a womans arme whose courses come downe too abundantly, dothstay them in a short space, theleaves laid to steepe in urine doe take away the haires from skins.

CMAP. LXVII.

Sycomorus. The true Sycomore or Mulberry Figge.

Here are two forts of this Sycomore tree, the one bearing fruite out of the body, and greater armes of the tree onely, the other upon stalkes without leaves.

1. Sycomorus sive Ficus Legypiss. The Sycomore of Egipt.

This Sycomore groweth to be a very great tree, bigger then the Mulberry tree, with great armes and branches, and thereon full of round and somewhat long leaves pointed at the ends, and dented about the edges, very like the round leaves of the Mulberry tree, but harder and rougher like Figge leaves, this beareth small sigs or fruite, and no shower, and that differing from all other trees, for it thrusteth them forth from out of the very trunke or body it selfe onely, and the elder branches next to the body, and no where elle, and are very like unto white or wilde Figges, and of the same bignesse, but much sweeter, and without any kernels therein, the whole tree and every part abounded with milke, if the barke be but gently wounded, for if deepe it giveth no milke at all, which maketh it to beare three or four times every yeare, new rising out of the places where the old grew (but whereas Theepbrassum and Dioscorides say, that the fruite ripeneth not, unlesse they be carached with iron scratchers, and that within soure daies after they will be ripe; theuse in these dayes, where they grow is, that they doe ascend the trees, and with small knives, cut a small peece from the head of every sig, while they are greene, and after the poorer fort of people cate them. The wood hereof is sollid, hard and blacke, and abiding fresh, and as if it were still greene long after it is felled, neither will become dry, unlesse the kept under water, and therefore is fitted to make piles in Marshes, or waters.

2. Sycomorus altera fem Firm Cypria. Another Sycomore or Figge of Gyprus.

This other Sycomore groweth to be as great as a Plummetree, or white Poplar tree, whole armes and branches are flored with broad and somewhat round leaves, like unto the Elme; (which made Diofeorides say it was an Elme) but indeed very like unto the former: this also beareth such like fraite like Figges but smaller, even no bigger then plummes which rise both from the body, and the greater armes, but not immediately out of them, as in the former, but on certaine stalkes is branches, which rise by themselves, without any leaves with them, and are as sweete as sigges, and beare also source times every yeare, but not unless they be sit, that the milke in them may come forth.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth chiefly in Szipe in Szria also, and Arabia, and other the places neere thereunto: the other in in

sCyprus, Caria, Rheder, and other the places neere them; they have not beene brought into Italy that I meane; their Time is expected in their description

The Names.

The first is called in Greeks uniques and our jure alloy some, but not rightly as Thinferrides saith; in Lacionalto Syconorus, and Pieus Hyppia, the Esprian sig, as in the true Syconorus exec, and Theophrafia callett is Moras Agypta, to called as Galen saith, from helikenesse of the gree and the fritte unto the Mulbergand the Figgs. Relations fixth the Esprians now there call it First Pharaonis in their language, and one simmers as the Arabians does the other is called by Theophrafias Fican Cypria in Green, Masthishus called it Sycomore finish, Corden on Disservices, Sycomorus a Cypro, and Lugdensen is from Ranwellius Fican Egypus Disservices, Sycomorus Cypro, and Lugdensen for Green, and Adametic of the Arabians.

The Tierties.

The fruite of the Syxcimore trees agree well in the legy, and maketh it folible, but is troublefome in the lonacke, by the overmuch moifture, and giveth but littenourishment to the body: the milke that is taken from the tree, by wounding it gently, and afterwind dryed and made into Trochifees, and kept in an orden pot, bath a property to mollifie hard tumours, sloder or close together the lippes of greene wounds, thrintie it else being laid plaisterwise, worketh after the time manner: the faid dryed milke is good against memous creatures and the plague, the same also each the paines in the head and eares, and is drinke by the metal are splenoticke.

1,2. Sycomorus frue Fices Egyptia & Cypria.
The Egyptian and Syrian Muberry Figgerre.



CHAP. LXVIII.

Fiew. The Figge tree.

Here are divers forts of trees that are called Figge trees, very much differing in kinde one from another, I will therefore in this Chapter onely shew you the forts of our ordinary eating Figges that grow in Europe, and afterwards of the refit that have not been declared before.

2. Ficus saive five vulgaria. The ordinary Figge tree.

This ordinary Figge in our Country in fome places, I have feene as great almost, and as much first as an Appletree, with a grayish rugged barke on the body, and elder boughes, and greene on the younger, which are hollow or pithy in the middle, the leaves grow fingle on the branches, being long and large, thicke, weigh, and of sad a green colour on the upperside, and whittish underneath, divided into three, but usually into five arm, yeelding a sharpe bitter, and almost exulcerating milke when they are broken, as the branches and the rigges also will doe when they are greene, the fruite breaketh out from the branches without any flower, and whoth of sundry colours, of several sizes, and ripening at contrary times of the yeare, as also with thicker or summer skins that cover them, these that are most ordinary are white, and of a reasonable bignesse.

This Figge tree differeth not from the former, but in growing not fo great, and that the fruite is small and had, never ripening on the trees, but falling off unripe and are nothing to sweete or pleasant as the manured, but is ripe and mellow, or soft, but like it while it is greene and hard.

3. Firm nigra five praces. The blew Figge earely ripe.

This tree also differest not in the growing from the former, but riseth not to that greatnesse, the fruite is also like the former, and of the fame size and bignesse in Spaine and other places, but of a darke purple blacklish color, with an eye of blew as it were cast over them, and blacklish red throughout, being not fully so lushhous sweet as the ordinary white Figge is: this Figge tree bearest twice in the years in the warme Countries, that is in the Spring about April, and afterwards in the Autumne when the other are ripe: those in the Spring doe kideme ripen kindley, for want of the heate of the Sunne, and by reason of the mailture of the season, yet are they very delicious, so that they quickely both putrifie if they be kept long, and not artificially dryed, but quickely orthogolasses that eate them, and therefore none dareth eate them, but they must drigke some when them to helpe to digest them, for if they passes not quickely out of the stomacke, but putrifie therein, by put them in danger to turne them into a seaver: and this is that kinde of greatblacke Figge, that we have, which list usually planted against a wall, and yet will not ripen the fruite with spatial Angust, and then will be so mellow and soft, and moils that they will be ready to fall about their sine that had be them.

The dwarfe Figge tree groweth not much higher with us then to a mine fhoulders, with flender branches ben-

I Ficus vulgaris. The ordinary Figge tree.



ding downewards: the fruite or Figges are smaller, even in our Country then the last, but of the same colour, and reasonably well stored on them, this is tenderer then the other, and is usually planted in boxes, to be removed into stoves for the Winter time, and ser abroad in Summer like our Orenge trees. The Place and Time.

The manured Figge hath beene as I suppose alwayes planted where it grew in any Country, the wild being found so in lundry places, it is thought that both the other came out of Barbary into Spaine, Italy, and other places where they grow, and beare ripe fruite both in the Spring and Angust, or September, which in Spaine are after the gathering laid in the Sunne to dry, that they may the better be kept all the yeare after. The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke συκή and the fruite σῦκον, in Latine Fieus both tree and fruite : the wild Figge tree is called in Greeke own at example excess by Galen and others, in Latine Ficus fylvefiris, & Caprificus; the unripe fruite of the manured, as alto of the wilde kinde is called in Greeke and in Latine Groffin, but properly Olynthus, as well as Groffin doe fignifie the earely ripe of each fore: the dryed Fi ges are called in Greeke 196 As, and of some weit, as Paulus Æginetus and others, in Latine Carica, yet Pling faith that Carica is a peculiar kinde of Figge, growing in Syria, to you fee the word is used both by Greekes and Latines, the graines or small kernells within the Figge is called by the Greekes xey equidus, and by the Latines Ficaria, Pliny lib. 15.c. 19.calleth them Frumenta, the earely Figges are called in Greeke weid una quali precurfores, in Latine pracoes and Groffi of fome as is before faid, the branches of the tree are called Grade both in Greeke and Latine, yet Nicander his interpreter doth call the Figges themselves so. In the West Indies where it hath beene planted by the Spaniards, it never loofeth the leaves, God to providing them a reasedy at all times against the venome of their Spiders, which is the milke comming from the tree, when the leaves are broken off. The first is usually called Fiera sativa, or communic by all : In our Summer Islands they grow so mellow, as that they will be dryed at no hand to be kept long, as those in Spaine are (which commet h to passe as I thinke, for want of skill in taking them in their fir time, that is, before they grow too ripe and mellow.) The fecond as I faid before is called Ficus from free and Caprificus. The third is called Ficus nigra, or purpurea, and of some Ficus de Agarva, yet some doe hold that the last or dwarfe Fig is more truely called fo, and some that they may be both called Ficus de Algaria: it is generally called Chamasicus, or humilis Ficus, and Ficus pumila by diverse, Lugdunersis calleth it Chamasyce arbore. The A. rabians call it Sin, or Fin, or Tin, the Italians Fichi, the Spaniards Hygos, the French Figues, and the tree Figuier, the Germanes Feighenbaum, the Dutch Feigenboom, and we in English Figges, and Figge tree. The Vertues.

The Figge tree is hot, and of thinne parts, which the milke that iffueth from the leaves and branches, being broken, and the juyce taken from them, when they are young and pressed forth, doe plainely declare, being exceeding hot, not onely biting and sharpe, or forcibly clenting, but even exulcerating and offending the mouthes of the veines, and taking away wartes, as also that it purgeth, yet is it not safe to take it inwardly, for seare of exulcerating inwardly, yea the branches of the tree are of such an hot temper, that if they be put to be le with Becte

Recfe that is hard, it will thereby become tender and foft, the wilde Higge tree, and the milke thereof is more rectual then that of the manured : if the leaves of the Figge tree be rubbed over the piles, they will open asine and bleede: the Figges themselves are hot and moist, and nourish well, the dryed better then the greene, other be temperately taken, for the continuall use of them breed ill blood, puffe up the body with loose fieth, and cule them to become lousie; yet Galen faith that the use of Figges and Grapes, in his old age, above all other fruit Aid him leaft harme: if they be eaten while they are fresh and greene, they loosen the belly, but doe fomewhar mable the fromacke: the dryed Figges doe heate the fromacke, and cause thirst, yet they nourish and are good for the throate, and arteries, the reignes and bladder, and to regaine a good colour to them that by long fickemis have loft it: Figges are one of Mithridates three ingredients into his antidote, against both poylon and Plague, as you have heard before in Wallauts and Rue: the decoction of Figges, Hiffope and Licoris, is a very god Prilane drinke to helpe an old cough, hoar fene ffe and shortnesse of breath, and all the diseases of the breit ad lungs, and is good also in dropfies, and the falling sicknesse, and for the Quinsie also, a flit sigge tosted and bild on a king tooth, doth often ease the paines; two or three Figges flit, and laid all night in agra vita, are very good for those that are pursie and short winded, to take them in the morning. Figges bruited and apwith Barley meale, and the pouther of fer u trecke feede doe mollifie the hard tumours and kernells, under the throate and eares, and elfewhere, as also the hardnesse of the Mother, and is some leaven and salt be put to them, it breaketh Plague fores, and it may be was the same Hezechias used: they are mixed also, not as Pliny hath it with relieve as Duc, id off flore wis (but with xares De Calcantha, that is, Copperas, as Diofeorides hath the word being miltaken by Pliny,) against the inveterate fores of the legges, and all other foule running ulcers : being byled in Wine with Wormewood, and then applyed with barly meale, are very profitably applyed to the belly of those that have a dropsic : and beaten with salt and applyed, taketh away the itch and scab, and the ashes also of them being made up into a salve and applyed, healeth kibes, and chilblaines: the dryed milke of the wild Figge. me, as well as the tame doth curdle milke like rennet, and diffolveth it being curdled, as vinegar : this milke othe juyce taken from the young lancke branches, is moith fit to use inwardly against the poyson of Gypsum, and the Phalangium Spider, but outwardly applyed it is good for many things, as put into an hollow tooks, it can
the the paine, the same mingled with the juyce of Mustard, and dropped into the eares, easeth the paines, noise,
and itch in them, and helpeth the deaseness; applyed to a place bitten or stung, by any mad dogge or venemous centure, taketh away the paine and danger together: the fame also made up with Barley meale, healeth the mining forces of the head, and likewise helpeth the Lepty, Morphew, the white scurse, and moist scabbes, pushes, wheales, and all other eruptions in the skinne, or discolourings in the face: the lye that is made of the branches of the wilde or tame Figgetree, being burnt to albes, after it is cleered, is accounted among causticke medicines: inhelperh running cankers and Gangrenes, and confirmeth Warts and Wennes, by dipping fome Wooll or Spung therein, and dayly applying it thereto, and is sometimes dropped into hollow Vicers, that fret and creepe, an se full of moist humours, for it clenteth, sodereth, and bringeth up flesh therein, and closeth up the lippes there of, like those plaisters that are applyed to greene wounds: it is likewise drunke by them that have the blood fixe and old defluctions; to disperse also the congealed blood in the body, by any bruise or fall, adding theret. alittle oyle and water, and fo it is taken by them that have either rupture or convultion. Ruelling faith, that : Bull, be he never so mad, be tyed to a Figge tree, he will quickely become rame and gentle: and some have affirmed, that the Figge tree and the Bay, are not blatted with lightning. The blew Figge is no doubt of the fame operation with the white to all purpoles, but the fruite commeth most to maturity with us, and eaten with great pkafare with falt and Pepper.

CHAP. LXIX.

Musa arbor. The Indian Figge or Plantaine tree.

Vors doe make this tree (or plant, which loever you pleafe to call it, in that it dyeth yearely) one of the forts of Dates, but very erroniously, for it may in my judgement be more truely referred to the Figges, as divers others doe, and therefore I thinke meetelt to be joyned unto them. It if eth up to the heighth of fixe or fever cubits, with a fixed by the more of falls, as himself and the state of the long of the content of the long of the of fixe or feven cubits, with a fireight stemme or stalke, as bigge as ones thigh of arme, not wooddy at all, but of a foft substance, and as it were composed of a number of soulded leaves together, so that it may easily bourdowne with the blow of a fword, or with a knife, with a pith like marrow within, not spreading any banch at all, but compassed about with many very large leaves, foulding themselves as they rise, like the leaves of the flowring Indian Reede; which when they are spread open at large, are each of them a fathome sometimes ormore, and ufually foure or five foote long, and two foote, or formetimes a yard broad, hanging almost quite sowne, with a great thicke rib running through the middle, and not cut in on the edges in any place: the lower twesstill falling away being dryed, and broken off with the winde, leaving the stemme or stalke bare, until it hive arrained unto above a mans height, where it busheth forth a many the like large leaves, that are of a darke reme colour on the upperfide, and palet underneath; in the midft whereof thrufteth forth a great long bunch of lowers; as bigge as an Estridge egge, of a russetish purple colour, divided into many chiffers, each flower where on the one is Litionarcissom of such a color of the one is Litionarcissom of such as the fruite supplement of the one is Litionarcissom of the fruite supplement of the one is Litionarcissom of the fruite supplement of the original growing in the fame manner in clusters, at feverall spaces or distances of the great long stalkes, two or three undred many times together each whereof is long and round, in some places greater and smaller then in others, have a span long or more (and one fort in the Kingdome of Congo, is smaller, but better rellished then the ordi my, yet rare and not to be found but in very few places elfe that I can learne) fomewhat refembling a small Cowcumber, of a firmer substance then a Figge when it is cut, and without any graine or kernell within it, haing a little hollownesse in the middle, where it may seeme to be parted in twaine, and are of a darke greenish cour being unripe, but of a whitish yellow if they be suffered to grow to the full mattrity, but many doe cut them downs before they are through ripe, and either hang them up in their houses to ripen, or to carry to Sea to fend afterwards, for being gathered ripe, they will not last long : the outer skinne is to be pared or preled away before

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before they are eaten. the inner substance being yellowish, and of a fine tweete tafte, not fuddenly to be perceived, yet I having tasted of one that Doctour Pay gave me, did thinke I had talted of an Orris roote, preserved with Sugar, which peradventure was not the naturall rellish thereof, but ascititious. Vnder the stalke with fruite, hangeth downe on another stalke, a tuit of leaves, which some while after will bee an. other bunch of fruite, usually bearing twife, and in some places thrice every yeare: when the stalke is cut downe, to ne fay that it yeeldeth a kinde of water like milke, both for colour and taile, some say also that the roote beareth but once or twife, or thrice at the most: but the certainety is, that it needeth to be but once planted, for that it continually tendeth forth new thalkes, as the old decay, and in some Countries are soone ripe after they spring, and will have ripe fruite, from fome of the plants at all times.

The Place and Time. This generally groweth in most Provinces of the East, as well Egipt and Syria, as the Indies; it groweth also in Braffill, but is planted onely in the Well Indies, in Cyprus also it will de e reaf mable well, but not fo in Candy, but in Spaine or Portugill, as I heare, it will not beare at all. Africa also and Ethiopia wanteth it not, and as is faid, hath ripe and greene fruite almost all the yeare long. The Names.

It is very probable that this plant was not knowne to The-ephraftus unlesse it be that which lib. 2 c. 8. he faith groweth in Cipius with a large leafe, and a much greater fruite, but is not favour v like the reft: and therefore . Guilandinus refuseth it, nor yet fince his time to Diefcorides or Galen, no nor to Pliny, unlesse as Clusius and others thinke, it may be his Pala, mentioned in his 12 Booke, and 6 Chapter, whose fruite was called Ariena, of a wonderfull sweetenesse, one whereof was able to fatisfie foure men, the leafe thereof being three cubits long and two broad, which is fom what like twin that as Garfia faith, it is yet to this day called Palan, in the Country of Malabor, which is on this fide Ganges, and beyond ludue: it is diver-

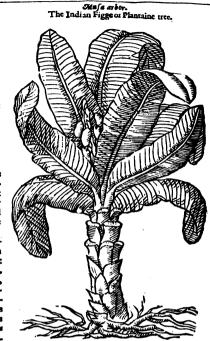
fly called, every Country almost, giving it a peculiar name, they of Malayo Pifan, they of Bengala Quelli, in other places of the Indies Melopalanda, in Malavaralfo Chincapalones, they of St. Thomas Island Abella: it is faid that some doe call one fort Senorins, and another Cadolyns, the Portugals call them Figos dorta and Figos de Cananor, others Ficus Martabana, of fome also Ficus Pha. raonis, they of Ginney, and in the Realme of Congo Bananas : Ludonicus Romanus, and Brocard, who wrote the description of the Holy Land call it Adams Apple, whom Cardania, and others doe follow, suppofing it to be the fruite that Eve tooke and gave to Adam: but the very text of the Scripture convinceth that errour, for it is there faid, that they fowed Figtree leaves together, to make them aprens to cover their nakednesse, when as one leafe hereof had beene fufficient. Some also as Baubinus setteth it downe, call it Dudaim, but I thinke that name better agreecth to the Mandrake. Of the Arabians Scrapio, and Avicen

Manz, Musa, Amusa and Ma-

um: of the Moores Muz, and

Gemez, of some Greekes and

Latines Margraita: they of



Muse a bort fra ?m. The fruite of the faid Indian Figge or Plantaine tree.



Profile call the tree Paquenere, and the fruite Paceva, O viedm and Acofia call it Platanes, for what cause is not sowne, unlesse the largenesse of the leaves enforced that title, but from thence I thinke hath risen the name of flowing whereby our English in all places call them by. The Italians, Spaniards, French, and others follow the latine name Masand so would J it should be called, or the Indian clusterfigge, to distinguish it from the other lats of Figges, that they be not confounded, but not Adams Apple as Gerard doth, from the superfitious concits of Brocard or others, for wee might as well follow that foolifh Francifcane that would tranferre it to the Miles, as gratefull to them. The Portugals have a conceit, that if this fruite be cut either thwart or aflore, there will appeare the forme of a croffe therein, and therefore they will not cut any, but breake them all that they nte, which vaine conceit it is likely they have taken from the Maronite Christians, as Lingboten saith. The Vertues.

It is generally held that no man ever tooke harme by eating the fruite hereof, onely by the much eating of them they have become loofe and foluble in their bodies, but that they comfort the heart and refresh the spirits: they realfo good for coughes, and hoarfeneffe, and to lenifie the sharpeneffe of humours, descending on the lungs; it iallo profitable for those whose urine is hot and sharpe, and to provoke it being stopped, stirring up also bodily hit; but they that have any feaver or ague must forbeare them, but are good for women with childe to nourish he birth: although this may feeme to be somewhat hard of digestion to weake bodyes and stomackes, yet to firring and able persons it is not so: the fruite being cut in the middle long wise, and dryed in the Sun, is then more delicate then a Figge: being baked in an oven, it is no leffe pleasant or boyled in broth, yet it will not alide any long boyling. The leaves being fort are commended to coole fuch as shall lye upon them, and keepe them temperate in the great heates a fome also with good effect apply the juyce of the leaves to places burnt with

CHAP. LXX.

Ficus Indian flipofus. The prickely Indian Figge.

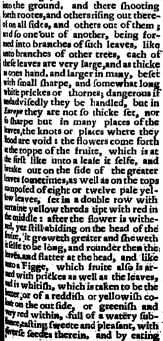
E have observed two forts of this Indian Figge, the one greater, not to be preserved a Winter in our Country without a great deale of care and conveniency for it, the other leffer, abiding reasonable well with us : they that fet forth the Pervan Hiftory, doe fay that there is two forts of wilde, one bearing no fruite, and another so prickely, that it serveth to no use, besides the manured which beareth the mine, but with thefe I must declare the breeding of the Cochenide, which is that graine which the Dyers use,

mis faid to be gathered from of these plants, or one of them.

I. Ficus Indicus spings major. The greater Indian Figge.

This greater Indian Figge groweth in some parts of the Welt Indies to have a body or trunke as bigge as ones sme or thigh, and from thence thooteth forth his leaves, but in other places, it groweth from a leafe first fet

forth rootes, and other srifting out there- 1,2. Firm Indica frinofa major wel minor. The greater or lefter prickely Indiau Figge.





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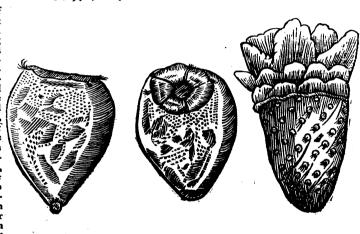
1498 them will cause the urine to be tincted like blood it selfe: the roote growegh neither deepe nor farterbroad.

2. Ficus Indicus finosus minor. The lesser prickely Indian Figge. This leffer Figge groweth more often with us, from leaves as farre as I can learne, yet J have knowne it rife

from the fowne feede, and never into a body or stocke like the former, and is in all the rest as like it as may be, with out any difference but onely the greatnesse, which in this is neither halfe so great or thicke, or the growth with out any difference out onerly the greatest the state of the growth halfe so high, and this declaration may be sufficient to describe it by comparing the former discourse herewith that I doe not make a double repetition of one thing. 3. Cochenille five Fici Indici grana. The Dyers graine called Cochenille.

There hath beene much doubt and many variable opinions, concerning the breeding of the Cochenille, some taking it to be the Coccognidium verum, others to be the Chermes Arabum, and that it differeth not from the Coccus Baphicus of the Grecians. Fragofus would feeme to know more then others, and in his third Booke and re. Fici ejufdem Ind ei fruttis. The fruite of either of the Indian Figgetrees.

Chapter, faith that they are certaine graines that grow in Peru, at the rootes of certaine imall plants, that are like unto the common Burner Saxifrage, cleaving to the rootes of it like wild Graves, but is utterly erronious for Peru, his opinion as it feemeth being taken from Anguilara, and Lacana who fay that there are certaine graines found in Cme places here with us, growing on the rootes of the Burnet Saxifrage, whose inner pulpe doth give a crimfon dye, and is therefore called Coccus radicum, that is, the roote graine: some have taken them to be flyes, or fuch like covered with a small thin skin or case, and sticking under the leaves of this Indian Figge: but Ioannes de Laet of Antwerpe, in his fifth Booke and third Chapter.



page 229. of his description of the West Indies, she wethus the truth hereof more exactly then O vieden or many other that have written thereof I thinke, and faith that befides the two wild forts, whereof one giveth no fruite and the other to prickely that it is of no use, and the tame or manured fort that beareth fruite that is very sweete and of a most pleasant taste, and either white which is esteemed the best, or red or purple, which dyeth the hands with a blooddy colour, even as Mulberryes will doe, and being eaten coloureth the urine also into the same blooddy colour. There is faith he another fort, called by the Indians Nochezeli Nopalli, or Nopall Nochezeli which although it beareth not such like fruite, yet it is more accounted of, and husbanded with more care and diligence because it beareth that precious graine Cochinille, so called by the Spaniards, as a diminitive from the Coccus of the auncients, so much sought after, and used by Dyers, for the excellency of the colour : This plant loveth those places that are temperate : Herrera describeth the manuring and ordering thereof, and de Laet from him in this manner: The graine Cochenitle is bred on the tree, which is called Tana, in very many of the Countries of the West Indies, and new Spaine, which hath most thicke leaves, whereby it is encreased in those places that are open, and yet defended from the North : It is a living creature, or rather a kinde of Infect or flye, not much differing, but comming necre unto a punie or wall loufe, being fomewhat leffe then a flea, when it first getteth to the plant, and bred from a feed no bigger then an hand worme, and doe so loade the trees, and fill the whole Garden, that they must gather them twice every yeare from the trees, which they fet in order and tend like their Vines, and free them from weedes, or what else may have them: the younger the trees be, the more plentifully will they beare, and the better graine, but especially it is secretary for them to cleare them from the other forts of flyes, and no lesse keepe away their hens, who will devoure the graine: and to cleare their trees from the encrease of these other forts of five they use Foxetailes, and when they are growne full ripe, they gather them with great care, and kill them by eafting cold water on them, and dry them in the fhaddow, and keepe them in pots: some kill them by calting after among them, and afterwards wash them, and others choke or kill them by some other wayes; but it is the best way to kill them with cold water. But now this graine is adulterated By the Merchants, aftet divers manners; for there are foure forts to be found hereof: the one giveth a colour of no great worth as being a wilde fore and not manused: another is blacker, which groweth also of it selfe, without care or husbandry, a third is a moantainous fort called Chichimeea, and of a meaner regard, all which they mingle together with the fourth, that is the best and manured. The divers forts hereof among the Merchants have severall names, according as the Spaniards call them: every fort according to the goodnesse hath a name whereby they know it, as Situafier and Tankeliobe, the two worst forts, being of a blacke dull colour, yet the largest graine. Musteke is a gray fort, and is the most ordinary we have, but the Gelbaca, is in colour betweene both, in fife no bigger, but in goodnesse much excelleth them all, and is not much inferiour to the Refetta, which is

be reddelt in shew, and the richest in use of all. And Tlaxcala giveth the best fort of graine by far, Franciscus Ziwriteth that this plant bringeth forth a certaine gumme, which doth temper the heate of the reines, and of the urine, and that the juyce or water distilled from it, is a wonderfull remedy against pestilential and chollericke levers. The Chochenille or graine it selfe is held to be very cordiall, and to drive infection from the heart. for is familiarly given both to the infected with Plague, Small poxes, or other infections or dingerous sickeælfe.

The Place and Time.

Both these forts grow in the West Indies, the greater fort all the Indies over, from Florida, and the other on misside it, where the greater is not found, as being a colder Country then that the greater can live in it, and howreth with us about the end of May, or in Inne, and the fruite ripeneth not with us kindly at all, but abideth mill the Winter, and the next Summer too, and yet will be greene on the outlide, and waterish or unfavoure. shough somewhat reddish within, but more red within than without, and sweete also in the naturall places. The Names.

Divers Authours have given divers names unto these plants, for Matthiolus, Dodonaus, Lacuna, Lobel, Cafaloiand others call it, Ficus Indica, divers of the Indians that be Islanders call it Tuna or Tunal, they of Mexico ad thereabout Nochrli, and as I shewed before Nochezeli Nopalli or Nopall Nochezeli, and in some places also ladi, but that I thinke is by the Spaniards, and thereupon it was called Cardam Indiam, and Ficm India: diverse ditake it to be the Opuntia of The phrastus and Pliny, but erroniously, for they beth say, it is an herbe sit and specte to be eaten, but the leaves of these are not used to be eaten, neither is it an herbe or plant, naturall to any ofthe nations of Europe, Africke or Afia but a peculiar kinde of it felfe; but Opuntia is an herbe growing natunlly about Opans, and is usually eaten, and therefore this cannot be it but another herbe, as I have shewed in the Cupter of Opantia marina, among the Sea plants: fome also call it Pala arbor Plini, as Bellonium and Anapallus ilo; The lefter fort is called by Lobel Indorum ferrum; natrix, and Opuntia Officeollos, and by Banhinus Fiem In. kafolio (pinoso fructu minore. The Vertues.

It is faid that the Indians use to lay these leaves bruised upon places that are put out of joynt, or the snewes or ameryes over stretched, and to helpe those that are bursten or broken to knit up the places againe: the juyce of beleaves is with good successe used in foule ulcers or sores: The vertues of the graine are set downe a little beme at the end of the declaration thereof.

CHAP, LXXI.

Ficus Indica arenata. The arched Indian Figge tree.

His admirable tree for so it is called by many, groweth to be a great tree, and tall, spreading many armes all about. and very long which by reason of the slendernesse and length, bend downe

witheground, shooting forth, certaine yellowish fringes at their ends, which as soone as they come tothe ground, doe thereinto thrust themselves as frongly as the first, which againe send forth other banches after a while that they are well growne in befame manner as the first, for they also in time gow great, and spread their branches, which likewisebending downe take roote againe, and thus sceffively one after another, untill it hath taken up a great compasse of ground, even a mile as it is hid in compasse, and made as it were a Grove or Wood from that one first tree, whereunder the Indians doe shelter themselves from the heate of the Sunne, and so prune away the under boughes, and branches that they make divers walkes and crosse wayes through these trees, leaving their branches wer head as arches to passe under to and fro, and tutting out some looke holes as it were, to give light and ayre to a thousand men, and more that may be sheltered under the shaddow of this one tree, with the Suckers thereof, among fo many of whom it is hard to finde out the originall or mother locke, the leaves on the young branches are like anto Quince tree leaves, greene on the upper fide, and hoary white like them underneath, wherewith Elephants are much delighted to feede, and whose branches they cut downe to give them: the fruite groweth among the branches no bigger then the end of ones thumbe, but fashioned like a Figge of

Ficus Indica Arenata. The arched Indian Figge tree.



Mmmmmm 2

blood red colour both within and without, somewhat sweete like unto them, but not so pleasant. The Place and Time.

This tree groweth in divers places of the East Indies, as at Goa, Malacca, &c. and abideth alwayse greene. giving ripe fruite at the time with others in that Country. The Names.

This tree is mentioned first by Q. Curtius, lib. 9. who wrote the acts of Alexander, in his warres into the Indies, and by Theophrastus also lib. 4. c. 5. who lived neere that time, and calleth it Ficus Indica, as Pliny also lib. 12.6.5. after him doth: Strabe also although hee gave it no name then, or of the admirable tree, vet hereby you may perceive that it is no new found tree in these later dayes, but knowne and written of by the Ancients. Goropius Would draw this tree into Paradile, and make it the tree of the knowledge of good and evillathar God had planted in the midst thereof, and forbad Adam the eating, and of which by eating, he brought a woe on himselse and his posterity, so bold is he to take upon him to know that which he hath no authority or proofe for. but onely led by fansie and strong conceit, about the river Acesine, in those parts where this groweth, and therefore Paradice must needs be there also. The Portugals call it Arbor de ray, that is the tree of rootes, and thereupon Linschate in his Booke figureth a tree with a number of rootes thereto, rather out of fancy then fight which Clufius misliked. Some doc call it Arbor Goz, but of most Ficus Indica, and I have added arcuata for a difference from others.

The Vertues.

The fruite is good and wholesome to be eaten, but I cannot learne if ever it was applyed to cure any wound or ulcer in the body, or uled in Phylicke, for any difeale.

CHAP. LXXII.

Paris. The Peare tree.

Ecause Peares are so like unto Figges in the outward forme of them, I thinke good to joyne them next thereunto, whereof there is both manured and wilde : the manured doe transforme themselves into so many severall fashions, colours, and tastes, that it would take up many leaves to describe them at large as they might be, for not onely every Country abroad, and beyond the Seas, have severall forts, which we never saw or heard of but in our owne Land also, there are so many that it is almost impossible that they should all come to one mans certaine and perticular know-

ledge (yet have I shewed you a many of them in my Orchard heretofore.) Of the wild forts likewile there are

. 1. Pyrus failes. The manured Peare tree.

2. Pyrm fiveftru. The wilde or Choke Peare tree.





both abroad and at homefuch variety, that a man might frend his whole time thoroughly to observe and set downe all the forts that are knowne in other places. I will therefore endeavour but to shew you here a generall description of the tree, both rame and wilde, with some forts that are not expressed in my former Booke. 1. Pyrus fativa. The manused Peare tree.

The manured Peare in generall groweth higher, but flower then the Apple tree, more upright also and not foreading the branches, and no leffe thicke, but rather greater in the bulke or body: the leaves are somewhat broade and rounder, greene above and whiter underneath then those of the Apple tree: the flowers are imaller but whiter then the Apple bloffomes, and the finite more long then round for the most part, finaller also at the stalke, and greater at the head, of many differing fashions, sizes, colours, and tastes, and times both in gathering and spending, fome being greene, fome ruffer, other yellowish or reddish, fome great, others small, or long, or round, or mouth, or bunched out, and fo for taftes also, iweetish or lushious, or delicate or waterish, or hard and firme, and well rellished, or not so good to be eaten raw, as baked or roafted, and some to be spent as soone as they are gathered, or foone after, being Summer fruite, others not to be fpent untill the Winter te either come in, or neere of fully past; each particular to every fruite we e too tedious: for this Worke being growne already so voluminous, and feeing I have frewed them in part elsewhere: The wood is smooth close and firme, and serveth for many uses, both for formes to cut these figures or the like in, and instead of wainscot in many poore mens houses. and for many other purpoles. 2. Pyrus (ylvestris. The Wilde or Choake Peare tree.

The wilde Peare tree usually groweth tall and upright, like the manured kinde, and as little spreading, but fometimes low and crooked, but fuller of branches, which maketh them the more knotty, the barke is blacker and more rugged, cleaving also in many places, and easily to be pulled off; with prickes and thornes set here and there on them, but not so thicke as in the Crab, the leaves and flowers doe little vary, but that some will have larger and others lesser leaves and flowers, which will also be a little deeper coloured then others, as the fruite being greater or smaller, and of a more or lesse harsh talte, although all have some, and the colour likewise in some is greene or darke russet, and some will be so faire, yellow and red, that they would invite any that seeth them and howeth them not to take and talte of them, which then are to different from their expectations, being harsh and unlavoury, that they presently out with their purses and bestow this adage there on, Non est semper fides habenda fonti: yet this harsh unsavoury fruite, though later ripe then most of the manured fortes, by being in part mellowed with the Autumnes coldes, and the standing of their juyce being pressed forth and made into Perry, doth intime fo alter his former quality of harshnesse and uniavourinesse, that it becommeth fully as cleere, and almost spleasant as white wine: the wood hereof is harder, firmer, and closer then the former, and so more knotry alb, whereby it becommeth more frangible and fooner broken.

Of the manured Peares there is a fort that although it be a good Winter fruite, tweete and well rellished, especally if they be stewed or baked, yet the tree hath thornes upon it, like unto the wild fort, this was brought as it /pinosa Baid from Naples into Lyons, where it is plenty, and called Poirier d' espine, and the fruite Poire espine, that is, sativa.

Pyrus fativa spinosa, the prickely Peare. The winged Peare hath a leafe alwayes, or two sometimes, growing to the sides of it, as if it came out of the Peare, and may therefore be called *Pyrophila*, whereof *Gamerarius*, speaketh in horto.

The Pome-peare, or Apple-peare, which is a small Peare, but round at both ends like an Apple, yet the tree is a foliara.

The Blood Peare, whose inside is red, as the outside is. Camerarius in horto maketh mention hereof likewise. The Laxative Peare which loofeneth the belly being eaten. Camerarius there also haththis.

The double bloffomed Peare. This bore double flowers with Master Ward, of the Kings Granary, but whether Prius

itealive or dead, I am not affured; nor whether it kept the forme, or did alter. Laxativa Pyrus flo-Pyrm fylveftru. The wilde Peare tree. 1. Of the wilde kinde there are the great red Choke Peare, whose colour and property, I have shewed you in reduplies.

the description.

2. The imaller Choke Peare.

3. The Hedge Peare.
4. The lowfie Hedge Peare.

5. The Crow wild Peare.

6,7. Wild Peares of Candy, the one they call Achlades, the other Agasaga, as Bellonius saith The Place and Time.

The manured forts are onely planted and preserved in Orchards for the purpose, the wilde forts being some found in our owne Woods, and planted in the Hedge-rowes of fieldes, to fave the ground of their growing, and yet have as much use of them as by being abroad, the wild flowring and ripening their fruite later then the ma-The Names

The manured Peare is called in Greeke an G., and in Latine Pirm, and Pyrm a fruttus figura quod ad Pyramidalu fimilitudinem, elato in mucronem turbinetur : The wild Peare is called d'xess in Greeke, by Theophraftus, a privativo non, quod non sit in usu fruttus ejus ad kumanum corpus, yet Dioscorides saith, a'xeis is a kind of wilde Petre of it selfe, and oxin, in Latine Pirus stronger, and Pyraster, or Piraster: all peaceable ages have beene much delighted with the variety of all forts of edible fruites, and therefore Cato, Columella, and others, but especially Play hath let downe the names of a number, as they were well knowne in his time which how our age can panliell ours unto them, I cannot tell; yet Lugdanen fit hath in fome fort endeavoured it to his French names, but how truely I know not, nor is it greatly materiall for us to doe, because names are often given from the place where they belt grow, or from the person that first brought them into their Country, or was much delighted with them, or from some other cause or accident, which names are not so fit for one Country as another : Wee have so many in Owne Land, that I never knew any one that could be possessed of all forts, although they strove to doe it as much as in them lay, for still they were informed of some they had not : And I have declared a many of them in my former Booke. The Arabians call it Humosibbo, Cirmetro, and Kometri, the Italians Peresthe Spaniards Pyras, the French Poires, the Germanes Bir Biren, and Piren, the Dutch Berre, and we Peare.

Pyrus

fanguinea

The Theater of Plants.

The Vertues.

Peares of any good or reasonable rellish are more spent for meate then medicine, and most of them eaten raw at severall times as they be fittelt to spend, or else stewed or baked, as the kinde doth best fate, and every one list to use them; the forts also that are fittest for the purpose are dryed in ovens to keepe all the years, being an excellent repaste: some are preserved in Sugar, as other fruites are, and served in banquets among other sweet meater. or dryed up after they are preferred and so put among other dry candid Innekets. The Warden is chiefly, yea onely admitted to be taken by the sicke, and aguish in that it hath no actriction therein to breede obstructions. which are the utter enemies to putrid feavers. The wilde Peares by reason of their harshnesse, are not eaten as the milder forts are, except some good kinde stewed or baked, to serve the poore peoples dyet, the other scarse fit for the hogs to eate, and therefore are for the most part where store of them grow, beaten and pressed into a liquour which is called Perry, of especiall good use at Sea in long voyages, to mingle with their fresh water, to make it the more healthfull, or lesse offensive to those that must continually drinke water: and will after some time become to milde almost as Wine, and fit and wholesome to be drunke: The Physicall uses of them both are these: They are to be discerned best by their tastes, for according to Galens rule, the harsh or sowre doe coole and binde, the sweete doe nowish and warme, and those that are neither much sweete or sowre, but betweene both, have answerable qualities to their degrees: all the fweete or lushious forts doe helpe to moove the belly downewards more or leffe, but that fore much more, which hath the name of the Laxative Peare: those that are harsh or sowre, doe on the contrary part binde the belly as much, and the leaves doe so also: those that are moist doe in some fort coole, but the harsh or wilde sorts much more, and serve well to use in all causes. where there is neede of repelling medicines, and if the wild forts be boyled with Mushromes, it maketh them the lesse dangerous, and it is faid alto that the aftes of the Peare tree wood being taken in drinke, or the lye of them being drunk, doth helpe them that are like to be choked with eating Mushromes: The faid Peares boyled with a little hony doth help the stomack very much, that hath any paines or oppression therein, all forts of them somemore or lesse, but the harsher forts doe nost coole and binde outwardly applyed: and serve well to be bound to greene wounds to coole and that the blood, and to helpe to heale up the wound without inflammation or further trouble : Which cour le Galen himselte as he saith was driven to use upon an exegent not having any other thing at hand for the purpose: Wild Peares therefore in the like case doe more close up the lippes of greene wounds then the other. Perry is a drinke that whosever useth at home being not accustomed to it, will wring them a little by the belly, and will a little force it downeward, but being more used it worketh not so at all, but rather cooleth an hot or fainting ftomacke, helping the digestion being temperately taken: but at Sea by the working thereof it is made more comfortable, taking away the crudity and rawnesse of the water.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Malus. The Apple tree?

He Apple likewise is divided into tame or manured, and wilde, the one serving for Orchards, to be tended and regarded, the other to be left to the Woods and Hedge rowes of fieldes, &c. as I did therefore with Peares in the former Chapter fo I meane to deale with Apples in this, give you a generall description both of tame and wilde, and the other forts, that is, especially the Wildings or Crabbes,

which were not mentioned in my former Booke.

1. Malu vulgari. The common Apple tree.

The Apple tree in generall spreadeth his armes and branches more then the Peare tree, but riseth not to that height, the leaves are formewhat round, a little long pointed towards the ends of them, and dented about the edges greene both above and below: the flowers white and a little blush coloured about the edges, consisting of five leaves, the fruite that followeth in this as in the former, is of divers fizes, formes, colours, and taftes, and likewife of variable ripening and latting, for some will be rotten before others be ripe, and some must be spent, before others be gathered.

The double b'offormed Apple different from the former in nothing, but in the flowers, which are double, and

Flore duili- that it beareth no fruite.

2. Malus sylvestrie, The Wilding or Crabbe tree.

The Crabbe groweth somewhat like the Apple tree, but full of thornes, and thicker of branches. the flowers are alike, but the fruite is generally small and very fower, yet some more then others, which the Country people to amend, doe usually rost them at the fire, and make thom their Winters junckets: whereof fome are redder or whiter, or greener, or yellower then others, being feldome much regarded, or diftinguished more then to make Cyder or Verdjuyce of all forts being indifferently put together.

3. Chama malw. The dwarfe or Paradife Apple.

The Paradife Apple is also a kinde of wilde Apple, yet no tries, for it is not grafted like the manured forts, for it as the Crab, rifeth without grafting to be a tree of low stature, not much higher then a man may reach, habiting leaves and sources like the formatting to be a tree of low stature. ving leaves and flowers like the former the fruit is of a reatonable fize, faire and yellowish, but light and spongy, of a bitter (weet tafte, not pleasant, and will not last long but quickely shrinke and wither: the body and branthes are much subject to the Canker, which will quickely eate it round and kill it, and besides will have many feabby bunches that deforme it and cause it to perish, and this as it groweth elder, for it is full of suckers, from the roote, which will be as faire and fmoth, as of any other tree.

Of the manured fort there is one whole flowers are wholly white & smaller, the tree lower and the fruit smaller.

There is another which hath no kernels within the core.

Of the manured kinde, the Holland Pippin must be remembred, which is a flat and yellowish greene Pippin, and of as good a rellish as most of the other Pippins, and of a meane size. Of Wildings or Crabs, there is the Towne Crab, the greater and lesser red Crab, the greater and lesser white Crab, and the small hedge Crabbe.

Malus wheeltris. The Wilding or Crabbe tree,





The Place and Time.

The Petter forts of Apples are planted in Orchards, and some of the other, as the dwarfe kinde, the Wildings or Crabs grow in Woods generally, yet are planted in the hedges in many Countries of this Land to make Cyder withall, the Applesin generall flower, and bud forth leaves later then Peares, and ripen earlier or later for The Names. the most parr, according to the kinde.

ne most part, according to the kinde.

It is called in Greeke μπλία, and the fruite μῆλου, in Latine Malsu and Malsum, or Pomus and Pomum, yet Pomum is a generall word including the fruites of many other trees, for fome would diftinguish all forts of fruites into Pomum and Nacem, but Sealiger faith the opinion of those Grammarians is too ridiculous : it is therefore ufully called Malm, but yet that word likewife is referred to divers other kindes of trees, as Malm Cydoma five Cotonea, Malm Medicavel Citria, Malm Limonia, Malm Auras sen Aurantia, Malm Persita, Malm Punica, Malm Arminiaca vel pracocia, and many others, and Pliny numbreth Zizypha, and Tuberes among them, who retitth the names of a number of forts frequent with them, as he doth every where with other forts of fruites, which to relate here were impertinent, especially tous, who can apply but very few of them to those forts are knowne among us, and to fave time to frend to better purpole. Cornarisa taketh the Caffiana mala which Coluwild calleth Sessians, to be the Arantia Orenge: but Galen appointing the Castiana mala to be boyled, to give one for the head ache, did not meane the Orenge, which was neither knowne to him or in his time, nor yet is used to be boyled. The Arabians call it I'msa and Insalia, the Italians Mele, the Spaniards Mansanas, the French Pomer and Pomes, the Germanes Depstell and Apstell, the Dutch Appel, and we Apple. The l'ertues.

Apples in generall are cold and windy, and being of fundry tastes, Galen sheweth thereby how to diftinguish them, for some have an austere talte, and are good for fainting stomackes and loose bellyes, others sowre good to cool and quench thirst, and some sharpe, fir to cut grosse slegme, some sweets soone distributed in the body, and a quelch train, and some marpe, it to the grone negme, some I weete 100ne ditributed in the body, and as quickly passed away, yet some corrupting in the stomacke if they be stayed: the best forts before they be thorough ripe, are to be awoyded, then to be rolled or scalded is the best way to take them, and a little spice or fedes mixed or east upon them, and taken after meate, doe streagthen both stomacke and bowels, especially in those that either loathe their meate or hardly digest it, and for those that are given to casting, or have a flixe or laske; those that are nor sweete, but rather a little fowre or harsh, used in that manner are fittelt; Sweete Apples doe loosen the belly, and thereby drive forth the wormer that are therein: fower Apples doe loosen the belly, and thereby drive forth the wormer that are therein: fower Apples floppe the belly, and provoke vrine; Crabs for this purpose are the fittest: The sweete Apples, as the Pippin and Pearemaine helpe to dissolve Melancholly humours, to procure mirth and expell heavinesse, and there for are fittest for Confessio Albermes, and Sympus de pomis. The leaves boyled and given to drinke in hot agres, and where the heate of the liver and fromacke caufeth the lippes to breake out, and the throate to grow dry barth and farred, isvery good to wath and gargle it withall, and to drinke downe tome; this may to good

Pamanana.

pursole be used, when better things are not at hand, or cannot be had: the juyce of Crabs, eyther Verdjuyce or Cider is of fingular good use in the heate and faintings of the stomacke, and against casting, to make a posset with fome of it, and drinke, or take some thereof by it selfe: Cider is not onely called in the North Country Wine by those beyond Seas, but is used almost as wine in divers Countries of this Land where it is made, and as I said of Perry before, to a stomacke unacquainted with it, it will be somewhat troublesome thereto, and to the belly. ver by the often use of it, it becommeth familiar and helpefull to those that have fainting or weakenesse of the spitits and stomacke, somewhat comforting and refreshing the vitall Spirits; it is of great use at Sea in long voyages, and is more defired then Perry. The juyce of Crabs or Cider applyed with wet clothes therein, to icalded or burnt places cooleth, healeth, and draweth forth the fire: a rotten Apple applyed to eyes that are blood fhotten, or enflamed with heate, or that are blacke and blew about them by any stroke or fall, and bound to all day, or all night helpeth them quickely : the distitled water of rotten Apples doth coole the heate and inflammations of fores, and is good to bathe foule and creeping ulcers, and to wash the face to take away spots, freckles, or other discolourings in the face, the destilled water of good and sound Apples, is of speciall good use to procure marth and expe I melancholly; the oyntment called Pomatum if it be sweete and well made doth helpe the chaps in the lips or hands, or to smooth the rough skinne of the hands or face, parched with winde or other accident, to supple and make them smooth.

CHAP. LXXIV.

Malus Cydonia. The Quince tree.

Here are foure or five forts of Quinces knowne to us in these dayes, which are as solloweth. 1. Malus Cotonea vulgaris. Our ordinary Quince tree.

The ordinary Onince tree groweth oftentimes to the height and bigneffe of a reasonable Appletree, but more nitually lower and crooked, with a rough barke, spreading armes and branches tarre abroad: the leaves are somewhat round and like those of the Apple tree, but thicker, harder, fuller of veines, and white on the underfide, not dented at all about the edges: the flowers

are large and white, tometimes dasht over with a blush : the fruite that followeth is yellow, being neere to be ripe; and covered with a white freeze or Cotton, thicke fet on the younger, and growing leffe, as they grow to be thorough ripe, bunched out oftentimes in some places, some being liker an Apple, and some a Peare, of a ftrong heady fent, and not durable to keepe, and is fowre, harsh, and of an unpleasant raste, to eate fresh, but being scalded, rosted; baked, or preserved becom-Maim Cotones vulga is. meth very pleasant.

2. Cydonia Lusitanica. The Portugall Quince.

The onely difference in this is in the fruite, which is of two forts, the Apple Quince is great and yellow, feldome comming to be whole or feene without chapping, it is so pleasant being fresh gathered that it may be eaten like an Apple without effence, but dreffed after any the wayes aforefaid, it is much more pleasant: the peare Quince is like the other, but not fit to be eaten raw like the former, but must bee prepared after some of the wayes before let downe, and so it will take up lesse Sugar then the English because it is pleasant of it selfe.

3. Cydonia Barbarica. The Barbary Quince.

This is like unto the last in goodnesse and pleafantnesse, but lesser in bignesse, not cleaving at all.

The Lyons Quince is a reasonable great Quince. Luglanen- like the English, but not so yellow as the Portingall

The Brunswicke Quince is almost round, neither

like peare nor Apple.

7 he Place and Time.

CH A P.74.

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The first is our English Quince, that best likes to grow neere ponds and water fides, and is frequent through the Land, the other have their places expressed in their titles : and slower not untill after the leaves be come forth; the fruite being ripe of the Portugall and Barbary, about the middle of September usually, the other later by a moneth,

The Names. It is called in Greeke unnéantidure, and in Latine Malus Cydonia, a Cydone Crete oppido diciem unde prima advetta latth Pliny Cato first called it Cotonea Malus, and Pliny after him; Diefcorides and Gales have but two forts, the one small and round, and the other greater but leffe ulefull, called Struthia, The ordinary Quince tree.



which as Galen faith is focalled in Afia, Columella fetteth downe three forts, Struthia great ones, Chrysomela gold colour, and Muften earely ones, but little. Virgill in his third Ecclog. calleth the Chrysomela a wild fore in thefe Verfes.

Onod potus. (vivestri ex arbore letta Aurea mala decemmist, cras altera mittam.

But Pliny hath erred very much in faying that the Strutbiaor Strutbiomela, are small, contrary to Dioscorides Galen, and Columella. The Arabians call it Saffargel, the Italians Melocotogno, the Speniards Membrillio, and Marmello, and from thence is our Marmelate of Quinces called Marmelades, the French Coing, and Pomme de ting, the Germanes Kussen Quitsenbaum, and the fruite Kuttenopffell, the Dutch Queboom and Queappel, and we Oniscetree, and Quince.

The Vertnes. Quinces have a cold and earthy faculty in them, and by the reason of their great binding, they moisten the body lefe then other fruites, for they are cold in the first, and dry in the second degree : they are acceptable to the formacke, but much more baked, rofted, or fealded then other wife: yet when they are greene they helpe all forts offlixes in man or woman, and chollericke laskes, caltings, and what foever needeth altriction, more then any way nepared by fire, yet the Syrupe of the juyce, or the conterve, is somewhat conducible for much of the binding quality is confirmed by the fire: if a little vinegar be added, it stirreth up the languishing appetite, and the stomacke given to casting, and if some spices it comforteth and strengtheneth the decaying and fainting spirits, and helpeth the liver opprest, that it cannot perfect the digestion, and correcteth chollour and slegme : if you would have them purging, put honey to them in stead of Sugar, and if more laxative adde for chollour Rubarbe, for flegme Turbith, for watery humours Scamony: but if more forcibly to binde, use the unripe Quinces with Rois and Acacia, or Hypocifibia, and some torrested Rubarbe: To take of the crude juyce of Quinces is held a prefervative against the force of deadly poyson, not suffering it to have any force in the body, for it hath beene often found most certaine true, that the very finell of a Quince hath taken away all the strength of the poyson of Ellibriu albii, which Hunters make to kill wild beafts, by dipping their Arrow heads therein: it hath beene allo found certaine, that if Quinces be brought into a house where Grapes are hung up to be kept dry all the vere, they will affuredly rot with the very smell of them: If there be neede of any outward binding and cooing of any hot fluxes, the oyle of Quinces, or the other medicines that may be made thereof, are very availeable mannoynt the belly or the other parts therewith, it likewise strengtheneth the stomacke and belly, and the sinues that are loofened by fharpe humours falling on them, and reftraineth immoderate (weatings : the maccilage riker from the feeds of Quinces, boyled a little in water, is very good to coole the heate, heale the fore breafts of women. who have them fore by their childrens default or otherwise: the same also with a little Sugar is good to mefic the harfhneffe and hoarfeneffe of the throate, and roughneffe of the tongue: the cotton or downe of Quinces boyled in Wine and applyed to plague fores, healeth them up, and laid as a plaister made up with waxe, itbringeth haire to them that are bald, and keepeth it from falling, if it be ready to fhed.

CHAP. LXXV.

Malan Medica vel Citria. The Pomecitron tree.



TR 188 16.

though diverse have used this word of Malsu Medica, to comprehend under it all the other kindes of Leinmons and Orrenges, yet I meane to diffinguish them severally, and take it but for one kinde, which as the most principall, I will set in the first place and the rest to follow, whereof there hath beene observed in divers Countries, divers varieties, and their names set downe by fundry Authours, which how they doe agree together I cannot tell, fo few of them having beene feene in our Land. I will therefore here shew you those few that Clufius hath set downe, with some others of our owne observation.

1. Malm Citriamajor. The greater Pomecitron tree.

The greater Citron tree groweth not very high, in some places but with a short crooked body, but in others not much lower then the Lemmon tree, spreading fundry great long armes and branches set with long and sharpe thornes, and faire large, and broad fresh greene leaves a little dented about the edges, with a shew of almost invifible holes in them, but leffe then the Orenge leaves have, of a very sweete seat, the flowers grow at the leaves all along the branches, being somewhat longer then those of the Orrenge, made of five thicke, whitish, purple a blush leaves with some threds in the middle, after which all the yeare long followeth fruite, for it is seldome stene without ripe fruite, and halfe ripe, and small, young and greene, and blossomes all at once : This kind beaith great and large fruite, fome as great as a Muske Melon, yet others leffer, but all of them with a rugged, bunbed out, and uneven yellow barke, thicker then in any of the other forte, and with finall flore of fowre juyce in the middle, and somewhat great pale whitish or yellow seede with a bitter kernell lying in it, the smell of this Apple is very ftrong, but very comfortable to the fenfes. 2. Citria malus minor five Limonera, The leffer Pomecitron tree.

This leffer Citron tree groweth very like the former, but the leaves are somewhat leffer and shorter, and so with thornes also. The flowers are of a deepe bluth colour, and the fruite leffer and longer then they, and no bigger then the leffer fruite of the former the rinde allo reafonable thicke and yellow, but not to rugged, having more flore of fowre juyce within them, and fewer feeder.

This different not in the tree or any part thereof from the last, but in the fruite, which is as great as the last, and thick palet yellow on the outfide, having another smaller fruite growing within it lying at the very top or head. It not to be seene before you cut it, and is divided from the other fruite with a yellow rinde, covering the most at of it, and flicking onely to the other at the head or toppe, the greater fruite hath both juyce and feede within that the lefter bath no feedes, and but little or no juyce, and is more fweete then fowers the Spaniards call it Li-4. Limomes prennados.

TRIB . 16.

4. Limonera dulcia. Sweete Limoones or Limerones.

In the fruit of this tree which the Spaniards as Clusius faith call Limones del Emperador, is the greatest difference from the last, which is smaller then it, but twice as big as a great Lemmon, of a deeper yellow coloured barke, and thinner by much, being full of juyce, but sweete

and pleasant and may be familiarly eaten, with the rinde and all.

CHAP.75,

5. Limonera acida.
Sowre Limoones, or Limerones.
This fowre Limoone is very like this laft, but fomewhat bigger, more yellow rinded, and fomewhat rugged, the juyce whereof is more lower then it, yet lesser then of a Lemmon. 6. Liminera multiformis.

Changeable Limoones or Limerones. The fruite hereof is wholly neere unto a flesh colour, and of divers formes, some being of one and some of another fashion, not constant in any; the Spaniards call it Limones de figuras.

The Place and Time. All these forts of Citrons grow in Spaine, with those that are curious, to nourse up rare fruites, but gained from fundry places abroad; and the lift from the fortunate Islands. Their time is without time, even all the yeare throughout, flowring and bearing fruite.

The Names.

The first and great Pomecitron, is called in Greeke undia undian, that is, Malu medica, Theoph-aftes faith lib. 1. c.4. that it came first from Media and Perfis, and therefore was called Malum Medicum and Perficum, and foine have called it Malum Affyrium, others Malum Citrium or Citreum, as also Oedromela, and Citromela, and Citrangula: some also call it Citrus arbor, and some Cedrus Theophrasti & Dioscoridie, and some Poncires quasi Pomacitria. And the second is called by Cluftus Limonera, as he faith the

Spaniards to call the tree, and the fruite Limones, as they doe the rest that follow, with their other severall denominations, because both tree and fruite differ from the first or true Citron, which they call Gidras, the Italians Cedri, and Citroni, the French Citrons, the Germanes Citrinoepffell, the Dutch Citroen, and Citreenboom, and we in English the Citron, or Pomecitron tree or fruite.

The Vertues. All the parts of this fruite both the outer and inner rinde, both juyce and feed are of excellent ule, and of contrary effects one unto another, as fome hot and dry, others cold and dry: the outer yellow rinde is very sweete in finell, very aromaticall and bitter in taile: and dryed is a very foveraigne cordiall for the heart: and an excellent antidote against venome and poyson, against the plague or any other insections it warmeth and comforteth a cold or windy flomacke, mightily diffolving the winde, and dispersing raw cold and undigested humours therein, or in the bowels: being chewed in the mouth it amendeth an evill breath, and caufeth a good one: it also helpeth digestion, and is good against melancholly: these outer rindes being preserved with Sugar, are used as a junket, more then in any physical manner, yet are they often used in cordiall electuaries, preservatives against infection and melancholly, and other the diseases aforesaid. It also helpeth to loosen the body, and therefore there is a solitive electuary made thereof called Elettuarium de Citro solutivum, to evacuate the bodyes, or cold flegmaticke constitutions, and may be also safely used where choller is also mixed with flegme. The inner white rinde of the fruite is almost unsavoury and without taste, and is not used in any manner of physicke, but being preserved serveth to fort with other Suckets at banquets; the sowre juyce in the middle is cold and sarre surpasseth that of Lemons in the effects, although not so sharpe in taste : it is singular good in all pestilentiall and burning feavers, to restraine the venome and infection, to suppresse the violence of challer, and hat distemper of the blood, and extinguish this it, and correcteth the ill disposition of the Liver, stirreth up an appetite, and refresheth the overspent and fainting spirits; resisteth drunkennesse, and helpeth the turnings of the Braine by the hot vapours arising thereinto, and causing a frensie or want of sleepe: the seede is the last to be spoken of, but not of the least property, for it not onely equalleth the barke, but surpasseth it in many particulars, although Galen and Avicen seeme herein to be opposite one unto another. Galen maketh the seede to be cold, which Matthiola would excuse with diverting his intent to the juyer; and Avicen saying it is not in the first degree, and dry in the second; the barke or rinde, not in the first, and dry in the end of the second degree, the inner white substance being betweene the outer barke and the inner juyce, hot and moilt in the first degree, and the acide juyce cold and dry in the third degree : these seedes are very effectuall to preserve the heart and vitall spirits, from the poyfon of the Scorpion or other venemous creatures, as also against the infection of the plague, or poxes, or any other contagious difeafe, they kill the wormes in the stomacke, provoke womens courses, cause an aborsement, and hath a digesting quality and a drying, fit to dry up and consume moist humours, both inwardly in the body, and outwardly in any moift or running ulcers and fores, and take away the paines that come after the biting of any venemous creature: the whole fruite or the branches of the trees laid in preffes, Chefts, or Wardrobes, keepeth

Malus Medica vel Ciwia. Tie Pomecitron tree.



The Theater of Plants. death, or filke Garments from Moths and Wormes, and give them a good fent allo

CHAP. LXXVI.

Limonia Malus. The Lemmon tree.

F Lemmons also there are divers forts, some greater, some smaller, some with thicker, and more rugged rindes, others with smoother, some with a very sharpe and tart juyce, others with a

1. Malus Limonia acida vulgarie. The ordinary Lemmon tree.

The Lemmon tree groweth usually great and high with great armes and slender branches armed with long greenish thornes, the leaves are long and very like unto Bay tree leaves, but den-

ed about the edges, or like unto the Citron leaves batleffer, and full of holes like unto them also; the flowers grow after the same manner as the former, but are wholly white and as sweete: the fruite hat followeth is somewhat long and round, with spaler yellow rinde then in any of those before, omewhat rugged or uneven, and not fo fmooth as in other forts, and fomewhat thicker alfo, the juyce whereof within is almost as sharpe as the next, but tt may be difeerned to have the talte as it were but of an hedge fruite, and fuch like feede as the Cimnamong it, but smaller and somewhat longer, it be heedefully marked, though they may seeme

2. Malus Limonia acida cortice tenui.

The thin rinded fower Lemmon. There is no difference in the tree of this, from beformer, nor in the fruite, but that it is a little higger, the rinde of a fine pale yellow colour, moother then the other, and much thinner also, wholly replenished with a most delicate sharpe juyce, and the like feedes among it.

3. Malus Limonia acida fructu rotundo. Round Lemmons.

The tree that beareth these Lemmons, is in all things like the last, but that it hath few or no thornes at all upon it, and the fruite having a thinne ninde like it, is formewhat rounder then it, with imali crowne at the head, the juyce within being ulower altogether.

4. Malus Limonia dulcie major.

The greater fweete Lemmon. This Lemmon hath this difference from the other, hat it is greater then any of the former Lemmons, the rinde vellower and importh, and the juyce withmit much more sweete and pleasant, that it may be

cien as an Orrenge.
5. Malus Limonia dulcis minor. The Civill Lemmon

This Lemmon is to like the best fort of thin rinded fower Lemmons, that it is hard by the outside to know their difference, for it is of the fame fize, but of a little deeper coloured rinde, and the juyce within like the laft, of a pleasant tart taste, that may familiarly be eaten, or rather having but little sharpe taste in it.

This fort of Lemmon groweth wild in Syria and Egipt. Bellouise maketh mention of it also, that it groweth bout Cairo, that as he saith, are no bigger then Doves or Pigeons egges.

The Place and Time. We have had all thefe forts of Lemmons brought us from Spains and the Islands at severall times, whereby we have described them unto yoursand for their time it holdeth equals with the former, and the other that follow, that ishold their leaves ever greene and beare bloffomes, greene and ripe fruite all the yeare through. The Names,

Neither the tree nor his fruite as it is likely, were knowne to the ancient Greekes or Latines, but it is in thefe tyes as in former times called Malm Limonia, and the fruite Limones. The Spaniards as Clufius sheweth, call the tree Limera, and the fruite Limas, all other nations follow the Latine, according to their dialect. The Vertnes.

Both the rinds and the juyce of Lemmons doe come somewhat neere unto the property of the Citron, though ha weaker degree, and in the want of the one, the other may fafely be used to all the purposes before mentioned for the juyce, but the barke or rinde being thinne is seldome preserved or dryed to be used inwardly, but yet combeth lome what neere it, if any will apply it although weaker to felilt poylon, venome or infection, yet the juyce



Limonia Malus. The Lemmon tree.

out it.

TREBE 16.

being sharper, cooleth more, but doth not equally resist putride humours like it: an ounce and a halfe of the juyce of unripe Lemmons drunke with a little Malmery helpeth to clense and expell the stone out of the kidneyes and likewise killeth and driveth forth the wormes in the body of men or children: if an angell of gold, or so much weight of pure lease gold be set to steepe in three or source ounces of pure juyce of Lemmons for source and twenty houres, and then taken out, or the juyce drained cleane from it, and some of it given in a cup of Wine, with a little ponther of Angelisa roote unto any infected with the Plague, and dangerously sicke, (if there be any hope or likelihood of recovery) it will helpe them, the seedes of these are likewise almost as effectuall as of the Carrons, the juyce of the sweete Lemmons is neither so cooling nor so operative for any of the purpose afore mentioned. The destilled water in glasse from the inner pulpe or substance of Lemmons cleareth the skin from all freckles, spots or other markes in the sace, or in any other part of the body, provoketh urine, and breaketh and expelicththe stone being drunke, and helpeth also the unning scab, and killeth lice in the head, the wormes, in the hands or nose, and pushes and wheales in the skinne. The juyce of Lemmons is singular good to use at Sea in long voyages, to put into their Beverage to keepe them from the Scurvy, whereto long Sea journies are much subject; as also the more abundantly to quench their thirst in those hot climates; it is no lesse affull at home for Dyers, who spend much of it in striking sundry dainty colours which will never be well done with-

CHAP. LXXVII.

Malus Arantia. The Orenge tree.



Have likewise five forts or rather kindes of Orrenges to shew you, which are these.

1. Malia Arantia vulgaria. The ordinary Orrenge tree.

The grafted or ordinary manured Orrenge tree groweth often to a very great beighth and bigne fig. for eading large armes and branches with a rougher barke below, and finnoth greene on the

no ffe, spreading large armes and branches with a rougher barke below, and smooth greene on the branches, yet it is also often found lesse in lesse fruitefull soiles, sparingly armed with sharpe but short thornes, the leaves are somewhat like unto those of the Lemmon, but that each lease bath a peece of a lease set under it, and are not dented at all about the edges, and are as full of small holes in them, as any

of the former, the flowers are whitish, but of a stronger sweete seat then any of the rest, and used to many other purposes then either of the other: the fruite hereof is round, with a thicke bitter rinde, of a deepe yellowish red colour, which from it taketh the name of an Orrenge colour, having a soft white loose substance, next unto the outer coloured rinde, and a flower juyce lying mixed among small skinnes in severall parts, as in the other forts, with such like seed also: the juyce of some is less sower.

with fuch like feed also: the juyce of some is lesse sower then others, and of a taste betweene sower and sweet neere unto Wine.

2. Malus Arantia sylvestris.
The wilde or Crabbe Orrenge tree.

The Crabbe Orrenge tree (as our Crabbe Apple tree) groweth wild, and is fuller of branches, and thicker fet with thornes, the flowers and leaves are alike, but leffer, and the fruite is very small, and of a pale yellow colour, with a thicke rinde and little juyce or sharpe within it, but plainely tasting as a Crabbe with us, different from a good fruite.

3. Malus Arantia cortice dulci eduli, The Apple Orrenge.

This Orrenge differeth from others not so much in the colour of the outer barke which is of a deepe gold yellowish red, but in the whole fruite, which is throughout as firmealmost as an Apricocke, and yet distinguished into parts on the inside, like others, which together with the barke or tinde is to bee eaten like an Apple, the barke or rinde not being bitter or tough like the rest: the Spaniards call this Warana caxel.

4. Malus Arantia unico grano. The Orrenge without feedes.

This onely different from that Orrenge with the best fower juyce in having but one graine or feed in the whole juycelying within it.

5. Malus Arantia pumilio. The Dwarfe Orrenge tree.

The stocke of this dwarfe tree according to his name is low, and the branches grow thicke, well stored with leaves, but they are lesser and narrower then the other, the slowers also are many, and thicke set on the branches, which beare fruite more plentifully then the former, but is lesse then the greater forts, yet as well coloured.

The Place and Time.

All these forts likewise we have seene being brought us from Spaine, and Portingall, the hedge or wilds Crabbe

Malm Arantia oulgaris. The ordinary Orrenge tree.



we from the hither parts of Spaine, and keepe time with the reft.

it shought that these Apples were knowne to the auncients who called them Mala aurea Hesperidum, being stany where else and therefore Hercular made it one of his taskes or labours to flay the Dagon that kept the saden where they were, and brought them away with him? Some call them Aurantia a corticis colora aurea, at loose of a mile as heavise spide at the form way with him? Dodonem Aurantia a corticis colora aurea, which mans thock test since with them to Golden Apples they are indeed: All nations call them according to the Latine and Classica since with the Spaniard, call them Normania, and the third fort here fet downe National the Carenge Powerant, and the France Powers of Orenges. The flowers of the Oringe tree are called Napha, and the opportunest condoct shem Unguentimes: Mapha.

The Herenes.

The rinde of the Orzenges are bittetter and hoster these choic of Lemmons, or Citrons, and therefore doe warme for the more, beliping to breake the winde thin ein, and the flegme, and after the bitterneffe is taken for them by fleeping them in water for fundry dayes, and then preferved either wet or dry, befides their use is the preferved either wet or dry, befides their use is clirons have: the juyce is farreinferiour to either of them, and are fitter for meate then medicine, yet as five ounces of the juyce taken at a time, will drive forth pairid humours from the inner parts by fweat; after freengthen and comfort the lisert. The destilled water of the flowers, befides the odoriferous sent it is higher the prefume, it is good against contagious disesses, and pellitential feavers, to drinke thereof at surjoines, it helpseth also the cold and mostly instruction of the mother: the oynement that is made of the flowers at omitted to annoint the floriacke to helps the cough, and to expectorate the cold raw flegue, and to warme at confort the other places of the bodyes.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

Malum Affyria vel Poma Adami, Adams Apple.

Histore for the most part groweth as great as the Orrenge tree, yet sometimes it is no higher then the Citron tree, and spreadeth faire great armes and branches with few, and those short thornes upon them, the leaves are faire and large, almost as great as those of the Citron or Lemmon tree, pounced with holes in the like manner, the flowers also are not much unlike, but the fruite that followeth is more like un-

an Orrenge, yet two or three times bigger, pale allow the times bigger, pale bigger, pale bigger, pale times are times as if it had beene bitten, from whence was obtruded that fond opinion unto a vulgar, for wife men would be ashamed of for rigulous an opinion, that it was the fruite that Adam aled in Paradice, and that therfore the markes should make upon the whole kinde ever after but thus have upon three or fourt trees foiled into mens conceits by religious cozeners, for Adams Apple, like to the allockes in the World) a Spongy substance extroir, and with an acide sweete juyce, yet nor so heafast as others, lying in parts and round seeds among it like the Citron, which may be eaten altoger in like the Apple Orreage as Clussims saith.

The Place and Time.

This groweth with the other fores in fundry places strain, among the Monatteries, or with others that strainous of rare fruites, and is in nature like the reft, oregreen, and bearing flowers and fruite all the years

The Names.

This is called by fome Pomam, and Malam Affria, as denoting forth the place of his originall, the sore generall part Fome Adami, yet Cordus in historia, alleth it Citrius altera, the Spaniards as Clusius faith, allit Toronias, and some Zambons, as the Portingals touthe Indians Lomic, and Pomi di Adams, the French Incires in generall.

The properties bereof are referred to the Lemmons of hiving a milder juyce, and therefore not so much regarded as the others: it is by some used to kill the thand take away the scale, to cut one of these through the middle, and thereon to call some sine pouter of Brimstone, being beared under the cinders, and these on the parts affected afterwards.

Malam Affria vet Pome Adami. Adams Apple.



CHAP. LXXIX.

Males Panica. The Pomegarnet tree.

He Pomegarnet tree is diffinguished into the manured, bearing fruite, and into the wildebearing none, each of these have likewile diversities in them : Of the manured fruite, there is both sower and fweete, and of a winy talte betweene fower and fweete, for for they are diftinguished in the Countryes where they grow : the wilde kinde likewife is of two forts, and both bearing double flowers, but one greater then another, but no fruite ever followeth them:

1. Malm Punica fativa. The Pomegarnet tree bearing fruite.

This Pomegarnet tree groweth not great in the warme Countries, and where it is naturall (and with us rifing for the most part into sundry brownish twigges) not above seven or eight foote high; spreading into many sender branches, here and there set with thomes, and with many very laire greene shining leaves like in forme and bignesse unto the leaves of large Myrtle leaves, every one upon a small reddish footestalke: among the leaves come forth here and there, the flowers which are tike bell flowers, broad at the brimmes and imalier at the bottome, being one whole leafe, divided at the toppe into five parts; of an orient red crimos colour naturally, but much paler with us, and many veines running through it, with divers threes in the middle; and flanding in a brownish hollow cup, or long hard huske: the fruite is great and round with a hard smooth browmish red rinde, not very thicke, but yellowish on the inside; and a crowne at the toppe: Rored plentifully with a most cleare liquor or juyce like wine, either sweete or sower, or betweene both, fall of seedes, included in skins. and the liquour among them: fometimes this breaketh the rinde as it groweth which will cause it to for suickely. Cordus in historia maketh mention of one that hath no kernell or feed within it, and doth also mention a wild kinde to grow in Spaine, and Africa, which I cannot believe to be any other than that wild kinde with double flowers, which followeth next to this to be described, for he maketh that which beareth fruite to have a double flower which is not fo.

2. Malus Punica sylvestria major sive Balanstium majus. The greater double blossomed Pomegarnet tree. The great wilde Pomegarnet tre: with us, growt th altogether into flender brownish branches, with some thornes among them, and thining greene leaves former har larger then the former, but into a thrubby low tree naturally, from the branches shoote forth flowers very double, as large as a double Province Rose, but with shorter small leaves, of an excellent bright crimson colour, tending to a filken Camation. Standing in brownish hard cups or huskes, divided into five parts: there followeth no fruite unto thele-

3. Baleftium minus. The leffer double Pomegaract tree.

This smaller kinde differeth from the other but little, the leaves onely are of a ladder, greene colon; the flowers smaller, and lesse thicke, and double, and of a sadderred Organge tawnie colour, set also in such sike hard cups

> Malus Punica (atiza. The manured Pomegranate tree,





Matt Puelce free Granat à fraffin.

TRIBE 16. studes. Of one of these two double forts, it is faid that there is one that beareth white flowers, and another but bath them mixed with white and red.

The Place and Time.

The manured kindes grow in Spaine, Portugal, Italy, and in other warme Countries, but with us preferred rise. al housed with great case and the wild kinde with much more : They lower very hardly with us, the first not untill May, and the other much 2. Malus Punica Sylvefte is five Balanfium majns. The great double blottomed

The Names.

The Pomegarnet is called in Greeke esa' and esa', and by Hippocrates ila, in Latine Malin Panica, and Malin Granata, and the fruite Mamematum, or Punicum, because it is thought that they were brought set from that part of Africke, where old Carthaga flood, into that part d Spaine, which is now called Granado, and from thence called Grana-: The flowers of the tame kinde as Diofcorides faith are called Cysiwet Play maketh the flowers of the wilde kinde to be called Cysinus. a the flowers both of tame and wilde to he Balanftsum, but properly altake it, Cytime is the cup, wherein the flower, as well of the tame as side kinde doth Rand, for unto their likenesse, both the flowers and feed refels of Afarum, and the feede veffels of Hyofcyamus are refembled, and scusto the whole flower, and Balanfium is generally with us taken to keenly the double flowers of the wilde kind : the rinde of the fruite is aled in Greeke Aldor and older, and so also Pseism and Sidium in Latine alled in Greeke Aldor and older granatorum: The greater double in generally Malicorium or Correct granatorum: The greater double instance in called Balanstium Greicum and Cyprium, because it goweth in both places, and the last is called Romanum. The Arabians all it Kaman and Raman, the Italians Melo granata, and Pomogranato, he Spaniards Granadas and Romanas, the French Grenadier the tree, and land de Gronade, and Migraine the fruite, the Germanes Granatoepffel, the Duck Grannetappel, and we in English Pomegranet or Pomegarnet. The Vertnes.

All the forts of Pomegarnets breed good clood, but nourish little, and sthelping to the stomacke, yet those that are sweete please best, but but they somewhat heate it and breede winde, and therefore forbidden hagues, because they breede choller : the sower doe binde, and are fir franhot fainting stomacke, and stay casting, and provoke urine, and resomewhat offensive to the teeth and gummes, in the eating: those that are of a meane or winy taste, are indifferent to each part: the

fedes within the fruite, or the rinde thereof doe binde very forcibly, eithe the pouther or the decoction taken, and flay cafting, the bloody flixe, women's courses either red or white, the fitting of blood, and the running of the reynes; it is taid also that they are good for the dropsie: the flowers workethe same effects: the fruite is good against the bitings of the Sea Hare, and the bitings of the Scorpion, and flayeth the immoderate longings of women with childe, the decoction of the rinde, or feedes of the fruite, with a little Syrope put to it, is good against Cankers in the mouth, and ulters in the privy parts, the fundament, wany other part of the body, and is good against the rupture, it helpeth also the ulcers or running fores in the ures or nose, or rheumes in the eyes, to be dropped or injected, and fastneth loose teeth, destroyeth the flat wormes in the body, and helpeth to take away wens, or the like out-growings in the flesh : with the rinde of Pomegarnets instead of Gaules, or else with the Gaules also, is made the best fort of writing incke, exceeding the adinary, both for blackenesse and durability.



Pomegarnet tree.



CHAP. LXXX.

Pennui. The !lume tree!

F Plummes there is so great variety, as I have shewed elsewhere, that it were but actum agere to repeate them here againe. I will therefore give you a generall description of the tree (I meane the manured kinde, for the wilde kinde which is our Blacke thorne or Sloe, is extant in another Classis of this Worke before) and that the fruite differeth in formo, colour and tafte, one from another with the belt properties they are serviceable unto. Vnto the Family of the Plummes belong both Apricockes, Peaches, ud Nectarins, all of them being Plummes, but of severall kindes. I will therefore place the Apricocke in this Chapter as nearest to them, and the rest in the next Chapter following.

1. Pruntu valgaria. The ordinary Plumme tree.

The Plum tree for the most part riseth to be a great tall tree, whose body and armes are covered with a rug-gedbarke, more or lesse, the younger branches being smooth in all: the leaves are somewhat long and broad, and tounder in most then those of Cherryes; yet differing much among themselves, some being longer, larger or tounder then others: the flowers are white and small, made of sive leaves a peece: the fruite is very variable in forme, some being avail, or Peare fashlon, or Almond like, or round, in colour some being white or yellow, religreene, or blacke : and in tafte, some being soft and waterish, others firmer and not so moilt, some sweete, loge lower, and others of a meane taite betweene both, or harsh, or of a taste differing from all these, wherein is consined a small smooth flattish stone, with a white bitter kernell within it. Mr. Tradescant had a fort that bore Fire dedesbleflowers, but perifhed, not long continuing with him.

2. Malm

Macleo

Pruna. The Plumme tree.

Armeniasa malus five Pracecia. The Apricooke tree.





2. Malus Armeniaca sive precocia. The Apricocke tree.

The Aprico:ke tree, if it fland by it felfe as a flandard tree, like other Planme trees (which it feldome doth in our Country, for that it would hardly beare fruite in that manner) will rife to be as great as a Plummetre, with great broad, and almost round seaves, but pointed at the ends and finely dented about the edges : the flowers are white and like the former but larger, the fruite that followeth is round, with a cleft or open furrow in the middle, somewhat like unto a Peach, of a pa'e yellowish colour on the outside, as well as on the inside, and a little reddifh on a fide in molt, yet whiter in some, and of differing fizes also, some smaller or greater; of a firmer or falter close substance then any of the Plummes; a smooth flattish stone in the middle, great or little, according to the fruite, which is ripe with or before the earlier fort of Plummes (and likely long before any of our earely forts were knowne in former times) which was the cause of the name, and a sweete kernell within it, yet it is faid there is one that hath a bitter kernell, which I have not feene. The Place and Time

All the forts of them are planted, none of them growing naturally in our Country, and either in Orchards, for their private possessions, or in the Hedges, or other places of the Fields, Woods, or Parkes abroad, and flow-

er before eyther Apple or Peare, and the Apricocke before any Plumme, by a moneth or more, and is ripe by St. Iames tideufually, the other forts of Plummes comming on every one in their degree, some earlier, and some

The Names.

The Plume as it is thought is in Greeke the xoxxuumabz, of Theophraftun, lib. 4.c. 3. and the fruite xoxxuumaa, in Latine Prantu and Prantm, but I much doubt of it, because beside other things, not correspondent, he saith the leaves doe alwayes abide on the tree. Ingen: Pranorum tarka faith Pliny, even in his time, but I thinke more then twice fo many now. Bellonius lib.2.0,91 . faith, that the Damafee Plummes, that he faw dryed at Damafee, were bigger then a Wallnut, of a firme substance, and sweete talte, a little tart, with a stone within it, rather long and flat, then thicke and round, and were deare fold even there. The Apricocke is called under aguntary, we survives and became, and recocke is called under aguntary, we survives, and became, and Precocia by all Authours, yet some call it Baracocca: The Plumme is called by the Arabians Anas, Avas, and Hagias, by the Italians Prune, and Succine, by the Spaniards Prunas, Andrinas and America, by the Preneh Pruner, and Prunes, by the Germanes Pflaumenboom, by the Dutch Pruymbonen, and we Pluames. The Apricocke is called by the Arabians Mex, and Mirmex by the Italians Armoniache, Moniache, Bachoce and Grifomele, by the Spaniards Albiricoques, Alvaricoques, and Albarchigas, by the French Abricos, and Carmaignoles, by the Germanes Sir Isban Pfferfich, and by us Apricocke.

The Verrues.

There is much diversity in the faculty of Plummer, for some that are sweets, doe mostlen the stomacke, and

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make the belly foluble, those that are sowre doe quench thirst more, and binde the belly, yet they are all in some for cooling: the moifter fort and more waterish, doe foonest corrupt in the stomacke, but the firmer doe nouif more, and offend leffe taken plentifully, and those are the fittest to be preserved and kept all the yeare : but the dryed fruite, which are fold at the Grocers, under the name of Damaske Prunes, doe fomewhat loofen the bely, and being stewed are often used with the pooter fort of people, both in health and sickenesse to rellish the mouth and ftomacke, to procure an appetite, and a little to open the body, allay choller, and coole the ftomacke: is purging decoction with Sens Rubarbe, &c. be made for them to be flewed withall, it maketh them the more jurging, and the more readily to be taken by those that have weake stomackes; the leaves of the tree boyled in wine, is good to wash and gargle the mouth and throate, to dry the fluxe of theume to the palate gummes, or almonds of the throate: the gumme that commeth out of the trees, is good to breake the flone, and doth ferve as aglew to faften any thing withall: the faid gum or the leaves boyled in vinegar and applyed, killeth tetters, and ringwormes, The Apricocks have no use in Physicke that I know, but are wholly spent as a junker, eyther fresh andgreene, or dryed preferved or candid, to fort with others, for the fame purpofe. Onely Matibiolis giveth atheuse of the oyle, prest out of the kernels of the slones, as the oyle of Almonds is made, to be good against he inflamed piles or hemorrhodes, the tumours or swellings of ulcers, the hoarsenesse of the voyce, the rough-sesse of the tongue and throate, and likewise the paines in the eares sive ounces saith he, of the said oyle taken with one ounce of Mulcadine, driveth forth the stone, and helpeth the chollicke.

CHAP. LXXXI.

Malus Perfica. The Peach tree.



5) He variety of Peaches is great, whereof the Nectarin is a kinde, which because I have already de clared them in my former Booke, I will onely here give you the descriptions of them in generall, and the speciall uses, as I said in the last Chapter: but hereunto I must adjoyne another strange tree of the West Indies, which Clasin tooke to be the Perfea of Theophrastin, Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, and others, which how it doth agree, you shall understand.

1. Malus Perfica vulgaris. The ordinary Peach tree.

The Peach tree groweth not so great as the Apricocke, planted either by it selfe, or against a wall, but yet spreadeh branches reasonable well, from whence fpring smaller reddish twigges, whereon are set long and narrow greene leaves, dented about the edges: the blossomes are greater then of any Plumme, and of a light purple coour, after which followeth the fruite, round, and fometimes as great as a reasonable Pippin, especially some; for home are much fimaller then others, as also differing in colours and tastes, as russet, red or yellow, waterish, or fime, with a frize or cotton, all over, with a cleft therein like the Apricocke, and a rugged, furrowed great Itone

Malus Perfica. The Peach tree.

Perfea arbor. The Laurell Peach.





mond

within it, and a bitter kernell within the stone. It sooner waxeth old and decayeth then the Apricocke hu

There is another kinde of Peach, whereof Camerarius and Bauhinus in his Matthiolus, and Gesner in hortis make to perfice a month of the All mention, whole kernels within the rugged ftone is not bitter as others are, but sweete like an Almond.

The All. The Nectoria 2. Nuci persica. The Nectarin.

The Nectarin feldome groweth fo great as the Peach, the body and elder boughes being somewhat whitish. and the younger branches very red, whereon grow long leaves, very like those of the Peach: the biossome likewife is reddiffe, but but hith imaller and narrower leaves, and the fruite that followeth is as round and great as a fmall Peach, but smooth on the outside, and not rough or cottony as the Peach, nor having any cleft, of differing colours and taftes, some greenc, others whitish or yellow, and some red more then others, all of them of a fait firme substance, and more delicate then the Peach, but with such a rugged stone as the Peach and a bitter kernell

7. This frangetree whereof Clusso onely first made mention, is a reasonable great tree, spreading pale greene branches, and faire fliffe greene leaves on them like unto the large Bay leaves, grayish underneath and some crosse veines running through them, Iweete both in fent and tafte, but a little stipticke and biting: the flowers are like those of the Bay tree, and grow many and thicke settogether in tusts, at the ends of the branches confishing of fix pale coloured leaves a prece, after which come fruite, at the first greene and like a plumme, but growing ripe is long and formed like a peare, of a blacke colour and pleasant taste, having a long and round kernell within it. of the fashion of an heart, and of the talle of a Chesnut or Almond: this abideth alwayes greene, not loofing the leaves in Winter.

The Place and Time.

The two first are familiarly noursed up in our Orchards and gardens through the Land, but from whence is their originall I cannot shew you: The last Clusius faith was brought forth of the West Indies, and planted in a monastery in Spaine, where he saith he onely saw one tree, and none any where else, yet he understood from Doctor Tonar at Sivill, that he had such another growing with him: They all flower in the Spring and fructifie in Au-The Names.

The Peach is called in Greeke Theorem united and p. dianna also by some, in Latine Malus Persica, and Rhodacina. but not d'edua, as some would have it, tobe derived from Duracina, for Doracia is distinguished by Paulan Leineta, from Pracocia, and Armenia, and by him made all three to be better then Peaches: neither is the Greeke Doracia, derived from the Latines Duracina, but rather e contra. The Nectarin is called by Matthiolis and Co-(aipinua, Nucipersica, because it resembleth the Wallnut in the round smooth outer rinde, and the Peach in the meate, fibiliance and frone. Anguilara calleth it Perficanux, by the fame intention, and Pliny Nuci prunum. The last Clusius maketh the question, whether it be not the Perfea of Theophrastu lib.4.c.2. or no, which Dioleorides, Galen, Pliny, and others, doe make mention of also, and which Theophrass w describeth to be a great and a faire tree, and most like unto the Peare tree, both in leaves flowers and branches, but that this hath an everlasting leafe; it beareth much fruite, and is ripe at all times, the young still follow the old; the fruite is of the bignesse of a Peare, long and like an Almond, and of a greene colour, it hath a stone within it, like a Plumme, but much leffe, and of a fofter fubflance, very sweete, thus farre Theophraftus. Now let me descant a little hereon, and compare them. First, the leaves of Perfea, faith Theophrastin, are most like unto the lease of the Peare tree. and this faith Cluffer, is like unto the greatest Bay leafe, the one is almost as broad as long, and the other twice as long as broad, befides it is small pointed, the flowers of Perfea are like the Pearetree, which are much larger then those of the Bay, and doe not grow to many together as this doth, nor at the ends of the branches like this: the fruite of Classus is blace, of this greene, of that like a Peare, of this as bigge as a peare, but like an Almond. of this the stone is like a Plumme, of that like an Heart, which is round and not flar, as that plumme stone is, that hath ripe fruite onely in Autumne, this at all times of the yeare. And besides all these, which are differences sufficient to distinguish them. I doe not finde almost any plant, either herbe or tree growing in the West Indies to be like unto those that grow in Europe, the lesser /fia, or the hither part of Africa, and therefore by all probabilities, this of Clufius cannot be that of Theophrastus, yet this sheweth an excellent judgement in Clusius to referre this tree to that Perfea, but in any judgement this Perfea of Theophrastus is most likely to be some kinde of Myrobolane, or elfe fome other fruite not knowne tous, It was called faith Clufius by them where he faw it, Mamay, but he was afterwards enformed by Dector Tonar, that it was not Mamay, but called Aquacate, by the Indians. Some have thought this Perjea, to be all one with the Perfica arbor, as Palladius calleth it, or Ma-Im Perfica of Diofcovides. Gaza translating Theophrafin in tome places, rendereth it Perfica, and in others Perfea, as Pliny in one place also confoundeth them both together, although in another he distinctly speaketh of Perfea, and separateth it himse'fe from Perfica: but how much they differ one from another, the descriptions of both doth plainely declare to any : The Peach is called by the Arabians Sauch and Chanch, by the Italians Persiche, by the Spaniards Pexegos, by the French Pefches, by the Germans Pferfichbaum, by the Dutch Perfehoom, and by us

The Vertues

Some are of opinion that the leaves of Peaches are of a cold quality, but Galen sheweth that the buds and leaves have an excellent bitter quality, that if they be bruited and laid on the belly, they will kill the wormes, and fo will they doe also, if they be boyled in Ale and drunke, and open the belly likewise, and also is a fafe medicine to discusse humours, being dryed; and the pouther of them strewed upon fresh bleeding wounds, doth both flay their bleeding and close them up: the flowers being fleeped all night in a little Wine, flanding warme, ftrained forth in the morning, and drunke falling, doth gently open the belly, and move it downewards, and a Syrupe made of them by reiterate infusions, as the Syrupe of Roses is made is found to worke more forceably then that of Roses, for that it provoketh vomitting, and spendeth waterish and Hydropicke humours, by the continuance thereof: the flowers condited or made into a conserve, worketh to the same effect, the gumme or rather the liquour that droppeth from the tree being wounded is given in the decoction of Coltsfoote, unto those that are

TR 1BE 16. mobiled with the cough or with shortnesse of breath by adding thereto some sweete wine, and putting some Suffron also therein, it is good for those that are hoarse, or have lost their voyce, helpeth all the defects of the lungs and those that vomit or spit blood. Two drammes thereof given in the juyce of Lemmons, or of Radish, is good for those that are troubled with the stone it is said some given in Plantaine or Purssane water, stayeth the cashing of pitting of blood: the kernels of the stones doe wonderfully case the paines and wringings of the belly, brough winde or sharpe humours, and are much commended to be effectuall, to breake and drive forth the fine, which that they may the more powerfully worke, I commend this water unto you to drinke upon occasion. tree or four ounces at a time. Take fifty kernels of Peach stones, and an hundred of the kernels of Cherry fones, a handfull of Elder flowers, fresh or dryed, and three pints of Muscadine. set them in a closed pot, into a bed of Horse dung forten dayes, which afterwards filled in glaffe, with a gentle fire, keepe for your use: The milke or creame of these kernells being drawne forth, with some Verven water being applyed to the forehead and temples, doth much helpe to procure rest and sleepe to sicke persons wanting it; the oyle likewise drawne from the kernels doth the same being annointed, the said oyle put into glisters doth ease the paines of the choliske proceeding from winde, and annoynted on the lower part of the belly doth the like, and dropped into the prescaseth the paines of them, the juyce of the leaves doth the like, killeth the wormes and ulcers in them, being also announced on the forehead and temples; it helpsth the Megrome and other paines in the head: If the kernels be bruiled and boyled in vinegar untill they become thicke, and applyed to the head, or other places that have shed the haire, and are bald it doth marvellously procure the haireto grow againe. The Peaches themselves being eaten, by reason of their sweetenesse and moisture, doe soone putresse in the stomacke; and therefore Ga-In adviceth that they be never taken after but before meate alwaies, so shall they make the rest to passe away the more speedily with them: or else taken after, they corrupt the rest in the stomacke with themselves. The Nectarin hath a firmer substance, and a more delectable taste, for which it is most accepted, being of nouse in phylicke that I know. The Perfea is not used with any.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Amroalus. The Allmond tree.

L He Almond is fo like unto the Peach in every part thereof, and yet differing from it, that I can doe no lesse then joyne it next, in a severall Chapter, and although there are sundry sorts of sweete Almonds, some great and some small, others long and some short; and a bitter kinde also, yet being in the whole surface, to like one unto another, that they can be distinguished by no other thing then the Allmond, I will onely give you one description, and shew you their differences herein, which I thinke shall be suffici-

The Allmond tree groweth greater and higher then any Peach (and is therefore usually planted by it felfe, and not against a wall, and never grafted that I have seeme and knowne, that would take and abide, but is alwayes planted of a stone put into the ground, where you would have it to grow, for it hardly sufferethatransplanting) the body thereof becomming very great, whereby it sheweth to be of long continuance, spreading greater armes and smaller branches, but brittle, with long narrow leaves on them, very like unto the Peach tree: the flowers are of a paler purple colour then the Peach bloffomes, and not io bitter, and the fruite very like the Peach, for the outward forme, before it be ripe, but the outer rinde is a dry skinne without any cleft in it, or edible substance under it, as the Peach hath, and the shell under it is smooth and not rugged like it, and not so thicke a kernell within, being bitter in one kinde, which are small like the Barbery Allmonds, and sweete in all the rest, whereof some are small, and called Barbery Allmonds, others long and slender, and are called Iord. " Allmonds, and others fort and broad. called Valentia Allmonds: it is observed that those that grow in the Isle of Cyprus, bend downe their heads, contrary to all in any other place.

The Place and Time. They grow in all places planted that I know or can heare of in Syria. Barbery, Turkie, Spaine, Italy, and wherefoever, we have both the bitter and the fweete of that fort, that is, thicke and short, growing in many places of our Land, and blossome earlier then the Peach of any fort, and the fruite ripe also before them.

The Names. It is called in Greeke apur dan, and the fruite apur-Jan and apuy Janor, in Latine Amygdalau, and the fruite Amygdalum, and Amygdalium, fome thinke that Caro



Chamacera/m Alpina repens.

The creeping dwarfe Cherry tree of the Alper.

meant these by the name of Nuces Greca, but yet some doe rather referre them to the Wallnuts. Columella mameant their by the name of traces graces, and Amygdala, as of three kindes, for many thinke the Almond was not known in Italy in Cato his time. Pliny out of Theophraffus settleth downe the way to make the bitter All. mond tree to beare sweete Allmonds, and the sweete bitter : but with such fond conceits of alterations and transmond tree to beare tweete Annious, and the tweeter the mutations are the workes of the ancients according to their Gentilisme too plentifully stored, which we know is contrary to the law, that God hath fet in it felfe to preferve the kinde, and although there be not onely lufar, but luxus nature, as it hapeneth in many things, as in the Hermaphrodite, yet that altereth not the law of nature, and notwithstanding the example of the Mule. The Arabians call the fruite Ianz Kanz and Lanzi, the Italians Mandole, the Spaniards Almendres, the French Amandes, the Germanes Mandolkern, the Dutch Amandel, and we in English Allmonds.

The Vertues. The sweete Allmonds are the pleasanter meate, formed into many fashions as every one liketh, but the bitter are the more physicall; the sweete are hot and most in the first degree, the bitter are drying in the second: The fiveete Allmonds blanched and dryed, that they may be made into pouther, and so taken by it selfe, or with other things helpeth to binde the loosenede of the belly: the oyle of sweete Allmonds, mixed with the sine pouther of Sugar Candy is good for the dry cough, and for hoar feneffe, to take a little at once; the faid oyle drunke either alone or with fome Syrupe of Mersh Mallowes, is good for those that are troubled with the stone, to case the paines, by opening and making slippery the passages thereof: It is used also by women in Childbed after their fore travell: being mixed with oyle of Tartar, it maketh a creame called Lac Virginis, that clensethe skin, and lenyseth the drynesse or roughnesse, parched with the winde or otherwise: it is used also by it selfe or with other things, to annoint the flomacke for the cold: The pouther of the Allmond cakes, after the oyle is preffed from them. doth ferve farre better then lope to clenie the hands or skinne in any place, and to supple the parts and make them fmooth: The greene fruite while they are very greene, are eaten to helpe the moilt humours in the stomacke, and are eaten with pleasure by women with childe, and being preserved, are very delicate. The bitter Allmonds doe provoke urine, and womens courses, and helpe to mollisse the belly; they are good also taken with Amylum and Mintes, for the spirting of blood, and taken with water they are good for paines in the backe. and the inflammation in the lungs; or elfetaken with fine Turpintine, made into an electuary or licking medicine, with honey and milke, they are good for the obstructions of the liver, for the cough and the winde chollicke taking the quantity of a Hafell nut at a time : the oyle of bitter Almonds is effectuall to all the purpofes afor efaid and doth more effectually clenfe the skin then that of fweete Almonds: it is also used for the noyle and deafeneffe in the eares, to droppe thereof into them: the bitter Allmonds themselves beaten with oyle of Roses and Vinegar annointed on the temples, doe case the paines in the head, and procureth sleepe and rest in hot agues, or phrenies: it doth mollefie the (tiffenesse of the sinewes and joynts, and healeth the bitings of dogs and foule ofcers: if one doe eate five or fixe bitter Almonds before he fall into drinking company, it will keepe him from being overtaken more then the rest; and it is said that if they be given to a Foxe in his meate, it will kill him.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Cerasus. The Cherry tree.



Here are as many forts of Cherries almost as of plummes, the most whereof I have declared in my former Booke, but there are some other sorts both tall and low, that are not there mentioned, and are to be shewed in this place. And although I have there set forth, both the descriptions and figures in part of some that I doe here againe mention, both of the taller and lower fort, yet I also give you the figures of some there not set forth but described: the double repetitions being to shew the diffe-

rences.

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CHAP.83.

1. Cerasu vulgaris. The ordinary Cherry tree.

The Cherry tree rifeth to a reasonable heighth and greatnesse, spreading well and somewhat thicke, the leaves are neere the plumme for forme, but tomewhat longer in molt, and dented about the edges: the flowers come forth two or three, or foure at the most at a place or joynt together, every one on his owne footestalke, consisting of five white leaves, with some threds in the middle, after which come round berryes, greene at the first, and red when they are through ripe, of a meane bignesse and pleasant taste, with a hard white small stone within it whose kernell is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant. Some sorts are greater and pleasanter than others, some tart, some waterish, others firme, some red, others whiter.

2. Cerasus Trapezantina sive Laurocerasus. The Bay Cherry, or Cherry Bay. Because this tree beareth berryes very like to faire great blacke Cherryes, and a stone within them, like unto a Cherry stone; I thinke it is most worthy to be referred to this stocke or kindred of the Cherryes, howforver formerly I fet it among some kindes of Bayes. It sometimes groweth to be a faire great tree, spred into many branches, but usually with us it groweth as a shrubbe, shooting forth sundry greene branches, with goodly faire shining fresh greene leaves thereon, larger then any Bay lease, the slowers are many and whitish, growing on a long cluster like unto the Padus Theophrafti, here also expressed, made of five leaves a peece, but much greater then they, after which commeth the fruite, being as large as any Flanders, and of a very blacke thining colour very sweete, with a round stone within them, very like unto a Cherry stone, this is taken to be the Lotus secundus Theophrasti by Lugdunensis, which may very well be.

3. Cerasus racemosa putida Padus I beophrasti ditta. The strange long cluster Cherry. This tree as I said, is referred to the stocke or kindred of the Cherryes, although it doe not much resemble any of them. It groweth to be a great tree, whose body and greater branches are covered with a sad coloured barke, the younger branches being greene, whereon grow fomewhat broad and short leaves, harder and more crumpled then any Cherry leafe, and dented about the edges : the flowers come forth at the joynts with the leaves in a long cluster many together, like those of Labannum, the Beane Trefoile, but very small, and of a downy white t. Gerafus vulgaris. The ordinary Cherry tree.



Corafus avium racemsfa. The clufter birds Cherry tree?



Chamacerafus altera en Hungarica. Another dwarfe Clerry, and one of Hungary.





Cerafa Americana five de Baccaleas.
The Baccalaos, or new found Land Cherry.

2. Cera fus Trapequatina five Laurocerafus.
The Bay Cherry, or Cherry Bay.



3. Gerafus racemofa pusida Padas Theophrafti diffa. The firinge long cluster Cherry.

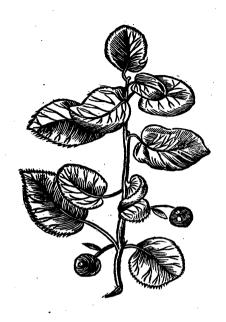


4,5. Machaleb Germanicum & Syriacas The wild rocke Cherry of Austria, and perfuming Cherry of Syria.



6. Chamacerofin montana Acaris folio. The mount aine dwarfe Cherry. 7. Cerafu exwice rotundifolia Indica. The firange or Indian Clerrie.





colour, smelling somewhat strong and sweete, after which come the fruite, which are small blacke round berryes so bigger then small pease, with little substance upon them, and very small stones within them, every one on a bort soctelalke, but many together in a long cluster, like the wilde cluster indes Cherry, of an harsh taste, and of an evill sent while it is eating. The wood also smellets strong or not well, from whence came the name.

A. Machalob Germanicum. The rocke wilde Cherry of Austria.

This rifeth fometimes to the heighth of a reafonable tree, on the branches whereof come forth certaine knots or knobs, and Cherry tree like leaves at them but leffer, and from among them a small long greene stake, with eight or ten white flowers thereon, hanging in a cluster, made of five leaves a peece, like unto the Cherry bloftome with a long pointell in the middle, compassed with five white chives, tipt with pendents, purplish at the
stift, and yellow after, as sweete as Hawthorne flowers, standing in greene huskes, divided into sive parts, after
which come small berryes no bigger then pepper cornes, and blacke on the outside: at the ends of the branches
grow such like shining greene leaves as the other dented about the edges.

3. Machaleb Spriacem. The persuming Cherry of Spria.

This Machaleb of the Arabians doth not grow to any bignesse, but with broad short leaves like the Line tree, pointed at the ends and dented about the edges, the flowers are white, and the berryes blacke, having a small stone within them like unto a Cherry stone, but lesser, and a brownish cored kernell within them, sinelling hot and sweete, yet bitter within them, sinelling hot and sweete, yet bitter within them, and persuants doe use to mixe with other persuants sweetes.

6. Chamecer of in montana Acerit folio. The mountaine dwarfe Cherry.

This dwarfe plant is reckoned afforto the Cherryes, having broad leaves cut in or divided at the edges, releanbling those of the Maple tree: the fruite is round and red like unto a Cherry, and therefore reckoned as one, two for the most part standing together on a long stalke.

7. Chamacerassu exotica rotundisolia Indica. The strange or Indian Cherry.

This Exoticke Indian, hath streight slender branches, with faire and somewhat broad leaves thereon, somewhat likeunto those of the Cherry tree, yet some rounder and not pointed at the ends, but all finely derited about the ed-

gest the fruite is finall and red like a dwarfe Cherry.

The Place and Time.

The first kinde is alwayes planted in Orchards, where among divers other, it taketh up a roome. The second in Turkie, or Trabizond, and planted first in Italy, at Genea, in the Prince Orias Garden, where Bellonius first, with tedious travell found it; and was fent from Confiantinople, to Matthiolus and others. The third in Cone gravelly grounds in Sapey. The fourth, fifth and last, are express in their titles, and the fixth in Lombardy: And for the most part flower, and beare their fruite about the time that others of their fort doe.

The Names.

The Cherry tree is called in Greeke meines, and the fruite meina, in Latine Corasus and Gerasa. Atheneus

Writeth

Theatrum Botanicum. CHAP. 84. writeth, and so doth Pling, that the Cherry was not knowne in Italy, before the warre with Mith idates King of Portus, and that Lucius Lucislim after he had overthrowne him, brought it from Cordinate in Postus, into Italy, and gave it the name Cerasum, from the place he had it. The second is called by the Turkes Trebicon Curmasi, that is, Dattylus Trapezuntica, but by Bellonius first, as I take it, Laurocerasus, and Cerasus Trans. zyntina Dalechampity tooke it to be Lotus Africana, but Clufius contesteth there against. The third is taken by Dalechampin to be the Padus of Theophraftus, which Clufius taketh, or miliaketh rather, to be the Ceralus avium, or racemofa unigo herbariorum, which is quite another tree, as I have thewed among the other forts of Chertyes, and Bankinu followeth him therein, making them both one. The Barganian about the River of Seine, doe call it Pudu, (from whence it is likely Dalechampinu tooke the name, to come neere to Padu) and take it for a kinde of wilde Cherry, as the clutter Cherry is, and in the long cluttering of the flowers and fruite together very like it, and because the wood smelle: h strong, the Saviyans call it Putier, as also Corifer blanc. together very like it, and became the word the first property like it, and the first old f out all knowledge whereof he wrote as it seemeth. It came to me out of Italy, by the name of Lawrer regia, but is most usually now called Laurocerasin, and in English as it is in the title. The tourth is most likely to be the Cerasin solvestrie of Tragm, and the Mahaleb, or Macaleb of Clusius, and the Petrocerasin, or Chamecerasis petras of Gesur, which Bankium toulely confoundeth with Masthiolus his Mahaleb, and the Chamecerasis

Syriaca of Gefner, Which is the true Mahaleb to be both one, when as this fifth onely is the true kinde, as the fweete smelling fruite doth plainely declare, besides the diversity of the tree, as is before declared. The firt came as a rarity from the Indias, whereof no more can as yet be faid. The last is onely remembed by Gester in boria. and by Lugdunenfis, who faith that Gefner fent a branch thereof to Dalechampins, by the name of Chamaceralus montu Generifi. The Arabians call the Cherry, Sarafie, the Italians Ciregie, the Spaniards Cerazas, and Guindas.

the French Cerifes, and Guines, the Germanes Kerfen, and Kirfeben, the Dutch Kriken, And we in English Cherry. The Vertues. Cherryes as they are of divers taftes, fo they are of divers qualities, the weete are more labricke, and passe through the stomacke and belly more speedily, but are of little nourishment, the tart or sowre are more pleafing to an hot fromacke, and procure an appetite to meate, and helpe to kut tough flegme, and groffe humours, but when these are dryed, they are more binding the belly then being fresh, and doe give a fine rell th to broths and drinkes wherein they are boyled; being cooling in hot discases, and welcome to the stomacke, and provoke urine; The Gum of the Cherry nec dissolved in Wine, is good for a cold cough, and hoarsenesse of the throate: helpeth to give one a better colourin the face. that peneth the eye-fight, ftirreth up an appetite, and helpeth to breake and expell the floue: the blacke Cherryes being bruifed with the stones and distilled, the water thereof is much used to breake the stone, expell the gravell, and breake the winde: the true Mahaleh of Syria, was millaken by Serapio to be the Phyllyrea of Dissorides, when as the properties are much differing, for Mabaleb doth heate and mollifie, even by the teltimony of Melus and Rafis, and as Avien faith, doth clenfe, attenuate and refolve and ease paines: The oyle drawne from the kernels, doth much more ease the paines in the bowels and backe, being annoynted, then the kernels themselves which some use for the said purpose, and for soundings, and faintings, to be taken with Mede or honyed water, and doe helpe the chollicke and stone in the kidneyes, kill the wormes in the belly, and provoke urine also.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

Cornus. The Cornell tree.

He Cornell is divided into male and female; the male is of two forts, one bearing red berryes like Cherries, and another whitish: the female hath no diversity. 1. Cornus mas fructurabre. The male red Cornell tree.

The Cornell or Cornellian Cherry tree groweth to be a reasonable tall and great tree, the body and branches are covered with a rugged barke, and the younger imooth, whereon grow imooth leaves, and plaine not dented at all about the edges, the flowers are many imall yellow tufts, as it were thort threes fet together, which come forth before any leafe, and to fall away likewite, before the leaves appeare much open: the fruite are somewhat long round berries, of the bignesse of small Ollives, with a small hard stone within them, like unto an Ollive stone, reddish when they are ripe, somewhat like a Cherry, of a reasonable pleasant taste, somewhat austere withall: the wood is hard like an horne, and groweth slowly. Of this kinde Clufius maketh another fort, with redderberries, little differing in any thing elfe: and another that groweth low, but yet hath beene observed upon the transplanting to grow much greater.

2 Cornus mas fruitu albo. The white male Cornell tree. This other Cornell differeth not from the first in any other more notable matter then in the fruit, which becommeth not fo red, but whitish when it is ripe.

3. Cornus famina, The Dogge berry or Gatten tree. This never rifeth to be a tree of any bulke or body with us (but Classes faith that he faw in the Woods of Anfria, as bigge trees hereof as of the male, and Bellonian faith the fame lib. 1. c. 56)bur usually abideth as an hedge bush with many pithy strong twiggy stemmes rising from the roote, of a brownish colour and the sprigges more reddish, with a pith within them like unto Elder, having leaves thereon somewhat like the former, but a little shorter and broader, standing upon reddish sootestalke, and the middlerib reddish likewise, the flowers are white and fland at the end of the branches, many growing together in a tuft or umbell, upon reddift footestalkes which turns into small berries, green at the first, and shining blacks when they are ripe, of a most unpleasant bitter. tafle provoking casting.

The Place and Time. The first is found wild in many places of Germany, and the other forts hereof also, but the second is more 1. Comm m 16 frulla rabro. The male red Cornell tree.

3. Cornus femina. The Dogge berry or Gatter tree.





methe last groweth in every Country of the Land, serving for a hedge bush; the first flowreth very earely, as ubefore said, in March, and sometimes in February, the fruite is ripe in August. The last flowreth not untill May, and the fruite ripeneth not untill September be well over.

The Names. The first is called in Greeke regresa in Latine Cornsu and mas, to distinguish it from the other, which is called by Theophraften Indunegavia Cornus femina. There is much doubt and queltion among many of our later Writers, about this female Cornell (for of the male there is no doubt, all catting it Cornen mas, or fativa,) whether it should be the Virga Sanguines of Pliny, or the Harriegell of Tragus, or his Faulbaum, some referring it to the one, some to the other, but the generall tenet of the molt is, that in most things it answereth both to the Thelyrania of Theophrassus, and may well enough agree with the Virga sanguinea of Pliny: Cordus calleth it Pseudo-rania quaffalsa Corum, and Dodonam, besides that he calleth it Corum samina, taketh it to be the Opulau Coluwelle. Bellowing faith in the 36. Chapter of his first Booke of Observations, that he found that shrub, which the French in imitation of the latines call des Sanguins, and the aunciert Greeke Cornus femina, betweene Philoppor, and Buet phale to be little integiour unto our greatest male Cornellian trees, thereby esteeming them to be or, and Described to Designe interious unto our greatest male Concellant trees, thereby elicening them to be both one i. The Italian at Matchiella faith, call it Sanguineo, and Sanguinello, but whether it be Tragm Hartriegel, we are not well afforced, for he faith that the wood thereof is fo hard that it can very hardly be bored, and therefore ferryeth for many Country informents, and long latting for the hardueffe, which we can not fay fo of this, we for the most part easily it the Dogge berry tree, because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to adogge. I heare they call the Engagness for the Land, the Gatter tree, and the berries Gatter berries, yet some say they call the Engagness for

The Vertue:.

The male Cornell is a fraint yety good and wholesome, pleasant with the austerity, and helping to binde the belly subject or molested with a laske; both leaves and buds saith Galen, doe dry exceedingly, and therefore are good to loder up great would in strong bodies, but not so fit in small cuts, and more tender persons, because it dyetheod much in such cases. The Conserve made of the fraire, is of especiall use in all stuxes both in man and woman, the liquour that commeth out of the leaves or ftalkes, being heated with an iron, that the iron touch them not, is good to heale acters, and ring wormes. The Female Cornell or Dogge berry, is put to no use that know, yet Matthiolus saits that the people in Italy, by boyling the berries, make an oyle that serveth for their lampes. If one that is cured of the biting of a madde dogge, shall within one twelve moneth after touch the Comm famina, or Dogge berry tree, or any part thereof, the difeale will returne againe. Schinkins obforwation.

CHAP. LXXXV.

Lotm. The Lote or Nettle tree.

Lthough divers Authours have published sundry trees, under the name of Losm, as Injuba, Laurocerafin, and many others, yet there is knowne unto us but one true kinde, that is called Losm, the Lote or Nettle tree, yet I thinke not amisse to joyne two or three other plants, which may not unsitly be reterred to it.

I. Lorm five Celtin arbor. The Lote or Nettle tree.

The true Lote or Nettle tree groweth to a great heighth, whose body and elder branches are covered with a smooth darke greene barke, the younger being more greene, whereon grow somewhat rough or hard leaves, long pointed, and somewhat deepely dented about the edges, like useo a Nettle lease, of a darke greene colour, and often grow yellow toward Autumne: the slowers stand here and there scattered on the branches, after which come round berries like unto Cherries, hanging downewards upon long sootestalkes greene at the first, which afterwards, and reddish when they are full ripe, but blackish if they be instructed to hang too long on the branches, of a pleasant austere rashe, with an hard round stone within them. There is said by Theophrash mais this be his sirst.

Lotum, to be another fort without stones, whereof Wine was made, that would not last above two or three dayes.

2. Arbor Guajacana five Guajacum Patavinum. The Indian Date Plumme tree.

The Indian Lote tree groweth great, with a smooth darke greene barke, shooting forth many large boughes, and slender green branches, beset with faire and somewhat broad green leaves, somewhat like unto the leaves of the Cornell tree, but larger, without any dents on the edges, the slowers grow along on the branches, close set unto them, without any or with a very short sootestalke under them; consisting of soure greene leaves, as the huske, and soure other within, of a darke purplish red colour, the fruite that followeth standerh in the middle of the said huske, closing it round at the bottome, and is greene at the first, and very barsh, but red and round when it is ripe, and somewhat like a Plumme, with a small point at the head, and then of a reasonable pleasant taste or rellish, wherein in the hotter climates, but seldome in ours or not with me; are consained thicke and flat browne gristely seedes or kernels, somewhat like unto the kernells of Cassia Fistula, which may be somewhat easily cut with a knife.

3. Guaj cum Patavinum angustifolium. The Indian Date Plumme tree with narrow leaves.

This differeth little from the last, either in stemme or fruite, but onely in the lease, which is longer and larger then it.

Lotus arbor.
The Nettle trees

2. Guajacum Patavinum. The Indian Date Plumme tree.



3. Guala un Paravinum augustoribus jolijs. The Indian Date Plumme tree with narrower leaves. 4. Pishanim Virginianum.
The Virginiau Date Plumme or Pishamin.





4. Pilhamin Virginianum. The Virginia Date Plumme or Pilhamin.

This other kinde, which differeth but little from the second (if it be not all one with it, or at least a greater fort; whereof I am more then halfe persuaded, they doe so neere agree together) hath growne also with me, raised some the kernell were sent with the fruite out of Virginia, and grew in a short time to be of seven or eight soote light (which upon remooving perished) but there groweth to be a great tree, whose wood is hard and brittle, and smewhat whitish, but covered with a thin darke green barkethe branches are many and slender, with a thinner gayish barke on them, whereon are set many faire broad greene leaves, without any dent on the edges, and very liteuato the former. It hath not borne slowers or fruite in our Country that I can heare of as yet with any, but he fruite as it came to us, was in forme and bignesse like a Date, covered with a blackish skinne set in a huske of buttem, very like unto the former, but larger by the halfe.

The Flace and Time.

The first groweth in Italy in divers places, naturall as it is faid: but in many especiall places there, and in Protector France, and Mompelier, growne great trees, and so also in some places with us: The second came to me trom Italy, by Master Doctour Iohn More: and groweth now in my Garden, but came as it is said out of the West Indies, for Dalechampus had it from Florence, where they called it Uva d'India, and planted it about lust in France: The last as I said came from Virginia: The first flow sethearlie, and ripeneth the fruite also some tenthen the last.

The Names.

The Lote tree is called in Greeke \(\times \omega \times \omega \epsilon \omega \

a. Pifiana

I. Lentifens. The Makicke tree.

2,3. Lentifus Perwana & Molle Clufi ferrath foliis.
The Indian Mallicke tree, and the Indian Molle formewhat like it-

Guaracum, and Lobelthat taketh it for Lotus vera. Matthiolm calleth it Pfendolotus, and faith that it came from Angerius de Busbecke, who fent it from Constantinople by the name of Datiyli ex Trapesonda dulces, but affored. ly either Busbeck or Matthiolis were deceived therein, a contrary fruit being given them under that name, for the name agreeth not with his description, which is indeed the description of this Guajacum, for by that name of Trabison Curmes Bactylus ex Trapezunte, hath the Laurocerasus beene tent from Constantinople, as both Came. varius and Clufius doe let it downe, which is much differing from this. Camerarius and Bellouins calleth it Guajacana, Calalpinus Ermellinus, who also taketh it to be the Tuberum alterum genus Pliny. Lugdunensis as I faid before, taketh it to be the Diospyros of Theophrastus, lib.3.c.13. and the Faba Graca of Pliny. Matthiolus calleth the third Lotus Africana altera, or Lots Afriana species. The last hath the name in the title, as it came to us, and for the likenesse I doe set it with them, if as I said it be not the very same: and is also likely to be the Loti Africane altera species, as the figure thereof plainely sheweth. The Vertues.

The berries of the Nettle tree doe binde the belly, and the shavings of the wood made into a pouther and drenke, or boyled in Wive or water and druske, helpeth women that are troubled with the abundance of their courses, and the laskes of the belly also: the same decoction maketh the haire to become yellow, and staveth the filling of them. The fruite of the other while they are greene and unripe are so harsh as they are able to draw their mouthes awry that shall eate them, but when they are full ripe are reasonable sweet and pleasants but what other property they have, I have not yet understood.

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Lentiscus. The Masticke or Lentiske tree.



He Arbores resinifera, come next to be entreated of that is, those trees that beare Rossin-like Gummes, which are divided into two forts, that is, into thole that beare berries, and those that beare Cones. The berry bearing trees are these Oxycedrus, the prickely Cedar, Cedrus Lycia, the Cypresse like Cedar, the greater Thd the lesser, Sabina nevaque, both forts of Sabine. Inniperas major, the greater luniper tree, of all which I have before in this worke spoken, some adde Taxus the Yew tree, but I see no reason for it. There remaine some others to be intrested of and

the Mallicke tree fielt, whereunto I thinke meete to joyne two other strange trees of the West Indies, which are referred hereunto for their likenesse; the rest of them which are the Turpintine tree, the Ballame tree, the Storax tree, and the Dragon tree shall follow each in their order.

1. Lentifens. The Malticke tree.
The Malticke tree groweth like a tree, if it be suffered to grow up, and often also rifeth but as a shrubbe, whose body and branches are in colour alike, that is of a reddish colour, tough and gentle: and doe fomewhat bend downe their ends, whereon grow winged darke greene leaves confilting of foure couple, each of the bigneffe of the large Myrtle leafe, standing one against another, without any odde one at the end, with a reddish circle a-bout their edges, and some reddish veines on the underside also, smelling sweete and abiding greene alwayes on the bushes, the flowers grow in clusters at the joynts with the leaves, being small, and of a pale purplish greene colour, and after in their places stand small blackish berryes, of the bignesse of Pepper cornes, with a hard blacke shell under the outer skin, and a white kernell within, it beareth besides these berries certaine hornes, with a certaine cleare liquour in them, which turneth into small flyes, that flyeaway : it giveth also a cleare white gumme in small drop; es, when the stockes are wounded in sundry places, which is gathered with great care and attendance.

2. Lentiscus Pervana. The Indian Masticke tree. This Indian Masticke groweth as high as any high Masticke tree, spreading long and pliant branches, bending downewards, covered with a tough reddish barke, set with long winged leaves, made of many leaves, set by couples, with an odde one at the ends, of a fad greene colour, and a white ribbe in the middle, with rugged veines transversing them, conspicuous chiefely underneath, being plaine and not dented about the edges, and being bruifed have no evill fent : the flowers come forth in sparfed tutts together on a stalke, an handbredth long, confisting of five small white pointed leaves a peece, after which succeed small round berries, like those of the former Maflicke tree, upon fhort footestalkes, of the bignesse of Pepper cornes, greene at the first, red after, and blacke being ripe, and as tharpe and hot in tafte as Pepper, somewhat oylie, covered with a thin skinne, and the inward kernell of a very sharpe sent and tafte. We have had a cleare white gumme in great lumpes or peeces brought us from some of our English plantations in the West Indies, which they called Masticke, and in the chewing was tenacious like Masticke, whether the tree from whence it was taken was answerable to this or the next, we are not certaine, because there was no relation sent thereof unto us with it.

3. Lentife Pernant fimilis Mole dida. The Indians Mole.

Clusius maketh mention of a tree called Mole, received from the West Indies, which as he faith might be the same with the former and differing but in age, but because there seemeth manifest difference betweene them, I thought good to sever them, and shew you it with this description that he hath given it. There rose saith he, two fmall plants, with the worthy Signiour lohn Brancion, at Mechlin, from feeder that were called Molle by the West Indians, but perished by the excremity of the Winter, the third yeare after they sprang up: but the stems of them being young, were of a darke greene colour, with divers small ash-coloured spots thereon, the leaves were winged like those of the Ash, but much smaller, of a darke greene colour, dented about the edges, and the end leafe longeil, yeclding a white, thicke, and glutinous sweete milke when they are broken, and being bruised fmell like Founell, having an aftringent tafte : it gave no flowers, but Lebel sheweth the flowers were yellow, but the berries that were fowne and forung, were as bigge almost as Pepper cornes, covered with a reddish skin, and clustering together like unto a small cluster of Grapes: the gumme hereof is said to be sweete in smell.



The Theater of Plants.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth as well in Provence of France as in divers places of Italy, and in Candy also, and in many places of Gracia, but yeeldeth little gumme there, but especially in the sile of Gio, now called Sio; they tend, pruine, and manure it with as great paines and care, as others doe their Vines, which goeth beyond them in the profit of the gumme: It flowreth in Aprill, and the berryes ripen in September, and not at severall times, as these Verses of Aratus would intimate.

Jam vero semper vividis semperque gravata Lentiscus, triplici solita ost grandestere fatus Tor fruges sundens, triatempora monstrat avandi,

As it is there fet downe. The second was brought from America, and grew, as Banhinus relateth it, in Cardinall Columna his Garden at Rome, where it grew great, which also as it is likely was the same that Clusius saith Everardes Verfities faw there, and as he faith likewife Doctor Tovar of Sivil in Spaine, fent him fuch like branches with the unripe fruite in clusters to see, but as he faith; called Molle by Tevar; Lobel also exhibiteth a branch hereof with the mext that is dented, at the beginning of his tractate de Balfame: Clusium himselfe also having gained abranch hereof from some place not specifyed, setteth it downs as taken from a tree growne old. The last is mentioned likewise by Clusium in his Amortations upon Monardum, to grow as all the Chronicles, or Writers of the Welt Indians fay, in all the Vallies and Champion grounds of Peru, and efcecially Cieza. Petrus Writers of the Weit Indians say, an an de Ofma also in his Letter to Monardus faith it grew at Lima in Pern.
The Names,

The Masticke tree is called in Greeke No (not Siro which is Innem odoratus) quafi 25th fiftis quod facile & frequenter in dentiscalpia findaeur, and the berries geridui and not exiridu, as some coppies have it, in Latine Lentisess afeliorum lestore fortaffe by which name all Authours call it, and the gumme Refina Lentifeina, and Maftiche, and Maftix by some, by the Arabians Gluten Romanum; Diofeorides maketh mention of a greene gumme as well as a white, and Galen of a blacke fort that was of Egypt, both which are not knowne in these dayes: in Condy and some other places, their trees yeeld a yellowish bitter Masticke, but no where so good, and to plentifull in all the world, as in the Isle of Sio in the Egons Sea: there is another fort of Malticke which is called Acoustice, or Spinatio as Gaza translateth it, because it is gathered from a prickly thistle, as I have thewed among the Thistles, in the Chapter of Chameleon and Carling. In former times our Apothecaries shops were furnished with no other Aylobal somm, then the springs of Lentifens, I would the errour might not be conwere numined with no other Ajumanjanama, then the aprigs of Lenijeas, I would the errors inguithor be continued: The second is called Molle by Towar, as I said before, and by Cluffers in his Care posteriore; but by Bashims Lenifeas? Pervisas, and tollowing Cluffers listh, that it beareth the leaves according to the growth, being denied while it is young, and without dents growing older, which how difforms the other, for the old that is plant let of the proving the she from the other, for the old that is dentéd

The Turpintine tree flowring and with the home thereof.

1526 CHAP.88.

dented hath an end leafe, bigger and longer then all the rest, which showeth I am perswaded a manifest difference in specie, from this that is not dented, for I cannot be perswaded that any plant, should so much differ in forme from it selfe in the time of age and youth. The last is also as I showed called Molle by the Indian Witters, whose sent is like Fennell, when as the other is not so, and is for the likenesse referred to the Lentiscus Forman by whose sin his Mantholomy. The vans by another in his Mantholomy. The control of the supplies therein, to be both one, & by Lobel joyned with the former and the Ballamann verum, making it to agree with the properties therof in many things, Baptise Forman also in his Flora mentioneth it by the name of Tercanishma angustifolia page, 372. citing the third Book, and 17. Chapter of that great Book of the West Indian plants, bealts, accepting to be Printed more theatwenry yeares ago at Rome, whose great Book of the West Indian plants, bealts, accepting to be Printed more theatwenry yeares ago at Rome, whose title is I besarrar rerum medicarum nova Hispana, &c. The Arabians call the Lentiske tree Darn, the Italians Lentisco, the Spaniards Mata and Arveria, the French Lantique, and those of Narbone Restincte, the Germans Massichaum, the Dutch Massichoom, and we in English the Lentiske or Massicketree.

The Vertues.

The Lentiske tree is binding in the second degree, or in the beginning of the third, and temperately het : all the parts thereof are binding, that is, both roote and branch, both barke and leafe, both fruite and gumme, and dee binde and stop all fluxes, and spittings or castings of blood, and is good to strengthen a weake stomacke, and helpe the falling downe of the mother or fundament : the decoction fomented, healeth up hollow fores, and fodereth broken bones, fasteneth loose teeth, and stayeth creeping fores, and doth as much as Acacia or Hypecistic. and even the juyce of the leaves is as good a substitute for Acacia as any other: the oyle that is prefied out of the berries, helpeth the itch, the leprofic and leabbes, both in men and beafts: the gumme Masticke doth binde and stay fluxes in like manner taken any way in pouther; or if three or foure graines be swallowed whole at night when you goe to bed, it not onely eafeth all paines in the stomacke, but keepeth it from the like afterwards, the pouther of Masticke with Amber and Turpinte is good against the running of the reines, and for both whites and reds in women: the pouther thereof mixed with Conserve of red Roses, helpeth softsy the destillations of ulcers, and fores, to stay the fretting fluxes of fluxours to them, to dry them up, and to fill up the hollownesses it strengthnesh and bindesh also the parts, whereunto it is applyed, and comfortesh the aking joynts and sinews wonderfully. The oyle that is made of Massick by infusion and ebullition, secundary areas Pharmacentican, is singular good in all the aforesaid diseases, moderately comforting, mollifying and binding, and is effectuall against all the aforesaid diseases of the mother, against all paines in the belly, colon the chollick, and the stomacke. the hardnesse of tumours, and the paines of the joynts and sinewes, it likewise comforteth the braine, and strengtheneth both the liver and heart, but one droppe of the pure Chymicall oyle drawne from Masticke is more effectuall then one ounce of the former cyle, for it deserveth more commendations then is given it. The effects of the Indian Molle is recorded by those have written of it first, that of the berries, they make a wholesome kinde of Wine or drinke being boyled with water, and according to the boyling of them either vinegar or honey; the decoction of the leaves is good to helpe cold griefes, and applyed warme to woundes after cloathes be dipped therein helpeth their cure more speedily, the pouther of the barke also of the tree, trewed or cast into them doth clenfe, ingender flesh, and heale them quickely and perfectly: with the decoction also of the barke, the swellings and paines of legges and thighs, are much comforted and helped; the faid pouther of the barke doth helpeto faiten loose teeth, and loose gummes, and of the wood is made fine and good tooth the kes: the gumme dissolved in milke and dropped into nhe eyes taketh away the dimnesse or millinesse of them.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

Tere binthu. The true Turpine tree?

Lithough Baubinus in his Pinax doth make three forts of Turpintine trees, taking his ground from Randows who maketh two forts befides the ordinary one, yet I am of Clusius his opinion thas the greater fort is the Terebinibus Indica of Theophrassum, which is the Pissake tree mentioned before, so that the other two forts we hold well to be differing Turpintines with other good Authours, and to be here described unto you; yet we doe not intend to diffiguish them by mus and samples as Theophrassum doth, that the male is barren, and the semale fruitefull, the one bearing red berryes which come not to ripensite, and the other greene at the first, red afterwards, and blacke, and of the bignesse of a Beane when they are ripe; but Clusius laith, that enquiring diligently thereafter, he could heare of no such differences, unlesse it may be said to be a difference when some fruite trees bring their fruite to ripensite, when others are empty or idle, by some casualty or ill standing: but by the leaves, the one bearing broader and the other narrower leaves.

I, Terebinshus laisfolia. The broader leafed Turpintine tree.

This Turpintine tree in many places groweth but like a shrubbe, yet in some to be a great tree, the barke of whose body and greater branches, are of an ash colour, the lesser being greenish, and red while they are young, springly set with large winged leaves like unto the Pistacke tree but larger, every lease being as great as a Bay lease, and pointed, not round which putteth the difference betweene them, and smelling somewhat like a Bay, falling away, and not holding on is Winter: the flowers are mossic like the Ollive blossomes, and grow on long stalkes comming out of certaine knots, from the ends of the branches, a number of them in small miss set in a cluster together, of a purplish browne colour, which passe into small berryes, somewhat bigger and longer then those of the Malticke tree, and very like unto the true Carpbal samen, greene at the first, redsish after, and of a blewish colour, tending to greene when they are ripe, glutinous in handling and sticking to their singers that touch them, having a kernell within them amount of those berries that grow red before they it is joe, fall away being tempty

emp:y and idle: this beareth also certaine red hollow skinny bladders, like long hornes, full of a clammy blackish liquour, which breed small flyes or gnats in them: This being wounded in sundry places yieldeth forth a liquid
Rossen or clearer Turpentines, but nothing so thinke as that of the Larch tree.

Terebinths cour flore of chains, and the state of the larch tree.

The Theater of Plants.

2. Terebinshin angustiore folio vinigatiore.
The narrow leated Turpintine tree.

TRIBE 16.

This tree is in all things like the former, but that it never right to high, and the leaves are long and narrow, much smaller then the former, the berryes are many of them red on the stalkes at their full right, which declareth them so be empty huskes, and no good seed, and but some that will be full and good.

The Place and Time.

The Tarpintine tree groweth in Narbone, and Provence in France, in findry places of Raly, and Spaine, Cyprus and Greece, where for the most part it abideth small, and low, but groweth very great and high in Syria, Arabia, Cilicia, Armenia, and other those Levane Countries, as Bellonium hath observed: the second as Lobel saith, is much the more frequent in all the places about. Prospence: They shower somewhat earely in the Spring, and the fruite is ripe in September and Ostober.

The Names.

It idealled in Greeke riguides, and in Latine Terebinthus, and the Turpintine jurieur reguirent, refina terebinthina, the true Turpintine tree was not knowne in divers of these later ages before ours, for as Matthiolus shith, the liquid Rossen of the Larch tree had by time obtained the name of Turpintine, and so was used, no man thinking that there was any truer to be had, until the search of diligent men, had brought the true Turpintine to light againe, that so long time had lyen hid from our Predecessors. The first is the Terebinthus of CMatthiolus, Lugdonensis, and others, and the Terebinthus lantifici folic of Lobel. The other is the Pistablas solic of Lobel, and the Terebinthus major of others. The Analisms call it Bosin and Albotin, the Italians Terebinto, the Spaniard Cornicabra, the French Tereminthe, the Dutch Tereminty boom, and we in English the Turpintine tree.

The leaves, the barke, and the fruite of the Turpintine tree are hot and dry in the second degree, and doe binde, strengthen, and repell, but the Turpintine doth heate, clenfe, and purge, draweth, and mollefyeth and excelleth all other Rossens, yet Galen for the property Mellicke, that is, in hinding and from

some causes preferreth Masticke, that is, in binding and strengthening; the berryes being dry are very neere unto the third degree of drynesse so that they provoke urine; and are good for the spicene, and for the biting of the Spider P balangium: of the berryes is made an oyle, as out of the brityes of the Lentisk etree, which heateth and bindeth, and is good in crampes, convulfions, hatdneffe of the finewes, and to close wounds a the berryes themselves are much eaten by the people in Turkis where they grow and make them their daily food, warming, comforting, and opening the uritory passages, and withall provoke lust: the Turpintine heateth, mollefyeth, resolveth, digesteth and clenseth: if a dramme or two te taken in a reare egge it wonderfully helpeth the cough, which commeth by flegme, stopping the lungs, wheelings, and shortnesse of breath and all imperfections of the chest by flegme: it clenseth the backe and reines, and stayeth the gonorrhæa, with a little dryed Rubarbe in pouther put thereto: it provoketh urine, and helpeth to breake and expell the frome and gravell, it ripeneth Imposthumes and helpeth to expell them, and mightily dissolveth winde in the paines of the chollicke, of the stomacke or sides, and is good also against the gout, Sciatica; and all paines in the joynts, as well to take it inwardly with some Chamepin, Sage, and Stechai, as to be made into a searcloath and applyed therets: it is a speciall ingredient inrothose Balsomes that are to heale any greene wounds, and is fingular effectuall is all wounds, and fractures in the head, all punctures in the flesh or finewes, and all breakings out in the skinne, be it itch or scab, be they piles, pushes or wheales: it draweth forth splinters, thornes or the like out of the field, and healeth the chaps of the lips, hands, fundament or other parts: briefely it is put into all salves, oyles, oyntments, or plaifters, that ferve to clenfe ulcers, to draw and heale any fores, or to warme and comfort any told or weake parts: thefe things the true Turpintine performeth better then any other, which from hence hath drawne both the same and use: the Chymicall oyle of this Turpintine is wondrous effectuall in many of these diseases, if it be carefully applyed, for it is by farre of more subtill parts, being the purer and more subtill spirits, whereby they heate and penetrate much more, and therefore inwardly or outwardly must be used in lesser quantity, and as it were but by drops. There are in the Easterne Countries of Turkie, as Bellonius recordeth, much use made of the young hornes of the Turpintine tree, before they are growne great, for he faith many thousand pounds weight of them are gathered while they are no bigger then Gaulies, to lerve the Dyers there to dye their filke; which shall hold the colour fresher and firmer then any that is Dyed without them,

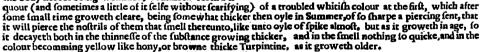
Balfaman genninum amiquorum.
The use Balme or Balfaman tree of the ancients.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

Balfamum gennium antiquoqum. The true Balme or Balfame treë of the ancionts.

O deliver unto you this Balfame tree as I should, and as it ought and deserveth. I somewhat doubt of my ability, for who is fit for so rare, so excellent a subject, being heretofoge accounted as one of the greatest jewels, and richest endowments of the earth, and as a parcell of the treasure of great Kings, and Princes, and it is thought by many that the greatest and warthyest present that the Queene of Shela did or could bring and give unto King Salomon, was some Balfame trees, which she brought out of her Country,

that Salomon might plant them in his : and it was also one of the greatest lewels the first Prolomoy could bring away from thence into Egypt, as Authours doc record it : but now the times are fo changed, that I thinke I shall scarce gaine credit, that the same true Balfamum is extant in rerum natura: but least my gates grow great ter then my City, and so it runne out at them, let me leave any further preamble, and shew you the thing. The Balfame or Balme tree, never groweth very great, no not in the naturall places, being fuffered to grow as it will, but unto five or fixe cubits high or thereabouts, and in others much lower, with divers foral and straight flender branches issuing from thence, of a brownish red colour, especially the younger twigs, covered with a double barke, the red outermost, and a greene one under it, which are of a very fragrant smell, and of an aromaticali quicke tafte, some what aftringent and gummy, cleaving to the fingers, the wood under the barke being white, and as infipide as any other wood; on thele branches come forth sparsedly and without order fundry stalkes of winged leaves, formewhat like unto a those of the Masticke tree, consisting forme but of three leaves which are those that first come forth and the lowest, others of five or teven leaves, and feldome above, which are fet by couples, the lowest smallest, and the next larger, and the end one largest of all, of a pale greene colour, smelling and tasting somewhat like the barke of the branches; a little clammy also, and abiding on the bushes Winter as well as Summer: The flowers are many and small, standing by three together on small stalkes, at the ends of the branches made of fix small white leaves a peece, which are succeeded by fmall brownish hard betries, little bigger then Iuni-per berryes, small at both ends, crested on the sides and very like unto the berryes of the Turpintine tree, of a very tharpe fent, having a yellow hony like substance within them somewhat bitter, but aromaticall in taste. and biting on the tongue like the Opobalfamen: From the body hereof being wounded, commeth forth a li-



The Place and Time.

Arabia falix about Mecha, and Media a, and a small village neere them called Bedrania, with the hils, vallies, and sandy grounds about them. and the Country of the Sabasu next it, are thought by many to be the onely naturall places, where this tree hath beene ever knowne in these or the former days to grow, and from thence hath Indea and Egypt ever beene surnished, whatsoever hath growne therein as Alpissus relateth; but it is somewhat probable to me, that the hils of Gilead did nourish this tree long before the Queene of Shaba brought any as it is thought to Salomon, in that the Isamilies that bought selected, and serving the carry from Gilead, Balme &cc. downe to Egipt, and Gen. 4.3. II. Jaceb willeth his Sonnes to carry to lesph in Egipt, some of the best fruites of the Land, so. Rossin &cc. which I take to be understood this Balme, or else Rossin simply might be thought too simple a present for Island, and not one of the best fruites of the Country: but I doubt of the truth of that tale that the Queene of Shaba did first bring the Balsane trees to Salomon, and that he planted them in the valley by Isricho, but rather that they were fetched from the hils of Gilead, and planted by him there in Orchards, the better to be tended. Isremy the Prophet doth also often mention the Balme of Gilead, and yearely pruised both by the Iswes and Arabians, to have the greater store of liquor-It slowreth in the Spring with the Turpintine tree, and fructiveth with it in the Autumne.

From the Arabians who call it Balesan, have the Greeker called it Bahrajur, and the Latines Balsamme: the liquous

iquour they call ὁποβαίνσιμον Οροβαίζαπημα, or βαίνσιμολαίν Balfameleon, and the berryes or fruite of the tree iquos βαίναι μον Carpobalfamum, and τραπιμον Caffamum, and the springs or young branches thereof ξυλοβάλσαμαν Χημοβαίναι μον Carpobalfamum. Divers of the auncient Writers have made mention of this tree, but so diversly that many do thinke they wrote of a thing that was not, or that was not seene and knowne unto them, at the least the descriptions are so lame and seeme so to vary one from another, yet if they be warily and wisely considered, they may be brought in some fort to agree thereunto, but for me to argue much in this matter, and the particulars would require a great deale of time and roome, which cannot be spared here, I must referre them to Alpinas and Bellonish, that would be further satisfied herein, who have more largely entreated of this subject.

The Vertues.

This Ballame tree faith Galen, is hot and dry in the second degree, so that it is sweete in smell being of thinne parts: but the liquor or Opobalfamnm, is of more thinne parts then the plant it selfe : the fruite or berryes is very like it in quality, but farre inferiour thereunto in the fubtility: The liquour or Opobalfamum, is of great good me against all poysons and infections, both Vipers, Serpents and Scorpions, the pestilence and spotted severs; and all other putride and intermissive agues that rise from obstructions, and crude cold humours, to take a scruple or rwo in some drinke for some dayes together, and to sweate thereon, for this openeth the obstructions of the liver and spleene, and digesteth those raw humours in them, cherishing the vitall spirits, radical moisture, and natural heate in these and is very effectuall in all cold griefes and difeates of the head or ftomacke, helping the I wimmings and turnings of the braine, weake memories, and the falling ficknesses it cleareth the eyes of filmes or skinnes. overgrowing the fight, and easeth the paine in the cares, and their deafenefic and other diseases, to be dropped into the eyes or eares, it helpeth the cough shottnesse of breath, and consumption of the lungs, by warming and drying up the distillations of theumeupon them, and all other diseases of the stomacke proceeding of cold or winde, the cold or windy diftempers also of the bowells, wombe or mother, procuring torments and paines, or the cold moistures procuring barrennesse, procureth the courses, delivereth the dead birth and after birth; the flux also of the whites and the stopping of urine : it clenseth also the reines and kidneyes, and freeth them from the generation of stones in them, and expelleth the gravell or stones in them; it is singu'ar good against the palfie, crampe, tremblings, convultions or fhrinking of finewes, and for greene wounds, the most speedy operatour of any : from the lingular effect whereof all other medicines made for the health of the body or to heale wounds were called Balfamum, Balme. The women in Egypt, herewith as Alpinm theweth, preferve their beauty, and young forme for a long time, the berryes are especiall good against poylons and infections, the falling sicknesse. the fwimmings and paines in the head, the cough, and diseases of the lungs, the windy paines and stiches in the fdes, the restrains of urine and the rising of the mother and other diseases thereof to sir in a bathe made of them i the wood worketh the fame effects but in a farre weaker manner.



Segran arbor. The fweete Storantree.



TR 1 BE 16.

Efides the Storax tree, that hath usually been knowne and described by allmost all Writers of Herbs; and which I am now about to shew you, Banbinus from Honorius Bellus in Candy, hath exhibited another sort, whereof he is so briefe, that little more can be assured thereof by his relation, then the name, and the considence of his judgement from whom he had it, that it may be referred hereunto. A third sort is the Storax rabra. Whereof we have leffe knowledge then of the last.

The storax tree.

1. Styrax arbor vulgaris. The usuall Storax tree.

This Storax tree groweth very like unto the Quince tree, both for forme and bignesse, the leaves also are long and roand, and somewhat like but farre lesse, whitish underneath and stiffe. The slowers stand both at the joynts with the leaves, and at the ends of the branches, consisting of sive or sixe large whitish leaves, like unto those of the Orrenge tree, with some threds in the middle, after which come round berries, set in the cups that the flowers stood in before, of the bignesse of Hasell nuts, pointed at the ends, and hoary all over, each standing on a long in stood in before, of the bignesse of Hasell nuts, pointed at the ends, and hoary all over, each standing on a long stood stalke, containing within them certaine kernels in small shells: this yeeldeth a most fragtant sweete gum, and cleare, of the colour of browne hony, if we might have insincer without mixture, which yet wee in small drops have had.

2. Styrax folio Aceris. A Storax with Maple leaves.

From a round blackish rugged roote covered with a crested, or as it were joynted barke come forth out of knots three or five broad leaves like unto those of the Maple or Plane tree, standing on small blackish long stalkes, and are divided in three or five parts, full of veines dented about the edges, and pointed at the ends.

This thing that formerly was called Storax rubra, was a barke of some kind of tree, and thought to be the Nascaphibum, or Nascaphibum of Dioscorides, but Cordun on Dioscorides scanning the matter somewhat more seriously determinethic to be a thing utterly unknown to him in his time, and by the cheapenesse of that barke only determinethic to be a thing utterly unknown to him in his time, and by the cheapenesse of that barke only determinethic to be a thing utterly unknown to him in his time, and by the cheapenesse of that barke that went under that name, saith plainely it was too cheape to be right, Dioscorides making Nascaphibum, to be that went under that name, saith plainely it was too cheape to be right, Dioscorides making Nascaphibum, to be that which was called Tigname in shops, which as he saith the Italians called this but taketh Nascaphibum, to be that which was called Tigname in shops, which as he saith the Italians called Agallacho, that is Lignum Aloes, and so Cordun also saith, that one Iohannes Rodericus a Portugalitooke the Agalacho, that is Lignum Aloes, and so Cordun also saith, that one Iohannes Rodericus a Portugalitooke the Agalacho, that is the same with Lignum Aloes, being a wood and the Nascaphibum a barke, aloes, as a foresaid, but Cordun milliketh that opinion, the Lignum Aloes being a wood and the Nascaphibum a barke, yet although this long discourse be somewhat from the matter in hand, yet seeing it fell so firtly to speake of Nasyet although this long discourse be somewhat from the matter in hand, yet seeing it fell so firtly to speake of Nasyet although this song discourse be somewhat from the matter in hand, yet seeing it fell so firtly to speake of Nasyet although this song discourse be somewhat from the matter in hand, yet seeing it fell so firtly to speake of Nasyet although thereof, in that as I said divers sooke it to be Storay make, when as no auncient Authour mentioneth it: but both Serapic and Avicen divide to be Storay make, by liquida understanding the pure gumme sowing fr

which we have now adajes by that name, and by the feca, the feces of the expressed oyle from the fruite, but some of our modernes take the Calumita to be Rubra. The Place and Time.

The first groweth in Provence, of France in Italy, Candy, Greece, and other these hither parts of Turkie, where it yeelde.h no gumme, but in Syria, Cilicia, Pamphilia, Cyprus, and other of those hotter Countries, it giveth much but is so adulterated that I thinke scarse none in our age hath feene any fincere come over unto us, as by that fincere stuff, that which we have drawn out of the best gumme we could get, is plainely to be discerned, so much groffe faces remaining behind, after the expressi. on, and by the comparing of it with Dioferides his notes: It flowieth in the Spring, yeelding fruite in September, the other Baubinus as I taid, had it from Bellus of Candy, but where it grew is not fignifyed.

1530 CHAP-90.

The Names. It is called in Greeke week, and in Latine Styrax arbor, as the Gumme is called Gummi Styrax, or Storax, and in shoppes Storax of Styrax Calamita, which for what cause it was so called, Galen declareth, that because the best and most sincere came from Pamphilia. they used to put it into Canes, the better to preferve. not onely the fent as most fay, but even the substance too, as I thinke, for the pure fincere gumme is so pierfing that no barrell can be made fo close, but that it will search the joynts, and draine through them, which opinion of mine although it may feeme ttrange, as nor being heard of before, yet I have many reasons both to induce me therunto. & some to contrary theirs that ob. ich the transportation of handfulsof Dictamusin Canes or Ferula stalks in the like manner, which are of far differing natures; the one a dryed herb, which needed not any fach inclosure to preferve the fent, whereof it hath not fo much that they needed fo to put it up for fear of loofing, and befids the cask was fo imal that abundance of them could containe but a little merchandize, some other cause they had surely, if they did put them, the leaves and stalkes I meane, into the Canes (whereof I fomewhat doubt, but that they put them rather with Canes to keep them from breaking) & this other a gum that required some tight cask to containe it, for feare of



leaking, and the Cane between the joynts, as not having any chinke, was the fittest with them I thinke to containe it, and thereof I thinke came the name of Calamita, to confirme which opinion, I have found the fincere gumme of Storax, which I have by Art and the presse onely (and not by any distillation) purified and made to be so pure that it would pierce even through a woodden vessell in the heate of Summer, and therefore was forced to keeps the faid fincere gumme in a glaffe or gally pot, which was fo fluent that it would runne upon any finall occasion the aning downe the vessell, a long time after the extracting. There is some doubt also with many, what our Signax liquida should be, for none of the ancients have made mention of any such thing: some would have it a Li de of Storax from the tree, and to that purpose Durante hath figured out a Storax tree, appropriating the Storax liquida, to iffue from thence, which is besides the text, and more then he can prove: others from the Arabians I thinke, take it to be the extraction of pure fat Myrthe, called Myrthe facts, which I cannot fee how it should be so, seeing the Storax liquids, is of so strong and piercing a sent that no Myrthe, from whence they fay it should be taken hath any the like : it is therefore affuredly some other thing, whereof as yet we have not attained the knowledge, Baubinus laftly in describing this Serrax folio Aceris, in his Prodromus entituleth it Serras liquids, which how much or little it forteth thereunto, I know not, the time hereafter may declare. The Secrax rubra something hath beene spoken thereof here before, yet some travailers have affirmed that the tree thereof groweth in Cyprus, but (unlesse they meane the first Storax tree) untill it be further confirmed, I shall rest doubtfull thereof.

The Vertnes.

There is no part of this tree in use with us, but the gumme that issueth out of it, and it is hot in the second degree, and dry in the first, it heateth, mollefyeth and digesteth, and is good for coughes, catarrhes, destillations of Theumes and hoarfeneffe: it provoketh womens couries, and mollefieth the hardneffe and contractions of the Mother, it gently loofeneth the belly, if a little of the true Turpintine be put unto it, and so made into pilles and taken: it refifteth those poysons that kill with colonesse, as the Hemlocke doth, and the like: a small quantity thereof taken faith Pliny, doth drive away fadnesse from the minde, but if it be taken too much or too often, it doth contrarily bring and encrease ir, and worketh paine and heavinesse in the braine, and, cause troublesome fleepes. Vied as a peffory it draweth downe mightily, both the couries and the afterbirth dropped into the cares, it taketh away the lingings and noyfe in them, applyed to the hippes, shoulders or joynta afflicted with cold aches it resolveth and comforteth much, and is good to be put into the bathing are made for lamenesse in the joynts, and wearinesseby travaile, it is also of good use to be put with white francumsence, to persume those that have catarrhes, theumes and defluxions from the head into the nofe, eyes or other parts, by casting it on quicke coales and holding their heades over the imoke, and to aire their night caps therewith, wherein they meane to lie: it Historych hard tumours in any part, as those about the throate called the Kings Evill, and other nodes or timours in the fieth or on the joynts: It serveth also as a perfume to burne in houses or chambers, either alone or with wher things, it is put also among sweete pouthers in bagges, for chells and wardrobes.

CHAP. XCI.

Draco arbor. The Dragon tree.



Must needes adde this tree to the rest of the berry bearing Resinous trees, because it agreeth with them, whose description is on this manner. It is a goodly faire great tree to behold, rising as high as a Pine tree, with a great body, covered with a rugged barke, full of chappes and clifts, bearing eight or nine great armes, equally spreading from the toppe of the truncke or body thereof, each of them bare, for a cubits length, and then thrulling forth at their heads three or foure smaller branches, yet of an armes thickenesse, and bare also for a certaine space, and bearing at the toppes of

each of them, divers very long and narrow leaves joyned together at the bottome, and compatting one another like as the Flowordeluces doe, each of them being a cubit in length, and an inch in breadth, growing narrow-er to the end, where it is pointed with a thicke middle rib, running through the middle, all the length of them. and being reddish about the edges, which are sharpe like the Iris leaves, abiding alwayes greene: from among the leaves at the heads, come forth long footestalkes, of about a footes length, branched forth into other leffer stalkes, bearing at certaine spaces, divers fruites or berryes in cluflers (for the flowers have not beene observed) each of them like unto a small Cherry, of a sowrish or tart use, and of a yellowish colour, when they are ripe with a stone within them, very like a Cherry stone, and a like kernell also (but here is no shew of any Dragon here in to be seene, as Monarday sableth, and others that from him have set it forth, which sheweth how necessary it nto have judicious and confcionable men to be the first idators of ftrange or unknowns things) out of this tree thing flir or bored, comment forth a thicke (not cleare as Matchieles faith) darke red gumme or Roffin, which bridneth quickely, and will melt at the fire, and flame being cast therein, yet somewhat dryly, being bruised it heweth a very orient red crimfon or bloody colour, yet avery hardly mixed with any liquour, eyther water or oyle : the wood is very hard and firme, and hardly admitteth to bee cut: but the younger branches are more tender. What if Master Hamonds siesh tree, growing in Magadascar, set forth in his Paradox, yeelding liquor like blood, may not prove to be this tree, if the tenderne fle of the wood, cutting as he faith like flesh either hinder nor the identity, or be not an hyperbole.

The Place and Time. This tree groweth in the Islands both of Madera, and the Canaries, and in Braffill alfo, as I am given to under-land, where it groweth valt, but Cluston faith that he found it in the Orchard, belonging to the Monastery of our Lady of grace in Spaine, planted among fome Ollive

mes on a small hill; the Time is not expressed. This is so tender, that although it hath sprung with us from the flones that were fet, yet it would scarse endure to the end of Summer, but perished with the first cold The Names

It is most probable that neither Dioscorides nor any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authours had any knowledge of this tree, or could give any description thereof, but of the gum or Rossin onely, yet neither knew whether it came from herbe or tree, or was a minerall of the earth, but called it wrrallaen in Greeke, and thereafter Cimnabaris in Latine, Dioscorides faith that it was to searle to be had, that the Painters could not get sufficient for their workes, but yet faith fome called it Sanguli draconis, so ancient is the name, and by which onely the moderne Writers are led to thinke that the gumme of this tree continuing the mame to this day, the rest of this deduration agreeing like wife thereuno, is the right Clintaberis of Dissertion in the Pliny in his 33. Booke and 7. Chapter, for the elder world hath fabled (no less then Monardus from his Bishop of Carthage in this as is aforeid) and fee it downe for a truth that Cissalerie, is no other thing but the blood of a Dragon of Serpent cruffer beach by the weight of the dying Elephant killed by him, and that both their bloods mingled togethers, was the Sangan drawed that the Painters nied, and was also nied in medicines. Inlied Solians also affirmed the fame thing : but affiredly the true cause of the name bereof was the bloody colour that the geim gave, however they coloured the renth from others knowledge by the name of a Dragon. the Verrall

There is no part of this tree put to any use in Physicke with any that I know, but the gum onely, yet no doubt



Drace arbor. The Dragon tree.

1532 CHAP.92.

in the natural places, or where it groweth, both barke and fruite might be applyed for fust like disastras the gumme is put unto, which is very all ringent, serving to restraine the fluxe of blood or humans, from any parts, both in man and woman, as laskes, the menstrues whires, and the gonorrhea: it is allo said to be the straining and stoppings of the urine, to fasten loose teeth, and is very available for the gummes are specify or with soose flesh: it is good also to stay the watering of the eyes, and to helpe those places that are burnt with fire: The Goldsmiths and Glasses use it much in their workes, the one for an enamell, and to fet a foile under their pretious stones, for their greater luster; and the other by sire to strike a crimson colour into glasse, for Windowes or the like. I doe not know that Painters can bring it to be a fit colour to be used in their workes.

CHAP. XCII.

Cedrus magna Conifera Libani. The great Cedar of Libanus.



Herest of the Arbores resinistere, those trees that beare Rossins are to follow, which are these that beare Cones, being the great Cedar, the Pine tree, and all the sorts thereof both tame and wild, the Pitch tree, the Firre tree, the Larch tree, the Cypresse, and the Arbor vice, or tree of life: and sirst of the great Cedar. This great Cedar groweth up with a great thicke upright body, taller then any other tree whatsoever stored with branches on all sides, but so or tree that the lower branches

any other tree whatfoever stored with branches on all sides, but so ordered that the lower branches spread largest, and still upward they grow smaller up to the toppe, representing the forme of a Pyramid or Sugar loase, to them that view it a farre of; the greater and lowest branches with the body are somewhat rugged

and full of chappes, but that of the upper branches is very smooth, and of an ash colour, and being rubbed away with ones nailes, appeare h greene underneath, and reddish under that: the branches fou e fay grow all upright, but others straight out, and as it were crosse wise, stro g, but brittle, and easie to be broken, not to be bended and so placed about the body, one above another that they yeeld an easie ascent up to the toppe, as it were by steps: the leaves grow many together, out of a knot, which are small long and narrow, like unto those of the Larch tree, somewhat hard, but not sharpe at cleend as they are, and so fer, the longest being in the middle, and the lesser on the sides, that they represent the forme of a Painters penfell, abiding alwayes greene on the trees, being somewhat sweete in sent, a little sowre, bitter and astringent in taste: it beareth Cones that grow upright like as the Firre doth, not hanging down; as others doe, flenderer then those of the Pitch tree, and thicker, greater, and harder then those of the Firre, somewhat yellowish and round at the end, made of many scales, with a short soote-Stalke to it, but so firmely fet to the branch, that without breaking away tome of the wood of the branch, it cannot be pulled away, yet the scales opening of themseives, will fall away, leaving the ft lke bare that went through the middle of them, but this it will not doe untill the next yeare after it be ripe, for it requireth one whole yeare to ripen, within which is the feede, as bigge as Grape kernells, somewhat sweete in taste, bedewed with an oylie substance, that is of a good fent: out of this tree there commeth two fort of Rossia called Cedria, the one thinne like unto that of the Firre tree, which commeth forthby piercing the tree at the fundry knots while they be young and not covered with a rugged barke, and putting thereto an horne, out of which it must runne : the other Rossin floweth forth of it owne accord, growing hard of it selfe thereon, which will sticke so fast to the teeth if it be chawed, that it will hardly be pulled away againe, and being smel'ed unto giveth a very sweete sent; the Wood is durable above all other, and not in many ages yeelding to cor-The Place and Time.



Celrus magna Cones Libert.

I he great Cedar of Libanus.

This Cedar groweth on fundry mountaines in Syria, and the parts neare theremato, and the coldest parts of them that are covered with snow as Amanus, Taurm and Libanus, and not in many places else that have beene observed, the time is declared in the description to be a whole years in perfecting the fruite, and as Pliny saith, new come forth before the old are ripe.

The Names.

This Cedar is called in Greeke 18 35 (not known to Discording Galon on Pluy, as their workes tellife, for theirs is the Daycedrus, that beareth berries like to Iuniper, or the Mirtle) and the phant quest changes in the growth high, like the Firre, Theophrafius calleth it 18 90 counts Goding Plantes, which Garagonstily traditates Punica, and in the Gosponickes Dendrolibanus, Cedria you have being before what it is, namely Rollin that flow Punica, and in the Gosponickes Dendrolibanus, Cedria you have been before what it is, namely Rollin that flow Punica, and in the Gosponickes Dendrolibanus, Cedria you have been deferred and the Codring, which some calleth out of the tree, when it is bored or peirced, as in the Firre inductor trees:

Welsom of Codroslosm is the first liquid substance that comments out of the stickes, while they are in the birming such as we call thing, that is, the liquour of the Pine and like tree stickes when they burne), before the hand such comments forth, with which as well as with the Codrie, in former times the Printing embalased the basis of the dead, to cause them to shide for ever uncorrupted; but many Writers contained thick and the Pacific Codre, that issue the burning after the first, calling them (advis, when as they are divergent to the tree Serbin, (and the Rossin or Tarte Kitran Alkieran; and Rossian Codre, the Serbin Codre, and we Cedar.

The Vortue:

There is no part of this tree put to any Physicall use, but the Cedria, or Rossin that comment out of it which is brinthe fourth degree; and preserveth the dead bodies from rotting, and therefore was called the life of the said and the death of the living, because if it be laid on garanents or skins, it will burne and consume them; was also the tender flesh of the living, it will worke like a causticke; yet is it effectively to cleare the sight from site vinegar and dropped into the eares, it killeth the worses, and with the decoction of Plyssope, being put inteeth away the noyse and humming in them, if a little of it be put into an hollow tooth it easeth the paines, albreaketh the tooth, if it be mixed with a little vinegar, and they washed therewith it will doe the like; it in the little of the best of the throate called the Quinsie, and killeth both airs and lice; it resistent the poyson of the sallare taken in sodden Wine, and if it be laid with salt on the biting of the venemous serpent called Cramers of the lungs, and heaterthe leprose also, if the either annointed or taken inwardly, and purgeth the ulbrass called the them if a small quantity thereof be taken: it also helpeth the itch and scabs in many upon if the privy parts be touched therewith.

CHAP. XCIII.

Larix. The Larch tree.

He Larch tree groweth oftentimes as high as either the Pine or Firre tree, but most usually lower, covered with a very thicke barke, sugged and sull of chappes, and reddish on the inside, the branches grow one above another, in a comely order, having divers small yellowish knobs or bunches set at several distances, from whence doe yearely shoote forth many small thicke long and narrow, soft and smooth meeters, as it were in a tust together, like the former Cedar, but shorter, smaller and blunter pointed then be knobs or either Pine or Firre tree, which doe not abide any Winter as they doe, but fall away as other trees as should be shown that the shorter shown that the shorter should be shown that the shorter should b

Jefin-bearing trees) the bioffomes are very beautiliand delectable, being of an excellent fine crimfon
storr, and very fweete, which afterwards turne into
stall foft cones, like unto Cyprefie nuts while they are
dok but longer then they, made of many fine and thin
stall falke, having finall feede on the inside of every
sile, formed tike a finall field, with two wings, and
similal tweete termell within them tike the Pine kersill: the wood is very firme, hard, and close; long in
rowing and long latting, and make the best coales
ivall Smiths works, and for Miners to melt the Ore
smertall, above any other wood to hold fire longest
stillrongest, although Flory inthe first. To, that it
meet no other wife then a flores, may make the any
soles, which how it can be the season the stall formed upon the
soles, and greater boughter houses, a stall of the dorn the
soles, and greater boughter houses, a stall of the format
sidry Masteros, called against, in the fee of hard
sidry Masteros, called against, in the fee of
the Place and Thou.

The Place and Thouses To propriets
The reas and Town.

It groweth not in all Greese, for mouther Dioscorides to Theopher aften, hath stude any mention thereof, but will plentifully in the Woods by Trent, and in all that the betweene Germany, and Italy, and many other acces of Germany, it hooseth forth as is faid young twee every Spring, with the bloffomes presently aftend of the property after and ripeneth the fruits before Winter.

The Name:

It is called in Greeke Asek, and the Turpintine infinition, in Latine allo Larie, and the liquid Rossin life Lariens, on Enrichments Venetic, by faulted many times in missking the worksics of The Park of this, applying those things to the La-

Larix. The Larch tree.



CHAP.94.

Altera co-

7. Plans fivefiris altera frallifera Teda er bor forte. The lost sheld wilde Pine tree.

TRIBE 16.

4. Phus fylveftrie humille in fruffifera.
The low wild barren Pine tree.

rix, which he don't to Picea, as Lugdunensis sheweth very amply. Uitravim also erred with Pliny, in saying that the wood of the Larch tree did burne no otherwise then a stone in the fire: that Fuchsim also was in an errour Matthiolus sheweth, that though the Venice Turpintine was taken from the Fire tree, for he protesteth that upon his owne knowledge and sight, it came from the Larch tree, he also insisted against Brajavalus, that thought other trees had produced Agaricke: but those of other trees were hard Mushromes, such as we call Touchwood, which serveth like tinder to receive fire strucke from the sint, &c. all Authours call it in Latine Larix, the Italians and Spaniards: Larice, the French Meles, the Germanes Lerchenbaum, and we the Larch tree.

The Vertues.

I have spoken so sufficiently of both Turpintine and Agaricke, in the second Classis of this Worke, that I can adde nothing more thereto, and therefore to prevent a double repetition of the same things, I must referre you thereunto.

CMAP. XCIIII.

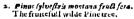
Pinsus. The Pine tree.

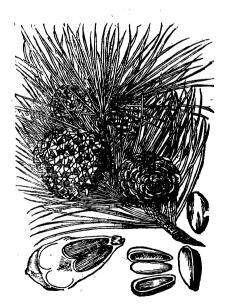
Here are many forts of Pines, some tame some wild: of the tame kinde there is observed little variety; but of the wild much, for some grow on mountaines farre distant from the Sea, others on the hills and places neere the sea, of all which, although they be many, I would make out one Chapter, and not separate them into any more.

1. Pinus urbana sive domestica. The manured Pine tree.

The tame Pine tree groweth very great and high, with a thickereddifh coloured barke, spreading large armos towards the toppe, and they againe divided into other lesser, whereon are set by couples together at a joynt or knot all along the branches, close one unto another, long narrow or almost round, hard and sharpe pointed, pale greene leaves, abiding continually on the young branches, and not falling away but from the elder: this beareth certaine small yellow catkins in the Winter, which fall away in the Spring as the cones encrease: the fruice or cones, that are somewhat long and round, grow very high on the branches, and are somewhat greater then in any of the other forts, composed of fundry hard and browne wooddy scales, lying close one unto and upon another, which when they open of themselves, or are caused by the heate of the fire, doe shew within them certaine hard shels, which contains in each of them, a long and whit every sweete kernell, covered with a very thin reddish ikinue, that is easily tubbed of; the wood hereof is firmer, heavier and closer grained then of the Firre or Deale, reddish also, and not so short or brittle as it is, and with a kinde of mosture about the heart. This is not so plentifull in yeelding either Rossin or Pitch, if it should be so ordered as the wilde kindes.

1. Pinus urbana five domestics.
The manuted Pine tree.











Of this kinde some make another sort, whose cone or apple is somewhat longer.

2. Pinus sylvestric montana fruttifera. The fruitefull wilde Pine tree;

This wild Pine groweth feldome to high, but very like unto the former rame kinde, being no otherwise to be distinguished from it, but that it groweth of it owns accord upon hills and mountaines, and that the barke thereof is thicker and rounder, and the leaves somewhat shorter, harder, more prickly, and of a sadder greene colour, and the cones or fruite smaller, but have as good and sweete a kernell within them as the former, and contained in as hard a shell.

3. Pinus sylvestrie altera fruttifera Teda arbor forte. The fost sheld wild Pine tree.

This other wild Pine groweth great in fize, and large in body, but yet not of that heighth as the other, neither is the barke reddith nor to thicke, but darker and pliable: the leaves allo are like, but grow thicker on the branches, even foure or five at a knot or joynt, and the tree fuller of branches, but more crooked and full of fappe, and end in a penfill-like forme: the cones are small and thore, not much bigger then those of the Pitch tree, of a darke purplish colour, full of Rossis, but softer, and the fiels within them easie to be broken betweene ones singure, the kernells likewise being very tender and short, and sweete, like near those of the same Pine, but a little barther, as the taste of most wilde straites are, in comparison of the manured. This kinds doth more frequently corner with the abundance of the sappe, which is the Rossin, then almost the force.

4. Pinus fylus frushumilu infruttifera. The low wild bareen pine use.

This wilde Pine tree rifethup with little or no body at all, but shooteth forth very long arases found about like unto pipes, from whence peradventure it was named Tubulus being ten, and sometimes fifteene cubits long, whereof some call it also repost, being stender and without knots, or branches, of which are made hoopes to hade caskes, because they are so smooth and so slexible: the cones are not bigger then she last, but have no kernels within them that may be eaten, and therefore called infrustifera, barren or fruitesse, and not because it beautiful or copies or fruite.

g. Pinm spluestrin sterilia elatior. The taller barren wilde Pine tree.

This tree hath a single blackish roote, that shooteth downe into the ground like a staller, the body whereof is often trooked and writhen, covered with a reddish barke, but the branches are smooth, and easie to be broken, being thicke bushing at the toppe, the leaves are slender and hard, and but two at a knot or joyne, somewhat writhed at their first springing, and tasting harsh and somewhat sower: the conse are but small and without any dible kernells like as the last is.

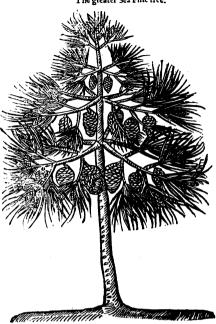
6. Finus maritima major fruitifera. The greater Sea Pine tree.

This greater Sea Pine rifeth to a meane height, with a crooked body, and for the most part spreading into branches from the ground, the leaves are somewhat long, and like the first wilde kinde, but shorter and greener, the cones are somewhat lesser, longer, and whiter, with much Rossin often on them, the kernels whereof are like unto them, but covered with a blacke skin. Clusius hath set forth another fort hereof, whose significant like unto the server of the server

7. Pinus

6. Pinna maritima major frudifera. The greater Sea Pine tree.

1536 CHAP-94.



r. Pinaster marītimus minor. The leffer or dwarfe Sea Pine tree.



6. Piera maritima mater fructifera chera Ciulit. Another fort of the greater Sea Pinetree of Clufin.

TRIBE16



8. Pinafter pumiles montanus. The dwarfe mountaine Pine tree.



7. Pinus maritima minor. The leffer or dwarfe Sea Pine tree.

The leffer Sea Pine scarseriseth to the height of a man, full of more slender and pliant branches then the former, not covered with fo rugged a barke, nor spreading so much, the leaves are very slender, shorter and not so hard: the Cones are likewife leffer and flenderer, and fo are the kernels alfo, and covered with a blacke

8. Pinaster pumilio montanus. The dwarfe mountaine Pine tree.

This dwarfe Pine riteth to a mans height, branching forth from the ground into somewhat large armes, and covered with a thicke rugged barke; spreading about: the leaves stand by couples, as in divers of the other forts but thicker fhorter and blunter pointed, and of a fadder greene then in the first wild kinde, the cones are small light above an inch long, not much bigger then the Larch tree cones, but more round at the head, and smaller at the end, flanding upright, and not hanging downe as all the others, the fhell of the nut within is winged as many are but the kernell is finall and hard.

9. Pinaster tennisolius julo purpurascente. The crooked mountaine Pine with thin leaves. The body and branches hereof are crooked or writhed and not fireight, the leaves thereon are very things, and horter then many others two joyned together round about the branches at the ends whereof come forth certains fmall fealy catking of a purplish colour which fall away into a fmall pouther, and after them come in the middle anew sprout of leaves, inclosed in a certaine skin : the cones hereof are small and blunt pointed. 10. Pinaster ninger latiore folio julis palle (centibus. The crooked mountaine Pine with broader leaves!

This other crooked Pine hath such a like body and branches as the last, spreading much, and with a sadder barke, the leaves are broader also, sharper pointed and shorter then they, and of a darker greene colour a the catkins comming forth at the ends of the branches like the last, are of a yellowish greene colour, and not pure ple as they are after which come new leaves in the like manner ! the tones are fmaller then they?

The Place and Time. The first tame kinde is found planted in fundry places of divers Countries, for the beauty of the tree with his ever greene leaves, yet are they found also wild about Ravenna towards the Sea fide. The other forts grow both in Spaine, Italy, and Germany, and the parts neere adjoyning, and the Sea kindes neere the Sea, in many places, and upon the Land also as Cingus hath observed: the catkins of many come forth in the Winter, and fall away in the Spring: others foring not untill May, the fruite of some of them being ripe in the end of Autumne and others, not of a yeare after the springing.

The Name,

The Pine tree is called in Greeke moun, in Latine Pinui, the Cones are called zone, in Latine Coni, and the uncienter Greekes gisino, but now the kernels are fo called the kernels within them antities, Picyides, 48 Dioforides faith, who calleth both those of the Pine and of the Pitch tree by that name, whereof Matthiolia is in fome-doubt that the place is erronius, the word Pitch tree being thrust into the Text without any ground of reaion: for muldes are the nimer tesmer, as collino be the muyor Pinorum fruttus; and the kernells onely of the Pine me are edible, and not the Pitch tree. That mevin which Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Galen theweth, should bethe Pine tree, and not the Pitch tree, may be shewed in divers places out of Galen and others, although Pling doth mistake them, from the like nesse of Pence to Picea, and Pisys to Pinus, as also Pence to Laria; and Bellonu from him doth to also, and Gaza sometimes translateth them right, and sometimes wrong, but there may be smuch doubt, what tree Diofeorides, and Theophraftus meant by wires, whether the Pitch as it is thought by the most judicious or some fort of Pine, because Dioscovides putteth them both together in the title of the Chapter, as if they were both of one kinde, and yet sith some held them to be diversible, and mattern the fruite of them both by one name as is shewed here before, when as it is plainely knowne to all that have observed them. that the Pitch tree doth more recemble the Firre then the Pine, as being no other difference Betweehe them, the Pitch and the Firre, then betweene male and female as I shall show you after a while, and there is greater difference betweene the Pitch and the Pine tree, then there is of the Pines among themselves a sind the pine tree, then there is of the Pines among themselves a sind the pine tree is of the Pines among themselves a sind the pine and a wild, which is not found in him to be so distinguished, as he doth of the Pines a likewish sind the si munif the wond in him to be to diffinguithed, as he doth or the right? I mow to mend this matter, that Linguithed much the reading of wine a peut to be understood pice, a suit politim, two words in him fidered by the but the continued the suit of the continued the suit of the continued the suit of the sui the that hould notify it, and then ferveth for lights as Torches, flived out into thivers the Taulity Perof Theoporalist fliewest 166,6 can jamps 15. as he did 166,3 hift. 10. what Teda is, but other good Authoria shew that although Tada. It for the light the theoporalist and others, yet that letteth not, but that there might be also a tree peculiar ting to be the reason of the properties of the properties. It being homonomia, a word of divers significations, and that else Pliny was not in the light sealing properties. It being homonomia, a word of divers significations, and that else Pliny was not in the light sealing properties of the Bookes. The first here set downe is called Pinus flives from fitting, attiva, and only at signify properties from the written thereof. The second is called Pinus flives for first first which will be propertied to the properties of Matthiology, and the properties of the computation, and his Pinus flives in the Pinus flives in the Pinus flives in the Pinus flives the Pinus flives for the first in the Pinus flives for the first in the Pinus flives for the first and properties of Lugdanensis. The stiff is the Pinus flives for the first are the next or fix that is Times properties and the other of this kinde, is another sort there of this kinde, is another sort the results when the the forth. The seventies the Pinus marisima miner of Dodoneus, and Baubinus, and the third Hipanicus of Clustus. The eighth is Class his Finaster pumiminor of Dodoness, and Banbinsus, and the third Hispanican of Clusius. The eighth is Classes, his Finaster pumilio. The ninth his Pinaster errisus Andriacus. And the last is his Pinaster secondus Andriacus. The
drabians call the Pine Senabar, the Process and Spaniards Pino, the Franck Pini, and the kernells Pigeoso, the
Grammes Hartzbaum, and Fichtembaum, and Pynboltz, the Dutch Pinaspelbeom, and Weethe Pinettree, or Pine Apple tree.

Te.124 16.

The backs of the Pine tree is hinding and drying laying the lasks and provoking primes, is belieth the firstings and gallings of the skips, pickers also that possels the upper parts, and burnings with fire, caken with Coordan Myrighton or with Lithours, and aking them after, and mixed with Coordan, it shapes the firsting or one-ping of ulcers, the fumes thereof taken inderneath counters a delivery of the birth, and expelleth the secondine: ping of ulcers, the fumes thereof taken underneathers and activery of the birth, and expelleth the secondine; the leaves are cooling and asswage inflammations, and keepe ulcers from being inflamed, a dramme of them taken in water or metch, that is honged waters, are good, for the heate of the liver; i. if, they he bouled in vine-gar, and gargled waters in the month, it helps in the paines, in the teeth and gammes, the like doth the shivers of the Torchpine boyled in vinegar and gargled. The kernells of the Appleaure wholesome, and much nonthines while they are itseld, and although they be to be the kernells of the Appleaure wholesome, and much nonthines while they are itseld, and although they be to the water before the palines, yet they doe not offend, affectably if they be liceped inter to four librare in waters her of the palines to four of the parties, and on the palines are cold suith hongs, and to the doe that are of hot could intitutions may take them with Sagar, but those that are cold suith hongs, and the does not collect and only they doe amend the putrefying humours in the stomacks and bowels, and stir up bodily last and encrease sperme, if they be made into an electuarly with a large pourter of parties, and one is water, which they are hoard into an electuarly with a large pourter of a said passage. In the property is last, and expectorate fregme, and are good for an old cough, and the ulcers of the lungs that also lendin the uritory passages being freited with the store, and are good for the perfectors in the flores, and are good for made leaves to be arrent them and make them grow far, being often taken they believe the with the store, and are good for the members, to be arrent them and make them grow far, being often taken they believe the palie; shaking, and summelle of the members. Both Committakers, and Cookes know bow to make dainty Quie choics for their delight that will have them. There is a water destilled from the greene comes or applied that is very effectual to take away the wring kies

CHAP. CXY.

Piced. The Pitch tree!

He Pitch tree hath formerly beene comprehended under one kinde, yet Alby feemether recken a fair sive and a fylvofrin, the fative to be Sapines, and the fylvofrin Piese a but we in these times know but one fortuntill Cluffen hath added a durante fort theretience i. Picea vingaria. The ordinary Picch tree.

The Pitch tree is to like unto the Fure tree that it offentimes deceiveth them that are not skilfull

Pices, The Pitch tree.

CHAP-95.

The dwarfs Pinchares





rwell excercifed there is, for it is to be differend but by some especial notes. It riseth up as high and groweth agrees at the Fire, steeple fashion, with a third tripid she absorbance between the branches a crosse as that doth, but he doing downes, not stading, upright as the fure, and greatest the branches a crosse as that doth, but he doing downes, not stading, upright as the fure doch. The issue also are thicke for oh all sides of the branches, and according to the time, being blindle and sheets and so the same leave are, so force, all of and not hat as the first leave are, force, all of and not hat as the first leave are, force, all of any on him, going of at the tree, unastly the stades opening, the seed within them which it is substituted that the first spraight forth, and being sailing for the trees, unastly the stades opening, the seed within them which it is small and black it, salieth our push the ground, the wood is sind other, softer, less known, and with fairer and singular graines, and, thereby, most account of the wood is sind other, softer, less known, and with fairer and lines substitute, said in worker their stade of the owner and the state of it owners according to the stade of the

It is called in Greake wires, and in Latine Pissa: because the pitch is made of this tree yet, as all Authours doe agree, the Ping tree is most usually taken for that gurpose, and of it is made both the best and the most bone. Indiana as Classica things the which Pine tree for it; in his Obone Indiana, and the winde Pine tree for it; in his Obone Indiana, which is the winde Pine tree, and of it is made both the best and the most beginning the winde Pine tree, which is the winde Pine tree as he faith, but Fallowise in his fifth Booke and 4.4. Chapter, doth there give, the fagure of the Sapinan; which is faith some French again call of Sapina, and some 4.4. Sapina, which is Lie deviced by the faith in the same by which is the Richtrie, so the faith in the lating of the Richtrie, so the faith in the lating of the Richtrie, so the faith in the lating of the winde pine tree, but if faith they make pitch, and Google faith faith of the property of the winde pine tree, but if faith whe not made of this tree it had the mame of pitch tree given in wants I was some pitch the pine tree, but I ragin faith, they call the Pine free it will be the faith when the pine free it will be the same of pitch tree given in wants I may supply and the faith of the pine faith, they call the Pine free by that mane also, the Passas, the Spanish all it Ask, but I ragin faith, they call the Pine free by that mane also, the Passas and Passas and the Tragon calleth Abiss refers, and chinketh iten be Passas the Dated Passas and Passas and all the Passas and passas and we Pitch tree. The Names. the Dutch Peckhoomia and we Pitch trees

The Vertues. The properties hereof are wholly attributed to be the fame with the Pine t ce, as is before faid, both for the barke and the leaves, but this not having any kernels, that are fit either to be eaten or uled in physicke, we can fay nothing of themi.

CHAP. XCVI.

Abies. The Firre tree.

Abiei. The Firre tree.

The plant of firming and Bodoneiii from him, doe follow Theophralisis and make, two forms of Firres, is considered in our days a which if it be as Clopius and others feeme to yeeld into, I triavelile their what tree his what tree his what the his which whether the first one of the wood, thigh it are colour, and with more or left which the first his thin is others, which either the his hy the morth of the by the morth of the lifter of handy grounds whether the tree branch of knot, and covered with a rough hard brittle gray backer, the greater arms than always four colour ther, one opported the or the younger than the property of the property

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ripe, but alwayes stand upright, and yeeld much Rossin in the Summer, but being wounded yeeld a yellowish cleare Turpul-tine, which is sharper then that of the Larch tree, and strongly for outward medicines: the wood hereof is foft and imooth, with many fouldes, and the knots are the hardest in any Tim-

The Place and Time.

This tree groweth in all the Countries of Germany, Polonia. Denmarke and Muscovia, and in divers other Countries also in Italy, Greece, Ge, in Scotland alfo, as I have beene affured, but not in Ireland or England, that I can heare of, faving where they are planted, and whether there were ever any growing naturally in England at any time heretofore is almost out of question:
The time is declared before.

The Names. It is called in Greeke inam, and in Latine Abies, and to called by aff Writers Without variation, but that Cinfum and some others make ir to be the Abies famina of Theophrasius, as they would make the Pitch tree his mas, yet as I said Bellonim and Dofonaus doe shew us another tree to be his mas, which yet is so like the Pitch tree, that if it be not it, we know not what to make it. Banhinss also consenteth unto them, and yet he calleth the mas, furfum fectantibus conis, when as their figure sheweth them to be dependentobus. The Italians call it Abete, the Spaniard's Abeto arbol, the French Avet, Sap, and Sapin also in fundry provinces thereof, yet Pliny (aith the lower part of the Firre is called Sepinal, and the knotty upper part Fufferna, the Germanes as I faid Thannenbaum and weife thannenbaum, the Dutch Dennemboom. and we in English Mast tree. Deale tree, but most generally Fire

The Vertues. Thebarke and dry Roffin of the Firre tree, is in property very like unto the properties of the Pine tree, but that this is more tharpe and more clenting. The cleare Turpintine or liquid Roffin of the Firre, is hot and dry in the second degree, and very clenting withall, wet as I faid not to fit for any inward as out-

ward medicines, being fomewhat too hot sharpe and nausious to many, and especially seeing we have two other fores of Turpinche fitter for inward griefes, it is of excellent use in all salves and Ballames that are for the head, or any other greene wound or old ulcer, clenting very much the old fifthy loges, and helping to heale them after, and fodering up the libs of the fresh.



CHAP. CXVII.

De Refixis. Of Roffins.



😂 Aving now she wed you all the trees that beare gummes or Rossins, I thinke it not amisse to entreste a little more largely of the Rossins, and Gummes themselves apart, both to shew you the severall orts of them, and the severall manners of drawing them forth, which I could not either well des before, or were omitted to speake of them here, and have their names muster all in one place, but because Gummes and K offins would be too much to handle in one Chapter . I will onely make

the Roffins my taske in this Chapter, and the Gummes in the next, and touthat Roffin is of two forts dry and moift, I will speake of them in each Section, but of the dry ones in the first place, and of the moift

Roffin is an oilinous substance dissolving and melting of it selfe by the heare of the fire, and apt to burne with a Konin is an olimous unitance annowing and meiting of it telte by the nearce of the min, and apt to warne with a flame, and called profes in Greeke, and Refina in Latine, the dry Roffin is called enter the Refina arial, and partin to the first friend, by led Roffin, that is, luch as from the Turpintine or liquid Roffin is boyled with water in great kettles or cauldrons, into our ordinary yellow hard Roffin on space Roffin, which is usually now address called Colobbonys; yet fome faythat. Colobbonys is the foote of the Turpintine, after the cyle is defitted from it, and profess or Refine liquid Roffin which is Turpintine.

1. Refine Cedia: The Cedia Roffins to

There comment out of the great Gedar brace and y. R. (fin of it owns a stoods, hardning upon the tree, which being chewed flicketh to fail to the teeth that it can hardly be pulled from it;

There is another all odds whe from it that is liquid, and both of them railed Coding, but this liquid especially, for that there is more flore of it gathered, and not note the also and is designed from the tree by boring it at the young knots before the barket be sugged, and ferting an hollow horne to the hole; that is may runne out thereat into vessels fet under the receive it, and is of as sugged, and ferting an hollow horne to the hole; that is may runne out thereat into vessels fet under the receive it, and is of as sugged, as the strawberry such the sweet and not a Discoving faith of a gricy one sent, for Marchiele, out of a very sundent summering the meadent the worst to be of a strong fent, or throng sweet sent as fright his week dock in the worst to be of a wery sundent called Cod strawby. Flan, and where which may be understood of the wood also, but there is a cattaine liquous called Cod strawby. Flan, and where which

which is like our Tarre, and taken in the same manner from it, for they of Syria make Pitch of this Cedar, as affoof the Oxycedrus the prickely Cedar, as we in Europe do of the Pine and Teda, that is, cut into flickes to burne his liquour commeth first from it in the burning, which is of that force and efficacy, that in Egips they did beforeare the dead bodies there with fundry times, which preferved them perpetually from putrefaction, for being of a caudicke quality, it did feede upon, and confume the moillure in the carkale, and fo kept it from puttefying, but divers have confounded both the Cedriss and the Cedrissm together, and the pitch likewise calling them momileuoully, some while Cedria, or Oleum Cedrinum, which is Cedreleon ex malis Cedri, saith Pliny, and at other inces Cedrium, when as properly Cedria is the Lachrymacrada Cedri, or refina Cedri, and the Cedriumi, the Pix banida Cedri, and thepitch it felte is Pix Cedrina, yet both the Cedria, and the Cedrium are of one operation : They in Syria, by Pliny his words in making pitch hereof, and of the Turpintine tree did use a kinde of furnace, wherein they piled their flickes, and made a fire round about the furnace, but put no fire within it, as we in Exmedoc, in making pitch, as I shall shew you hereafter, when I come to speake of the pine and pitch trees, Bellomin faith that of any of the Resinous trees as well as of the Cedar is made Cedria, which both Matthiolis and Lugdistantis doe worthily reprehend for so manifest an errour: The Vertues and properties whereof are set downe before, and neede not a repetition here againe.

2. The Oxycedow or great prickly Cedar tree giveth a certaine dry Rossin or Gumme as it is called, somewhat like unto the Masticke, but that the graines are long, and of a more yellowish colour, but so dry if it be chewed betweene the teeth, that it will not be wrought into a paste like Masticke: but will be as a pourher in the mouth continually: this I take is called Gum Inniperi, in the Apothecaries shoppes, and Vernix also, and Sandarach likewise, because the tree is so like unto luniper, and Lugdunensis saith that both the gum of luniper, and of the Oxygedrus are called Vernix. Hereof is made a molt flinking larre, called by the French huile de Cade, when athey make pitch of the wood, as they do of the pine and pitch trees. This is most likely to be the iweet Cedar of

3. Refine Laricea, The Larch tree Roffins.

The Larchtree yeeldeth likewise two forts of Rossin, one breaking out at the chinkes of the barke on the body and elder boughes, which is cleere and white like unto white dryed Turpintine, and smelleth reasonable well, which will not be kept in drops, but will runne together into lumpes, untill in time it will grow dry and hard, kyeeldeth forth also a liquid Rossin, when the tree is bored to the heart as is before said, yeare after yeare, one orother, but not the same trees every yeare, one hole above another for eighth or tenne foote above the ground, which when they have fo done on one fide, they doe fo to another, fill clofing up the hole close with a pinne or wedge, this yeeldeth faith Pliny, lib. 16.c. 10. a liquour of the thicknesse of thinne hony, which never groweth hard, and againe in another place he faith, The Larch tree yeeldeth forth a thinne Rossin of the colour of hony, melling ftrong, not withftanding that he had faid that it burneth no more then a stone, nor yet maketh any coales. Viruvim alfo lib. 24. c. 6. faith the Larch tree yeeldeth a liquid Roffin of the colour of the hony of Attens, which is good for those that have a ptisicke: but in that they say it was of the colour of hony, you must not undefland the colour of our red hony, but fach as that Country of Athens gave, which was nothing to high colouted as ours, and which I do in part beleeve, led by divers reasons, to thinke, that that liquid Rossen which flowabout of the Firretree, being somewhat neare the colour of our hony was the Turpentine used formerly in the Apothecaries shops but as Matthiolm affurethus, the cleare white Turpentine that is in most use in the Apothecaries shoppes for inward medecines, and called Venice Turpentine (in imitation of the true Turpentine which commeth out of the Turpentine tree, as divers Liquours are called Ballames, in imitation of the true Ballame) is uken from the Larchtree, whose properties are declared before.

4. De Refina Pini, & Picea. Of the Rotfins, of the Pine tree, and of the Pirch. The Pine tree yeeldeth forth a kinde of fatty or gummy Rossin, that is of a whitish yellow colour, mideup with a great deale of droffe for the most part, and but little cleane Roffin in feverall parts to be seene in it, which doth quickely become dry, and to be made into pouther, smelling somewhat strong and sweete, and is our ordinary or common Francumsence that is usually burned in houses and chan bers, to aire and perfume them, called also Parrossin, and in shops Resina pins in France Garipot : this Rossin runneth out of the trees of it owne accord. and especially as Matthiolms and Lugdunensis say, out of the Cermolo or Teda, as being the sweetest, and falling upon the ground, is gathered from thence with what drosse it hath gathered into it in the spreading, and so put up with what lover slicketh to the barkes of the trees likewise, whereby it becommeth so soulce as we have it, and therefore had neede to be melted and strained before it be used, and then will grow hard and fit to be used, there is a kinde of dry Roffin alfo gathered from the nuts or apples called Refina Strobilina, which Galen maketh the chiefest and best of all other Rossins, although Dioscorides maketh it the last and worst. It yeeldeth no other bquid Roffin that I can learne : but from it and the forts thereof, before it turne into Teda as after but especially then, as having most store of pitchy matter in it, is made the best pitch and most store, and is made in Europe, where the trees grow, somewhat after the manner of making charcoales with us: For having prepared a place for the putpofe, paved in the middle, and raised up also a little, with a trench round about it, for the pitch to runne into, they pile up the Rickes and cloven wood, tetting them upright to a sufficient heighth and breadth, this pile or heape they cover with the branches of the tree, plashed close together, and very well limed or lomed on the outfide, quite all over, that no chinke be therein, for if any happen it must be presently stopped with lome, that no flame or fume passe our thereat, for feare of looking all, and onely one hole left below, where the fire is to be kindled, which also must bestopped up after the fire is well kindled, and that the liquour beginneth to runne into the trench, which must have severall gutters from it to be led from thence into others fit to receive the pitch asit runneth out : the Tarre and water with it runneth first out, which is kept together, and the pitch that commeth out after by it felfe, and then barrells are filled up with them feverally ; the thinner liquour is called Pix liquids in Latine, and whom works in Greeke, and when it is boyled againe and made harder whom England manufactured and Pix arida vel fices, and recotts, but the Piffs/pholeum is a bituminous or hard pitch, taken out of the earth, and was used to be melted with Tarre to temper it, and make it serviceable for ships. The Vertues whereof being not specified before, shall be shewed hereaster in the end of the Chapter. 5. Refins Pices. The pitch tree Roffin.

The pitch tree like wife thrusteth forth a whitish Rossin gathered betweene the barke and the tree, and breaking

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out into drops, fo like unto Thm or Olibanum, that many did counterfeit it therewith, as Galen faith lib. 2, decome med. fecund gener. c. 2. and lib. 3. c. 2. who calleth it minima planue Picee bulla, and this peradventure may be med. Jecuna gener. 0.2. and 110.3.1. 2. Will cancel it there Sphagas as Pliny faith, who also in another place faith hereof, that the pitch tree giveth a great deale of Rossin so like unto Thus, that being mingled together, they can scarse be discerned to be severall : this Rossin also is used to be mixed with the pine tree Rossin before spoken of, which is likely to be Galen his oversouten, and with them the Refina firobilina mixed all together : out of this tree likewise being wounded as in other trees for that purpose, is drawne forth a liquid Rossin, like unto that of the Firre tree, called by Plin Pix Brutia, as I take it, which is redder then the ordinary Roffin, and peradventure may be also the Colophony of the ancients, which was like Resima frilla, and brought from Colophony, but more tenacious, as betweene Rossin and pitch, which I take to be that which is usually called with us now adayes Burgony pitch, which while it is fresh is somewhat soft in working, and sharpe in tent, but afterward growing as dry as a dry Roffin, that will eafily be made into pouther. Of the wood and stickes hereof as of the pine. either together or separate is made picch, as is before shewed.

6. Refina Abiegna, The Firre tree Roffin or Turpintine. Some doe say that there is gathered from the Firre tree, a dry kinde of Rossin passing out thereof voluntarily as is before faid of the pine and pitch trees, and put altogether to make our common Francumsence, which how true or falle it is. I cannot either maintaine or disprove the knowledge of many such things, although of daily use is not easily attained, by them that dwell farre from the naturall places of their growing, From this Firre tree being bored to the heart, as is done in other the like, and some say out of the pitch tree as well, issueth forth in the younger trees a cleere yellowish Turpintine or thinne Rossin, but from the elder somewhat thicker, which being put into great cau'drons is boyled with a double quantity of water, but I thinke twice double will not ferve. fo long even two or three dayes continually night and day, untill it become fo throughly boyled and dryed, that it will not yeeld to a thrult, when it is cold, but will be hard and dry, and then is called yellow Roffin, and being molten a new is cast into great cakes, of an hundred weight a peece more or lesse, and according as the Turpintine is in clearenesse and goodnesse so will the Rossin be, and this is the grain of the Grecians, and Resize fritta of the Latines.

7. Resina Cupressina. The Rossin of the Cypresse tree.

There is some imes found on this tree, a certaine kinde of dry Rossin, but so little that we have little knowledge thereof, and leffe ute, Diofeorider and Pliny doe both make mention of a liquid Roffin, to be taken out of it as out of the Turpintine tree Larch tree and others.

8. From the Savine trees likewife of both forts, in the hot Countries is taken a dry Roslin.

9. From the Cedrus Lycia, the Cypretic like Cedars of both fores, is taken fuch like dry Rossias as from the Oxycedrus in small peeces falling to pouther in the chewing like unto it.

10. From the Arbor vite sometimes is taken a dry Rossin in small peeces and small quantity.

11. From the Arbor Thurifera is gathered the Thus or Olibanum, but what the tree is from whence it was teken we know not, nor they that have made mention of it, for fome fay one thing and fome another, so that I dare fay no more of it here, but in the next Classis.

12. Of the dry or liquid Rossins taken from the Lentiske or Masticke tree, from the Balfamum or Balmetree, from the Styrax or Storax tree, and from the Turpintine tree, I have spoken infliciently before, saving onely that I would give you further to understand that in Syria, and the parts neere thereunto they make pitch of the Turpintine in the same manner as they doe of the Cedar, besides the cleere true Turpintine that is drawne forth by pierfing the tree as in other Roffin bearing trees.

The Vertues of Rollin and Pitch. Rossin in generall as Galen saith, that is of all forts, is hot and dry, but they differ much one from another, in being more or lesse sharpe and hot, and of thin parts: the Strobolina, that is, the Rossin taken from the nuts of the pines is the hottest, and that from the Turpintine tree the most temperate, the dry white Rossin of the pitch tree is hot and dry, but yet is not fo-drying as the Strobolina, although more heating: that of the Fire tree is as a meane betweene them both, even as that Colopbony, which smelleth and is like Thus or Olibanum is temperate likewise, the moiltest of them all is that other fort of the Larch tree Rossin, which is the sharper, of the stronger sent, and more bitter taste: The buile de Cade or stinking Tarre, comming from the Oxycedrus or prickely Cedar when it is burned, healeth all scabbes and itch in man or beaft, and other deformityes in the skin, as the Lepry morphew and the like, and performeth in a manner whatfoever the Cedria it felfe can doe. The Vcnice Turpintine boyled to a dry Rossin, is farre better then any other ordinary boyled Rossin to stay the flux of Gonorrhea. The common Francumience, Parroffin, or Rossin of the pine tree besides the uses to burne and perfume a house as is before said, it serveth in salves as a principall ingredient, to heale and fill up with flesh hollow ulcers, and to warme and comfort any cold griefe or part of the body: The Rossin of the pitch tree, called Bargons pitch, in being sharper and more hot, is much used for searcloathes against cold aches, and all forts of paines and griefes proceeding of cold, and by reason of the sharpe and quicke sent, is the more piercing : The pirch it felfe is not and dry in the fecond degree, yet mollefyeth hard knots tumours and fwellings, it bringeth boiles and foresto supparation, and breaketh carbanckles, and blanes, difperseth and scattereth botches and emposthumes, draweth forth corruption in fores, and healeth them by cauling flesh to grow up in them, and is used in many falves, both oyntments and plaisters that serve to draw and to heale: The Tarre water that commeth first out and with the Tarre, doth kill any Tetter or Ringworme being used thereon, and likewise any itch, and healeth up scabbes or scalles in the head, the Tarre it selfe is hotter then the pitch, and is used faith Dioscovides, against poytons, as also is good for those that have the Tiffick or cough or rotten flegme stuffing the lungs, and for hosesneffe and tough flegme, that will not eafily be expectorated: being rubbed with falt on a place that is bitten by a Serpent helpeth it, and being mixed with as much waxe, it taketh away the ruggedneffs of the nailes, it helpeth the hardnesse of the mother, the rists in the fundament, the chape on the hands or feete, it stayeth also spreading ulcers, it breaketh or diffolyeth the kernels under the eares and throate, called the Kings evill, being made up into a pultis with Barley meale, and a boyes urine, and applyed warmer it is likewife dropped into the cares with a little oyle of Roles to cleanse the mattering of them: it stayeth erceping ulcers applyed with Brimstone

or the barke of the pine tree, or with branne : The blacking that is made of the pitch when it is burned, healeth watering eyes, and the fretting fores in the corners of them: and with it and ordinary Turpintine well mixed. is made the Printers Incke where with they print Bookes, but not our ordinary Incke now adayes, how foever it might be in use in Dioscorides his time. The Turpintine that commeth out of the Firre tree is sharper and hotter then that of the Larch tree, and more naufious to be taken inwardly as I faid before, and therefore more usually out into falves, and for outward remedies: The Rossin that is made thereof is neere unto the property of Pitch denling heating drawing, and mollefying as well, and drying more then pitch: the ponther of Roffin is almost seffectuall as Amber pouther in the running of the reines, experimented by fundry Chirurgions, who have used inflead of the best fort of dryed Turpintine, which is for the same purpose, either to try conclusions or to save charges : it is used with pitch in many salves, or without it for all the purposes whereumto pitch serveth for all oreene wounds to heale them, and for all old fores and ulcers to clenfe them, incarnate and heale them up afterwards: it may be used in fumes with Olibanum, Maslicke, and other things that are burned, and the head avred with their imokes to helpe to dry cold rheumes, catarthes, and diffillations from the head. The Roffin of the Cyprefic tree is heating and binding, and ferveth eff. Ctually for all the purpotes that is spoken before of the nurs or leaves, or what elle thereof is used . The Rossins of the small Cedars are neere the property of the prickely Cedar, although not to effectuall or violent, In the like manner whatfoever droppeth or runneth forth from the Sabine trees is tharpeand hot like the leaves, &c. of the tree : and for the Arbor vita, although there hath been fometimes a kinde of Rossin found sticking to the barke of the tree, yet it hath beene in so little quantity. that I have not learned what use any hath made of it. The other Rossins of the Balme tree. 1 urpintine, Lentiske and Storax trees are spoken of sufficiently in their proper Chapters, and need not a repetition he e againe, of the same things there delivered: The Vertues of the Thus or Olibanum, you shall have in the next Classis with the relation thereof.

CHAP. XCVIII.

De Gummin arborum & herbarum earundemque succis condensatio. Of the Gummes of trees, and herbes, and of the dryed juy ces of them.

He Rossins of all forts being declared in the former Chapter, there remaineth to speake of Gums issuing both our of Herbs and Trees, and the condensate juyces of plants, yet I must except our of this number and Chapter the gummes and dryed juyces, whose plants are not knowne to us, from whence they proceede, and that are brought of old or of later dayes, from the East or West Indies, which are of use in physicke, for I determine to handle them in the next Classis, with the forraigne drugges in the Apothecaryes shops. I have as you see here joyned the condensate

juyces unto the gummes, because to them that know not their manner and nature, they seeme to be gummes, one si well as another: and that I may shew you the difference betweene a gumme and a dryed juyce, and both of them from the Rossins before spoken of, thus they are: Gummes are of two sorts, one that is of a watery or earthy substance, and will dissolve in warme or cold water, wine, or the like, and not in or with oyle, nor melt of themselves, being set to the fire, and will burne without flaming, and such are the Gummes of many trees. Theother is ovlious or unctuous and in part refinous, in that it cleaveth to fall to any thing toucheth it, and that will not diffolve with cold water, wine, or vinegar, but onely with warmed wine or vinegar, and will also betterdiffolve of themselves being set to the fire, then the other gummes will, and will give a slame in the burning, yet nothing to much as the Rossins, which as I shewed before are wholly unctuous, melting with the neate offire, and burning with a flame like oyle and (iich like unctuous matter being fet on fire: Another difference of a Rossin from a Gumme is this, that all Rossins although Lquid (some sooner or later then others,) will be dryed tole made into pouther; the juyces have scarse any of them any unctuous matter in them, being onely composed of a watery and earthy substance, condensace together, which wholly dissolveth with water and burneth like earth: to begin therefore.

1. Gummi Arabicum. Gumme Arabecke. Is a certaine cleare white Gumme that is prought from the parts beyond the Seas, and is taken to be the Gumme that commerch out of the Acacia tree of Egipt by many good Authours, Bellonius also confirming it, who travailed through those parts, and observed it, and Alpiniu who lived a while in Egipt, yet some have taken it to be the gumme of plumme trees, or of other trees growing in those parts : It is of fundry formes and colours, for fome are in round hard dry preces, of the bigneffe of a Tennis ball, or bigger, or not halfe fo great or leffe, all of them ragged and not import on the outfide, but whitifh for the most part, which being broken is cleare pure, white and transparent, yet some more or lesse then others, and some are very small long peeces, and therefore called vermiculatum, and held for the best, being in substance like the other peeces of the same greater size, are reddish, yet cleare and transparent also, which some take to be the gumme of some other tree, because it is of such a difterent colour, but that is no fufficient reason to disprove it, for we see in divers others forts of gummes, that the feverall peeces doe not all hold one forme or colour, and yet are true: this diffolveth of it felfe in water and ferveth as a glew to fliffen binde, or fasten many things: the tree hereof shall bee declared the second Chapter after this, for the manner thereof, it distilleth or droppeth out of the tree in bigger or lesser peeces, as either nature lift to thrust it forth, or as it is helped by cutting the barke and giving it way to iffue forth, which sticking too, and not falling off or upon the ground, is for gathered and reserved. 2. Gummi Prunorum & Ceraforum. Plumme tree and Cherry tree Gumme.

The Gums of both these trees come forth in the same manner that is said of the former, being of severall cowars each of them, that of the Plumme tree for the molt part being whiter then the other, which is redder : yet both of them electe and more claiming then the former, and vary, some of the Plumme trees being reddish, and of the Cherry trees while. المعاقب المحطل بيلي

C WA P. 98. 3. Gammi Amygdalarum & Perficorum. Almond and Peach tree Grammes.

Both these trees likewise yeeld Gummes very like unto the Planme and Cherry tree, that it is somewhere hard to diffinguish them, but that they are fomewhat whiter and a little dryer. Thus having flewed you although Gummes of the Trees that are knowne to us, let me in the next place shew you the other forts of Gums, takes for the most part from the rootes of Herbesand plants.

4. Gum Tragacantha, Gum Tragacanth.

This Gumme as I have showed before in speaking of the plant called Goates thorne is taken from the rootes hereof as they grow, a pit being made round about the roote, which will in the greatest heate of Summer, being deepely wounded, thrust forth very slender small peeces, crooked or writhed, feldome greater then a tagges point, or ones fingers end, and most usually a great deale smaller; some very pure white, and others a little vellowish, and some more reddish, much of it gathering drosse, which sticketh task unto either barke or stones, or earth, or the like: the gumme it felfe is tweetish in taste, and quickely relenting in water into a gelly, like made starch, and glewing things together as firme as starch or glew, in small and thin materials. The properties hereof are declared with the plant.

5. Opopanax. The Gumme Opopanax. This gumme taken from Panax, the All heale of Hercules is a yellow gumme, very browne on the outlide and vellow within being broken, the best is pure or fincere, that is, not mixed with stickes or drosse, but cleane gum. and in small drops, yet sticking fast together, of a sowrish sent, and somewhat strong, and being dissolved with wine or vinegar, will make it looke yellow, even as the herbe it felfe, being broken will yeeld a yellow fap or juyce in our owne Land : from the rootes chiefly and not from the stalkes is this gumme taken, in the like manre as I flewed you of the gumme tragacanth by digging a hole round about the roote, and laying boordes or tyles or the like, round about and in the bottome to keepe the gumme cleane, from earth, stones, or any other thing that might foule it falling among it after the roote is cut in three or foure places, as fome doe, or making a hole or two therein as others doe, whereunto the gumme will be drawne, and from thence flow forth. In the Claffie of Vmbelliferous piants are the Vertues expressed whereunto I referre you. 6. Galbanum. The Gum Galbanum.

The great Ferula or Fennell giant of one fort, is the plant from whence this gumme is taken, and that not in ev. 17 Courtry for that onely which groweth in Syria, as Diofcorid: faith yeeldeth Galbanum, the rootes being wounded in the fame manner as is before faid of the Panax: the gumme smelleth strongest of any of the Fernand laceous gummes, and is if it be fincere a little yellowish, with white peeces amongs it, and divers parts of sickes or stalkes broken among it, and sometimes the seedes also, so clammy and tenacious that one can hardly touch it without cleaving to their finger, and diffolving onely with wine or vinegar.

7. Sagapenam. The Gum Sagapen.

As Syria bringeth forth the Fernia, from whence Galbanam is taken, fo is Media the nourfe plot, as Dioscori-

des faith, where the fame or another Ferula groweth, from whence the gumme Sagapenum or Serapinum is taken in the fame tranner that the former is, and doth not much differ from it, but that it is not fo clammy, or gummy, but dryer, and of a redder colour, and imelleth not halfe to ftrong or flinking as it doth: The Vermes both of Galbanum and Sagapenum, are amply fet forth under the title of Ferula.

8. Gum Ammoniacum,
This gumme likewise is taken from a Ferula as it is said, growing in Cyrene of Africa, so that you see the diversity of the chimate, although in one and the same plant produceth diversities of gums, differing both in forms and operation: this gumme is much whiter then any of the three last mentioned, pure and sincere without any flicke or stalke in it, and with many whiter peeces among it, and not smelling any thing so much as the Sagapenum doth, which also being dissolved, will be whiter then any of the former. The properties of this Gam is very like unto the two last of the Feruloms gums, and thereunto you may referre it.

9. Euphorbium. The gum of the barning corny plant.
This gum is taken from the thorny plant Euphorbium, as we have beene alwayes informed from others, and not from any kind of Fernlow plant, as Diofeorides faith, the forme of which plant, as it hathcome from beyond the Sea unto us, even a small plant, we have here before exhibited unto you, the gum is of a browne yellowish colour, and fomewhat whiter within, in almost as small graines and drops as Masticke, of a most violent burning hot viercing tent, piercing the nestrils if it be but a little stirred, but much more and all most intollerable to him that shall beate it, and more to them that shall take it inwardly, the properties hereof are declared with the defeription of the plant. 10. Sarcocolla. Sarcocoll.

This is a small reddish and whicish gum in very small peeces and pouther, little bigger then Poppy seed, somewhat bitter in taste, and ready to provoke casting, but of no sent almost at all, Dieseride, faith it is taken from a tree in Perfis, which neither he describeth, nor we have any further knowledge of, it clenseth and dryeth, it cloicth up greene wounds, and stayeth catarrhes, defluxions and rednesse in the eyes.

.II. Gum Hedere. Gum of Ivy. The gum that is gathered in the hot Countryes from the stems and greater branches of the Lvy tree is of a very darke red or browne colour, comming to us in small drops, cleaving fast together in lumpes, a little cleare, and of fomewhat a ftrong fent, but very sharpe and burning : it killeth mits and lice, and fome doe put it into a hollow tooth to helpe the ach, being mixed with things convenient for it: fome use this gumme with other things, and some alone, made up with a little hony and crummes of bread into a paste, and cast it into standing pooles and ponds of fifth to make them turne up their bellies and lye as dead above the water for a fmall time, that they may be taken, which will returne to their fenses againe.

12. Scammenium. Scammony I have made a long narration bereof in the fecond Classis of this Work, whereunto I must referre you, and onely shew you here that the generall vote of the Writers thereof, is that the juyce hereof is taken from the rootes of the plant, ordered in the fame manner that is shewed in gathering the gummes of Fanax and Fernia, &c. but I am halfe perswaded it is otherwise, and made in another manner, because it doth not condensate into graines or fmall precess as those aforesaid, but is made into a whole uniforme lumpe or masse, of a darke grayish colour. Smewhat light and not ponderous, a little (pongy alfo, or with fome holes in it, fomewhat cleare and not muddy or droffie, of a firange and firong tafte, almost procuring cafting, and giving a fiew of milke upon the moistening with the tongue, but not burming in the mouth or throate, for that is a figure of adultering: The qualities are exprefied at large in the place before named.

The Herbe Alos, or Sea Honseleeke, I have likewise largely entreated of in the said second Classis before, with the whole manner of drawing out and preparing the juyce, whereunto I must referre you to to fave a tautologie a repetition of the same things againe, which were too tedious.

14. Opium. Opium. This also with all that can belong thereunto, I have e. pressed in the Chapter of Poppy before, and cannot adde use it any thing, more then is there set downe with the Vertues and Cautions, in as ample manner as I can. 15. Elaterium, Elaterium,

After I had given you the description of the wild Cowcumber, in the second Classis before. I declared the masting of the Elaterium of two forty, both greene and white, as may be sufficiently gathered from what is there faid. and therefore I shall for beare to fay any more thereof in this place; referring you thereunto, where the properties are also expressed.

Palma. The Date tree.

Lthough there be divers kindes of trees that goe under the name of Palma in Latine, whereof Plinyin his time mentioned three score and one, and since his time many others not knowne to him, have been brought to light, yet there is but one kinde of Date tree properly so to be called without variety, how-sover the climate where they grow, seeme to make a diversity, of greatisesse or goodnesse one from mother in the fruite, such as the opprassing and Pliny reckon, and although againe, for want of a fitter English same, as the former Wrights have thought, they have beene called Date trees generally: yet I would it I could will that improper name, and rather call them Palmes for the distinction of them: I will therefore in this place give you one it the description of the true Date tree, and thereto adjoyne two other called Palmitor, which others described have used. there doe accounts low or wilde Date trees; when in truth they have little or no refemblance thereunto, faving a little in the tree and interesting of fuel other Palmes, as have come to our knowledge, in the next Classis.

The Date free usually groweth very great and tall, yet in some places nothing so high as in others; bare of branches unto the toppe, the barke whereof is not so well to be said scaly or rugged, as knaggy, having short larges, which are the ends of the middle ribbes of the leaves, sticking out round about the body, which give medic footing like steps, to climbe or get up into the toppes of the trees to gather the fruite-the leaves that grow at the toppe are very long and large, made as it were of divers parts, and foulded together double; the middle rib being thicke and almost wooddy, but spongy within, which doe alwayes abide greene, and hang downewards with their ends: the flowers are enclosed in a long skinny theath, hanging downe from the lower branches of laves and sometimes higher, which opening it selfe at the end into two parts, thew forth a number of white affron-like small flowers, hanging by small threds in great bunches together; after which come the fruite, upon the faid threddy footestalkes, greene at the first, and reddish when they are ripe, with a hard firme small long and round whitish flome with a furrow in the middle: fome forts are small, and some great, some of a soft sub-sance some firmer and harder. some whitish, some yellowish, or reddish, or blackish, some round like an Apple, others long with the roundnesse, some having the toppe soft, and some none at all, some so sweete and lushious that they will not keepe long, unlesse they be pressed into cakes to be kept, others will abide whole for a long time, and fit to be fent also into any farre Country; yet all of them having a small round hard crowne or cap at the bad, which with rubbing one against another falleth off: the stones within the fruite, notwithstanding that they are to follid and firme as a very ftone, and can hardly be broken with an hammer, yet having a finall hollow place in the middle of them, with fo fmall a kernell therein, that it would not be thought to spring thereby, yet being put whole into the ground hath shot forth long narrow hard leaves, and have abiden in a convenient warme place divers yeares, without any great progresse, so little it liketh so cold a climate.

2. Palma bismilis five Chameriphes vel Palmites.

The wilde or low Date tree called the Palmito tree.

The Palmite or low or wilde Date tree groweth in divers places of Enrope, not to be above a yard high in the locke or body, shooting out leaves from thence very like unto the former Date tree, but much lesser and shorter : this beareth a round head at the fide of the leaves, composed of many foulds of skinnes, which breaking open, hew forth a number of white flowers, standing upon small thready stalkes: this head being out off, before it o-Penit selse for flowers, is very delicate to eate like a Coleflower of Cabbage, and more pleasant then either Hartichoke, Chardon, or Tartoufii be, and are ferved to rich mens tables for a fallate of great delight.

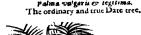
3. Palma Chamarops Plini five Chamariphes spinosis faligs. The Thorny Palmiss.

This groweth in a manner wholly like the last, but the leaves being made as it were of many hard plaites have

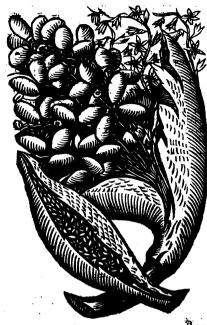
many thatpe and thort prickes or thornes, on the backe of them, and the stalkes of them likewise, whereby it differeth from the other, whether the heads and fruite be alike, I cannot certainely heare.

The Place and Time. The manured Date tree groweth in all the Bafterne Countries generally, Galen and Pliny, with others commen? ded those especially above others, that grew in Indea, and in the valley of Hierleber Bellowing faith, they deferved not commendations, meither were they ripe about Ierafaleth, above a moneth after they had beene gatheted in Egypo's they grow also in Italy where they are planted but beare no fruite, and in Spaine by she Sea fide. Qqqqqq.

Palma valgaris er tegttima.

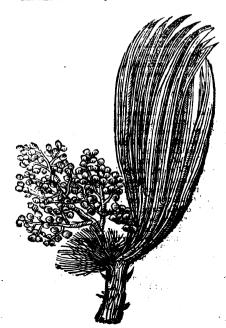


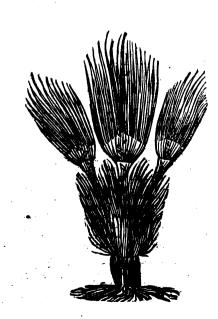




2. Pal na humilis five Chameriphes. The wild or low Palme, called the Pulmito tree.

3. Pala a Chamarops Plinij five Chamariphes feinofis foliis. The therny Palmito.





but the fruite is nothing fo good as in Cyprus and the Lovant. The other two forts grow, the first in Sicilia. Candy, ore. the other in Spaine: they flower in Aprill, and are ripe in November or later. The Names.

F The Date tree is called in Greeke Point Phanix, in Latine Palma, and the fruite Aduntors of prints Palmala and Dallyli; the fleath or skin which encloseth the flowers, is called E'ham Elsis, and arrive Spathe, and some thinks me kinde of Date is called Palma Elate: the best fort of Dates are called Carrote and Phonicobalante, which were also called regie, because they were fittest for the dyet of Kings, Thebanes were the leane dry Dates, that had little substance in them: the ancient Writers have set downe many things of Dates, that there is male and female, and that they both beare fruite, so that they be within the fight one of another, or else they will not beare, but I pray you account this among the rest of their fables. The second is called appropries by Theophrass and Chameriphes in Latine by Lobel, Lugduenfis, and Palma humilis also by Matthiolm, and Palmitee or Palmite by the vulgar in Isaty Spaine, &c. the Greekes also call that head that is used to be eaten in sugaror, the Isalians and Spaniards Cefaglioni, The other is called by Lugdanensis Chamerops Pling. The Arabians call the Date tree Machia, and Nachal, and the fruite Tamar, the Italians Palma the tree, and Dattoli the fruite, the Spaniards Palmeira, and Tamaras, and Dattiles the fruite, the French Palmier, and Daffier, and Palmes, and Dattes: the Germanes Dattelbaum, and Dattelz, the Dusch Dayeboom, and Dayer, and we in English Date tree, and Dates. The Vertnes.

The untipe Dates are very harsh and binding, and the ripe also while they are fresh more then when they are dry, flaying we here's courfes, vomittings, and the laske of the belly, and flay alfo the bleeding and failing downe of the fundament and piles; being taken in red wine: if they be used that are dry, they helpe the hoarsenesse and roughnesse of the throate, the sharpe cough by reason of sharpe them falling on the breast and lungs, the decoction of them taken, alayeth the force of hot agues, and stayeth spittings of blood, the paines in the stomacke and bowels, because of a flux, and boyled in old bydromel, that is, mede or honyed water, and taken doth refresh the spirits: used likewise in brothes or meates they doe the like, and somewhat provoke unto venery, but being taken too often of too liberally they breed head ach, and a kinde of perturbation of the braine, like unto drunkennesse, and the leprosie also as it is said, the sheath out of which the flowers breake, is very astringent, and to are the leaves also in the cases aforesaid: the decoction thereof maketh the haire blacke, being often used, and flayeth fretting ulcers, and helpeth the weakenesse and paines in the backe, in the bladder, and in the bowels: the Date Rones being burned and washed serveth in stead of Spodium, to binde and restaine the fluent humours into the eyes, and to confirme the pinne and web in them, and to dry up puthes being used with Spik nard, it flavth the falling of the haire from the eyebrowes: being mingled with wine and uled, it helps th any excretences out of the flesh, as wennes and such like; and bringeth foule ulcers to cicarriling: Diaphenicon, which is the Electuary made of Dates, purgeth choller and flegme very effectually, to it be taken with good caution and advice. and that from two drammes unto fixe in white wine, or a decection of Sene, as shall be thought fit, and is conveaiently given in compound and long agues, and in those diseases that are bred of raw humours, as in the chollicke the painer of the backe and mother. The head of the Dates, or Date braines, is very pleasant and savoury to the talte, and is muchased where they grow to be eaten with a little Pepper and sale: of the leaves of the Palmito they use to make Broomes to sweepe the house, which last a long time; of them likewise they make Mars, and

CHAP. C.

Acacia five Spina Egyptia. The Egiptian thorne or binding Beane tree.



TRIBEIG.

Toscorides hath made mention of two forts of Acacia, the one of Egipt, and the other of Cappadocia, and Pontus: Theophraftus also speaketh of two forts, blacke and white: that of Egipt is reasonable well knowne, but of that fort of Pensus, there is some controversie among Writers, some taking one buth to be it, and others denying it to be it, the differences of Theophraftus forts are onely expressed in the wood, as it is likely, the white to rot quickely, and the blacke to be long lasting and of very good use to many purposes, Diescorides having described them. I shall cherefore here

flew you them, and with them adjoyne another fort of Acacia brought out of the Well Indies, mentioned by Aldinus in his Farnessan garden.

1. Acacia five Spina Agyptia vera. The true Acacia, that is Egiptian thorne or binding Beane tree. The Egipt an Thorne groweth in some places to be a great tree, and rather crooked then straight or rising high. tovered with a blackift barke, foreading abroad great armes and branches, full of fharpe thornes, with many winged leaves fet on both fides of them, that is, with foure winges of leaves on a fide, made of fundry small ones, fet opposite on a middle rib, without any odde one at the end, although it be so expressed. Bellowing faith that he counted 350. of those small leaves, that were upon the whole branch, and yet alls of them might but cover his thumbe : the flowers grow among the branches, like flockes of wooll, of a whitifn yellow colour, where after come somewhat large and thicke huskes, like unto the Lupine or flat beane cods, blacke when they are ripe, and bunched forth against the places where the feedes lye, in some three or foure, and in some more, each as bigge as a small wild Beane, round, and of a grayish or ash colour, almost shining the tree abideth alwayes with greene leaves thereon, and yeeldeth of it owne accord a white gumme in small curled peeces like great wormes, and greater round precessif it be wounded.

2. Acacia Americana Farnescena. The West Indian Acacia or binding Beane tree. This Indian Access groweth like unto the Hafell nut tree faith Aldinus, with many flemmes if they be not cut away that it may tife to be a tree, with flender and flexible branches, covered with a smooth thinne barke, like the Hatell, the young ones being of a greenish ash-colour on the North side, but that next the Sunne more pale, spotted with white spots : the leaves hereon are variable, which although they be all winged, yet some have but foure leaves on a fide, fome have five, fixe, leven, or eight, with an odde one at the end, each paire fet opposite, and Qqqqqq 2

TRIBE 16

1548

1. Acacia vera five Spina Ezyptiaca. The Egiptian Thorne or binding beanetree. 2. Acache Americana Farnefiana.
The VVeft Indian Acacia or binding beane tree.



like unto Lentilles, closing or foulding themselves upon the Sunne setting, and opening againe after the rising, having at the foote of every stalke two long thornes fer, reddish at the first, and white after: the first flowers come forthin the beginning of Inly, after some few leaves have shot forth from the old wood, but not in any plenty, yet bring the fruite to ripenesse after : but in the beginning of September more plentifully, yet without any fruite following them: these flowers at the first are greene, and like a small Strawberry, growing yellowith after, and whitish within two or thece dayes like unto a plil, or fmall round ball, confissing of a flocky or woolly substance, many of them for together, and have many small threds in the middle with yellow tips, of a very sweete sent, like unto the sent of Wall flowers, which hold their sent long after they are dry: from the middle of the flower come forth divers cods, yet fometimes but one or two, or three, and fometimes more, greene at the first, and blacke when they are ripe, like crooked round hornes, while they are greene, of a very harsh and binding tale, but growing ripe they are lesse astringent and the huske more sharpe, and then doe somewhat resemble the cods of Lupines, but a little crooked, being halfea footelong, and about an inch thicke, somewhat round and bunched out, where the feedes lye, which haske is very tough when it is dry, wherein are divers hard blacke feedes, like unto those of the sweete Beane or Carob tree, thrul thicke together without order, the wood hereof is hard and whitish, but blackest at the heart, without either sent or taste: this doth in many things agree with the former, but the greatest difference is in the huskes with feede, this having many, and the other but three or foure at the most, The like hercunto Lobel mentioneth in his Adversaria, pag. 409. that he saw with Master Mirgan Queene Elizabeths Apothecary.
3. Acacia secunda sive altera Dioscoridis. The true second Acacia of Dioscorides.

This bush hath an upright stemme three cubits high or more, covered with a smooth sad greene barke, the wood being fost and easie to breake, and not very thicke of long thornes, the leaves are small, standing three together upon the branches, the flowers are small and yellow, whose succeeding seede seated in small huskes, are round, hard, flat and yellowish, somewhat like to Broome feed: This shrub scemeth very like to the Aspalathas secundus of Dioscorides, but differeth notably therefrom, in that the Aspalathus is thicker fet with greater whiter and sharper thornes, with fewer and smaller leaves, flowers, and seede vessels, and the wood thereof is hard, and not easie to be broken.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth in Arabia plentifully in many places, and mount Sinai, and in Egipt also, and flowreth and beareth fruite twice a yeare, whereby we may well fay, it beareth ever greene leaves: the other came out of the Well Indies, Aldinas faith his came from Saint Domings, but from whence that which Malter Morgan Queene Elizabeth her Apothecary had long agoe, as Lobel fetteth it downe in Advertoria, is not knowne whether it came from thence or no, the seedes springing in Cardinall Fiernefien his Garden in Rome as it is fet forthby the

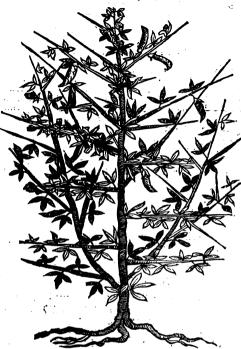
Gid Alding in his description of some rare Indian plants growing therein, and flowred and bore fruite as it is expressed in the description. The last in C. ndy and Grecia, as Pona faith.

TREBE 16.

The Names.

Dioscorides calleth it in Greeke a'saxia, and Acacia in Latine alfo, and Theophrafin auro & Spina fimply without any other adjective, whereof he maketh two forts as I faid, alba and nigra, the white being weake and quickely rotting, the blacke being strong, fit to build houses, and ships, &cc. Alpinus maketh them tobe mas and famina, the male fuller of thornes and without fruite, the female having fewer and gentler thornes, and those within the branches, bearing plenufully. Pliny alfo calleth it Spina Egyptia in fome places, diftinguishing it from the Arabica, and in others confoundeth it with the Spina Arabica, which are much differing, this being a Thiftle as it is fnew. ed among them, and that a Thorny tree: Some have thought that the Acanthus baccifera of Virgill, men-tioned in the fecond of his Georgickes, in these words Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia lieno Balsamaque Saccas semper frondentis Acanthi, should be this tice, as Servine Grammaticut, and Christoferus Landus both of them Commenters upon Virgill fav: but without true judgement as Guilandinus noteth it, who would referre it to the Acanthe Agyptia of Athanam: Marantha referreth it to that kinde of Ehome, whereof Plmy, lib, 1 2.c. 5. maketh mention, but there is as little certainety in this, as in the former. for concerning this it is not specified by Pliny, that itelther beareth berryes, or yet abideth over greene. and for the former, this Acacia beareth not, berryes, fich as no doubt Virgill meant: but it is most probable he intended, the Pyracantha, that we most usually so call, for Pliny so called it also, and Spina as some have it, or Spinus lib. 15.c.24. where he faith Buce Aquifolij & Spine fine (ucco. Bur now con3. Acacia ferunda fen elsera Diofeoridis. The true Acatta of Diefcorides.

CHAP.100.



uming the juyce of Acaria, the true and not the tublicate should be used in those two famous compositions. Mithridatum, and Theriaca Andromachi, and there is no doubt, but our Apothecaries might have sufficient of the me to use and expunge the substitute if they would be peake the true to be brought, being made there in Egipt where the tree grow eth of the greene cods, which Acacia will be reddiff, fuch as I have feene with Mafter Box s the Drugist, which is the best or else made of the cods which wi'l be blacke, for if the Apothecaries would them . the extract the juyce out of them, and condentate it secundam artem, they might have enough of the cods brought them for that use. Lobel mentioning the Acacia, in the place before recited, faith that Sequinus Martinellus. aPhylitian and Apothecary of Venice fent his brother Alberting, divers fackes full of thefe cods, whereof fome was reduced into juyce, and some of the seedes were planted and grew into trees, as Lobel there mentioneth. The bardned juyce likewise is called Acacia: some have called it Spina Christi, thinking that Christs Crowne was made of the boughes of this tree, but it is more probable it was made of the Palisrus, it is now generally through all Turkie called Aunia, and to likewise of the Egiptians, as Alpinus faith, and Sant also: Raunolfius faith that the Arabians at Haleppo, call it Scannibi and Schooke. The Gumme that commeth out of the tree, whether voluntary or by incition is called Gummi A-abicum, although divers doe doubt that the gumme that beareth that mme, is not the gumof this tree but some other, yet it is assured to be right by Alpinus, Bellonius, and others, yet there is a small tott of gurmme likewise brought to us, of the like whitenesse and clearenesse with the other, but is Vermiculofum, in small crooked peeces like unto shore thicke wormes. The second is called by Aldinus Acacia Indica Farnefiana, who hath made a long comparison betweene it and the former Egiptian. The last is remembred y Pona in his Italian Baldus.

The Vertues.

The hardned juyce extracted by decoction out of the cods of this tree, and called decid as I faid, with the summe thereof are the most especiall parts thereof we know are used, yet the juyce of the leaves and the rest worketh like them, but faire weaker: the juyce being used in all such diseases as neede binding, cooling, and ltengthning, and staying vomitting, used inwardly or outwardly; and is available in the defluxions of hot hunours into the eyes to flay them, and the abundance of womens courfes, with the falling downe of the pallate? and of the fundament, and the flux of the belly, and the spitting of blood, and all bleedings, it relisteth also creeping licre, Saint Anthonie: fire in the beginning, and helpeth the ulcers of the mouth and fecret parts, kibes, and chil-blanes, and the growing of fieth over the nailes, and to fasten loose teeth, and the sluxe of humours to the joynts, that weakeners them, and when they have beene bruifed or put out of their places; the fame also made into a secotion and the haire rubbed or washed with it, maketh it blacke, and is much commended to those that have degout the gum hath a property of thickening, and cooling, and to repress and coole the hears, and sharpe-effect humours, and to binde or close up the open passages of the skinne, and keepeth the places from blistering 1550 that are burnt with fire, being used with the white of an egge : it serveth also for Limmers to fasten their colours for Dyers also in their Dying, for inke, and many other external civil uses.

CHAP. CI.

Arbores alie spinosa & filiquosa Indica. Certaine other thorny Indian trees, bearing cods.

Have certaine Indian Thorny trees to bring to your confideration that beare cods, whereof some have beene entitled Acacia, but I call Pfendoncacia: Another very like thereunto, called by our Colony in Virginia, Locin : whereanto I have adjoyned a third which hath growne with us, and a fourth called the Corall tree, and because they are differing much from those in the former Chapter, I have

thought it fit to make a Chapter of them peculiarly.

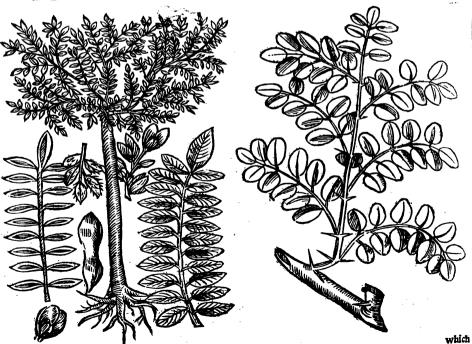
1. Pfendometic Americana Rebinic Robinus his false Acacia of America.

1. Pseudometic Americana Rebinic Robinus his false Acacia of America.

Because Jacobus Cornnius in his Booke of Canada plants, hath entituled this tree Acacia, although with little judgement; I have given it a place with another Virginia like it, but not with the true ones as is most fit. The judgement; I have given it a place with another Virginia like it, but not with the true ones as is most fit. body (faith he) is smooth, covered with a comely smooth blackish barke, without any thornes thereonatall, breading the armes and branches very farre, which while they are young are pichy within, befet with many cruell tharpe thornes, flat at the bottome, ending in a small tharpe point : the leaves are many set on both sides of a middle ribbe, from feven or eight, to terme or moreon a lide, and an odde one at the end, each leafe foulding it middle ribbe, from seven or eight, to tenne or more on a fide, and an odde one at the end, each fear following it felle double every evening upon Sunne fetting, and opening against upon the rifing: the flowers are white, fomewhat like Peafe bloffomes, or those of Cyrifus Tree Trefoile, many set together on a stalke, standing upright and not hanging downe, she wing themselves in Ingost, after which follow hard rough prickly pods, but I and others had from Robinus such smooth pods as is expressed in the figure, under the other, in each whereof was and others had from Robinus such smooth pods as is expressed in the figure, under the other, in each whereof was enclosed one or two small browne Lentill-like seedes. By this description you may plainely see how much it differeth both from the true Acacia of Disserides, and the other American of Aldinus, having nothing therein but thornes answerable : and therefore in my judgement it doth better agree with some Spartum fpinosum, then Acacia, but that it is a tree.

2. Arbor filiquofa Virgineufis foinofa, Locus nostratibus ditta. The Virginian Locus tree, A very like tree hereunto hath beene fent and brought us out of Virginia, growing to be a very great tree, and of an exceeding height with Master Transfeant, whole body is covered with a smooth barke, the young branches being greene, and let with somewhat sharpe prickles at every joynt, where the winged leaves come forth,

1. Pfendoacacia Americans Robini. Rebinm his false Acatio of America 2. At bor filiquofa Pingimenfu frinofa Locus noffratibus diffa.
The Virginia Locus tree.



3. Arbor foinofa Indian maricatie filiquis. The prickly codded Indian tree.

TRIBE 16.

4. Siliquosa & spenosa trifolium Indica arbor dista.
The Indian Corall tree.



which are fet in the like manner with the other, with an odde one at the end, and some not, but are somewhat horter and rounder: we have not feene the tree to beare any flowers with us as yet nor fruite, but the cods that came to us, were small, long, and somewhat flat like unto the pods of Laburnum Beane trefoile, but longer thinner and blacker, containing small grayish shining flat and round seede.

3. Arbar fpings Indica muricatis filiquis. The prickely codded Indian tree. The feede taken out of the prickly buskes of a tree that was brought from the Well Indies, was fowne by Mafler George Willmer at Stratford Bow, andwofeup that yeare to be three or foure foote high, branched forth on all fides, and fer with small flar pe crooked thornes, both on the maine stemme and branches, having fundry winged leaves fer on them. wery much refembling the last Virginian Locus. I can give you no further relation hereof, in that the plant perished in the next Winter after the first springing, for want of such due keeping as was fit for fuch tender plants, that come outfrom warme Countries : The figure of the prickely huske or pod, you may see set on the side of the figure, with the grayish pease taken thereout also, which was as hard as a stone, with a white kernell within them, yet not sucking in the water.

4. Silinguasa of famosa saiding Indica Coral arbor dista. The Indian Corall tree.

Cludes first, and since him Banisha Ferragios by the fight thereof, growing both at Rome and in Spaine, hath enlarged the deferintion of this tree, which I will contract into one, and tell it you thus. It rifeth up with many flemmes, whose younger barkein moothand greene, the elder pater and more rugged, spreading fairely with branches, armed with small exceled whitish thornes, and with faire broad fresh greene and almost round leaves, like unto those of Arber Jude; Jude sece, but that they end in a point, whose footestalkes also as Clusius hath expreffed, have the like crooked thornes enthan, which leaves are three alwayes fet together, the two lowest opposite on fluor foots talkes, the end one one fonger: the flowers are Peafe fashion, or like those of Phaseolus the Kidney Beane, of an orient red colour like Corall, of which colour also are the Beanes or fruite in pods, like unto other Phaleoli ; it is very tender tokeepe not abiding the least cold aire, for as Classian setteth it downe Sigwier de Toner, the chiefelt Phylician of Saullin Spaine in his time, having two trees hereof growing, which by one Wintersowersharpenetse had the make the poyled therewith. I have not altered the name hereof, whereby it is generally knowne, the it might adopt one, as I thinke more fitting thereunto, I would entitle it Phajeolus aborem spinosine Indian florence for an account for a second fire and the control of the The Place and Time.

All these foure forts came from the severall part of America, but we cannot tell you where diffinely, for the two last. but the first it is likely came from Canada, the French plantation, and the second from Virginia: The flowring and feeding is likely to be at the time of other trees at the Spring and Fall.

1552

each

The Names,

The first as I said Conneum calleth Acacia Americana, such a glorious title doth he set upon so unbesceming a Plant, I have put Robinum name thereto, because it is generally called Acacia Robini. The second is called Locus by our Nation resident in Virginia, The third came to us without name, but its likely to be the Bondach Indiano, of Pona in his Italian Baldun, which he referrent to Clussum his first strange fruite in the 30. Chapter of his feet cond Booke of Exotickes, as also to the first in the 15. Chapter of his third Booke. The fourth was first set forth by Clussum in his Appendix to his Hittory of Plants, sent him by Tovar out of Spaine, and enlargeth the description thereof, especially of the flowers in his second Appendix: Baptista Ferrarium in his Flora, or desorum cultura setteth it forth bravely, but without flowers; as having not as then shewed them.

The Uertner.

None of these have beene tryed to what grice or disease they are a remedy, but onely the third, which is it be Pona his Bonduch, as I am certainely persuaded it is, then he saith, these particulars are attributed unto it to ennoble it: The Egiptians in Alexandria account it the guardian of their children, in tying it about their neckes, to defend them from all evil chances; to preserve one from the venome of the Scorpion, to helpe the Megrime by taking some of the pouther into the noie, and the torture or writhing of the mouth, is availeable also against the falling sickenesse, by taking the quantity of two Pepper comes at a time: the quantity of a Cich Pease taken in Wine helpeth the chollicke and the quartaine ague, is a remedy for any poyson, which saith he I have not yet tryed: the fruite saith he was sent from Configuration ple, and these Vertues affirmed to be in it, and thereeseeme it of great worth.

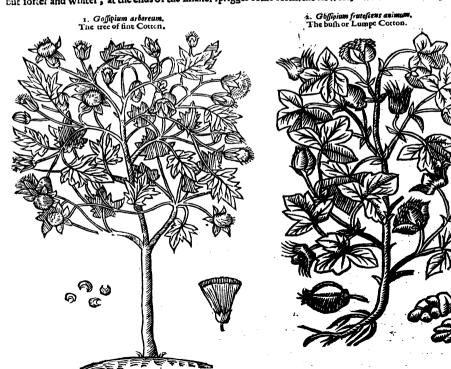
CHAP. CII.

Goffipium. The Cotton tree or plant.

Have foure forts of Cotton trees or plants to shew you that have come to our knowledge, or that we can be assured of, although Bauhimu saich there is one with a white seede, which is his sirst, whereof I never heard or read, and is likely to be mistaken, for all those Authours that he doth cite for it, doe all intend the annuall Cotton, whose seed is in lumpes, and blacke.

1. Gossium arboroum. The tree of sine Cotton.

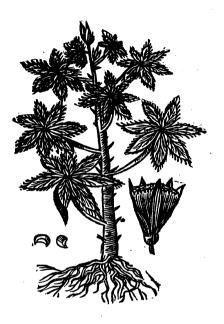
This Cotton rifeth up with a wooddy the some, to be nine or ten cubits high, spreading wooddy branches, and many broad greene leaves on them, parted on the edges into three or five divisions, somewhat like a Vine leafe, but softer and whiter, at the ends of the smaller springes come forth, the flowers, two or three at a place, but



3. Gofsipium Indiaum Spinofum.
Thorny Indian Cotton.

TRIBE 16.

4. Gossipiam lavanense longifolum.
The long leased Cotton tree of lava.





each upon a stender sootestalke, set in a broad huske of two leaves, very much jagged at the toppes, and containing therein a large yellowish flower, somewhat like a bell flower, broad above and small at the bottome, parted to the bottome into five very thinne leaves, with a stiffe reddish middle pointell, compassed with five or sixe yellow threds, which is thrust of by the fruite, rising under it, and growing to bee a small round head or ball, covered with a hardskinne, which opening when it is ripe, shewest forth a lumpe of pure white wools, having divers small blackish seede, of the bignesse of Pepper cornes, but not o round, lying dispersedly through the lumpe, and singly but one in a place, with a sweet whitish kernell within them, the route disperseth under ground and abideth, not perishing nor losing the branches as the next doth.

2. Gossium frutescens annum. The buth of lumpe Cotton.

This Cotton is yearely sowne, even in the warmest Countryes of Asia minor, and within foure monethes or little more is gathered againe from the sowing, shooting an up; ight stemme, nothing so wooddy or great as the former, but brancheth forth divers wayes, set with large and broad soft leaves, like the former, and parted alike, the slowers also stand in the tile mauner, and yellow, with purple bottomes, with buskes of fine leaves under them, after which commetts the fruite like it, but set in a shorter, smaller, thicker, and harder rough blackish buske parted into three cells, with white the standard string each of them a round ball of sine white Cotton, with altempe or bunch of greater blacke seedes by the halfe, in the midtall, and pershing as sooness it hather fested the seede.

2. Goff plan Indicam files fum. Thorny Indian Cotton.

This kinde of Cotton hards a fremme about three cubits high, fet with finall prickes, and having many faire boad leaves fet thereon upon long footestalkes, divided into leven parts, somewhat like those of Stravifaers, the flowers are like to Bell flowers with five corners, the Cotton is very fine, and the seedes are somewhat like the Thorny Mallow.

4. Geffipium Levannic longifolium. The long leafed Cotton of Iava.

This as Clusium relateth it from Fravajana Resortants, native of Bengala, groweth on a great high tree, with many farre spread armes and boughes, and stored with long and marrow leaves, neerer resembling Rosemary then Willow leaves, but than they are much longer, whose fruite was like a long pod of six inches long, and five incompasse, growing great from the stalke upwards, opening and ending in sive pointed parts, whose stimp banke was of an after soldium, and rugged, but full of most pure white soft wooll, and divers blacke round ledes within, not involved with the Cotton like the rest, but growing by themselves upon sine long wooddy puttitions, extended all the length of the cott. the wooll or Cotton was shorter then of the other, and not six be furnic into thread to make stoath, for the Natives sise it not to that purpose, but put it to another site, mannely to buffe cushions and the like-being softer then any wooll, cotton, or feathers.

TRIBE 16.

1554

The Place and Time.

The first groweth not naturally in all the lesser Afa, but as Alpinu and Belloniu and others say in the greater Assa, and India, and Brassill also, and America, and brought into Egips and other Christian Countries, but as a rainy.

The second hath for many yeares beene planted in the severall Countries of Assa minor, Phrigia, Cilicia, and other the parts thereabouts, and in Apalia allo, and in many of the liles in the Mediterranean Sea, and fowne not untill the end of Aprill, and gathered againe in the end of August or in September, the third came out of India like. wife, and the last from about Bantam in Iava, the former for ripening the fruite fome what more early then the other. The Names.

It is called in Greeke ξύλος and your mor, and to like wite in Latine, Xylum and Goffipium, and of Serapio Coto. and Bombax, as it is to also called in the Apothecaries shoppes: Some doe thinke and that not without good ground of reason; that the Byffin of the Auncients, is this first Cotton, from whence was made the Byffina tela, the fine white Callico cloath, that commeth out of the East Indies: All Authours call them in generall Xylum or Gossipium, and the first Gossipium arboreum by Alpinus, and by the Egiptians as he saith, Gotne mjegiar, it is more likely that Bellonius meant this tree by his Arbor lanifera, then that of Glusius in his Exotickes brought out of lava and fittest for cushions, and Gossipium pereme arboreum sive Asiaticum, and Brasilianum by others. The second is called Goffipium berba,to diftinguish it from the former, Baubinu calleth it Goffipium frutefeens femine albo, for lure he can meane no other fort, citing those Authours that he doth, who all I think say it is black. The third is extant only in Pona his Italian Baldus by the name of Bombage Indiano, that is Gossipium Indiano. Rambinus calleth it Gossipium arborenm caule spinofo, and faith the feede is in lumpes like the ordinary fort, when as Pona himselfe faith it is like the seede of Subdarifa, that is, the thorny Mallow, and pictureth the seede like thereunto, at the fide of the figure, and is not like the lumpe fort. The last Clufum mentioneth in the foure teenth Chapter of his first Booke of Exotickes, calling it Arbor lanifera peregrina. Baubinus that he might fay somewhat, referreth it to the Cyle of Oviedus, and questioneth whether it be not Bellonius his Lanigera arbar, calling it himselfe Gessipiano I avanense salicin folio. The Arabian Serapio as you heard, calleth it Coto, and Bombax, and other's Algodon, as the Spaniards doe: the Italians Bombagia, the French Cotone, the Germans Baumwool, the Dutch and we Cotton, and Cotton

The kernells of the feedes is used to lenefie the hoarsenesse of the throate, and to helpe those that are shortwinded, to open the passages, and for those that have sharpe distillations on their lungs, and for coughes, to make the flegme the easier to be expectorated, and encreaseth sperme also: it is used also in gripings, and gnawings of the Romacke, yea though they come by poylon, and are good also in all hot agues, the Cotton it selfe is hot and dry, and being burned stancheth bleedings in wounds wonderfully: the oyle drawne out of the seed doth smooth the skin, and taketh away spots and blemishes therein.

CHAP. CIII.

Arbor Inda. Indas tret:

F the Indus tree there hath beene cbferved two forts, one with crimfon, and the other with white flowers. 1. Arbor Inde flore purpureo.

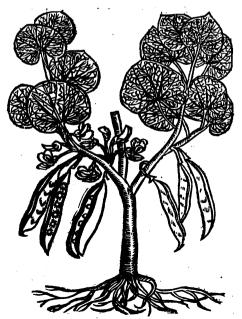
ludas tree with crimion flowers. Tais Indas tree rifeth up tometimes to be high, and of a good fize, and fometimes to be but as an hedge bush, spreading armes and branches, covered with a blackish red barke, the leaves that come forth upon the young reddish branches one at a place, are large and round, greater, but thinner then the leaves of Afarabacca, of a whitish greene colour on the upper side, and grayish underneath, falling away in Autumne: the flowers grow not at the ends of the branches, but at the joynts, and fometimes out of the very body, many flanding together upon a long foorestalke, of fashion somewhat like unto Peale blossomes, of an excellent deepe crimfon colour, after which follow fundry long flat and large thinne cods, of a reddish browne colour, with flat blackish browne hard seede within them: the roote groweth deepe and spreadeth farre.

Vaginiana. Of this fort there is one growing in Firginia, not differing from it in any thing, that I can as yet perceive. 2. Arbor Inde flore albo.

Judas tree with white flowers.

This other groweth as great as the former, but with a whiter barke, and the branches greene, the leaves and flowers are like for forme, but of a white colour, and the cods after them, nothing fo browne as in the former, and the feed likewife paler.

Arbor Inda. Indas tree.



The Theater of Plants.

The Place and Time. These kinder grow in Narbone and Provence in France, and in Spaine and Italy in many places: the flowers generally appeare before the leaves breake forth, yet bringeth not the cods to maturity in our Country, yet we have had them growne large and very reddift, but contained not any ripe feed within them.

The Names.

It is not certainely knowne that either Dioscorides or Theop'rafeus, have made mention of this tree in all their Workes, for although fome have taken it to be that Colytea of Theophraftus, which he mentioneth in his third Booke and foureteenth Chapter, but unto this he attributeth a leafe like unto Willow, which this is utterly BOOKE and toutesternis Company out unto the state of the united by the of the state mentioneth in the feventeenth Chapter of the faid third Booke, whereunto he attributeth the leafe of the larger leafed Bay tree, but larger, rounder, and somewhat like the Elme leafe, yet somewhat long with all, greene above and whitish underneath, and whereunto saith Clustus, the in the sourcement Chapter of the said third Booke attribute the code, the descriptions of both which saith he, being contracted into one, agree well unto this Arbor Inde : but by Clussen his leave, this cannot hang together; for although they in both those Chapters, that is, the 14 and 17. are colled Colytan; yet they are plainely diftinguished by Theophrastus both in their leaves, the one like a Willow, the other like a Bay leare, but rounder; and also in their fruite, that with the Willow lease hath code saith Theophras like unto Pulses: but that with broad Bay leaves, hath a Chachrys or Amentam as Gaza granulates it, and is said to be without flower or fruite, and besides hath yellow rootes: so that you may fee plainely both shoft cannot be contracted to make one plant, their leaves being declared to be so divers. Some therefore would referre this tree anto the Cercia Theophrasti mentioned in two places, the one in the said foureteenth Chapter of his third Booke, where he faith it is like the white Poplar tree, both in greatneffe and whitenesse of branches, with the leafe of Ivy, &c. which Clusius thinketh is but an ample description of the third kinde of Poplar called Lybias the Afpen tree (which Gaza translated Alpina) the other place is in the first Booke and T & Chapter, where he reckoneth Gereis to be one of those trees that beareth fruite of feedes in cods, as Colutes of Lipst a doth, so that you see in this Classim was also militaken, as Matthioliss was also before him : but indeed this description of Cores commeth neerest unto this Arbor Inde, of any other tree that hath beene likened unto it. Some have called this tree in Latine Fabago, from the likenesse of the cods unto Beane cods, and some tobe Laburnam or some kinde thereof; but the mell currant name is Arbor Inde, yet Clusten calleth it Siliqua filvefirm, not as he faith, because it doch agree with the Siliqua of the Auncients, but because the Spaniards called it Algarovo Lose which is as much as Bilique fatue, and those of Castile Arbeld amer, the French call it Guainier because the code are like knive sheathes, we have no other English name to call it by, then Indus tree, untill some other can impose a more apt for it. It is judged by many that Mathielus his sirst Acacia, in his former editions, was but a counterfeit figure of this Arbor Inda, whereunto he caused thornes to be put to make it seeme the more probable.

The Vertues.

There is no remembrance of any Physicall property appropriate hereunto either by ancient or moderne Writers, nor hath any later experience found out any : but from Virginia, we heare they account the flowers to be an excellent fallat ingredient.

CHAP. CIV.

Vitie, The Vine.

Here is a wondrous great variety of Vines that are manured, as I have shewed else where in my former Booke, some there are that grow wild, which shall be declared in this Chapter, with a recital of some of the choysest of the other.

1. 7 itis Vinifera. The manured Vine.

The manured Vine in places where it hath flood long, buth a great stemme as bigge as ones ame fleeve and all, spreading without end of menfure if it be suffered, many slender weake branches, that mult be fulfained from falling downe, the young being red, and the old of a darke colour, with a pith in the middle, at the fundry joynts whereof, grow feverall large broad greene leaves, cut into five divisions and denned also about the edges, at the joyntelike wise against the leaves come forth long twining tendrels, class pling or winding about whitefore it may take hold of : at the bottomes of the leaves, come forth clusters offmall greenish yellow flowers, and after them bersies, thicke fet together in bunches of severall formes, greatselle, colour and cafe, im forme the shalters are bloke, and others are more open, and fome being round, others more long, and some tending to a square: some likewise are very small, as the Curran Grape, others great, and some a meane betweene both: some againe are white, others blacke, or blewish, or red, or panti-coloured, and fortaltes, they are fovariable that I cannot describe them, both sweete according to the severall climates they grow in, and fower or hat fh, or mixt, more or leffe pleasant one then another, within which there are usually one two or three kernels. They that keepe their Vines in the best manner doe keepe them low, and cut them ofta, both Winter and Summer, whereby they grow the better, and take up lefte roome, bringing their Grapes both fairer and fweeter.

2. Vitie laciniath folis. The Parsely Vine or Grape with thin out leaves. This also groweth as other Vines doe, the difference chiefely confisting in the leaves, which are very much iniled or sur into many perso, oven skinokito the middle, and dented, the Grapes which are white and great, are like into the white Mulcadine Grape, and of as good and life, bearing grout buncher, and ripealing with the middle fort of Grapps.

1. Labrusca sive Uitu sylvestru Eurepea. The wild Vine of Europe. The wild Vinc In at gard it is maural, and cherefore neglected, with for the most part on the ground, and thereis made lefte fruitefull, milefte it meete with forme hedge or tree, whereon it may elline; and then fragalistic

PRIBE 16.

i Vith Varifera.
The manured Vine.

Vitis Laciniatis folijs. The Parily Vine or Grape.





the manured, being both in branches, leaves, and tendrels, like unto the manured Vine, as also in blossomes, but beareth either little or no fruite, or feldome comming to ripenesse, and what it doth is small and blacke, and no

way comparable unto any of the manured Vines, being rather binding and fowre then sweete.

4. Units fylvekria Urginiana. The wild Vine of Finginia.

This one fort of the Vines of Finginia, like all other wild forta runneth on the ground, and taketh hold of whatsoever it meeteth with, being in all things like the former wild forta, but that the Grapes are small and whatsoever it meeteth with, being in all things like the former wild forta, but that the Grapes are small and white, and with little sppe or juyce in them, and the kernell twice as bigge as others. There is another fort that hath bigger blew Grapes, and sowrer intaste. A third they call the Foxe Grape, and hath a more rugged barke, a very broad leafe, without any division almost but dented, and the Grape is white, but smelleth and tasteth like unto a Foxe.

5. Visis sylvestris trifolia Canadenss. The wild Vine of Canada.

This wilde Vine of Canada groweth like unto other the wilde Vines of those parts with siender reddish branches, climing where it can get whereon; but the leaves on them being little more then halfe to large as the manured Vine, hath onely three partitions in every leafe, but each cut in deepe, even to the long smooth stalke, whereon they stand, making them seeme as three leaves, which are of a darke greene colour, and somewhat thicke also: the fruite is like the other wild forts, having more skinne and kernell then substance or juyce.

The Chiefest Grapes are these:

The Damasco white Grape, which is the true Uva Ziboba; that the Apothecaries should use in fundry of these

compositions.

The Muscadine Grape both white and red,

The Frontignacke or Muske Grape.

The party coloured Grape.

The Raisin of the Sun Grape. The Curran Grape is the small blew Currans that the Grocers sell, and have no kernells, whereof there is ano ther fort that beareth red berries, almost as small but not so sweet, or rather a little tarter.

The imall carely blacke Grape.

The blacke Grape of Orleance.

There is a Grape without flones growing in fundry places, as by the River Sorete meere Afealon in Palofina; giving a red wine, as also in divers places of Arabia, &c. and in the Maderas, &c. There is reported also to be one that beareth greene leaves continually, yet yeeldeth fruite but at the time that

There is faid likewife to be some that beare twife in a years, and some oftener, having both ripe and great fruits together at one time upon the tree,

The Place and Time.

The manured kindes are planted every where, and according to the foile and climate is both the rellish and frength of every fort, for the Vine that groweth in the Canary Islands, is the same with that at Malaga and Shen if and yet the one fail excelleth the other in strength and sweetnesse. The other wild forts are all expressed in their titles: the fifth wild fort in fundry places of Europe, both Italy, France and Germany. The wild forts flower tomewhat later then the tame or manured, and therefore what fruite they beare, must likewife be later ripe thei others.

The manured Vine is called in Greeke aumin o bucoppe and nup , and in Latine Vitis Vinifera, and fative of relis: the Wilde is called anno dyers, and in Latine Vitis fluefiris: Vitis avino, vel quis invitetur ad nues spienda dicitive, but there is another Ville folvestrie of the Grecians, that is the Clematic wrens of the Latines by iome, and the Americalism by others, when as this is called Labringer, to cause it to be knowne afunder ; the juyce of the unripe Grapes of the manured Vine, or rather of the Grapes of the wilde Vine, which come not to appendix are called hopened in Greeke Omphacium, and Agrefia in Latine, in English Varjayce: The Grapes when they are dryed in the Sunne are called Une passa, and Passales Rasins: the juyce or liquour pressed our of the ripe Grapes is called Vinum wine : the kernels are called pragra acini, the dregs or fetling of the Wine, are called Vinifeces, Wine less while they are moift, but being dryed is called Tartarum, Tartar or Argoll, the defilled Wine is called Spiritus vini, or Aqua vita, the spirit of Wine or Aqua vita. In the wild Vine the flowers are called and on and Oceanithe, that is Vini flos in Latine, which was of much use in former times, but now is Wholly neglected. The Arabians call the Vine Harin, Karin or Karni, the Italians Vite viniferera, the Spaniards Vidand Parra, The French Vigne, the Germanes Weiureb, the Dutch Win gaert oft Wunstacke.

The Vertues.

The Vine hath in it divers differing and contrary properties, some cold, some hor, some sweets, some sower. fome milde and some sharpe, and some moistening, and others drying: for the leaves and young branches are cooling and binding, and good to be put into lotions for fore mouthes, or other parts, and in drinkes against fea. Sarmenta vers: being bruifed, and with Barley meale applyed to the temples eafeth the head ache comming by heate; and branches applyed to the ftomacke, eafeth the inflammations; and heat thereof: the juyce of them being drunke stayeth and leaves. me laske, caftings, frittings of blood, and womens immoderate longings. The after of the burnt branches, or Cineres clapeffing, made into a live and drunke, is very effectuall for the stone and gravell in the kidneyes being mixed vellat act with a little vinegar, it confumeth the warts of the fundament, and the inflammation thereof being bathed there-vium, vine with, it doth marvellously ease the paines, and taketh away the swelling. The said lye of Vine ashes, is good ashes and wash places out of joynt, or burnt with fire, and used with Rue and vinegar, is good for the swelling of the the lye of pleene : and used with wine, it helpeth Saint Anthonies fire : the said lye also helpeth frettings and gallings in them. my place i the affice made up with axangia, is good against hard tumours, clenfeth fistulates, and hollow ulcers. and healeth them up afterwards, helpeth the paines and fhrinking of the finewes, and being mixed with oyle afeth those places that are bruised by falls or otherwise, and cureth the bitings of Scorpions, and dogges: used with vinegar and niter, it wasteth away Wens and other excression the stefn. The water that droppeth from Lathryma the Vine, when it is cut out of due time, being drunke helpeth to expell and wash downe the gravell and Rone in Vine water the kidneys. The Gum that iffueth out of it lelfe flicking to the barke, being drunke in wine doth the fame or bleeding to the barke, being drunke in wine doth the fame. (but that we foldome fee any fuch in our country, and therefore may fafely use the water in the stead thereof) Gunnet. and being bathed on the skinne taketh away (cabbes, tetters, the morphew, and the leprous (curfe, if the places The gum, be first washed with niter: The said Gumme or the water that droppeth from the greene branches, when they are burned, being used with a little cycle taketh away haires and warts. The fresh Grapes being eaten, doe mit to the stomacke, helping to stay spittings of blood, but affect the head and the b'adder: and are forbidden in Pessuand gues a being hung up and dryed a little, or made into Raifins, they doe helpe to loolen the belly, especially if they Raifins. besken without the kernells, which are more drying and binding, to be taken in pouther of themselves then any Actas five ther part of the Vine: Those which are called Rasins of the Sunne are the best for this purpose with us, and for Arith. The my other use in physicke: and herewith are made Tisane drinkes, to helpe coughes, hoarsenesse of the throate, Grape ker-bottnesse of winds, toughnesse of slegme, causing it the more easily to be expectorate, and doe lenesse sharpe ad naufeous humours, that offend the mouth of the flomacke : they ferve likewife to open the oblituetions of deliver, fpleene and bladder, and taken by themselves they nourish much, by reason of their thicke sweete and imperate substance, whereby also they stay not long nor pruttifie in the stomacke. The small Raisins or Curhis are very nourishing likewile, and somewhat opening the belly, especially being stewed with some other Passule Cethings conducing thereunto, as with a decoction of Sema Rubarbe, and other such like things, according as occafrom shall neede i. The Damasco Raisins have a little tartnesse in them, whereby they are most gratefull to the Passula Damacke, and excellen the Raisins of the Sunne for all the purposes aforesaid. The juyce of the Grape is of two malene. the is a fine carr liquour fit to be used in brothes, meates, or saves, to sharpen the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite, Agesta specific for the stomacke, to get an appetite for the stomacke, to get an appetite for the stomacke, to get an appetite for the stomacke, agest a specific for the stomacke specific for the stomacke, agest a specific for the stomacke, agest a specific for the stomacke specific for the stomacket spec de to refresh and quicken fainting spirits: Of this juyce is made a syrupe of especiall use in the like earlies: the Ombasium. Whe is of to many fundry forts, as not onely the Grapes, but the feverall climates and toyles wherein they grow yarjuyce. The weaks Wines are very rheumaticke, and clenic much: the strong wines are very heady, and enflame blood very mich; those of a middle temper are most proper for our bodyes (who use act willingly or orwilly, to allay or temper our wine with water, unleffe the Vintner doe it without our knowledge or confem) most whole form for our health, and most in use for Physicke, both to boyle in affinkes, and to serve as the Michiam, to extract the Vertues of whattoever shall be steeped in it, And is distributed into many parts, for Wit is made both Sapa and Defrasam, in English Cute, that is to fay, boyled wine, and both made of Masteria

Wine, the later boyled to the halfe, the former to the third part. Then there is Lora which is a final kind wine, like our small becree, by putting water to the pressings, and pressing them over againe, but Because we Lora Small

Too use of such with us, I forbeare to speake further of it, Acetum, Vinegar, that is lowre wine, which is as VVine

other ingony wow mainre open as Pliny speaketh of the former, for it is made by fetting in the Sunne, which exha-

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CM A P. 104.

Ale or

ling the purer spirits, and by the heate causeth the other to grow acide, and is of great use, both in health and fickenefle, both in meate and medicine: but now adayes we have fuch a baftardizing, and falification thereof Sapa Cute that we scarfe can get any right to use. The Sapa and Defrutum differing but onely in the manner of boyling. I may comprehend them both under Cute, and was devised to serve instead of hony, as Pliny faith, it belieth the cough and faortnesse of breath, and to expectorate tough slegme from the chest and lunges, it also easily passets through the belly, and maketh it folible, Vinegar contrariwise is cooling and drying, as the Case is heating and moistening, and therefore serveth to correct the heate in seavers, and to resist purrefaction, it cutteth tough flegine, that is hard baked, and not easily brought up and spit forth: it is sharpe and penetrating, and very utefull in scabbes, itches, tetters, ringwormes, and fretting and creeping ulcers, to correct their malignity, and extirpate their corroding quality, but is offensive to the sinewes, by its piersing and drying property, causing them to thrinke. But the destilled vinegar is of a more fiery and penetrating quality, which it gaineth by the destillation thereof, the manner and order in this being quite differing from the destilling of Wine, wherein the purest and stillitum strongest spirits doe first rise and come forth, when as in vinegar almost two third parts are taken from it, which Destilled are the weakest, before the last and strongest rifeth, but not the last which is the Empreuma, and serveth even as the vinegar it felfe doth, but with more force, and as the Vehiculum, wherein the tincture and spirits of simple medicines are referved: But to speake of Wine, from whence all these are made and derived, is to enter upon a little fea of matter: for to shew you all the severall colours, fents, strength, ages, and tastes of simple wines. were too tedious and needlesse also, and so is it likewise to shew you all the forts of compound or artificiall wines pofita five which are as infinite as the herbes, rootes, seedes, or other parts of them are, and take their names from the seveattific a rall ingredients that compound them, as for example Wormewood wine, Eyebright wine, Scammoniate wine lis Artifi- or wine of Squilles & fic in infinitum, as I may fo fay, each whereof hath the property of that herbe, roote, &c. cill wines that was put into it, while it was Mult, that fo they might worke together, but fimple Wine being not made with Taristas us, these artiscial Wines are not in use with us, yet might be paralleld almost, if the things were put into our Septentia new Ale, or Beere, to worke in them, as wee use to doe with out dyet Beere. Yet other torts of compounded enath. Our Wines might be made for fundry physicall uses, after the manner of our Hipocras wine, which is according to the compound spices put thereinto, cordiall and comfortable, &c Metheglin is a Welfb (ilrange) drinke, not made of Wine, and therefore I would not reckon it among these Wines, being fit for some stout Welfe stomackes that affect it. The receipts of many whereof are extant in Lobels Appendix to his Adversaria, whereunto I referre you. I will therefore touch onely the particular properties of wine it felfe, both as it is medicinable and nourifhing, for ta-Hipporta- ken moderately, and by them that are of a middle age, or well flept in yeares, or are of a cold and dry diffosition, titum Hi- and (not very young, and so their blood too hot for to abide Wine) it encreaseth blood and neurisheth much: it procureth an appetite, and helpeth to digest being taken at meate, it provoketh urine and driveth forth raw humours thereby, strengtheneth the vital spirits, and procureth a good colour in those that want it, or are macilent, drawing to a confumption, to as it be not accompanyed with a fever, it expelleth feares, cares, and heavinesse, and breedeth alacrity, mirth, and bodily pleasure, and by the moist warme vapours, causeth quiet rest and fleepe, both to the found and ficke that lacke it; it likewife comforteth and warmeth all the cold infirmities of the flomacke, liver, spleene, and wombe, and helpeth windy swellings in the body, and generall evill dispositions thereof, the greene fickeneffe, and the dropfie, and the over travelled, over wearyed body and minde, it is also the remedy against Hemlocke, Coriander, Poppy, and Opium, Wolfebane, Mushromes; and Mandrake, or whatfoever cold poyfon or dangerous herbe, or roote is taken; These be the effects of the moderate drinking of Wines when as on the contrary fide, the excesse thereof breedetha distraction in the senses, the Approplexie, and Lethargy or drowsie evill, the trembling of the joyats, the passe, and the dropsie, but is used to heale up old users, and sores, no other mossure being admitted in the cure. The spiritual wind The in former times one unto another, that there was no more difference betweene them then betweene the stronger and the milder Wine, for Aqua vite being made wholly of Wine, with the addition of spices made the spirits to be the stronger, and the wine simply without spices to be the milder; but now there being not one droppe of Alia vite Wine in the Aqua vite, is wholly destilled from the tilts or dregges of Ale or Beere, being their low Winesas it is called, and after distilled againe with a few Anneseedes, or as some due with a little Ginny Pepper, to make it the stronger without any other spice, commeth farre short of those auncient receites for the making of that which was good and wholesome: to tell you therefore the effect of our Aqua vita, were not to tell any part of the nature or quality of wine, but of Barley and Hoppes, which make Ale and Beere, I will therefore shew you the properties of the spirit of Wine, which if you will transferre to Aqua vite you may, but to farre weaker effects: for hereby shall you know the goodnesse and strength, by setting it on fire, with a paper lighted, the pure spirits burning siercely, and will all most be wholly consumed: the other burning but little, and leaving an insipide and much watery part behind it : the purer therefore that it is, the stronger it is, and the lesser of it to be taken at a time, and that not of it selfe, but in some Wine or other liquour, for feare of inflaming the blood and spirits, and chiefly upon symptomes and passions of the heart : and then taken with respect and good consideration, it worketh much more effectually then the Wine it selfe doth, to all the purposes aforesaid, in comforting and nourishing the naturall heate in elder persons, giveth strength and quickenesse to the sences, and nerves, repaireth memory, and the cold and moist diseases of the braine, helpeth the fainting and trembling of the heart, warmeth a cold and moilt stomacke, helpeth digestion, expelleth winde from the sides and belly, and all cold poylons a being outwardly applyed to the temples, it easeth the paines in the head, and cold deftillations, and the toothach, being gargled a little, and cicatrifeth all fores, yet respect must be had, that it be not given where any feaver is, or where the disease proceedeth of heate, or is accessary thereunto, for feare of hardning the liver and spleene, and making chollericke persons the more enslamed: These spirits of Wine, as well as the Wine it selfe, serves as a Vebiculum or menstrue, to draw out the tincture of divers things. And now lastly to speake of the Lees of Wine, which being hardned is called Tartarum, Tartar or Argoll, and that which is taken from the whitest Wines is accounted the principall best for any medicine : but the red fort serveth Gold smiths and others, to pollish their silver, and Dyers in setting their dyes : the best white Tartar is either given of k selfe simply being made into pourher and taken, the quantity of a dramme at a time in some convenient drinke or broth, for some time together in dropsies or evill dispositions of the body, to expell both by urine and siege, those

wheyish watery humours thereof, and applyed to womens brefts that are over full of milke, doth dry them up, but the Cressor Tartars which is the purer part thereof, and especially it it be made as cleare as Criffall, (the highest worke of art in that kinde) doth worke more fafely and more effectually then the Crude Tartar can doe: but this Tarear that is calcined untill it be white, hath then put of all purging quality, and hath gained a causticke burning property, that will corrhode and eate away scabbed nailes and warts, and soone be brought into a falt, and will also foome be resolved into an oyle or liquour, if it be either laid upon a stone, or hung up in a linnen bagge, in a moilt feller to be received as it droppeth downe, and is the most admirable opsfex in Alchimy that ever was manner, and not to be paralleld with any other thing, that I know: but to flew the operation of it in feverall medicines by precipitation or otherwise is not for this Worke, it must be fought out of those professed Authors of the Spagyricke Art, to whom I must referre you: There is another kinde of oyle of Tartar, of a farre milder temper and is morelike unto a cleare water, which is very effectuall to clenie the skinne from all manner of spots fearres, morphew, or discolourings whatsoever, and maketh it smooth and amiable, and where there is cause to apply it, will helpe to bring on haire on the places decayed. The wild Vines are in property no leffe cooling, but more binding then the branches of the manured, staying the laske and spitting of blood, provoking urine, and Labrusea. but more original the original to the translation to the translation of the original to an hot floracke, or that loatheth meat: the leaves hereof are as good for lotions, as of the other for Vinc. fores in the mouth the privy parts and the fundament; the after of the branches are likewife used to cleare the evelight of filmes, and what elfe may offend them, to clenfe fores and ulcers, and to take away the over growing skinnes of the nailes of the hands or toes.

Absque aril.

CHAP. CV.

Berberie. The Barbery bush or tree.

He Barberry bush shooteth forth many slender stemmes or stalkes from the roote, sometimes to a great heighth, covered with a smooth whitish rinde or barke, and yellow next the Wood, which is white eafie to breake, and pithy in the middle, fet full of fharpe (mall white thornes, and three at every leafe allmost, which are somewhat small and long, finely dented about the edges, and of a fresh greene colour: the flowers come forth at the joynts with the leaves, many standing on a long cluster, yellow while they are helh, which turne into small long and round berryes, hanging downe in long bunches, upon a small stalke white at the first, but very red when they are through ripe, of a sharpe sowre talte, able to set their treth on edge that thall cate them, the roote is yellow and fpreading.

There is another fort, whole berryes are thrice fo bigge as the former, not differing in any other thing.

There is another also, whose berryes for the most part are without any stones or kernels in them, or but here and there fome.

The Place and Time,

TRIBE 16.

It groweth in many of the woods in Auftria, Hungaria, and in France also, the blossomes come forth in May, and the fruite is ripe in September, and Otto-

The Name:

It hath formerly beene held by very good and learmed Authours, that this bush is the Oxygeantha of Diofcorides, and hath continued to this day, especially among the Apothecaries, yet Cordes accounted it an errour, and therefore would rather call it the Oxyacanthos of Galen, then the Oxycantha for Dioscorides, and so, doth Camerarius also, but we have shewed ellewhere what the true Oxyacamba of Diofcorides is. even the Pyracantha which hath ever greene leaves. and red friable berryes, neither of which can agree with this Barbary bush. Others againe have taken it tote the Spina appendix Pliny, but Glassia hath shewedthe unlikelinesse of that opinion. Matthiosus and Cefalpinia call it Crespinus, because the vulgar Italiand doc call it Crespino, and some thereafter in Latine Unacrespina, which some attribute to the Goose. berry, but many others doe call it Berberis, and to the generall vote goeth now adayes. The French call it Effine vinetse, the Germanes Erbfel, Santacke, and Verfing the Dutch Samerboom, and we in English Barberryes.

The Vertues: The leaves of Barberries make a fine tart fawfe like unto those of Sorrell, and serve to coole and refresh a fainting hot flomacke and liver, and repressing sowre belchings of chiolier, and is therefore good for aguish people: but the fruite is much more cooling and binding, quenching thirst, and restrayning chollericke and Pelilentiall vapours, and is of very good use in either Berberk. The Barberry buth or tree.



TRIBEI6.

of the agues of that nature, if the conferve or the depurate juyce, or the fyrupe thereof be taken with the sympe of Violetts the faid juyce also or the berryes the melelves preferved is often used for those that loath their mean. to procure an appetite, and represse the force of choller, rising from the liver thereinto, and that which passes in to the bowells procuring tharpe laskes: it helpeth likewife to they womens immoderate couries, and if it be taken with a little Southernwood water, and fugar, it killeth the wormes in the body: it is good allo for those that fpit blood, and to falten loofe teeth, firengthen the gummes, and coole the inflammations of the palate and throat, and flayeth theu mes and destillations upon those parts: it helpeth likewise to dryup most; ulcers, and to loder up greene wounds: the said depurate juyce called wine of Barberyes, serveth to dislote many things thymically: the inner vellow barke of the body, branches or roote is with good facceffe given to those that have the vellow jaundile being boyled and drunke: Clusius fetteth downe a fecret that he had of a friend, which is, that if the vellow barke were laid in steepe in white wine for the space of three hours, and afterwards drunke, it would purge one very wonderfully.

CHAP. CVI.

Uva crispa Que Grossularia. Gooseberryes.

Here are fundry forts of Gooseberryes, chiefly varying in the fruite, some being larger or smaller then others, fome red fome greene or yellow, fome blew, fome round, fome long and fome fmooth, and some hairy or prickely, which although I have shewed them elsewhere, yet it shall not be amisse, to remember them here againe.

. Groffularia vulgaris. The common Goofeberry. The common Goofeberry bush feldome rifeth up to the height of a man, with a stemme as big as ones thumbe, or more, at the lower part, covered with a smooth darke coloured barke, cleere of thornea thereon, and so like wife for the most part on the elder branches, or with a few onely, but the younger are whitish, armed with very thatpe crooked thornes, which no bodies hand can well avoid that toucheth them, whereon grow fmall cornered greene leaves, cut in on the fides, but broad at the bottome next the flaike: the flowers are small, and grow at each of the leaves, one or two together, of a purplish greene colour, hollow and turning up the brims a little : after which follow the berryes, bearing the flowers on their heads, and are of three forts, that is small, or great that are round, or thet are a little longer then round, greene before they are ripe, and With a thicker skinne then the other , but of a greenish yellow colour when they are ripe, ftriped in divers places electe and almost transparent,

I. Veacrifpe five Groffularie fylveftrie.
The common Goofcberry.



2.3. Groffularie rubre to carules. Red and blew Gookburryes.



with small blackish seede lying within the pulpe, which is of a pleasant winy taste, acceptable to the stomacke, and without offence, although one doe eate many of them : the longer berry hath the thicker skinne, and the wor-

2. Gossalaria rubra. Red Gooseberryes.

The red Gooleberry is of two or three forts: one hath slenderer stemmes and fewer thornes on the younger white branches, which bend downe more then the former: the leaves are made after the fame manner, but a little larger, the flowers and berries are like the other, but are of a darke brownish red colour, almost blacke when they are through ripe, of a full some sweetish talle, and never beare many in a yeare, which make them the leffe regarded : Another fort is like the former in growing with little difference ; onely the berries are smaller, redder, and of a pretty tart tafte, and i weet withall : A third fort groweth very like the ordinary fort of yellow, both in heighth, branch, and leafe, the berries are as large as the largest fife of the other, and of a very fine red colour, untill they be suffered to hang long on the bushes, which then are of a darkish red colour, very pleasant in

3. Goffularia cerulea. The blew Gooleberry.

The blew Goofeberry rifeth up to be a small bush, having broader and redder leaves at the first shooting out. then the second red Goose berry, the berryes are more sparingly set on the branches also, and for bignesse neere unto the small red Gooseberry, but lesser, and somewhat sweete, and of a blewish colour like a Damson, before the colour be wiped off.

4. Gossalaria viridia birsuta. The hairy or prickely greene Gooseberry.

This greene Gooseberry is very like unto the ordinary Gooseberry, in temme and branches, but not furnished with such sharpeprickles as it, the younger branches also have smaller greene leaves : the flowers are alike. and so are the berryes; of a middle size, but greene when they are through ripe, with a shew of small haires or prickes on them, which yet are as harmelesse as it there were none, but of a more pleasing reliish then any of the other: the feede hereof hath produced bushes bearing smooth berries, with few or no haires on them. The Place and Time.

The ordinary forts grow usually in the hedges, in fundry places of France, but I thinke rather planted there for defence onely, rather then that they are naturall to the Country, for even there as well as here, they are planted in Gardens and Orchards alfo: all the other forts likewise are kept in Gardens: they all flower very earely in the Spring, prefently after the leaves begin to come forth, and the berries are tipe from the middle of Inly to the end of August, or as the yeare proveth.

The Names,

It cannot be certainely knowne that any of these fruites were knowne to any of the ancient Greeke or Latine writers, for although some have referred some of them unto the ios or olor, 1/0s, or Oefos of Theophrastus, whereof he faith one hath a white flower and fruite, and another both blacke, yet he remembreth no thornes in it, as that hath, which so curious a Writer would not have omitted, and therefore is not likely to be this: some againe would have it to be Fitis precise of Pliny, but that cannot be, because he numbreth it among the other forts of Vines, that beare wine as one of them: Gefner in horeis taketh it to be the Ceanothus fpina of Theophrastus, but Anguillara rather judgeth his Ceanothes to be a kinde of Thiftle, whereof we have entreated among the Thiftles: it is called Venerispa by divers, and Venerispina, because the leaves seeme to be crispt or curld, and Gossalaria by others, because they are like Grossos small greene Figges, and by some also Venerina, but I know not upon what cause. The Italians call it Uva frana, the Spaniard Uva crespe, and Espina, the French Groselles, the Germanes Krussbeer, and Kruselbeer, the Dutch Stekelbessen Knoselen, and Croesbessen, and we in English Gooseberries, but in some places Feaberries, and Wineberries. The Vertnes.

The greene and unripe fruite of the ordinary forts are somewhat sharpe and tast, and serve to religh brothes for the ficke (as neede requireth,) as well as the found to stirre up a fainting or decaying appetite, or overcome with chollericke humours, but otherwise yeeld small nourishment to the body, and that but cold and crude, for they doe a little helpe to binde the belly and flay fluxes of blood in man or woman, and flay their longings; yet they are not to be tollerated to cold or windy stomackes, least by breeding more winde they bring the chollicke, and griping paines in the belly: the juyce of the berries or of the leaves, is helpefull to coole and restraine hot swellings and chollericke inflammations, called Saint Anthonies fire : the ripe fruite is more pleasant, and more defired for the sweeteneffe to be eaten at pleasure, then for any proper or speciall effect for any disease, but by reaon of their good and sweete rellish, and most lubricity, they easily descend out of the stomacke without any of fence at all.

CHAP. CVII.

Ribes frustu rubro, albo, nigro. Red, white, and blacke Currans.



He stemme or stocke of the red Curran bush, hath a very thinne brownish outer barke, and greenish underneath, and of the bignesse of a good great staffe, wholly without thornes on any branch, whereon grow large cornered blackish greene leaves cut in on the edges into five parts somewhat like a Vine leafe, but a great deale leffe, the flowers come forth at the joyats of the leaves, many together on a long stalke, hanging downe about a fingers leagth, of an herby colour, after which follow round berries, greene at the first, and of a cleere red colour when they are ripe, of a little

pleafant and tart tafte withall, wherein Iye (mall feed: the roote is wooddy, and fpreadeth diverfly,

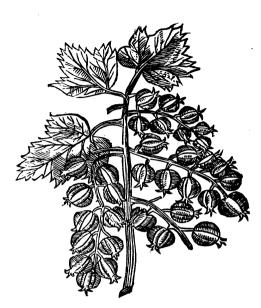
There is another fort hereof, whose berries are twise as bigge as the former, and are of a better relission. The white (urran bush hath a taller straighter stemme, a whiter barke, smaller leaves, and such like berries jore, apon long stalkes, and of the same fife and bignesse with the first or most ordinary, but of a shining transparent Rives also

with

white-

1. Aibes frueturubro majore. The greater red Currans.

White Currans 2. Ribes frulla albe.



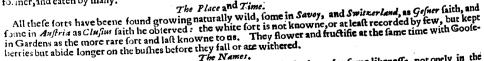


3. Ribes frattu nigro. blacke Currans.

whitenesse almost like Pearles, the seed within them being plainely to be descerned as they hang on the builies, and of a more pleasant winy talte, much more acceptable then the former. And is called Gozel as I am informed, in some places of Kent.

The blacke Curran riteth higher then the last, more plentifully flored with branches round about, and more pliant alio, the younger covered with a paler, and the elder with a browner barke : the leaves are iomewhat like the former but imaller, and often with fewer cuts or devisions therein, the flowers also are alike, but of a greenish purple colour, which turne into small blacke berries like the former: both leaves and fruite have a kinde of strong evill fent, but yet are wholesome, although not so pleasant as any of the to mer, and eaten by many.

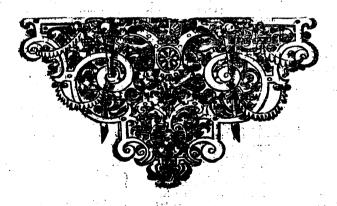
The Place and Time.



The name of Ribes and Ribesius frutex is generally given to these plants for some likenesses, not onely in the berries, but much more in the properties to the Ribes of Serapio, which as he saith bath reddish greene tendress large round greene leaves and berries, whole taste is sweete with some tartnesse, and are cold and dry in the second degree: This is the description of Serapio his Ribes, and although all doe generally consent it is not that of Scrapio, as not having tendrels nor large round leaves, yet is it generally received in the flead thereof, onely Dodonew would frame it into the same mould, but I doubt his skill is too weake, and his allegations too much wrested or too selfe conceited. Some have thought this to be more answerable unto Theophrast his Ifor because this hath no thornes as the Goofeberries have as Lobel doth alfo. But Bellonine in his Booke de coniferie arberibus. and Rauwolfim doe both fay they found the Ribes Arabum on the mount Libanm. Bellonius describeth it with fixe or seven leaves of a Docke, but greater and rounder, rising from the roote, and with red berries hanging downe in clusters, comming out from the middle of a leafe, like as the Rusen, and Lastrus Alexandrina doe. Ranus fine

faith, he found it onely with two large round leaves like unto the Petalites, from whose stalkes a sowre suvce is prefied that is pleafant, and wied of the richer fort, whereof breaufe we have no further knowledge, we here leave them. Gefour called this Computer levis: most doe account it a kinde of Groffelaria, and therefore call it Groffueria robra, and Graffaloria ultramusina. Clustus only and Besser in horto Exterens, make mention of the white Ribes, and Banhinus orbo-callech it Groffaloria bortossis in ungaritus finisse: The blacke fort is generally called Ribes fruttu nigro, yet Gosper in horto the within that some would make it to be a fort of Amomum, and therefore called Amomum falfum or Pfeudoamomum, and some Pipirella as Lugdunensis faith. The Italians call it Vnettaroffa, the French Groifelles dominemer, the Germans St. Johans erenblin and Sant Iohans beordin, and Keozbeer, as Gefner faith the Dutch Besiekens over zee, and we Red Currans, the white Ribes as Lam given to understand, is called Gozell in some parts of Kent.

The red and white Currans are good to allay the heave and fainting of the stomacke, to quench thirst, and to provoke an appetite, and therefore are fafely permitted in hot and tharpe agues, for it remocreth the heat of the liver and blood, and the tharpenede of choller, and refifteth purrefaction: it taketh away like wife the loathing of meate, and the weakenesse of the stomacke by much casting, and is good for those that have any loosenesse of the belly: Gefner faith that the Swiffers about Berne where it naturally groweth, use it for the cough. The blacke Currais are used in sawfes and so are the leaves also by many, who are well pleased with the talle and sent of them although some doe millike them for both.



1564

TRIBE 17.



EXOTICE,

PEREGRINÆ PLANTÆ.

STRANGE AND OVT-LANDISH PLANTES.

CLASSIS VLTIMA. THE LAST TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Agallochum sive Lignum, Aloca.

NTRING now into my last quarter, so to consummate this revolution, I must use another manner of Method, then formerly I have done in the precedent Tribes; for intending to shew you as well those Out-landish Plants, that are called spices and drogues in our Apothecaries shoppes, as other fruites and strange trees, growing in the East or West Indies, I would first perfect the more usual Physical part of them in an Alphabeticall order and with them infert a few other, the more principall things, although not plants, or taken from them that are for the most part in our shops used in medicines, shewing the place and names of them all in a continued stille, and not in fractions, as in the foregoing parts.

Lignum Aloes, or the wood of the Aloe tree.

Apartoger if Europarkin Agallochum and Xyloaloe in Greeke, is called also Agallochum and Xyloaloe in Greeke,

chum five Ligamm Aloes in Latine, and so in English, or the wood of the Aloe tree, is a drogue rare to be had, and of much worth: but (as it is with many other things that come out of the East Indies unto us) of small know-ledge what it is, and where and how it groweth. For but that Garcial as Orta saith, that the tree is like unto an

Ollive tree, and sometimes greater, and that he had the branches of the tree brought him to see, but neither flower nor fruite, the places being very dangerous by the haunt of Tigers therein, we should not know what forme is bore; none of the Ancients either Greeks or Arabians, having fet downe any thing thereof, although they have all mentioned it, and the choyce of the belt, with the Vertues. onely Serapio in the 197. Chapter of his Booke of Simples, faith it beareth small berries like unto Pepper, but red : yet Garcias maketh some doubt thereof, as he doth of fundry other his relations in that Chapter. For although Serapio in that place reckongth up divers forts, and Ruellism spea-keth if fourespectaries faith, he knew but one true fort of Ligsum Aloe, which grew in India, and that the other forts that were so called, were but sweete woods affimulating it, but were not the true and right wood, which the Arabians call Agalugin and Hand, and they of Surras and Decan, Vd, as it is likely from the Arabians Hand, which word with them properly fignifieth but Lignum wood, and rat' \$50x20, praftantissimum; but they of Malacca and Sumatra where the true groweth, call it Garre, and the best

Agallochum five Lignum Aloes. Lignum Aloes, or the wood of the Aloe tree.

Columbac: yet as Garcias faith, that that fort of fweet wood that commeth from Comorin, and Zeilan, and there alled Aguila brava, that is to fay, Lignum Aloes Sylvefire, is not true Lignum Aloes, Which true fort as all the Anneient Authours doe fet it downe, is a blackish wood in peeces, some accounting the greater peeces to be the hener, but yet somewhat discoloured with veines, (some Authours saying it is so weighty and heavy, that it will finke and not fwimme being put into water . but others doe not allow of that note, taying that the best that is will (wimme) and full of an oyleons substance, of a fine sweete and aromaticke fent, which it will sweet been, when it is burned: Now to come to our later times and flew you, that for many yeares together (as brany of full like rare drogues) true Ligaum Alest was not knowne to the Phylicions or Apothecaries of Entany for they used instead thereof a kinde of Ligaum Rhodium, which Ruelline tooke to be Apalathus, and but that the Ventians of late dayes by their travell and search, both in Cairo and the East Indies, caused some of the true for to be fent unto Venice, and was upon view and tryall approved, the Portugalis Sea voyages to the East Illidies, did first make it knowne in these later times to Christendome : but now in our Droguist and Aparticenties dies, did first make it knowne in these later times to Christendome: but now in our Droguist and Aponicessies shops there is much variety and counterfeit stuffe obtruded on the ignorant, divers sorted to be teene, and ye fearce one of them true Lignum Aloer, having those markes and notes formerly set downe, and extnowledged by the Ancients, which are the onely true notes whereby to know the best: and such no doubt is our best sort, which are knobbed or uneven peeces, very brittle, and breaking short, somewhat blacke on the outside, and one gray and discoloured within, of a very small sent, untill the burned; yet I have seene with Master Tradescant the elder before he dyed, a great peece of true Lignum Aloes, and of the best fort, as bigge and as song as a man legge, without any knot therein, which as he said our King Charles gave him with his owne hands, but was here kept before, and accounted by many, as a great religious rellicke, even to be a peece of the wood of that Croffe, whereon our Saviour was crucified, and therefore was fetched away agains from his Sonne, to be keps as monument or relicke ftill: but this is like all the other relickes in the world, even meere Impoltures, for sfaredly if all those peeces of wood, that are or were to be found in the world, faid to be parts of that Crosse. were all fet together, they would goe necre to make one, yea many cart loads full : yet fo fond and fuperfittious are men to believe lies rather then truthes, that they will rather kill the gainefayers, and thinks that therein they see God good service, then be wise to see their errours. The other forts which are smooth and plaine, with long graines are no true Lignam Alors, although so called, being neither of that worth in price, nor goodnesse ineffect. The propertyes whereof are very cordiall for the heart, and comfortable for the head and braine, helping the memory, and warming and drying up the defluxions of rhoumaticke humours on those parts, for it is bet and dry in the fecond degree, a little aftringent and bitter, and of fubtill parts, it much conduceth to weake livers and fainting spirits, and strengtheneth also a languishing stomacke, helpeth disentries or laskes, and the

Although the fabject matter of this whole works is the description of Plants, and of no other things, yet I minke it materiall to this Classis and among the other Physicall Drogues, to treate of a few others that are not for decially fuch as are belt knowne.

CHAP. II.

Ambra Citrina, Yellow Amber.

Ellow Amber is called SALETON by the Greekes, Succinum by the Latines, and Carabe by the Arabians, and in the Apothecaries shops, and is of fundry colours, some peeces being whitish, some yellow, paler, or deeper, and fome of a very deepe red colour, and darke, all the other being cleere and transparent, but much more being polished: It is generally taken to be a kinde of liquid Birnamen, whose Springs and Fountaines are in the Germane Seas, and running into peeces, tome greated to the season of the season ter and leffer then others, and is taken up with iron hookes, being lost under water, bur hardring in the aire like Corall: that which is white, as being accounted the highter and tweeter is the beliffer and containing in the aire like Corall: that which is white, as being accounted the highter and tweeter is the beliffer and containing the pulled of the containing of the state of the containing of the state of the containing of th try red, and finelicth very fleree and flrong of the firthalmolf odious, yet by being fundry times re-diffilled, it bromm the forestifyed that both form and colour is to farre amended, that it is then fit to beinfed. The Physis all properties of Amber are many, fortising most rated hot and dry, being burned on quicke coales, the funces all properties of Amber are many, fortising most rated hot and dry, being burned on quicke coales, the funces received to the head, doe much helpe the moult dottillations thereof on the eyes, seeth, note, or from help, and is veyear enight for those thirther with filling dissensate; to lefter their fitz, and to reflore them: it is good to prowhe womens courful, and fingular good to helpe the firangling of the mother, and helpeth women will child,
but to goe, out their fall time with early and to his dir their milicarrying that are subject thereumes, so sale hale both to go cont their full time with calls and to hinder their militarrying that are subject thereuses, to take hade that may of the pontiarity a reason eggs or in Winnettee or four morning sogether, and this also helpsth them the have the twinters, and men elter have the government of the reises, confirmanch this also hengthning the parts very much, and help considers or manning of the reises, confirmanch which, and the confirmation of the reises, can fing it to avoid plontifully, being taken in Saxifrage water; it is also very good for old congless, and help that are faller into working prion; to take the pottless thereof mixed with Conferve of sed. Refer in the samings falling, and is very available for joyet attent when, and the maning gott. The Chimical collection is a little Muscal heads to wonderfully cale the thous; and the large large transport transport making in the droppers. two or three drops in the large large transport transport maning in the droppers. Two or three drops in the large large transport transport making in the droppers. Two or three drops in the large large transport transport making in the propers. information who momory, and is a fungular trains in all copicalicall difeates.

CHAPIZ.

CHAP. III.

Amber grifes. Ambergrife.

Mbergriefe is better knowne to most by fight what fort is better then other, then what it is, or whereof it commeth: the opinions of Authours are very variable hereof, some supposing it to be the spawne of the Whale, others the recrement of long continuance in the belly of the true Whale (that hath no teeth and eateth foft fishes) which it casteth forth at certaine times, and by the agitation of the sea is cast on shore: some others take it to be the excrement of certaine great sea fishes, and some to be the some of the sea; all which opinions are utterly erronious, having no shew of truth in them: for although Amber in the Ethiopian language, lignifieth a Whale, as well as Ambergrife, and yellow Amber also, from whence rose that vulgar opinion of being the spawne of the Whale, or because that in the belly of a Whale (as Monardus relateth it) taken about the Ganary Illands, there was neere an hundred pound weight of Amber found, but in an hundred more taken afterwards, was none at all found; Yet the most likely and certaine received opinion of the most judicious is, that it is a kind of Bitumen (as the yellow Amber is before faid to be, and therefore have both one name of Amber, being so seere one to another in their originall) whose springes are in the Rockes of the Sea (or as some of the Auncients supposed grew on the Rockes, like Mushromes on trees) condensate into that forme and substance usually observed, having that cylinesse or unctionsnesse in, it from it owne originall, and being light is carryed by the waves of the fea, unto the shores of fundry Countries and climates : Iojua Ferrm relates the original thereof as of his owne knowledge, and that untill it hath attained the full maturity, it hath not that true fent of Amber, as after, and faith that he had seene divers such great peeces, that had not attain ned their true fent. And although the Ethiopian coalt, from Mozamlique and Sofala to the Islands of Mildiva and beyond them to the East, doe most abound with Ambergrise, yet are not the coasts of the West Indies in fundry places without it, nor yet these of Europe, in severall parts, and even our owne, and the fife coasts have yeelded it oftentimes, and in severall peeces and quantity, yet neither so much nor so great as in other Countries: for Garciat ab Orta faith, the greatest peece that ever he faw, was a peece of fifteene pound weight; but there hath beene seene se it is set downe by Authours, some peece well neere an hundred pound weight. For the choyse thereof, feeing there is much variety in the colour, and fome in the fubflance, as white mere or leffe, or gray lighter, or darker, or enclining to reducife or blackenesse: that which is not very white, as being usually very dry, but grayifh more or leffe, and either with spots and veines, or without, so as it be fat, that is, upon a knives point, or such like thing, heated will shew oylie, is accounted the best, having the peculier sent belonging thereto, which is most neere unto dry cow dung, in my opinion, the blacke fort is the worst. The properties of Ambergrife are thefe: it is hot and dry in the fecond degree, it warmeth, refolveth, and strengtheneth, what way soever it be taken: it easeth the paines in the head, being dissolved in a warme morrer, and mixed with a still optiment of Orenge flowers, the temples and forehead being annoyated therewith: it conforms also the braine, warmeth and resolveth the cold defluxions of humours thereon, and on the nerves and finewes: it doth likewise comfort and strengthen the memory, the vigour also and spirits of the heart, it is singular good for women troubled with the mother, to be applyed to the place, it helpeth barrennesse proceeding from a cold cause: it is conducible to Epilepticke persons, to smell often thereunto, which causeth their fits to be both lesse violent and permanent: it doth most conveniently agree with aged persons, to warme, comfort, and strengthen their cold decayed spirits, adding vigour and lustinesses them, and is accounted conducible to venereous actions.

CHAP. IV.

Amomum. Amomum.



Ven as I said before of Lignum Aloes, and in the last Classis of the true Ballamum, so much more may be said of Amenum, that the foregoing times for many ages had utterly lost the knowledge thereof, and is yet to this day held doubtfull, as the Ballamum is, with many learned men, both in other and our owne Country, whether the right be to be found in rerum natura or no, and therefore formerly many did obtrude divers things for it, as the Rosa Hieriennitina by some, and Pes columbium by others, which is a kind of Cranes bill, called Doves soote, both which errors Main

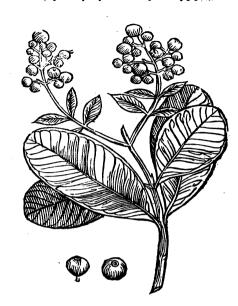
thiolous bath (ufficiently confuted, Quarranism also tookthe Myrim Brabantica our Gaule to be it, and then as Mathiolous faith, a small feed came to be taken for it, and therefore called Amonum Germanisms: but Garcius ab Orea, who lived many yeares in the East Indies, declareth that he saw a branch of Amonum, which the Physicions of Nitemaslaces, the King of Decan gave him, being brought as they said among other drogues out of Assay, and Arabias, for the Kings use, which as he saith, he found agreeable to Dioscorides his description there of, and withall was very like unto a Doves foote, and called Hamanum by the Arabians, which figuifieth the same thing, that is, a Boves foote; but both he and Naturanda Dowes were deceived with the same thing, brought from Orano, in being so taken there generally, so both the Amonum & Amonum are set forth in the sigures by Cinfum in his Scholia on the same place in Garcius and here also. All these opinions and every of them are unterly false, and no way answering the truth of the thing, and Dioscorides his descriptions for of late dayes there hath been fent to Vinice from the Bast Indies, by one Martinellus a famous and curious Italian, in the scarch of care drogues, the true Amondum, which although thath beene opposed by divers learned men, yet Alaronem of Padon, hash in a little treatise thereof, so exemplified at and commented upon every part of it, and companing Dioscorius with Piny together, that it is now generally accepted of almost every where to be the right and genuins thing, the description whereof, I means so much as was sent, is on this wife: I let a banch or cluster of which the one dever such as the such or cluster of which the one was sent, is on this wife: I let a banch or cluster of which he round berries, some than the sum of Carbes for the one ward forme and bigness, burelse very like unto Cardanoness within, yet big ger and rounder, having within the outer whits the things she let or skinne, sindry blackish browne seeds cole

Amomum genutuum & /purium.

2. Anomam aliud quoranam & Gayophyllam Pl.nij Elujio fufticatum. Another forc of bastard or falle Amomum suspected by Clusius to be Pliny his Garyophyllan.







thrust together, very like to the inner seedes of Cardamomes, but larger and of somewhat a fiercer piersing sent, fmelling somewhat like unto oyle of spike, which made Clusius co thinks it had beene seasoned therewith, and of a sharpe hot and quicke taste. The properties whereof are these : It is heating, binding, and drying, procuring sleepe and rest, and easing paines in the head, being applyed to the forehead, it digetteth and discusseth inflammations and Impolthumes, and helpeth those that are flung by Scorpions : being used with Bassill, it helpeth gouty persons, and mervailously easeth the griping paines in the belly and bowels by reason of wind, to swallow three or foure of the feeds, and for the mother in women, taken in that manner, or made into a p. flary and fo ufed, or elle in a bath, it is convenient both for the liver and reines, and is an ingredient of chiefe account, in great Antidotes that are preservatives. The false or bastard Amomum, which as it is likely is the same that Garcias faith was held for true in the Indies, and which Clufim faith in his Annotations upon that Chapter of Amomum of Garcias, Valerandus Donres received from Ormus, is by him thus described. They were like the toppes of some bulles confifting of a number of finall branches, fo thicke fet with very small leaves that scarse any stalkes could be seene but leaves onely, somewhat like unto the stake with leaves of the sea Spurge, the ends of them so clokd that they did in lome fort resemble a flower or Rose, and the whole branches together, the foote of a feather forted Dove, from which likenesse it is probable arose the falsification, this had no singular good sent or taste to commend it. The very like hereunto faith Clufius he received at Vienna in Auftria from Conftantinople, Which they there used for Amongue

a. Amomum alind quorundam & Garyophyllon Plini aClusio suspicatum.

Another fort of baltard or falle Amomum suspected by Clusiu to be Pliny his Garyop yllon.

Another for of pattary of raise 2-mommm, and to fent to our Drugifts, I thinke good to adjoyne it therewish, for some resemblance of the whole branch, although Clusus fetteth it with the Cloves, adjoyne it therewish, for some resemblance of the whole branch, although Clusus fetteth it with the Cloves, which as he saith it is formewhat like in sent, but I thinke hereferreth it to the Cloves, the for Pliny his name of Garyaphyllon, for in my sent and taste, it hath little affinity the rewith, but yet hath some correspondence with Pliny his briefe notes or desciption thereof, and therefore I will give you Clusus his figure and description. Is the same of Amomum, and I thinke are the same with his, are browner and bigger tones (but those that I have by the name of Amomum, and I thinke are the same with his, are browner and bigger all for the most part, then any Pepper graine,) some bigger and lesser, used and browne, and easie to be broken, which had blacke round seedes within them, to be divided into two parts, smelling as well as tasting like Cloves: this fruite or berries grow many clustring together like a bunch of Grapes, (each whereof hatha little cowne at the head, somewhat like an Hawthorne berry) two or three sometimes together on a stalke: this had likewise some leaves skill shiding on the branch, and were of sundry sizes, although all of one forme, that is some have not knowne it used for any disease, more then that being obtraded for Amomum, some more audatious then have not knowne it used for any disease, more then that being obtraded for Amomum, some more audatious then have not knowne it used for any disease, more then that being obtraded for Amomum, some more audatious then have not knowne it used for any disease, more then that being obtraded for Amomum, some more audatious then have not knowne it used for any disease, more then that being obtraded for Amomum, some more audatious then

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wife, have put in their compositions instead of the right, but by the taste as Clusius also noteth it, it might seeme to be availeable to many good uses if they were tryed.

CHAP. V.

Anacardia. Anacardes or Malacca Beanes.

Nacardium is a fruite like unto an heart, growing on trees plentifully in Cananor and Caleent, Cambaya and Decan, as Garcias laith, (and as some say on those mountaines in Sicilia that cast forth fire, but I somewhat doubt thereof) greater then our greatest Beane, and called by the Portugals Fava de Malac. qua, of the Arabians Balador, and of the Indians Bibo, whole outer skin or huske is of a darke red colour, Anacardi. Anacardes or Malagea beanes.

betweene which and the white edible kernell, lyeth a certaine liquour or viscous substance, of a fiery red colour while it is fresh, and of a sweetish, but somewhat hot talte, which is the true Mel Anacardinum, but instead thereof, because we cannot have them so fresh, that we might take torth this substance, some use to boyle the fruite being broken or bruiled in honey, and then call it Mel Anacardinum, but of farre leffe effect. The whole fruite faith Garcias, is familiarly eaten while they are fresh, as also being pickleed like Ollives, in all those parts where they grow, but as he faith, when they are dry, they use them as a causticke, to take away wens, &c. The qualities hereof are set downe by Serapio and Avicen, who although they make it to be of a delitery and poyloning property, by overheating and burning h blood, being hot and dry in the third,



if not in the fourth degree, which Garcias beleeveth not; yet they fay that the fruite helpeth the sences that are weake, and the memory that is decayed, and comforteth the braine, and nerves that are fibject to the palife that commeth through cold: Garcian faith that in India they use to give the whey wherein the fruite hath beene steen ped to those that are short winded, and to those that have the wormes.

CHAP, VI.

Cajous. The Cajous or Apple Beane.



Ecause this fruite comming from Brasil and called by the people there Cajous, is in divers things like unto the Anacardes, I thought it not amisse to give you the knowledge thereof next thereunto, with the description of it as Cluster hath

recorded in his Scholia, on the Anacardes in Garcias, for I finde fome other Authours to have made mention of it, as Christophorma Costa, Lugdunensis, Linschoten; Baptista Ferrarius who set forth a small plane thereof of one yeares growth, yet none have added any thing unto him. This tree (faith he) is great, having leaves like the Peare tree, but rather like Bay leaves in those that are new sprung up, thicke and of a pale greene colour: the flower is white like to the Orenge flower, but thicker with leaves, but not fo fweet as they, the fruite is like unto a Goole egge, both for forme and greatnes, of a very yellow colour, & sweet, full of a liquour like unto that of a Citron, that is called Lima, which is eaten by them with great delight, yet somewhat sharpe, and Acostasaith the same, and as it encreaseth the nnt groweth lesse, (although Thevet in the 61. Chapter of his description of America. contraryeth this manifest truth) not having any seed within it, but at the end of this fruite groweth forth this nut, which being put into the ground doth spring up like the stones or kernells or any other fruite, being of the fashion of an Hares kidney, of an ash-colour fometimes declining to rednesse: this nut hath a double rinde, or shell betweene which is a certaine spongy fubliance, full of a most tharpe and burning oyle, the kernell within being as sweet as a Pistack nut, covered with a thin ash coloured skin, which is to be taken away, and is faid to be a stirrer up of Venerious actions. and therefore

Cajou arbor cum suo & tenella planta,



used by them, being first lightly toasted: the sharpe liquour or oyle is used by them against scabbes, and is good alfo for running tetters, and ringwormes. I have here given you the figure of the nut it felfe, and of the first vertes shooting of the tree, as Baptista Ferrarius hath exhibited it in his Booke destarum cultura. Acosta further sith, that they use in the Indies to pickle them as they doe Ollives, and eate them to procure an appetite, to stay callings, and to helpe the weakenesse of the stomacke.

CHAP. VII.

Anisum exoticum Phillipinarum Insularum. A strange Anissede like seede of the Indies. ME can give you no knowledge of either roote leafe stalke, or flowers of this strange plant, brought from

King Phillips I flands neere unto China, and thereupon called Phillippinas) but of and thereupon cancular the toppes onely, with the huskes and the toppes onely, with the huskes and the Candillo, in feed in them, brought by Sir Thomas Candish, in his voyage of the Globes circum-navigation, and given to Master Morgan, Queene Elizabeths Apothecary, and to Master James Garret, of whom Classes received them, and giveth this description thereof. It was a stalke with flat umbels of feed. as large as those of Archangelica, and peradventure larger, sustained by thicke footestalkes, and set round at the toppe, in a round forme one by another, confliting of fixe, eight, or more huskes of feed, which were not parted in two like our ordinary Anissede, but each of them had divers round fmooth thining ath-coloured feed within them, like unto Orebus, the huskes were about an inch broad of a brownish colour on the outside and rugged, openning at the toppe into two equal parts, and although divers were empty, yet some contained such feed as aforefaid, the fmell and talte of them was very like unto Anisseed, whereupon it was called Anise by them that fent it : but Master Garret fent the right name, whereby it was called in the Islands, one of them being brought along with them, who fet the name in China Characters, which as Clubse faith he could not imitate, but was Damor, every letter being written under the other downewards.



CHAP. VIII.

Afa dulcis & fatida. Affafetida and the other Afa.

Lthough I have spoken somewhat of Asa duleis sive oderata & Assatida in the Chapter of Laserpitium among the umbelliferous plants, yet because I said but little of them there, reserving them for this place, I will here entreate of them more largely. There is none of the ancient Authours either Greeke, Latine, or Arabian, that hath made any mention of As, either dulcie or fatida, but was first depraved by the Druggists and Apothecaries in forraigne parts, that in stead of Laser said As, from whence ever since the name of Afe hath continued, and afterwards divided into Dulcie er odorate, and fetide, from the differing forts of goodnesse purenesse and sent thereof, when as they are both of a strong smell, yet one much more then another, the Asa feeda being of so evill a sent, that the Germanes call it Tensfella drech, that is, diaboli sterem, Devils durt, and is very neere the fent of Storax liquida, if it be not the same, relented and brought into a liquid forme, the foote or fediment declaring it plainely, and is accounted with them to be fweet, being of a ftrong unpleasant favour, rather then sweet to us, fo is the Afadulca & odorata, called sweete in comparison of the other, called ferida, because being purer, it hath a more unpleasant sent and taste. For as Garcias saith Asa is called Alibe by the Arabiant, which is the Lafer of the Greekes and Latines, as the plant being called by them Anjuden, and Suphium by the Greekes and Latines, but Imgu and Imgara by the Indians, the one when it is clenfed and purified from the droffe being cleere and yellow as Amber, the other foule and impure, and are fo familiarly eaten, as Garcias faith by the Indians, in their meates, brothes, and fallets, and medicines, that they fearle eate any thing, that is not feafoned therewith, and is very pleasant to them being used unto it, but loathsome to others, the richer fort using the purer, and the poore the course : divers heretofore have miltaken Benzoin for Ma dulen, and I doubt the errour is not yet quite extinguished, and Matthiolus confesseth his former errour therein, which upon better consideration he amended, Benzoin being the gumme of a tree, and being not so hot as Lafer, which by Galen his appointment had for its libstitute Euphorbians being growne old. The Afa daka being in former

CHAP. 9

times well knowne and uled, is now adayes quite lolt and forgotten, being not brought into these parts, but the Affafeiida hath a continuall residence and recourse unto us, and is as Garcias saith, the true and onely Lase, Associated hath a continual rendence and tecomic unions, and far they care one of Laserpitiam of the ancients, and so accepted generally by the Arabians in India, and say they erre mightily or Laferpitism of the ancients, and to accept generally of the rifing of the mother in women, as all frong that make them differing. It is generally used in our dayes for the rifing of the mother in women, as all frong and evill fented things be, which depresse it, and is singular good to be put into hollow aking teeth, to ease and and evill fented things be, which depreted in a substant and a cold time of the years, and after a little walking he found himselfe possessed with a gentle sweate, both head, armes, and body, and shortly after found his stomacke better disposed to his dinner then at other times before, and digesting it better. Garcias faith the Indians use in to take away the loathing of the stomacke to meate, and to strengthen the weakenesse of it also, and is much u. to take away the loathing of the itomacke to meate, and to itrengthen the weakeneite of it also, and is much used by them to provoke unto Venery, and cauleth one to expell winde mightily, which thing was tryed by a Portugall as Garcias relateth it upon an Horse, whom the King of Bisnager would have bought, but that he was over subject to breake winde, but after that the Portugal had cured him thereof the King bought him, and asking how he cuted him, he answered him with Affafetida given in his provender, no mervaile faid the King, if he were cured with the gods meate, yea rather with she devils faid the Portugall, but foftly, and in his owne language for feare of being overheard.

CHAP. IX.

Balfamum Peruvianum, The West Indian Balfamums.



F the true Balfamum I have entreated in the last foregoing Classis or Tribe, but there have been divers other forts of liquours called Balfamum for their excellent vertues, brought out of the West Indies, every one of which for a time, after their first bringing were of great account with all men and bought at great prices, but as greater store was brought, so did the prices diminish, and the use decay, when as it was the same thing and of the same vertue it formerly was, such is the inconstant course of the world in all things. One fort of Balfamam which is of most frequent with us, is called blacke or browne Balfamam, because the colour is

blackish, and tending to browne being dropped forth, which as Monardus faith is gathered from a tree, somewhat bigger then a Pomegarnet tree, (whole fruite or long pod I here shew you, as I received it, with a very browne almost blacke colour, and finelt fo like this Balfamum or Benzoin, that I am cerrainely perswaded it was gathered from this tree) not by incision, as the juyces, liquours, and gummes of other trees (which yet this tree doth also in small quantity, yetheling white, and so precious with the Indians, that they will not part with any of it) but made after the manner that the Indiansule to draw forth the juyces and liquours out of all their other trees, which is by cutting the branches, and the bodies also sometimes of trees into small peece, which after the boyling in a great quantity of water, the oyle swimming on the toppe, after it is cold is scummed of by them and reserved. This is of a thicke, yet running consistence, and of a sharpe and somewhat bitter talte, but of an excellent fine sent, comming necrest unto Benzoin, but will not long enduro, being rubbed on any thing that is kept in the ayre, but never loseth it sent being kept close in a glasse or the like. This is used inwardly and outwardly for divers good uses, and although in some it causeth a kinde of losthing to the stomacke, if it touch the tongue, in drinking foure or five droppes in wine falling, yet it helpeeth the weakenesse of the stomacke, the Tissicke, and shortnesse of breath, thole that are pursie and the paines and difficulty in making water, it moveth also womens courses, and causeth a good colour, and a sweete breath, rectificth the evill disposition of the liver, openeth obstructions, and preferveth youthfullnesse even in aged persons that have much used it, and helpeth the barrennesse in women: being outwardly used, it is singular good to heale any fresh or greene wound, and old ulcers, and sores also: it easeth

paines in the head or necke, and swelling in any part of the body, the places thereof being announced therewith, or a cloth wet therein and applyed: it helpeth digeltion, firengthemeth the ftomacke, diffolveth winde, eafeth the spleene, and the Sciatica, the Grangury and Rone, and discusseth all nodes and hardnesse of tumours, being applyed warme to the places pained: it warmeth and comforteth the finewes, and keepeth them from firinking!

Another white and very cleere Ballame of a very fweet fent Monardus faith, was brought likewise from the continent of America in some good quantity, which was taken by incition from very great trees full of branches to the bottome, whose outer barke is thicke like Corke, under which there is a thinner, from whence being flit the Balfamum droppeth forth, the fruite hereof is very small even no bigger then a Peafe, and of shitter talle, inclosed in the end of a long things white cod, where with the Indians doe smooke their heads against the paines thereof, and the unaricke defillations: This liquout or Bullamann is accounted of much more verue then the former, one droppe being faid to be of more force and effect then a great deale of the other. There is another fort of precious Balfattum faith Montredus brought from Tola, which is a Province betweene Carthas gena and Nombre de Dist, and is gathered by incition from mail low trees, like unto low Pines full of tranches, but with the leaves of the Carol rice abiding greene alwayer; the manured yeelding more liquour then the wild, and is of great account with the Indians and Spaniard, being tingth by them: It is of a gold red colour of amiddle confidence and very clammy or glutinous, of a fweete and pleasant talks, not provoking vomit, as other forts of Balfamum will doe, and of an excellent fent like unto a Lemmon, whereof a droppe being let fall into the

TREBE 17.

on of things, I referre you unto them.

Frullus five theca Baljami Occidentalis arboris. The fruite of the Welt Indie Ballame irce,



CHAP. X.

Ballium. The Gumme called Ballium.

hand, will finell egregiously through all the place. Vntothis Money dis attributeth all the vertues of the true A-

relian Ballame, and much more then unto any of the former, which because I would not make a double repetiti-

Lthough Biolewide hath given no description of the tree that Beareth Bdellism, nor any part thereof yet Play in his twelfth Booke and ninth Chapter setted! it downe, that it is blacke or of a lad forme, and of the bigoess of the white Ollive tree, having stives like an Oke, and fights like the wild Figure tree, which how griely expressed restent downs in the Book and of the bear with a sticke of a thorny tree, found among stringles, with divers peeces of gumme cleaving to it, most likely to be Bdellism of Myrrhe, which are very like has unto another, being both gathered from cruels thorny trees, and Theore said, he had so in one would of trees, two thousand of these.

hyrne, winciare very the east incomportry, being both that he faw in one wood of crees, two thousand of thefe fore growing wixed cogether, and that in such countries that are subject to snow, yet the best Authoris say that stable is the chiefe place where they grow, which I thinke never law or felt inow, yet in Genefis 2. verfe 1 3. we read that Ballium, and the Onix stone, beside Gold, grew in the Land of Havilah, which is interpreted to be Eastward from Persias so that both the tree and the guiti thereof are called by one name, for the choy fe wherof Dieferides letteth downethat it should be cleere like glew. faton the infide, easily melting or diffolying, pure or deene from dross, sweete in the barning like nato Vathe storatu. (for to I confitue it although divers Authors doe diverfly interpretation words, fome making linguistable a note of white precess in the gumme, like the mile of ones hand, but in my judgement the Vneum is referred by Dioscorides to the sweete summer of Bellium in the burning, whereunto it is like, for liaying faid that it was suffice oderation, he would rather Thew what fent it had, namely of unguis odoratus) and bitter in talte, which are such no es as we can hardly find in any that is brought tous, for we find little bitternesse in any, and lesse sweetneffe in the burning of it or Vnguis odoratus, but strong and unpleasant rather, neither is it foft or easie to be different parts. folved, but hard and not to be dissolved equally, but into graines or knots without warmth, yet is ours of a fad browne colour somewhat like glew, and much like unto Mytthe, fo that they are often militaken one for another, but that Reellium is harden deyer, and browners but there are fundry forts thereof as Afest kinds thewests, and Bau-him in buspeceupon him that he hatbleene, for not one-

En lif frathe quibe dam acceptus quem porius cuel T beophe Bs fruchum opinatur.



ly in former times there was much adulterating of drogues by the Indians as it was supposed, but most probable is an origing super were meaning in acquires by the design of those places, and for those things, and I thinks the lewes by the design who waspeds the Merchants for those places, and for those things, and I thinks the lewes better that are obtained that are obtained that are obtained the second that are obtained to the second that are obtained to the second the second that are obtained to the second the second that are obtained to the second the second that are obtained that are obtained to the second that are obtained to the second the second that are obtained to the second that a on Clumg by Serpence : it belochen en discusse the windinesse of the spicene, and the prines of the sidestic is good alla for this (e that are built an and baren topure : it moliciesh the hardnesse of the mother, and dryeth up the moilinesse thereof, and drawesh forth the dead birth. 3 he H100

CHAP. XI.

Beben album & ruknum. White and red Ben.

Me asseint Atthiographate been both very briefelin declaring thele two for of Drogues, and are also special one among the three been what the true Byn allows & ribrate should be, for Allowarins and Myreplan special one among the self-with the true byn allows & ribrate should be, for Allowarins and Myreplan special three should be specially the specially in the grope rice. Classes but they lave all coins three should be with a specially in the grope rice. Classes but they have all coins three should be with the special between the special specia

Ralfamuna

1572

Behing shied. White Ben.

ret, and the white wild kind of it, which the Italians call Carotta bianco are the red and the white Ben, whichthey and I also suppose may passe reasonable well as subflitutes for them, untill the true may be knowne. But those things that goe under their names in the Druggists, and Apothecaries shops, are not knowne, what they are, but are certainely falle, and not the things they should be. Rauvolfus faith that he tound the true white Ben growing at the foote of mount Libanus, in a moist shadowy place, which the Inhabitants call Behmen Akied, as they call the red Behmen ackmen: the description of the white forthe setteth downer thus: the leaves are great long and thicke, like unto the sharpe pointed Docke, spon long footestalkes, but having at the bottome of each leafe. foure other imall ones flanding by couples each against other, those that grow on the stalke are lesse, and without any footestalke, the toppe of the state is parted into the footestalke, the toppe of the state is parted into the footestalke is parted into the footestalke is parted into the state of th er: the roote is long and full of joynts, but without any or very few fibres, very like unto Licoris both for forme and greatness, but white have ally. They are say Serga pio, Mesues, and other Arabian bot and moist in the first, or second degrees they comfort the best and arctirrers. to Venery.



CHAP. XII.

Benzoin. Benjamin.

He tree from whence this (weet gumme Benevin is taken, is very great, faire, and high, largely foread and fet full of branches, in a comely order, the leaves whereof are form the body licroff which is great and thicke, and the wood very hard and firme, by wounding it as they doe offict trees; is drawne forth the gumme, which is of divers forts, for forms is very red, and full of barkes and flickes which some take to be the sweetes, others is more pure or cleane, not done is very reasonal full to barket and since which some take to be the sweetes, others is more pure or cleane, nothing so red, histology great and small white peeces of gumme in it, which is called the Allmonds of the gumme, another fore it blackish, which is said to come from the younger trees, and called as Garcias faith Bonins as Bonins, and it sweeter their the lest. Some said he, call Benzoin Ben jasi quasi filium lava, (which Scalinger correcteth, saying Garcias was millishen in thinking that Ben in the Arabian tongue, signifyeth filium, when as he said it is lackry man and so Benjasi is lackry. ma lavenfis) and fome, as Ruellius Ben Indexes, deceived either by the necessition of the name, or because he thought that Indea was the naturall place thereof, and that it was a kinde of Afadales; but without any truth or ground of reason, which opinion is yet held with divers who will still use it inwardly in place of Lafor: it is ufually called in shoppes Benjuinum, and of some Belzoinum, and Benzoini, or Benzoinum: and of the Indians Cominham: There hath been fundry errours among learned men, about this gumme, for finding it to be fo sweets, and of to delicate a fubfiance and flew, they fraight imagined that it could not be but of fome fingular vertue, and not unknowne to the Auncients: some therefore thought it to be Cancamum of Dioscovides, but yet as Garcius sheweth, it chiefly groweth in Sumatra and Sian, and Martaban needs thereunto, of the Arabians Liveau in the weth, it chickly groweth in Sumaira, and Stan, and Other hands neere thereunts, of the Arabian Louis just qualithms ex Lava, and Kda at Surrat. fr., and not in Arabian, and logical faith Concessum doth: kda to too the best Myreba called Myreba Amigra, and some as I said before, so be a fla delete, but Browner it to be the best Myreba called Myreba Amigra, and so used inwardly in Physicke, marking the Inches a first in the said in the Lava marking the Inches a finite or the like, and is of an excellent sent, where or how sever, he is miss a few market to make the said is of an excellent sent, where or how sever, he is miss and the circumstant sent sent such that the lender, long fruite of Cluffen Lavas natural of Market but Offing in showeth it to be said to the circumstance of the like and the circumstance of the lavas natural of Market but Offing in showeth it to be said to the circumstance of the lavas are natural of the said to the said to the circumstance of the said the said to the circumstance of the said to the said to the said the said to the said tof the said to the arrell courses of the lander of the lander Col. Amending Holy conjection to The arrest the M. Greeker Sairly

CHAP. XIII.

Bitumen Iudaicum. Dry Pitch of India.

He Bitumen or dry Pitch, which the dead Sea in Indea casteth up ar a certaine time of the yeare is sec downe by Diose ides to be of a shining purple colour, but that which is blacke, is adulterate, and Mattholim saith that the Ashalum, or Bitamen of the short of Indea is but a mixture, and not the true thing: Dioserides saith it is had from Phénicia (wher of Indea is but a part) from Babylon, the Island Zacynthus and Sydon: but that of Babylon which hath beene seene by many in these dayes, is held to be another thing, even the same that the builders of Babylon used instead of morter to dement their bricks; but that of the dead Sea is only in use and the best, which dead Sea or Lake is of a great extent, yet diversly proportioned by Writers thereof, for Pliny as I find Matthiolus quoteth him, maketh it to be an hundred miles long, and tioned by Writers thereof, for Pluy as I find Matinoidia quotetti nim, maketer it to be an unique in less over, but Sir Walter Ralegh in his Chronicle, relateth Pluy to make it less then our Moderne Travailers doe, who judge it to be eighteene Dutch miles in length, that is 72. of ours, and two Dutch miles and a halfe in breadth, that is tenne of ours accounting one Dutch mile to be four English, Insephus faith it is 180. Furlongs in length, that is two and twenty and a halfe of our miles, and 150. Furlongs in breadth, that is eighteene miles and somewhat more of ours, such variety there is in Writers: This Lake or dead Sea is (called by Galen Lacus Asphalistes) the fame place where Sodome and Gomorrha with the other Cities flood, mentioned in Genefit, being then the pleafantest and most fruitefull valley of all those parts, exceeding Hierichogand the parts thereabouts, which is about fifteene miles from it, and whose River runneth into it, and odrowned therein, yet no fish entereth into it; but now the tract of ground about it for a great compasse bearetha sad face, and is either utterly barren and fruitelesse, or beareth such fruite as is onely faire without and dost within, and the aire noy some and pestilent, by the thicke infectious vapours arising from it, and is neither mowed by the wind, nor will suffer any thing to sinke therein, but will swimme on the toppe, and is not onely of a sale but bitter taske, which will corrupt any thing rather then preserve it, as salt \$ea water will. There are other fores of Bitumen in the World, as Hiltorians report, as in Cuba, and fundry Fountaines neere the fea shore, calting it forth as blacke as Pitch, Another fort is in a Province of Peru, where the place is voyd of tree or plant, and giveth a fat liquid Bitumen in this manner: Turfes of the earth, being laid on hurdles, the liquour dropping from them, by being fet in the Sunne, is kept to heate and comfort any place affected with cold humours and tumours, cureth wounds, and is used for those griefes whereunto Caranha, and Tacamahaca serve: it is of a strong smell, and of a blackish red colour. The Inhabitants about this Lake, gather this Bisumen or Pitch, being an oyle of liquid fubfrance on the water, and hardned by the aire, and fpend it chiefly in pitching their Ships, but medicinally it discusseth tumours, and swellings, and molles yeth the hardnesse of them, and keepeth them from inflammations, and is of fingular good ute for the rifing of the mother, and for the falling fickeneffe, to be burnt and the fumes thereof which are ftrong smelled unto? it bringeth downe womens courfes taken in Wine, with alittle Castoreum, it helpeth the biting of Serpents, the paines of the sides and the hippes, and dissolveth congealed blood in the stomacke and body.

Petroleum quali petra oleum or oyle of Peter, is athinne reddish liquour, thinner than oyle of Ollives, and atmost as thin as water, and is accounted to be a liquid Bitumen, and thought to be the Naphtha of Diescorides by Matthiolus, because it is so apt and easie to take fire, even by the ayre thereof, and is gotten in fundry places of Italy, diftilling of it felfe out of a Mine in the Earth, and in Hungary also, in a certaine place, where issuing forth in a well together with the water, the owner of the place thought to have the chinkes stopped up with morter, which could not be done without light, the workeman therefore taking a close lanthorne with a light mit, went about it, and being gone downe into the well to stoppe it, very suddainely, the Peter of eaking size shew round about the sides of the Well, and with a hideous noyse and smoke, like the cracke of a peece of great Ordinance shot of, it not onely cast forth the Workeman dead, but blew up the cover of the Well into the aire, and seron fire also some bottles of the oyle that stood by the Well, and many persons that stood thereby were fcorched with the same. This oyle of Peter is a speciall ingredient to make wilde fire, and is of a very hot and pietling fent and quality, and therefore is used for cold aches crampes and goures, and to heate any greene wound

or cut, studdainely, a little thereof being put into the oyle of Saint lohns wort and used.

CHAP. XIV.

Blatta Byzantia five Unguis odoratm. The swecte Indian sea fish shels?

His Indian shell, of some sea fish, hath beene the subject of some controversic among the learned s for Fuchsim would make the Onythe of Diescorider, and the Blatta Byzantia of Unguis ederatus, to be differing things, and then againe, he would make the Blatta Byzantiato hea bone in the mouth or fore part of the nofe of the field fifth Panpara, or purple Periwinkle, and this he doth rwise expresse in his Annotations on Nieholans Myrepsu, in the composition of Annea Alexandrina, and in Diamergariten, into both which compositions the Blatta Byzanpia are to be put, but Main Biolus concelteth against this his opinion, and faith that these sweete shells called Concoula Indica or Unquis odoratm are taken by Serapio and Avicen, and the latter Greeke writers, to be no other thing then the Blatta By-Miles And agains that never any Writer accounted that bone in the note of the fifth Parpura, to be sweete or

numbered among other sweete things, but that the ashes of their shells being burned was drying, and served to clense the teeth, and to restraine the excressences in the flesh, to clense ulcers, and to bring them to skinning : but on the contrary side, the Arabians have alwayes used the Blatte Byzantie; because they were of an aftringent

SISSIS 2

their fits, and that none of these qualities were ever at-

never fee) and that those that come from Babylon are

blacke, but the fumes of both are like unto Caftereum,

which argues those not to be right that are in our shops,

take to be the Dentali of the ancients for Unguin odoratus, being likely such as were used in his time, which I

broad and fomwhat hollow brown shels, the one smooth, and the other rugged, and the one fmaller then the other.

1574

quality, of thin parts &did participate of a kind of sweet-Blatta Byzantia feve uneul edoratus The fweete Indian Sea fift fiell. nes, and is good in the diseases and weakenes of the stomacke, the ill disposition of the Liver, the fainting of the heart, and the tiling of the mother in women, and as Dioscorides faith is good also for the falling sicknesse. to burne them under their nofes, that the fumes may cafe



CHAP. XV.

Bolus Armenius Bolarmoniacke.

He severall sorts of Bole or Bolarmoniackê that are to be seene at fundry times with us, doe tellise that we caree know which to accept for the right, for Galen faith it is of a pale colour, and Pliny making three forts, red, and leffe red, and a middle fort, sheweth that both red and pale were fo called, and used alike, and most of the forts that we have, have the notes and markes of the true, that is, it is a firme or close earth, heavy without gravell or stone, and for the most part wholly of one

colour, without discoloured parts, which doth shew that not onely that Bolus Armenius which some call Orientalis, but many other of the finer forts, found in other places, not onely as a mine of it felfe, but in the mines chiefly of iron, and some in those both of gold, filver, and copper, may fafely be used for some of the same purpoles : but because they all or most of them doe colour the hands or fingers of them that touch them, many have supposed that it may not unfitly be referred to Galens Rubica Lemnia, which was differing from the Terra Lemnia, because it coloured the touchers hands, which Terra Lemnia did not : or may be the Rubrica Sinopica of Dioscorides, which was of a liver colour, although peradventure in his time the Alexipharmical qualities were not knowne to him or in his time; as his Rubrica Fabrilia, so called because Carpenters did use to firike their lines therewith, as we doe now with chalke, may be our common Bolarmoniacke, which is courfer, more brittle, and used onely outwardly to stanch bleedings. All the best force of Bole with us, have such a clammy or sticking quality, which the ancients mention not, that is, if it be touched with the tippe of the tongue, it will cleave very fast thereto, and the stronger it cleaveth, and the harder it commeth from the tongue, the better is the Bole accounted of. And is used as a speciall remedy in all contagious diseases of the pestilence, small poxe or the like, and in pestilent scavers, and against poytons, and the venome of Serpenta: it hath also a binding property to reftraine all fluxes of the belly or of the sperme, or of womens courses.

CHAP:

CHAP. XVI.

Borax. Boracc.

Orax or Borrax called by the Greekes Chryfocolla from the property of fodoring of gold; and Tincar, or Timal by the Arabians, is faid by Garcias to be a Minerall matter, gotten out of a Mine of earth, in a mountaine, about an hundred miles off from Cambayette, but this is not the Chryfocolla of the Auncients, Dioscorides, Galen, and Pliny, which in their times was of a greene colour, found in Mines of fundry mettals, made into pourher and washed often, and prepared for the purpose; but ours is made by many in our owne land as well as in others, by art as Allome is, into small pure white precess, of no take or but wal-

lowish; and is easily beaten into pouther; the substance whereof it is made, being brought us out of the East Indies, and no place else that I know, and is certaine white stones, put into, or wrapped in fat or greafe, which is called unrefined Borace, and so brought to us, untill it be refined, as we have it to use: the properties whereof befides the fodering of gold, filver, copper, &cc. is of good efficacy, not onely inwardly taken to binde fluxes of the belly, as laskes and the like, but the gonorrhea paffio, or running of the reines, but outwardly to foder up any cut or fresh wound in the flesh, and is often used also with other things as a facin for the face, &c.

CHAP, XVII.

Cambugio quibusdam Catharticum aureum. The golden yellow Indian purger.

His Cambugio as it is of late importation, fo it is likewise of small knowledge unto us, whereof it is made, for but onely what we see of it to be a solid peece of substance, made up into wreathes or roules, yellow both within and without, and giving a yellow colour upon the montening of it, we know not as yet, neither can we learne truely, whether it be a gum or hardned juyce, which it is the more likely to be of the two, because it will so easily dissolve in water, although some suppose

it to be the juyce of Emphorbium, others of the purging Thorne: some thinke it to be made of Scammony, or Tithymall, others of Spurge, and some of the greater Celandine, other of the middle rinde of the Aldar tree, and lastly Baubinus, because he would say somewhat, maketh a quid si force, what if it be not the juyce of the flowers of Ricinus dryed, and I say it is most likely to be the juyce of a peculiar herbe of that Country, that giveth such a yellow juyce as Aloes. It hathgained a number of names, partly from the fundry nations languages, and partly from the miltakings and ignorances of people: as Ghitta jamaa, or Gutta gemon, or Gama gitta, or Gutta gamandra, or Cattagamma, or Cambici, or Crambici or Cambugio, and fome others also, which I willingly omit; it is brought upreus out of the East Indies, and some say from China. The properties hereof are to purge both by stoole and by vomit, and is of much use with divers persons of good judgement and quality, who give from three or foure graines unto ten or twelve, or to a scruple or halfe a dramane, according to the age and strength of their bodyes, and worketh gently with some, evacuating forth crude fleguisticke humours from the itomacke, and wheyish from the bowels without any trouble: but contrarily with others it worketh very churlishly, and with much perturbation of the from acke : Some also use to make small pilles of st, and give it in that forme, especially if the humours be stiffe, and not easie to be avoyded, and for that sause some will adde a little Scammony unto it to helpe the flow working in some bodyes, some also to correct for the tenderer bodies will give it in the pulpe extracted from Currans in white Wine, as a corrector of the qualities, and fome in the infusion of Roses.

CHAP. XVIII.

Champhora. Camfire.

Amfire, called Capbura from the Arabians Cafar, is such a subtle thing, both in substance and nature, that although it is the gum or liquour of a great vast tree, (like to a Wallnut tree, whose wood g is somewhat solid and firme, and of an ashcolour like unto Beech, or somewhat blacker, the leaves are whitiff the unto Willow leaves, but neither flower nor fruite have beene observed, yet is likely to beare both) partly distilling forth of it owne accord, but chiefly by incision, which commeth forth cleare and white, and hath no spot therein, but what it acquireth from their foule hands that touch it, yet what we have and use, seemeth princip to be so made by art, being cast as it were or sublimed into broad round pannes or dishes, and little above the thickenesse of ones thumbe, cleere, white, and transparent, but not to be made into powther of it felfe, (although it is somewhat brittle, and will breake into many small peeces) without the helpe of a blanched Allmond, or forme other such like unchious thing, which hereby will reduce it into fine pouthers neither will itbe easily dissolved in cold water, but by warmth will be resolved line outo fat, being easily set on fire, and will burne in the water, ferving for wild fire with the other things, and it of a very frong fierce fent, both fent and substance vanishing away, if it be exposed for a while to the open aire; yet the wood being made into severall workes, will smell thereof a long time: Some take it to be hot, because it is of such tenuity of parts. Rhasis faith it is cold and moift, but Avicena faith it is cold and dry, and that it caufeth watchings and wakefullneffe, and quieteth the lenses of those that are hot, which are contrary one to the other, as Garcias, and Scaliger upon Garcias notethit. Camfire doth coole the heate of the liver and backe, and all hot in Hammations and diffempers of heate in any place of the body, eafing the paines in the head, and restraining fluxes, either of blood out of the head and nostrils, being applyed to the forehead with the juyce of Houseleeke or with Plantaine water, and some Nettle feed, or the fluxe of sperme in man or woman, using it to the reines or privy parts, and extinguisheth Venery, or the balk of the body: It is a preferver from puttefaction, and therefore is put into divers compositions and antidotes to relift venome, poylons, and infection of the plague or other diseases: it is good in wounds and ulcers to restraine the heate, and is of much use with women that desire to preserve their beauty, by adding a luster to the

CHAP. XIX.

Caranha. The Gumme Caranha.

Aranha, Caranna, or Caragna, is a gumme brought from the West Indies, whose tree is not described by any that have written of it, but is a fost kind of Gum, wrapped up in leaves that one peece should not sticke unto another, for it is very cleaving, and is of a darke or muddy greenish colour, having somewhat a sharpe piersing sent : but there is another fort as Monardus saith, that is as clette as

Christall, which I never faw: It is a most especiall and speedy helpe, when Tacamabaca could not as Monardus faith be had, for all cold aches, and paines in the nerves and joynts, and the fwellings and paines therin, the defluxions also of humours on them,or on the eyes,or on any other part to be laid on the temples or behind the eares; it is also used as Well as Tacamabaca for the toothach to be laid on the temples like Masticke.

CHAP, XX.

Cardamenum. Cardamomes.

Here hath beene formerly much controver sie concerning Cardamomes, whether we have either than of the Grecians, or those of the Arabians, some supposing we have neither, and that the Cardamomes we daily use, agree with neither of all their descriptions. Theophrastm, Diescorides and Galen, among the auncient Greekes, and Pliny among the Latines mentioning but one fort, and the Arabians two

Melignette (ive Gardamomum maximum et Grana Paradifi. Ginny graines.

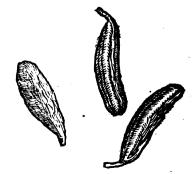
Cardamomum minus & valgare, The ordinary leffer forts of Cardamomes.



Cardanomum majus vulgare. The greater fort of Cardamomes



i medium er minis The two imallest forts of Cardamome





a greater

agreater and a teffer, but Fuckfim and Ruellius thought the Capficum or Siliquafrum, our red indian Pepper in long horned huskes, was the Arabians Cardenomin minus, which Marthiolus disproveth as interobable, yea impossible, the difference both in forme and property so tarre disabling it, and some supposing the Melegneta or yrana Paradife, which we callufually graines, or Ginney graines, to be the Grecians Cardamomum, and the Monkes that commented upon Melues, tooke the faid Melegueta to be the leffen Gardamomes of Serapio, all which and many other opinions may now be buryed, and we better retolved that Diefeorides his Cardunemum, not onely agreeth with Gelens, whereof divers made a doubt, because Disserteds, maketh his to be sharpe in taile, and sierce in sent, piersing the tenses, and Galen pleasant, and not so sharpe ar hot as Cresses: for Galen no doubt understood the same of Disserteds, when in a receipt that he had from a substitute, a desame med, secund, loos, c. 3. he appointers Girdamonum delibratum; Cardamonum tense were his keeing to be taken, as allo in secundar autimary. Zeno casteth sway the huskes, and in the Theriaca of Damocrates in series Cardamonus sin in sime, but that is was socialite to be broken, which the buske being tought of singlight (knowne in his time, but that is was socialite to be broken, which the buske being tought of siles is a single through any control to the series of the series not onely agreeth with Gelens, whereof divers made a doubt, because Disserted, maketh his to be sharpe in taile, gran not knowne to the ancient Grecians or Latines, affuredly he was millaken therein, for the notes and marke of Dissiplify the Cardensman doe in all things agree both with ours in the, brought find India, and that of Phing as I Gold before, to that now feeing both Greekes, Arabians, and Latinesare thus responsible together, there needed not tell any further doubt hereof to the our Cardamomes in any of their receipted but the Melagueta or or the Arabians in forme like to a Figge, and full of redding the Although it be good and fate spice to be used yet can it not be the Cardamonum majus, as divers have formerly parante, and for this day is so supposed by many, but as Garciae saith, it may be the Combassoque of Avicen, it reater and lesser Cardamones differ not in kind but in greatness, the one from the other, and is called as Guera, the property of the contract First said in the paranter of Many and Survey Hill, by the property of the common people Date; in both which places it groweth plentially as Gueras, saith, it fingula and Survey Hil, and Octome Elachi, but generally of the common people Date; in ball those places: The Verand saves the set it is not and dry in the third degree: it breaketh the stone, provoked urine when it is stopped or passeth with paine: it ressistent poyson and the sting of the Scorp or other vertices, and killeth the birth if they be persumed therewith: it is good against the falling strates, the cough, the broad wormes, and the torments or griping paines in the guts, or bowels, and expelleth winde powerfully, both from the flomacke and entralls, eafeth those that by falls or bearings are bruised and broken, those that have loose and weake finewes, and the paine of the Sciatica or hip gout, and used with vinegar it is good against scabbes: it is need in many of our compositions, cordialls, Amridotes and others: the Indians as Garcius faith, put this to the composition of their Betre leaves, which they continually they in their mouthes,

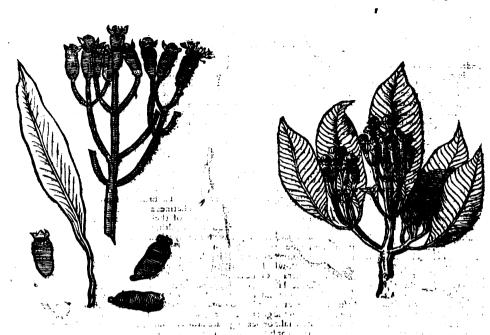
The Theater of Plants.

a begenne bid bei nie bei genene

production of the state of the I lichnogh Glovesand Nutmegs, and former there and drogues were not knowne to Discrepant of the Copy o in Tike deport is is he wed before with the Ammum, but greater and more brittle, and was taken by fome in thele dayes to be Amount, and by others Carpobal famum) yet were they knowne to the large Greekes by meanes of the Arabian Ambours, who have brought a more ample and exact knowledge of the Indian commodities, and of many other things, then were formerly knowne, to that now what by the Portugals travels, the Durch and ours by sea unto those parts; the tree hath beene well observed, to be great and tall, covered with an ash-coloured barke, the younger branches being more white, having leaves growing by couples one against another, somewhat long and narrow like unto the Bay-tree that beateth narrow leaves, with a middle tib, and fundry veines running there through, each of them standing on a long footestalke, the ends of the branthes are divided into many small browne sprigs, whereon grow the slowers on the toppes of the Cloves themthes are divided into many small browne sprigs; whereon grow the showers of the toppes of the Cloves themfelves, which are white at the field, with their sprigges, greene afterward, and lastly reddish before they be
bearin off from the tree, and being dryed being they be put up grow blackish as where the field in the put up grow blackish as where the field in the put up grow blackish as where the field in the put up grow blackish as where the field in the put up grow blackish as the peace of them, and a small leaves like unto it do not show the theory before the property of them, and a small leaves like unto it is springly before the property of the control of the property of Caryophylloum attigues purta.
A falle figure of the Clove tree.

Carpephyllorum turnelle gennine effigie.

A branch of the Clove tree with the fruite truely expressed.



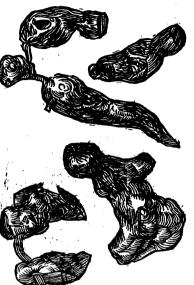
planted by the Dutch, in other places of the Indies more fearlely and leffe fruitefult then there, which are called generally by the Indians Calefor, and by those of the Mathievin find in some other places Changna. The properties of Cloves are many and excellent, being hot and dry in the third degree, yet some say the second, and of much use both in meate and medicine, comforting the head and the heart, and strengthening the liver, the stomacke, and all the inward parts that want heate, helping digettion; to breake winde, and to provoke urine: The oyle chymically drawne is much used for the tooth-ache, and to stop hollow aking teeth, as also to be put into perfumes for gloves, leather and the like, the Cloves themselves for their excellent sent, serving as a special part in all sweet powethers, sweet waters, per suming pots, &c. Garciae saith that the Portugall women distill the Cloves while they are fresh, which make a most sweet and delicate water, no lesse useful for seat, then profitable they are fresh, which make a most sweet and delicate water, no lesse useful for seat, then profitable the passions of the heart, the weakenesse of the stompthe, &c. and with the position of Cloves applyed to the stompthe stompthes. pattions of the heart, the weakeneste of the Romanke, &c. and with the pouther of Cloves applyed the head helpe the head ach comming of cold, as also by eating them procure a futer breather Some as he for cure sweating to those that have the French disease, by giving Cloves, Nature gainst close and blacks. From but this hath no use with us. Christophirm a Costa shift that they binde the belluand sharpes she eye light, clenting them and taking away slimes, or clouds that darken it, if their water be dropped into them, and that four drammes of the pouther of Cloves taken in milke, will procure and flirre up wenery or bodily luft.

CHAP. XXII.

China radix officinarum. The roote China.

He roofe called China, is like to the roote of a great reed, forthe flattiffy, others round, not finooth, businessed or knotty, reddills for the most part on the outside, and which, or to mertines a little reddills on the inside the best is folid or firme, and somewhat weighty, friesh and now worms easen, and without say salte, but as it were drying a it groweth up with many prinklety branches, of and without say salte, but as it were drying a it groweth up with many prinklety branches, of and without say salte, but a six were drying on them like north broad Plantaine leaves, the twoor casonable great bignessed layers leaves growing on them like north broad Plantaine leaves, the twoor as we doo Camets on Turneps; a winosomely growing in China, but it follows for beaching the wish their means, as we doo Camets on Turneps; a winosomely growing in China, but it follows for beaching the property whereofters many, and of great use with us in divers cased; it was at the first knowledge thereoft to the China, and or bases and change in the Mound distalts, but it was at the first knowledge threed to the China, and or bases and the distalts, but it is found profitable in agues, which are successed, or intervention, or petitioniall, and all heet the said confined its found profitable in agues, which are successed, or intervention, or petitioniall, and all heet these said com-

Chine razin officinarum. The true China roote.





sumptions, to rectifie the evill disposition of the liver, the inveterate paines in the head and stomacke, and streng benethit, and to dry up the defluxions of themmes, to helpe the jaundise and the burshings in children or others by deving up the humour, which is the cause thereof: it helpeth also the palsie, and all the other diseases of the by my and bladder, the gout and Sciatica, and the nodes also, and ulcers of the yard, and is good in all cold and melancholicke grisfes, some take it to be a great incendiary to lust: the manner of taking it is divers, for some boyle it being sucedthinne, and steeped for a good while in water onely, and some adde wine thereto, and some boyle it in the broth with a chicken, tyed up in a linnen cloath, and to take from a quarter to halfe an ounce of moreat a time, as the quantity of drinke or broth you will provide, or as the party can beare. We have had a kinde of roote brought us from the West Indies in forme somewhat like unto this true, but harder, redder, and Pfeudochine more knotty, which fome called bastard China, and was not used by any that I know, Monardus saith that the true was planted in the West Indies, and brought from thence very fresh into Spaine.

CHAP, XXIII.

Cinamomum, Canella & Cassia. Cinamon and Cassia.



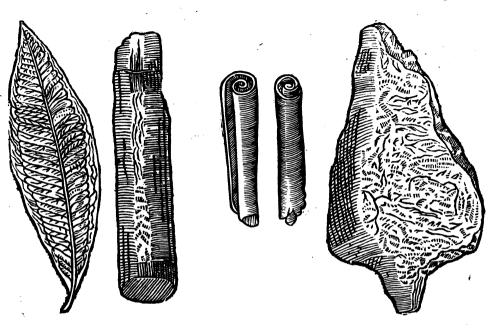
Know that divers learned men are of opinion that Cinamon, Canell, and Cassia are three distinct things, differing each from other, and that we have no true Cinamon brought to us (which controversie is too long to insert in this place) but that which weustrally have, is 28 they call it Canell or Cassia, and not Cinamon, yet Garcias sheweth that the Chinesse and Arabian Merchants, and others were the cause of this plurality of names given to one thing, and of the fables that are extant in Herodotus and others of it, and other things; and that the diversity of goodnesse, either thick-

nefie or blackneffe,or other outward forme,or quicke and fharpe talle,or dull and leffe fapid,or the place of growing made the feverall forts that passe under severall names, both now and heretofore with the ancient writers; for if one would becurious now to search among the great store of Cinamon, that commeth from the East Indies Pearely unto us, as Clustus and others have done, he might finde as much divertitie both in goodnesse and colour whe or any other did at one time or another : for being the barke of a tree, the goodnesse followeth usually, either the place of growth, one being better then another, or the oldnesse of the trees, the younger being the thinner and fill having the quicker tafte and the fresher colour, all the Arabians as Garcias saith doe generally call it, be it of what fort sever, Querfas, or Querfe (or Kerpha, which in Avicen is a worse fort, as Scaliger moteth, in Zeilan Cuarde, by the Persians Darsini, that is, the wood of Sina, which the Porsugalls first corruptly called China, and from thence is the name China used by all others : but whereas Garcias faith that the name of Ginawas given by those of Ormus that bought it of the Chineses, as though it were Chine Amomum. Scaliger in

1580

C namomifolium & bacillum. A leafe and Ricke of Cinamon. Corten Cinamomi vel Cassia Lienea officinarum.

Xilocaffie Lobelit. Lobet his Caffia lignes.



rupt pronuntiation of the Poringalls, and what affinity faith he hath Amomum wih Cassia, Cinamomum being so ancient a word, that we finde it in fundry places in the Bible, by the Hebrewes named Kinnamon, as Exod. 20. 23. Cantic, 4.14. and Prov. 7.17. But herein I thinke Scaliger is too quicke and selfe conceited, for Garcias sayings notwithstanding may hold good, the Sinenses or Chineses, having beense anciently the greatest Merchants for those parts as Garcias sheweth. And although it were rare in Europe, at a thousand denarios (or drachmas, for I thinke them all one) for a pound as Pliny saith, and chiefely kept by Princes as part of their treasury, yet we read in the Scripture that the Ismaelites, Midisnites and others, were the Merchants of spicery for those parts, whereof Cinamon in those three places aforenamed was one no doubt. But Galen his description of the Cinamon tree (which was wholly brought in a cheft to Rome, of foure cubits and a halfe in length, having fome fixe or feven flemmes, more or leffe, riling from a roote with fundry branches thereon, whole youngest and tenderest, as he faith, were the quickeit and chiefest to be used, the longest of them being not above halfe a foote long, of a colour faith he, as if unto milke some blacke colour, and a little blew were mixed together) so differing as it may seeme from that we now so call, that it hath caused many to say, that the true Cinamon is utterly lost, even as Opobal Jamum and Amomum was thought to be, and peradventure all alike, for if it be granted that wee have Cassia, as many doe, then assuredly true Cinamon will not be farre to seeke, for Galen in the place before cited, in the end of the faid narration of Cinamon hath these words, Universa autem Cinamomi natura, similia est quodammodo optima Caffic, that is Cinamon is in some fort like unto Cassia: And therefore all that Aldinus hath said, Cisanoman A nofeeming to himselfe to have said something materiall, is little or nothing to any purpose. Monardus also in the
man A nofeeming to himselfe to have said something materiall, is little or nothing to any purpose.

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Monardus also
man A nofeeming to himselfe to have said something materiall, is little or nothing to any purpose.

Monardus also
man A nofeeming to himselfe to have said something materiall. peece of filver, the Spaniard, call a ryall of eight, or a Dutch Dollar, but higher in the middle, and of that thickenesse on the edges, and rough on the outside and tasting like Cinamon, the pouther being used in meates and brothes, the tree being of a meane fize, with leaves like Bayes, and evergreene, the leaves tasting a little like the fruit, but no part of the tree elfe having any talte. The Cinamon tree is described by Garcias to be as great as the Office tree or fomewhat leffe, with many straight branches without knots, covered with a double barke like the Corke, whose inner rinde is the Cinamon, and is so barked every third yeare, and being cut into long peeces, as if it were the bark of the whole tree, is cast on the ground, where in drying it is rouled together, as we see it, & is better or worfe, blacker or better coloured, as is faid before, or by the greater or leffer heat of the Sun, fomewhat more changed the leaves are of a fresh greene colour, and like unto those of the Citron tree (and not like the Flowerdeluce leafe, as some have fabulously written) or as Christophorus a Costa saith with three ribs, but Garcias disavoweth it: the flowers are white, and the fruite blacke and round like Hafell Nats or small Ollives, and not like Acornes, but the best groweth in Zeilan with leaves like Willowes rather then Bayes, with spreading branches and fruite like Bay berryes, whereof they make an oyle. Now concerning Cassia, whether it differ in genere or

his notes on him faith nothing could be more unfitly or foolishly spoken, for China as is shewed, is but the cor-

paie from Cinamon, called Canell in fome countryes refleth to be shewed : both Garcius, and Monardus speaking of the West Indian commodites in the arm Chapter of his Booke, say that the tree is but one that beareth both these forts, and that the variety of places maketh the difference one by but because Disolerand the other suncient Authouse have not onely made these as it were two kindes, but appointed them both to be put into one medicine, especially Mitbridatum, and Theniasa Andromachi, and in the holy annoyning oyle in Excellen, we will a little more exactly scan the matter, for although we finde that all the Cassia or Cassa lignes, that commeth mus or was formerly knowne is the barke of a tree, and either rouled together like Cinamon, or not rouled but in small or great smooth peeces, and therefore may well be perceived to be a fort of Cinamon, yet the taste being glutinous leffe tharpe and quicke, and more lightieke then Cinamon, argueth it to be the barke of another fort of tree, although of the same kinde, and peradventure may be that kinde whereof I entreated in the 64. Chapter of the last Classis of trees, which I there call Lawren Americana: And although that which we have alwayes uof the last Claim of thees, which I there can Language and although that which we have alwayes unfed come to us from the East Indies, yet that letteth not but that it may grow also in the West, And however both Virgill and Pliny call that herbe Cassia, which was sowne or planted in Gardens; as well for Garlands as to feed Bees with their flowers, as hath beene shewed before, yet they both doe mention a tree Cassia, Virgill secundo Georgicorum understandeth this tree Cassia, as it is likely in these words, Nec Cassa liquidic completes under Olivi. And Pliny 16, 12, 2.29. in shele words, Cassa that groweth where Chammon doth, is a shrab, at three cubirthigh, but on the hills whose thicke branches have their barke more like anto leather, which man be emptied or hollowed in a contrary manner, unto that of Cinamon, for being cut into flickes of two cubits long, they are lowed into fresh bealts skinnes, that the wormes may care out the wood, and leave the barke while, by reafon of the sharpenesse and bitternesses; the three forts of colour therein sheweth their goodnesse, that which is white for a foote high next to the ground is the worlt; the next thereunto for halfe a foote is reddiff, which is next in goodnesse, from thence upward which is blackish, and the best; and is to be chosen fresh, of a milde sent and of a very (harpe tafte rather then biting, of a purplift colour, light in weight, and with a fhort pipe, not easily broken : Thus farre Pliny, which for the most part he borroweth out of Theophrastus, lib. 9.c. 5. where he faith Cassa is a shrub, like the Salla Amerina, which because it is hard to be barked, men have invented the way by beafts skinnes, as is before faid out of Pliny: The barke being onely to be used, which I rather thinke to be a sable of report then truth: the rest that followeth in Pliny, is out of Theophrassus in his narration of Cinamon, where Theophrafts maketh five forts, the lowest the worst, because it had least barke, and the uppermest the thickeft as the best (which how likely it is that the barke of any shrub or tree, should be thinnest below, and thickest above, when as the contrary is alwayes seene in all sorts of trees, with us and others too I thinke) Galon in acknowledging Cinamon to be a tree with sundry branches, saith he hath observed not onely the branches of Cinamon to be converted, and very like those of Cassia, but those of Cassia also to be in all parts like Cinamon and that which bore the name of Zigi, was so like to Cinamon, that divers sold it for Cinamon, when it was but true Cassa. And againe saith that the Junior Andromachum mentioneth a kind of thicke grosse Cassa, which he called Caffa fiftula, because it was rouled together like a Pipe. And therefore Serapio, Avicen, and Melwes, in their compositions appointing Castin filiulato be used, which as Mathielus donbteth whether it were their owne or their transcribers fault, this Cassia is not to be taken, but that which hath hard canes, and a blacke pulpe, more fully termed Cassia folution or nigra, and which many yet doe use in stead hereof; but as Leovicenim faith, their errour is too great to be excused, that appoint the shels of that Cassia foliativa, to be used to move womens courfer to helpe their hard travels in childbirth, and to expell the fecondine or afterbirth. By all which that is now faid, you may see plainely that Cassia differeth not much from Cinamon, and yet that is differing from it. Lobel gi- xyloesswith us the figure of another fort of Caffia, which was as thick as ones thumb rugged & in take like unto the thick fa Lotely courser fort of Cinamon, Having thus shewed you the whole description of these things, and the various passages of them, let me allo give you the Vertues which are these. Cinamon is hot and dry in the second degree, of very fubric parts and very aromaticall, it is very cordiall, comforting the heart and strengthening a weake stomacke, eafing the paines of the winde chollicke, especially the distilled water of it, the stopping of the urine and womens abounding courfes, it caufeth a good colour in the face, and a good (weete breath, and resistent the poyson of venemous creatures, it is much used also in laskes to binde the body, the destilled water is most effectuall in all

I thinke it not amiffe in this place to make mention of some other barkes of trees and rootes, that have beene Gazella brought both out of the East and West Indies: The first whereof called white Cinamon, being in long toules, also, white both within and without, turned together like unto Cinamon, is thicke and more tough then Cinamon, the talte is somewhat hot, and resemble Cloves rather then Cinamon both in talte and sent, being very aromaticall, yet leffe in each quality, then Cloves, so that one would thinke he had smelt and talted weake

Another fort rouled like Ginamon, not very thicke, which the Dutch as Cluftus faid lib. Exot. 4. c. 2. brought An Caffic out of India, comming from the Moluccas and Iava, and which be doubteth whether it be not the Cassia of the vereum ancients, or some of the lorts whereof Diescondes maketh mention : some of it was whitish on the outside, and Glusio. some more browne, like the worser sort of Cinamon, of no unpleasant taste, yet not so sharpe as Cinamon, and having a little clamminesse in the chewing, the people use the pourher in their meates.

Another Classes maketh mention of in the same Booke and third Chapter, which was a foote long or more, Canella and three inches incircuite at the lower end, and two inches at the top, had the outer barke thinner, then the in- also ex ner, for it had two, and was very rugged, full of chinkes and with some holes, and sometimes two at a place in a arbote certaine order, all the length thereof but fet a thwart thereon, which seemed to be the places where the leaves grew, both the barkes were of an excellent sweete and aromaticall sent and quicke taste especially the outer-

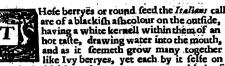
Monardus speaketh of a Canell of the new world, growing in Quito: the trees saith he that beareth this Cinamon are of a meane bigneffe and ever greene (as most of the Indian trees are) the leaves are like to those of the most orbit Bay tree, the fruite is like unto a little hat, as broad as a Doller, or Spanish peece of eight, and sometimes greater, the brimmes being of their thickeneffe, and both infide and outfide, of a darke purplish colour, smooth within and

these griefes, but the chymicall oyle thereof is much more hot and piersing.

rugged without, the toppe being higher, and had a stalke whereby it did hang; and was fastened to the tree, this fruit was in talte very like unto that of Cinamon, with some astriction joyned thereto, and the pouther of them streed on their viands, was used for Cinamon, the barke of the tree was thicke, and had no talte or smell of Cinamon, the fruite onely being of use, and good to comfort the heart and stomacke, dislove winde, mend a stinking treath, procureth a good colour in the face, and to provoke womens courses.

CHAP. XXIV.

Coculus Indus. Cocculus Indi.



a stalke, some thinking them to grow upon a kinde of Nightshade, others on a kinde of Tithymall, or Spurge. Casalpinus calleth them Galla orientalis, others Bacca orientales. They are wholly spent either to make baites to eatch fish, with other things for that purpose, or the pouter used to kill lice and vermine in childrens heads.

Hose berryes or round seed the Italians call Cocco di Levante, and the French accordingly, they are of a blackish ashcolour on the outside,

Coccine Indu. Coccine Indi.



CHAP. XXV:

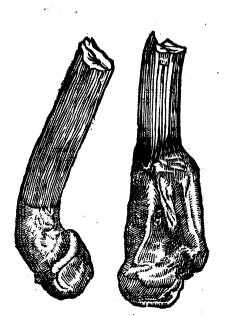
Coftw. Coftw.

H la ic ti

Hele hither parts of Asia minor, and Africa, besides all Europe as it is supposed for many ages of these later times, have wanted not onely the use, but the knowledge of the true Costum, of any of the three sorts, that Dioscorides mentioneth, especially Europe, and it was the Arabians that first brought in the devision thereof into sweete and bitter, when as neither Dioscorides nor Pliny make any men-

Coft no Indiem Clufi).

Coffi diversa species.
Divers forts of Coftes exhibited for Coftus:





tion of bitternesse, although Galen doth, but of sweetenesse in taste, none of them all but Allnarius onely, who is one of the later Greeke Writers: Garcias to excuse the Arabians, of this their division of Costus into dulmi and Amarus faith, that it might be that while the Coffus was fresh it is white, and hath no bitternesse in it, but growing old, it groweth blacke and gathereth some bitternessets it, by the decaying, but the Apothecaries shops, especially in Europe, shew two sorts, farre differing the one from the other, both in forme and subfrance. Of late dayes indeed they have beene more carefull and industrious to know the right, and to search for it and use it, the Portugal; therefore from the Indies brought in one fort, which as Garciae saith was onely used there and no other, but as Classes noteth it in his Scholis thereon, this being a ferulous spongy stalke, with the toppe onely of the roote to it, differeth from those of Dioscorides and Plins, the one intimating it to be aroote, by laying it was used to be adulterated or falsefyed by obtruding the rootes of Helemium Comagenium for it, which were neither very hot nor very sweete in sent, and Pliny saying plainely it is a roote: but there hath beene very lately brought unto us a fort of roote called Coftus, and taken by many to be the Syriacus, yet fome thinke it to be the Arabicus of Diofeorides, being somewhat yellowish on the outside, and white within, smelling and tasting fomewhat fweete like Orris, which therefore I judge cannot be right, which as Pliny faith is very hot in talte and very sweete in sent, and Galen giveth it such a degree of heate, besides the bitternesse, that it will exulcerate the skinne: many therefore have substituted Zedoaria in the want thereof, which is the best substitution that can be, agreeing both in forme and degree, most of all thereunto; and therefore divers have contended that it was the true Coffen, but in regard Zodowia hath more bitternesse and lesse sweetenesse therein, it cannot be Coffen, yet may be admitted as the substitute thereof, but omne simile non est idem: Some againe hold Angelica to be the blacke or Indian Coffee, but being a homebred plant foit cannot be, and besides hath no such bitternesse and sharpeneffe therein, as Galen giveth to Coftme. The Arabians call it Coft or Caft, those of Survat Uplot, and in Malacca where they much use it Pucho. The Vertues hereof as Dioscorides hath set them downe of the true Coffus, (which as is before aid is doubtfull whether we have or no) are these. It provoketh urine and womens courses, and helpeth the difeases of the mother, as well by bathing as fuming: two ounces thereof being drunke, helpeth the bitting of Vipers, and is good against the paines of the brest, convulsions, or the windy sitches, swellings or puffings in the fromacke, sides or body, being taken with wormewood in wine, and being taken with sweet wine it provoketh Venery, it killeth the broad wormes of the belly: it is used with oyle to annoynt the body, before the cold fit of agues to warme it and thereby to expell it, as also against the weakenesse of the sinewes, and the hip-goute, and amendeth the discolouring or blemishes of the skinne and face, using it with hony and water, and as Galen addeth by reason of the light bitternesse, and much sharpenesse and heate, it will exulcerate.

CHAP. XXVI.

Cubeba. Cubebs.



Vbebs are small berries somewhat sweete, no bigger then Pepper cornes, but more rugged or crested not so blacke nor solid, being either hollow or with a kernell within it, of a hot glowing talte, not fierce as Pepper, and having each a small short stalke at them like a taile, and therein very like to a kind of Pepper, was for a while wont to be brought to us, which the Portugals called Pimenta del rabo, Piper candatum, Pepper with a taile, and was sorbidden by the King of Portugall to be brought any more least it should spoyle the sale of the other Pepper: this saith Garciae groweth on trees

leffe then Apple trees, with leaves thereon narrower then those of Pepper running on trees like Ivy, or rather like Pepper, but not like unto Rusem, called Myrum sylvestring as Massibiolim Silvaticm thought, as Serapio set it downed but falsely: the flower is sweete, and the fruite growth clustring together, yet not in bunches as Grapes, but more separate. Casalpinum tooke them to be Amomum, many others out of Avicen and other Authours, tooke them to be

Cubeba. Cubebs;





the Carpefisms of Galen, and some to be the seed of Vitex, or Agama Cafem. The Arabians call them Quabebe, and the Carpefisms of Galen, and some to be the seed of Vitex, or Agama Cafem. The Arabians call them Quabebe, and Quabebe chini, but in Javas where they grow plentifully enough, and are there of so great account, that it is said, they boyle them in water before they part with them, fearing they might be sown and grow in some other place and use them much to stirre up Venery, and to warme and strengthen the stomacke overcome with slegme or wind, and doe purge the brest of thicke tough humours, helpe the spleene, dissolve wind and are very prostable for the cold griefes of the wombe: being long chewed with Masticke they draw much slegme and rheume from the bead, and strengthen the braine or memory.

CHAP. XXVII.

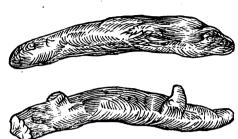
Curcama. Turmérické.

T is very likely that Turmericke is Disservides his Cyperm Indiem, which he faith hath a roote like Ginger, giving a yellow colour like Saffron, being bitter in tafte, and a prefent helpe to take away haire: all which notes agree notably hereunto, the roots being much like to Ginger then unto any haire: all which notes agree notably hereunto, the roots being much like to Ginger then unto any kindeof Cyperus, and therefore we may marveile the more why Disservides should referre it to Cyperus, unless he had understood of those that had seeme it, that it did grow like unto a Cyperus, and is very yellow both within and without, bitter in taste, and may serve for the haire, as it is specified, although grandy enture the force is halfe lost by the long carriage, but this is not the Garenna of Serapis of Avicen, as Managerial yellow both within and without the long carriage, but this is not the Garenna of Serapis of Avicen, as Managerial yellow.

this whath well noted, which is no other then the greater Celandine, whose roote is yellow, and therefore the Apothecaries in former times tooke it for Carcuma, and put it into the composition called Discurrence Garcias and Christophorus a Costa call it Crocus Indicus, and fay that the Indians call it Alad, and Manjalo, the A. rabians Habet and Curcum, the Turkes and Perfians, Saroth, and Darfard, that is liguum luteums ; it beareth lan-

ger and thinner leaves then Miller, of a paler greene colour, a stalke full of leaves, compassing one another to the toppe: the roote is flender and yellow, necre unto the forme of Ginger, nothing so bitter, being fresh by reason of the moillure in it, as when it is dry. It is of great use with many for the yellow jaundite, either the pouther or the decoction being taken, for it doth open the obstructions of the gall and other parts, it is of very gooduse in old and inveterate griefes and sickentsses. and an evill disposition of the body called Cachexia, and is very profitable against the dropsie: it is much used to colour divers small workes of wood instead of Saffrom the Indians use it much both to season and colour their meates and brothes, because it is to be had better cheape than Saffron, and as Garcias laith is put into those medicines are made for the eyes, and for the itch, if some juyce of Orrenges, and the oyle of the Cocar or Indian nut be mixed with it.

Carcuma: Turmericke-



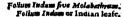
CHAP. XXVIII.

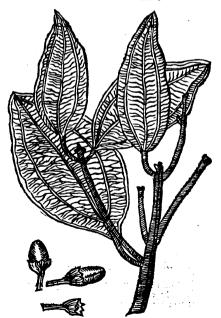
Folium Indum sive Malabathrum. Folium Indum or Indian leafe.

Hat Dioscorides and the other Auncient writers had divers false relations of drugges and other things brought unto them; which they have fet downe in their writings, may be well differned by this called Malabathrum, which they faid as they were informed, did grow in ponds and watery places fwimming thereon as the Lens palufria, Duckes meate doth: for it is well knowne now and fo fet downed by Garcias ab Orta, and other the later writers, that they are the leaves of a great tree growing on

land farre from waters in Cambaia, as well as in divers other places of the East Indies, and called Tamalanara by them, which by corruption was first changed into the Greekes rauanacades and then into Malabathrum but

by the Arabians Cadegi Indi, that is, Folium Indum, and are faire broad leaves with three ribbes onely in them, a little pointed at the ends, which have beene brought unto us, although very sparingly, and among them some yet abiding on their branches, two usually at a joynt talling iomewhat hot like unto Bay leaves, the barke of the branches also tasting like unto them; among these leaves likewife have beene found sometimes a small fruite like unto an Ackorne in the cup, which it is most probable is the fruite of the tree, and gathered with the leaves: but hath beene formerly supposed by some to be the fruite of the Cinamontree, and by others obtruded for Carpobalsamum: Some have taken these to be the leaves of the Clove tree, but they are therein much deceived, for they have not those three eminent ribs in them that these have. which is a note to diffinguish them from all other leaves almost, but some more probably have taken the leaves of the tree called Betre or Tembul to be folium Indam, because they have also some ribs in them, as Marcus Oddo doth in his examination of Theriaca Andromachi, but is also deceived, for the Folium Indum is not familiarly eaten as the Tembul or Betre leaves are: but whereas the substitute for these by our later Physitians appointment is the Maces which is the skinny covering of the inner fhell of the Nutmegge, I find that Avicen lib. 2. c. 359. appointeth Thalifafar to be taken, which he describeth in the same Booke, and 687. Chapter, and by the most judicious is the Macer of the ancient Greeks, which they knew better then Macie, which was utterly unknowne to them, but as if they were one and the fame thing, it hath beene generally to appointed, and is yet to taken to this day by most, but that Macer is not Macio : Pliny in his time sheweth plainely lib. 12. c. 8. saying Macer is the reddish barke of the roote of a great tree, called by the faid name, comming from India, but there would





need fewer substitutes by many in our medicines as well Mithridatum as others, if our Apothecaries would be most carefull and industrious to give instructions to the Merchants travailing into those parts, and our of those Authours that have Written of them to give the Arabian or Indian name, whereby they might get the genna ine drugg est for as Garcias laith there might easily be procured so much of this Fol. um Indum, as would serve all Europe if it were but fought after, and so I may say likewise for divers other things. The properties are to provoke urine powerfully, and is very beneficiall to the stomacke, warming and strengthening it, and maketh a weet breath, it resistent the force of venomes and poysons, and therefore is put into Antidotes and other compositions that are cordiall or stomachicall: it hath the properties of Nardan, but more effectuall being heated in Wine, it helpeth the inflammations and red nesse in the eyes being bathed therewith.

CHAP, XXIX.

Galanga major & minor. The greater and leffer Galanga

Here are two forts of Galanga a greater and a lesse: the greater is the weaker and duller in operation, and groweth in Iava and Malabar, to be two cubits high, having leaves foulding about the stalke at the lower end, being somewhat like a speares at the lower end, being somewhat like a speares head, of a fad greene colour on the upperfide, and paler above: the flower is white but without any fens, the feed is small and neglected: the roote is somewhat great at the head like the reed (but Classian taketh it to be more like unto a Flower de luce, then unto an Asphodill as Acoff a compareth it, and that the

plant may be a kind of Irw) of a blackish colour on the outside and whitish within, and use it familiarly in their meates as well as in their medicines: The leffer kind rifeth not above a foote high, having leaves like the Mirtle. the roote is small and bunched, firme and somewhat tough, red both within and without, and smelleth a little sweet or aromaticall, it groweth in China, where it is called Lavandou, the greater being called in Iava Lancuar ver both of them are usually so called: It is more commonly planted by the roote as Ginger is, then of the seed. yet is both of them are untainly to cancer. It is note controversic among the later writers, concerning Calamma, Acorm, and Galanga, for some have held opinion, and is yet continued by many, that the Galanga major, is the true Acorm of the Ancients, which is an errour easily consuted if they that so thinke would but compare the notes of A come given by Diofcorides with this Galanga: others deny our Calamus in the Apothecaries shope, to be the true corne given by Diofeoretes with this Gainaga: Others deny our Gainaga in the Apothecaries inops, to be the true Messay, which Matthiolus, Clufus and others have most evidently maintained, and as I have shewed before in the end of the sirk Classis of this Worke. Some also have set downe in their writings that Gainaga is the roote of Schangaribus, but I may say onarrasses, the content of the sirk Classic of the second indeed is to be used onely in all the compositions wherein Galanga is appointed, and is very profitably given to cold and weake stomackes, and in the griping paines of the belly by winde, the diseases of the mother, and stop-

Galanga major & minor.
The greater and leffer Galanga.

Galanga major ad vivum ut fartur. The Plant of Galanga as it groweth,







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> ping of urine, in which difeafe it hith a mervailous (peady operation, to elenfe the unitories from flimy flegme and ftones gathered in them, or the passages in the necke of the yard, as also to walks and consume away fielby excrefence in the necke of the bladder or yard : it also causeth a sweet breath, being sometimes chewed in the mouth and helpeth a cold most braine: it helpeth the trembling of the heart, and the wind chollicke.

CHAP. XXX.

Gummi Elemi. Gum Elemni.

His Gum being not mentioned with the former because we have not as yet attained the knowledge of the tree, from whence this Gum Elemmi is taken; I referved for this place : for although fome have taken it to be the liquour or gum that floweth out of the wild Ethiopian Ollive tree, yet it is most certaine it cannot be it, for it is said that the gum of the Ollives will not burne like Rossin, nor melt with the heate of fire, as the Gum Elemni will doe, which is a yellowish kinde of Gum, cleere

and transparent, which being broken sneweth more white and gummy within, quickely taking fire, and both burning and melting thereat, of a little quicke sent and taste. It is of especiall use in all wounds and fractures of the head and skull, to be mixed with the Balfames and syntments used for that purpose: it is also often used for the tooth ache, when the paines come by the defluxion of rheume into them, to lay a plainer thereof on the temples as they doe with Masticke.

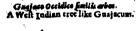
CHAP. XXXI.

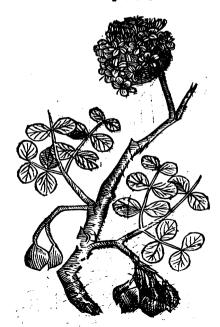
Guajacum five Ligum Santium, Ligum Vite.



He Lignom vite that groweth in some parts of the Indies, is much better then in others, yet is the wood of all hard firme, close and heavy, so that it will sucke in water more then Ebony and not swin, of an hot sharpe and resument tasks, somewhat burning in the throate: the blacker of browner is better then the yellow, being in a manner all heave, the yellow being as it were but the sape: The tree groweth great with a reasonable thickse gresnish gummy barke, spread with sundry arms and branches both great and small, and on them winged leaves set by every with sundry arms and branches both great and small, and on them winged leaves set by every sundry arms.

Guajacum five Ligunm faultum. Lienum Vite.







ples one against another, which are but small thicke, hard, and almost round, with divers voices in them. abiding ever greene on the branches: at the joynts and ends of the branches come forth many flowers, flanding in a tuft ever greens on a long footefulke confilling of fine whitish yellow leaves, not very great with some there is the middle, which afterwards turns into flar yellowish griftly fruite, of the fashion of the feed vessell of a Thinspire or Burga passoris, that is, with two divisions, and in the one side a hard griftly feed, as hard as an home almost, the other being for the most part empty, handing downs together by their long footestalkes: it yeeldeth forth also a gumme or Rossin, of a darke colour, which will easily burne; it growthe in fundry places of the West Indies, where they call it Gwayacan, and wee in Latine thereafter Gwayacan, but the light of Ebony, for the firme-scale and weightnesself, others a kind of Boxe. But as I have faid heretofore in fundry places of this Worke, most of the Trees and Herbes that grow in the Indies are differing from those that grow in Ewrope.

Gwayaco Occides smills arber. A West Indies are failed that grow in Europe.

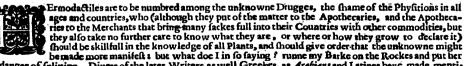
The branch of this tree I have here exhibited unto you, as Lobel hath fet it forth before, not having had the like brought fince his dayes that I know, which sheweth a more sipine neelingage in all our Sea men, then heretofore was usuall, which he hath described in this manner. The tree is great from whence this was taken, growing upright, whole barke was like unto that of the Industree: the greene leafe, of the forme of a Pomecitron lea'e, but thicke and imooth like unto the Bay, but larger and shorter, with sundry veines running therethrough, at the toppes of whose branches grow code, of a leather like substance, and round forme in a manner stat like a peece of mony, in whose middle is contained flattish seed, like unto a Lentill, both for colour and forme, and

Palum Santtum India Occidua. A differing Indian Guajacum. Lobel hath remembred this also in his Adversaria after this fashion: Divers have thought this to be a Palme like the last, or Palm Santhu, a stake of such a holy tree, which yet is differing from it or Guajacam, how forver it was so signified: for the tree is not very great like unto an Ash, but smaller, and the barke much like it in colour : the leaves were like Plaintaine leaves but thicker, fatter, finaller and fhorter : the fruite was of the bignesse of a Wallant, which served them to purge their bodies.

The difeases for which the usuall Gnajacam is appointed, that is both the wood, the barke and gum, are sundry, helping all cold flegmaticke and windy humours, and although they are good, and with effect used for Epilepfies or the falling ficknesse, catarrhes, theumes and cold destillations on the lungs, or other parts, coughes also and consumptions, the gout and all other joynt aches, and many other the like difeases, and to make the teeth white and firme, If they be often washed with the decoction thereof : yet was it first onely used for the French dileale, at we and the Spaniards call it, the Nexpelitane as the French call it, the Spanish pippe as the Ger. mens callit, but as it is indeed the Indian contagions for when Christophoras Colomas, commonly called Columbus, fift opened the Well Indies to the Spaniards, they companying with the Indian women, got this their familiar and naturall country disease from them, and brought it with them from Santo Donings, being the first place the Spaniards possessed there, unto the King of Spaines campe, which was then at Naples, treating of a peace with the French King, in Anno 1493, bringing of the Natives with them, both men and women: The Physicions in those times not knowing this disease or the causes thereof were of divers opinions, some raking it to proceed from the corrupt victailes that the fouldiers were forced to cate, which bred melancholicke and adult blood, and humours, others to the conjunction of Saturns and Mars, and thereupon (not knowing it to be a new discase) they called it by divers names, as the Leprofie, the running fcabbe, the poxe and the like, referring it to some of the ancient knowne diseases, but all in vaine : the cure hereof by this wood, first was knowne from whence it first forung: for a Spaniard being plagued with this disease, having an Indian that played the Leech, to be his servant, was cared thereof by drinking the decoction of the wood given him by the Indian, which care was presently divulged, not onely to the rest of the Spaniards in the Indies, but in Spaine also, and so confequently to the whole world.

CHAP. XXXII.

Hermodally/us, Hermodactiles.



is danger of fplining. Divers of the later Writers, as well Greekes, as Arabian and Latines have made menti-on of the Hermodactile. (although none of the Ancients) and have fet downe the properties, well knowne by experience unto them, but no one hath ever declared either the place or manner of the growing thereof, but onely Mefeus, who maketh a facw of description, which is almost as good as nothing, saying it is a roote of a mountime herbe, whereof fome are long like a finger, and are round, white both within and without, which every one may fee by the fight, but that any thould be long like a finger, is but rather his improficion from the name, then that he ever faw fuch indeed, and therefore divers have imagined diversly, fome taking them to be the rootes of Colebicany, but they are dangerous if not deadly, besides the unlike nesses in forme, colour and subtance: on theratake the Dest Casissan to be they, but they are more unlikely, for they are finished long, not thicke and thort, as the Hermodachiles are a belides the quality no way agreeth, therewith Marrhiolus first tooke the Orchio Strapius, called Palma Christi, the handed telticle to be they, because the word incoments fignifieth Hormes in the Hormes deligion. Hermes fingers, and these rootes being like the singers of ones hand, may well be so called, but CHAP. 23.

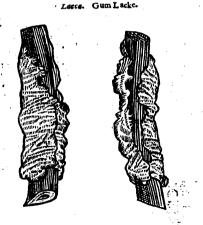
having himtelfe refused this errour, he fell into another as bad, taking Iris tuberofa, the Velvet Flower de luce to be Hermodaltiles, for the fame cause that the rootes thereof runne out like fingers, which are such filly opinions that he may justly be beaten with his ownerod, that is, be taxed as he doth others, that in referring Plants doe not examine and well perpend each part, rather then any one, before they determine of any thing a for Hermo. dactiles not with flanding the Etimology of the word, have no thew or likenesse of fingers, but are small and formewhat flat, thicke and short white rootes, yet some are blackish which are not good, of the fashion almost of an heart, as it is painted on the Cardes, of substance firme, yet soft and easie to be cut or made into pouther, and ot little or no taffe, but drying, Master Finch our London Merchant was here in deceived, by taking the kernells of the Tribulus agnations Water Caltroppe, for Hermodactiles as I thinke, as I have shewed you in that Chapter: Yet I would we might be better informed of the truth herein, that if any can finde that bigger fruite. growing in any of the ponds or waters in our Land or elsewhere, by breaking the wooddy shells of them, and comparing the kernells with our Hermodactiles in shops, that so thereby we be fully affured of the truth hereof, It is most effectuall in purging flegmaticke, sligny, and watery humours from the loynts, and therefore conduceth to helpe the gout and other running joynt aches, it is also of much use with other things for dyet drinkes, that are made of Guajacum, Sar/a and the like, and to very good purpose.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Lacca. Gum Lake.

Acce is no gumme distilling out of trees as other gummes doe, although it will melt with heat and burne with fire as they will, but is a certaine peculiar matter, elaborate and wrought by certaine great winged Ants that breed in the ground, and fucking our from unich they take the substance of what they that which is called Mala Indica, hereafter fer downe, from which they take the substance of what they work, about the smaller branches (as Bees doe their hony and hony combes) and make this Laces, which is a darke red (ubstance, somewhat transparent, somewhat like, but harder then any Gumme, which being chewed will make the spittle looke red, and is first wrought on stickes by the Natives of the Countries (the Ants Imeane) then melted being elected from the flickes, and the winges of the Ants, and made into cakes or thin peeces, which are to brought tous as well as on the flickes, and is the originall of the hard waxe, wherewith Letters are lealed by the helpe of a candle, whose colloures of red, greene, yellow or blacke, are added in the new melting of it againe, and making into such roules as we buy it to spend, but some to adulterate it, and make it cheaper, put usually waxe into it, which maketh it softer and runne quicker : it is called as Garciae faith by the Indians in

Pegn, and Martaban, where the best is made, Trec, but elsewhere generally by the Arabians, Persians, and Indians Loc, and Los Sumutri, as though it Were made in Sumatra, but that faith he is not fo, for it is but imported thither, and exported againe into other Countries. Great controversies are extant about this Lacca, whether it should be the Cancamum of Dioscorides or no for the name of Lacca was neither knowne to him, nor any of the Grecians or Latines, nor yet to Paulus Egineta, a later Greeke writer, or in the age wherein he lived, as Scaliger fetteth it downe in his notes upon Garcias, although Avicen and Serapio feeme to cite Paulus to be of that opinion : but Garcias faith that neither Avicen nor Serapio knew Lacca, because they make it to be like Myrrhe, and that it is fweete (as Dioscorides faith Cancamum is) and thereforeused as a persume, both which properties are wanting in Lacca, and further faith Avicen, that it hath tome properties of Carabe Amber, although unlike it in substance, and yet Carabe is knowne to be drying and binding, and Lacca is an opener of obstructions: And againe he faith that Lacca falleth from the aire, upon Service trees, when as neither any Service nor Medler trees grow in India as Garcias faith, and that it is the gumme of a tree growing in Arabia, and that it



is brought from Armenia, which things if they be true concerning Cancamum, they are not to for Lacca, for fo they say it is the Cancamum of Dioscorides, and from their opinions have the succeeding ages beene led to hold the same errour for the most part : for the Monkes that commented upon Mesnes, substituted Sanguio draconie for Cancamum, whom Matthiolus confuteth fufficiently: Some againe tooke Benzoin to be Cancamum, which is as erronious as any: Amateu Lustianus, and Garciae doe both agree, that the true Cancamum is the Gum Anene, called by some Anymum, especially that fort that is whitish and cleere, like unto white Amber, for there are three forts brought from Ginny, and those parts by the Portugal: The second fort is blackish, somewhat like unto Colophony, which Amatus taketh to be the Myrka Amines of Diescrides. The third fort is yellowish and dry like Rossin, but all smell sweet being burned, and are good against cold griefes. The Lacke or Laake, which is a colour for Painters, is made of Brassill or other dying stuffes, & hath in former times been put very ignorantly by some Apothecaries into the composition called Dialacca, but that error is well reformed since the true Lacca was brought and made knowne to them. Laces is hot in the second degree, it strengtheneth both the stomacke and liver, and freeth them from obstructions, and dissolveth the hardnesse of the Liver, helpeth the yellow jaundise and driveth forth the watery humours of the dropfie, provoketh urine and helpeth to breake the stone both in the kidneyes and bladder. Turners may herewith fet a firme and dainty red colour into their Workes, by holding it thereto in the turning.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Lapis Bezar. The Bezar Stone.



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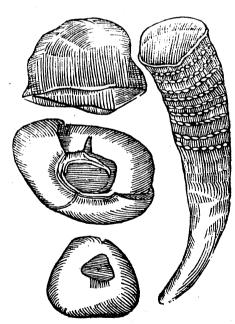
He Bezar stone that is now frequent with us, but not that minerall Bezar stone of Serapio, and the other Arabian, whose knowledge is now quite lost, is of so high esteeme, even next unto Vnicornes horne, and of so much and excellent use in Physicke that I could not leave it out from the number of tholeefpeciall drugges we have for use in our shoppes. There are two forts thereof to be had, the one brought from the East, the other from the West Indies, and knowne by the severall names of

their Countries: the East Indie Bezar is the best, both in estimation and use, and commeth to us in sundry formes, and of fundry fizes, for some are great, and those are for Princes and great persons, because they are not onely more rare to be found, but thought to be of the more efficacy, and therefore as Diamonds, Pearles, &c. the price of them rifeth according to their greatnesse, Garcias faith he had one weighing almost five drammes, as if it were rare to have one of that bignesse, but I have seene some that have weighed above sources, and some much more (but I am in doubt that they were counterfeit, and made so great by art, that they might be of the more esteeme, for I account the small ones or those of a meane size to be the truest and best, if any be) some are round, others long or somewhat flat, yet all of them for the m st part of one colour, that is of a darke ash-colour, or others long of total war and fine of the fining, (as if they were made out of one maffe of ftuffe and pollished) with fundry coates, scales or fouldes like Onions, some more, some lesse, according to the greatnesse of the stone, and the scales thicker or thinner also thereafter, having in some a straw or peece of haire wrapped close toge-ther, or a little pouther in the middle whereabouts the stone is formed, and is accounted the best and truest, others have small stones of fruites, or other things in the middle of them, which are not thought so good, but rather counterfeited, being of a firme substance being broken, I meane the scales: the best is gritty, and casse to be bruiled into pouther, and as some say dissolving in water, if it lye long therein (which I am in doubt is a signe of impositure) and is insipide without any taste at all. The West Indie Bezar

Lapis Bezar cam ungula & cornuario malis.

is likewise of divers formes, sizes, and colours, some having scales thicker or thinner, and fome none, with either pouther or peece of a roote, or some other thing in the middle of the stone. but is of nothing that account with us as the East Indian Bezar is, although some thinke they are taken from one kind of beaft, and as Iofna Ferrus faith in his Booke of fecrets, Printed in the Italian tongue, (on whose relations concerning these bealts, and the Bezar uken from them, Baptifta Cortefius, hath commented in his eighth decade Miscelaneorum medicinalium.) there are lix forts of thele bealts, in the West Indies in whom they breed, but that those onely are of most vertue that are taken from those beasts that live on the hils and mountaines, and feed on the more vertuall herbes there growing, and namely Contrayerva as the Spaniards call it, which maketh thestone to be the more effectuall (for as Forrus faith, some of the roote hath beene found in the middle of the flone,) they for the most part grow in the Plaines and Champion grounds: the beaft as Monardas describeth it, being but one of the fixe forts, is almost as bigge as a stagge, and of the like quicknesse and agility, but bodyed like a Goate, with hornes turned backewards (the figure whereof as Clufius was informed, he hath set forth with

The Bezar ftone with the hoofe and horne of the beaft.



the forme of an hoofe, as it is in his Scholia upon Garcias, and I here exhibite their formes unto you with the flones) and therefore the Natives call them mountaine Goates (ye shall have Ferral his fall relation of them all, manother worke hereafter) but more properly peradventure as Clufius faith, Rupi sapre Rocke Goates. (but Petrus de O sima in his Letter to Monardus describing that beast or Goate, which onely as he saith breedeth in the Mountaines of Pers, and in no other Countryes in those Indies beside, and out of which they gathered their Bezar Bezar, faid that they had no hornes) and are of a reddish browne colour for the most part, so swift of footether they were onely to be caught when they were killed or that with their Musquets, the stones grow as he faith there, in a certaine purse or skinne in the maw of the beast, wherein the wholesome herbes that they cate are received and kept, untill by rumination and chewing them anew, they passe them into their bodies, and faith moreover, that the stones that breede in the beasts that feed on the mountaines, are of much more vertue then of those that feed on the plaines: those of the East Indies as Garcias faith are had from Malacca, and divers other places, as well as Perfia, but none are like in goodnesse unto those that are brought from Perfia: The Moores he faith are so excellent in the knowledge of them, that by fight they can tell of what Country breeding they be. and whether they be counterfet or no, by crushing them in their hand a while, and then breath on them, and if any wind passe through them they pronounce them falle. The stone is called as Garcias saith Pasar by the Arabians and Persians from Pasar which signifieth a Goate, but we call it corruptly Bezar, and the Indians Bazar, (but Scaliger correcteth this errour in him, and sheweth that the Arabians unanimously call it Balzabar, theris Alexipharmacum, for they tooke the word from the Persian word Bedezahar, because it resisteth poyson, and we thereupon doe call all those things Bezardica that are resisters of poyson, as Antidotes and the like. But the ancient Arabians had a minerall Bezar of divers colours, which they celebrated to be of as great or greater effi-cacy then this stone, the true knowledge whereof as I thinke is either utterly lost, or as Monardus faith of his owne experience of no worth. This Bezar stone is not onely used against poylons and venomes, but against the pestilence, and contagious diseases, in malignant feavers also, and in many other diseases to provoke sweate, and thereby to expell evill vapours from the heart and vitall spirits, and for swounings, and against melancholly also. and the difeafes that rife from thence, and to preserve strength and youth, by taking it source or five dayes together, ten graines or leffe at a time, after the evacuation of the body: the pourher thereof put on the place that is bitten by any venemous creature, doth free them from danger of death, and likewife put into a plague forethat is opened, it doth the like, Monardus hath let downe many experiments of the Bezar Rone, upon fundry and feverall persons infected with fundry diseases, as who will may read them at length in that treatise which he wrote concerning this Bezar, and the herbe Scorfonera: but especially against poyton or venome, and citing the tellimony of Rabbi Moles Agyptus, faith, these three are by experience the most effectuall in the world therefore, that is the feed of the Citron fruite, the Smaradge or Emerald stone, and this Bezar stone. These testi-monies I thinke are sufficient to evince that opinion is held by many that there is no vertue, or at least no such vertue in the Bezar ftone as it is related, which they thinke by some tryall that they have made thereof, and not anfwering their expectation doth confirme them the more in that opinion : but if they have orderly proceeded, and heedfully observed not for one but many times, and in many perions, and have been sure of right and good stones. that they have given, and yet have done no good, I would rather fay there is some defect in the constitution of our bodies, by the moissure, &c. of our climate, then disable the verity of such reports of famous and worthy men.

CHAP. XXXV.

Liquid ambar. Liquid amber.



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Amm I nuid Amber is a thicke Roffinlike Gumme, dropping of it owne accord onely by incition from certaine huge great trees in the West Indies that are full of branches, covered with a thicke ashcoloured barke, having leaves like unto Ivy leaves, which gumme is of a very strong sweet sent, 19 somewhat like unto Storax liquida, and may well be used instead thereof, but there is another counter fort, made by boyling the branches, and scumming of the uppermost fatnesse that is gathered there, which is thought to be that Storax liquida, that is usually sold in the Druggists and

Apothecaries shops: out of the first fort while it is fresh and laid in the Sunne, there droppeth a certaine cleare reddish yellow oyle, cailed the oyle of Liquid Amber, and of some that know no other, Liquid Amber it selfe: which because it is the purer part is more effectuall and of the milder tent, some using it with other sweetes to perfume gloves withall, but is of fingular good use, either of it selfe or mixed with other things, to comfort and warme a cold moift braine, used like unto an oyntment, and easeth all paines and griefes that rile of a cold cause, being applyed thereto: it wonderfully comforteth and strengthneth a weake stomacke, helping digestion and procuring an appetite, but more effectually if it be mixed with some Sterax, and a little Muske, and Amber, and laid as a plaister to the itomacke: it likewise is profitable in all cold griefes of the mother, warming mollefying and diffolying all tumours, and opening the obstructions and the courses that are stopped, it is not almost in the third degree, and moist in the first.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Macer Gracorum. The Gracians Macer.



Any taking Macer to be Macie, and both one thing have erred egregiously for of Macer, Diefeerides, Galen, and Pliny, have written and shewed the faculties; but of Meen, which is one of the barkes or coverings of the fruite of the Nutmegge tree, they have not made any mention, being a thing utterly unknowne unto them, for if they had knowne it, they must needes have heard and knowne of the Nut or Nutmegge, whole covering it is; but Macer is as they all fay, a yellowish barke, which must needes be understood of some tree, Galen faith that Macer is of a cold

and earthly effence, and but little hot: but Macis is of much heate and no cold. And Pliny faith plainely that it is the barke of a great roote, and Avicen and Serapio, both knew the difference, and entreate of them distinctly in feverall Chapters, calling this Thatifofer. This Macer being called Macre by the Indians as Acofta faith, is a valle

and large spread tree, (the barke onely of whose rootes they use) greater then any Elme, whose leaves are fixe or feven inches long, and two inches broad, of a pale greene colour on the upperfide, and deeper greene on the unferen incides congrams two incides orosa, or a paie greene colour of the uperitor, and deeper greene on the in-define, beathing a finally ellow fruite no bigger then a penny, heart fathion, tafting like an Allmond or Peach genell, covered with a delible thin transparent kin like a bladder, close joyaed together, and growing out of the middle of a leafe, which is as bigge as the rest on the tree, but that it is a little rounder pointed, and nar-rower towards the stalke, being of a colour betweene red and yellow, and crumpled with divers weines therein, and like unto the bladders of the Elmetree leaves : every part of this tree giveth milke as the Mulberry tree doth, and hath very great and faire Ipread rootes like the Ilex or Evergreene Oke, covered with a thicke, rugged and and thanks of an afth colour on the outfide, and white within, full of milke while it is fresh, but turning yellow-is when it is dryed, very astringent and a little sharpe or biting withall, which vanisheth quickely it loveth to grow in most fandy grounds, and killeth all the herbes that would grow about it, and is found in Malabar weren, and forme de Santio Thome, and Murrayre. The barke of the roote is used much in all the Hospianers. ralls, and of great account with the Indians to cure laskes and fluxes of the belly, or blood, and give it either in pouther mixed with some sowre milke, or steeped in whey all night and taken in the morning, and sometimes if the needfull as Acol a faith, they put some Opium to it to make the medicine the stronger, and the Arabians put both Opium and Nutrategs to it and so cure them the said barke also stayeth vomitings or castings, and strengthneth the weake flomacke.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Manna granata & liquids. Manna in hard graines and liquid or thin.

Anna is of two fundry forts, the one hard and in peeces, either greater or leffer, the other liquid or thin like the thinner or at least lesse thicke hony, yet some have thought that the Manna thuris was that Manna that wasused in shops, but Monardus in one of his Epistles consuteth that errour, shewthat Manna that wasuled in shops, but Nannaman in one or this agent became so by the bruising and ing that it is but the small peeces and dust of the Thus or Observation, that became so by the bruising and mbbing of one peece against another in the carriage. Of the dryer or hard fort there is some diversity for that which is gathered in Arabia different from that in Persus, and called Transchibit, being in small graines somewhat like unto Coriander seed, and isgathered as Rannolsius saith, from those trees the Arabians call Agull or Albagi, Another fort is reddith and gathered from herbes and plants. That of Perfia is called Kircaft, that is, Lac arket rum, the milke of trees and is white like that of Calabria, whereof fome is as small as Hempeseed, others as big Persians. a Allmond Comfits, yet Garcias faith that the liquid fort is so called by them. Another fort is gathered in Armenia, in great lumpes as Rampolfin faith of a brownish colour. Another fort is affirmed by Aphrodifeus, cited by Armeniace. Niger, that falling as an honie dew on mount Libanus in Syria, is by the heat of the Sunne congealed into a hard Sugar which the Inhabitants call Sachar, from whence came the Latine word Sacharum. All these sorts are re- Syriaca. corded by fundry Authours, fome contrarying one another as is aforefaid, and might be much more amplyfied. if this place were fit for it, and therefore as I take it I have taken the truer reports: but whereas fome have thought that some of these smaller white forts might be the Manna of the Israelites wherewith they were fed, and therefore called bread, and that from heaven, yea Angels food, not that Angels feed thereon, but wr igos, per excellentimes, the choyself and chiefest, for forty yeares together in the wildernesse of Sinai and Arabia, it sheweth that such have had little conversation with the holy Scriptures, as a learning not fit for them to understand, whichis flat against such conceites divers wayes, First that this of theirs had no purging, but a nutritive quality: secondly it was not so Sugar sweete as ours in take: thirdly it fell not on certaine dayes, that is on their Sabbaths, although it did all the weeke after: fourthly it fell all the yeare long, and not the Summer onely as our Manna dothe fifthly it vanished away as soone as the Sunne grew hot upon it, but ours is condensate thereby fixthly it would patrefic if it were kept but two dayes except the Sabbath : And laftly as it is in Johna, the 5. Chapter, and 22. verfe. That Manna ceased to fall any more, after they had eaten the corne of the Land, which was the morrow after the Passeover, whereby you may see how vaine the conceites, and long altercations of men are, about those things whereof they are ignorant, or not sufficiently instructed: this is but obiter, and therefore to proceed. In Europe we have Manna, and called Calabrina, as being thought not to be found in any Country belides, but both Matthiolus and Bellonius, and some others also doe testifie there against, upon their owne fight and knowledge, as Matthiolus that in Goritenfi, and Tridentino agris, hee gathered it himfelfe and Beloniss in Brianfon, and others in other places, but there is a great controversie and contention amongst many learned mens first whether it be onely a dew ofheaven condensate by the cold of the night, or whether it be as agumme issuing from trees, being incised or wounded as other trees are that yeeld gummes: The Monckes that commented on Mefaes, and to likewife divers others were confident that it islued from wounded trees like gamme, and was no dew from heaven, for proofe whereof they alledge that the trees being overfpread or coveted with any cleath or the like, there would not be found in the morning that any dew had falue thereon, and yet the trees yeelded the Manna, which Marthiology thinking to disprove, faith it cannot found to reason or the course of nature, but rather that the matter happenerh in this fort, that the dewes falling on the dry barkes of those trees were drunke up by them, and was forced forth againe in small peeces like gumme in the heate of the yeare, not being the proper juyce of the trees, but what it had gained as aforefaid, and that this kinde of Manna was more loofe and foongy, and leffe operative then the other, and that this happeneth by the fectet and hidden Property in nature, especially of those trees to containe this dew in them in lumpes, and not to be liquid as on others all about them : A fecond controversie is whether Manna be gathered onely from the mannered or wilde Alborno, fome affirming it strongly, and others denying it as stoucky, as is before faid, that Massislas and Bellenisse doc declare : A third controversie is, whether it be onely poculiar to Calabria, and Apulia, or not; Which although some affirme for Calabria, yet ye heare as before, it is to be found in enemy other places. The Other fort that is liquid or thin, is gathered both in Afia and Europe alike, but that of the Levant is both more

plentifull, and more both usefull and operative, for although in many European Countries; and in our land like. wife a kind of honey or fweete dew hath beene found on trees and herbes in the heare of Summer, and in fone places so clammy, that the Mowers sithes cold hardly cut the grasse, for the clamminesse thereon, until the Sunne had beene some time thereon to consume it and dry it up. The arabians and others call it. Teremakin, and Trangibin, the Greekes as Galen faith someway & diejung, and Cordus thereafter Drofomely Pling callethin Melon are, or as others, Mel aereum, Mel roscidam, or as Hipocrates, Cedrium mel, and others Manua liquida, or as Matthi olus, Manna purgatoria: but a little to shew you my minde concerning these forts of Manne, that as the liquid for is both for substance and property alike, but that the European is not so plentifully to be gathered: So I verily thinke that the diversities in the other dryer, both for forme of greater or smaller peeces, or colour of white browne, or reddish, is rather from the climate and dispositions of the Heaven to be hotter or more temperate a but it seemeth to me very strange if true, that in Calabria onely the Fraxinist or Ornes should sweat out Manna, by lancing their barkes, when as in other countries both of Europe and Afia, it is gathered from fundry other trees, where no fort of Ashes grow, and that no Authour mentioneth any cutting of their parkes, to cause them yeeld Manna. You heare my opinion, whether true or falle, I leave to them that can verifie or disprove it, by proofe. and true judgement. The properties of both these forts of Manna are neere alike in purging, being of a meane temper, yet a little more enclining unto heate, or as Averrhoes faith, hot, and moift, for by their gentle working they may fafely be given to children, and women with child, and put with other purgers they helpe their working and evacuate choller: but because the grained Manna is both more frequent and more of use with us (the other being feldome feene or used) I will rather infift on the properties thereof which is that beside the purging quality, it quencheth thirst and doth lenific the hoarsenesse of the throate, and allay the sharpenesse of choller, and the nauseous humours in the stomacke : the often use thereof for those that are much given to be costive is very profitable, to be either taken alone or to be put inflead of Sugar into brothes, drinkes, or other things.

Theatrum Botanicum.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Moschus. Muske.

Vske is a precious matter, and both is and hath beene of great worth and effeeme, not onely to perfumethings with, but for medicine to great good use: The beaft is deciphered out by some to be a kind of wild Goate, or Bucke Goate, that is, betweene a Bucke or Deere and a Goate, and therefore some call it Dorcas Moschi, others Gazella Indica, and some Capreolus Moschi, others make it to be like a Foxe, others like a Greyhound, and some a goodly reddish beast Gudderi, some agains say it breedeth onely in Golchanda, and some say in Pegu, a Country in the East Indies, and most store in the Country of the Tumbascanes, others say in China or Cathaya, others againe say none breede in China, but is brought thether from other places: It hath a big body, and two tuskes fay fome, others fay two above and two below, in the lower mandible of the jaw, Ricking forth like a Bore or Hogge, and without hornes fay some. This beast as it is faid by some, when it is in the heate of lust hath a certaine swelling rising thereby at the stomacke, the blood and matter gathering together, raiseth an Impostume or bile, which the beast defirous to be eated of, refusing means and drinke in the meane time untill it be ripe, doth then rub it selfe against the stones and stumpes of trees, whereby the Impostume breaking the matter congested sticketh on those thinges, which by the heate of the Sunne and temper of the climate is hardned, and all the ill fent (if it have any) confumed thereby, the perfect sweet fent remaining, and this is the best and choysest Muske is to be had, and gotten by great persons, chiefly to serve their use. Others report that every full Moone it hath neere the navell under the belly an empostume, or bladder full of blood, which the hunters after they have taken them, doe cut of and dry them in the fun, which becommeth the best Muskes. But there are other forts besides those that are more plentifully to be had and sold to the Merchants, gotten and made by art: for having hunted those wilde Goates and killed them, they cut them in peeces, press out the blood, and dry it, and sometimes putting a little of that purer Muske thereto, they put it up into small purses as it were made of the said beasts skin, and this is the usual Muske fold by these counterfeiters and false deceivers. Besides the greatuse of Muske, for all sorts of persumes, and to weare about one, it is very beneficiall to comfort the heart and fainting spirits, and taketh away the passions and trembling thereof, makethit merry and joyfull, and helpeth to expell fadnesse, it comforteth warmeth and refresheth the braine and senses, quickening the dullnesse thereof, and is a helpe unto Venery : it is put into many cordiall pouthers in our shops, and into many other compositions for the same purposes, as also for delight into many other things. It hath beene observed by some that the dung of a small beast, that is like a Weasell called a Marterne, smelleth somewhat like Muske. The semale Crocodile also hath a small bladder or skin about the maw, which smelleth foltrongly of Muske, that the waters wherein they breed, and are plentifull of them smelleth softrongly thereof, that few can abide to drinke thereof, and most doe refuse it therefore. There is also a kinde of great water-Rat that smelleth like Muske, &cc. But I referve the relation of the many wonderfull Worker of God in nature, to another Worke.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Mumme. Mumme.

Hat which is called Mumia, of Pomponius Mela, Condita corpora & Medicata funera, of Pliny, Servata corpora (being of much and excellent use in all Countries of Europe) is the very body of a man or woman; (brought chiefly from Egypt or Spris adjoyning, and no other part of the world so good) Embalmed after the manner was used in those Countries onely, (and not with Aloes, Myrthe, &c. as

being those things the lower and others used to embalme their dead bodies, nor yet with Piffalpalsbum, as it is likely other nations did) which was with Cedria and Nitar, that did fo confume the moisture of the carkale, and neserve it from putrefaction, that it was thereby made to endure entire and unconsumed for ever: for the Eintiant in former times being wonderfull ingenious, and of a most subtle knowledge in all humane wisedome. fasit is recorded of Mofes to be learned in all the wildome of the Egiptians, Alls. 7. 22.) milliking as it should weme the cultome of the Latines, which was to burne their dead bodies to afthes, and to preferve them in an nme : as also that of the Greekes to bury them whole in the ground : would to excell them take another way to metetve their bodier, (expecting a refurrection as it is thought) from either fire (which as they were taught by heir Phylosophers was a monitrous beaft, that devoured all things untill it was full, and then perished or dyed with that which it had devoured) or water, or earth that wormes should not consume them, and therefore with Nitar as with falt they preferved the carkafe from corrupting and stench, and with that Tarre, and Tarre water, called Cedria (which was made from the stickes of both the Cedars burnt, as is used to make Pitch, and Tarre, from Pine and Pitch tree (tickes with us) they befineared oftentimes the body all over, and wrapping them in many fouldes of linnen, which did to turne as it were, and confume by time all the moilture both of

flesh and bones, that it became wholly blacke, as if it had beene burned in the fire, and hard that it was not to be parted in funder without strokes and beating; but those things that were put into the belly of the dead bodie, could not preserve the whole body, and make every part blacke alike, as I thinke. All the dead bodies of Egipt, and Sysicalikewife being thus embalmed were they never fo poore, but with more sumpruousnesse and cost peradventure, of Aloes, Myrrhe, Saffron, Baliamum, and other precious things, if they were rich, or the Princes or kings & were carryed into a defart or barren place in Egyps, and laid with some monument or heape ofstones on them, which is the place where the Pyramides now stand (as it was the custome in all places to bury the dead in those places which were most barren, and not fit for husbandry, tillage, or pasture) and is about foure miles from Cairo, the River Nilm, or some branch thereof being betweene, which they must passe over either by bridg or boate, before they come there, and this as it is most likely, was the originall of the Greekes fables of Lethe, Stix, Charon, &c. The store of Mumia, that hath, and is yearely spent in all Countries.doth testifie the immumerable store of bodies buryed there fought for and brought from thence, which are all alike in fubstance, without any great or manifelt difference. There hath beene much controversie hereabouts, the Arabians taking Mumia to be Piffalphaltum, and so did Matthiolus also, Bralevel m to be Ashhaltum Indaicum, and to be used



instead thereof, which Marthieles misliketh, and seemeth to allow better of the Pifaphaltim, or the Aloes, Myrrhe &c. wherewith the bodies were stuffed, being altered in time by the moisture of the carkase in the grave, as is before faid then of the body it felfe, which is called Mamia, and therefore would have bodies to be so embalmed and kept, that theembalmings might be used, but assuredly, neither the one nor the other can be called Mumia rightly, nor are of that effect, for although Serapio and Avicen fay that Piffafphaltum and Mumia are all one, and therefore whatsoever property Dioscorides appointeth unto Pissahlum, the same they attribute unto Munnia, which was their errour, yet Galen and Paulin edicines, by saying that Pix liquida, is a fit substitute for Pissahlum doe intimate that it is of another quality then Munia is, and comment farre short thereof: It is not and dry in the second degree, and easeth the paines in the head, comming of cold and moisture, the Megrome swimmings, and falling ficknes taken in a decoction of Marjerome, & helpeth a cough taken in ptilane drinke, it is cordiall for the heart and preventeth the danger of poylon, or the venome of the Scorpion and other ferpents, dilfolveth winde both in the stoma.ke, spleene and bowels, stayeth the hickocke and bleedings, both inward and outward, dissolveth the congealed blood of bruises by fals or otherwise, and helpeth the ulcers of the bladder, and the retention of urine, being taken in Goates milke: it is also very profitably used against passies, crampes, and diftentions of the mouth, the hardnes and shrinking of the sinews, and lamenes in the feete through cold and wet,

CHAP. XL.

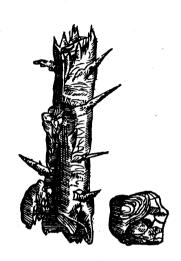
Myrrba. Myrrhe.

MACE Yerhe is the gam of a certaine tree growing in Arabia Ethiopia, and other places, as it is thought Theophrastine and Pliny declare the various reports of the face or shew it beareth, one contrary to another, so that it may be doubted whether any of them be true, seeing they be but guesses at the likelyest report. I have not heard or read, that any now adayes hath seeme the tree that beareth it. Diescorides faith that it is not malike to the Egiption Thorne, meaning Acacia, Without mentioning any report, and is got-V V V V V

ten by cutting or wounding the tree, that the gumme may flow forth, in the canicular dayes, as other gummes are gotten. We have many forts thereof, in good nesse some better or worse then others, as in great and small peeces, fat and dry, polverisentous like, pale and more red all alike, or else discoloured, with some whitsis precess in it, which is the best, for whereas Diosecorides commendeth that which is somewhat greene, I have not seene any such, nor read that any hath ever seene it, and it is very likely that the Greeke word with the most such Diosecorides useth, may be used pro colore pallescence, as well as subviridi, and so Rondelesius noteth it in his Chapter de Gobio pise, and to be taken here in the former sence. Myrrhe as I said before is in singlet so like unto Bdelium, that they are sooue mistaken by those that are not expert, but hath these notes and differences: it is extreame bitter; and so is not Bdelium, it is paler, satter, easier to be broken, and of a more quicke sharpe sent, so that the best Myrrhe, may be both knowne of it selse and hereby from Bdellium, that it is of a pusplish browne colour, in great peeces and fattish (for the greater peeces retaine their startessed smelleth somewhat sharpe and bixter withall. Divers have diversly thought of Myrihe, some supposing Myrrhe to be Benzoin, and Bdelium to be Myrrhe, and that we had no true Myrrhe, of little sharpes need.

Myrrhe and no true Rdellium because (a little sharpes need.

Mirrhe and no true Bdellium, because so little that was good. was formerly brought to be used, that they might be plainely distinguished, and the rather because that Galen faith Myrrhe, will be fornetimes changed into Opocalpajum, which is venemous and deadly, and is fo like it, that as he faith in his time many were killed therewith, who yet finding it to be very effectuall for fundry dileases of the eyes, thought it might be as effectuall for inward dileases: the notes of which Opecalpafum (as Galen calleth it or Opecarpafum the juyce of Carpasum as Dioscorides calleth it in his fixth Book and 13. Chapter among the venemous plants, but maketh no description thereof in any of his former Bookes) as I finde them fet down in Weckers Antidotarie in the examination of Myrthe) are these: because saith Wecker true Opocalpasium is not usually to be seene to compare it with Myrrhe, yet if you shall perceive in Myrrhe some peeces to be much differ ing both in sent and talle from true Myrr he, you may wel & not without good reason judge that it is changed into Opecalpasum, for although both in colour and substance it be like to the best Myrrhe, with whitish veines therein like unto the nailes of ones hand, yet examining it more thoroughly, it will be found not to be Myrrhe, and that there will likewife fome readificleere fpots appeare therein: it behoveth therefore to be cautelous in the choyse of Myrrhe, that you be not deceived with the thew or likenesse, but observe that it have all the true notes of true Myrrhe, least while you thinke you have the true Myrrhe, you have this poylon, is it be inwardly taken, which confumeth the corrupt mattering and watering of the eyes to beused outwardly: which metamorphosis (if it betrue, or



that Galbanum should be changed into Sagapenum or Cassia into Cinamon were very miraculous yet herein the old Authours are very frequent, but I thinke of these miracles, which are the conversions of substances, as I doe of their transmigration of foules) Diofcorides maketh no mention of it, but saith that the juyce of Carpajum (whether herbe or tree) was venemous as Tram, Cienta, and many other was, and to be cured with the fame remedies that Cicuta was, Dioscorides saith that out of the sattest Myrrhe called Pediasimos, being pressed is taken Statle; yet Pliny saith that the trees doe sweate out Statle, of their owne accord before they be cut, which is accounted to be the Styrax liquida of our shoppes, both by the Arabians and other later writers as Matthiolm saith, himselfe also being of that opinion, whereof I cannot but mervaile that he or any other duely considering our Styrax liquida, both the forme and fent fo farre differing from Mirrhe, should thinke it to be pressed out of fat Myrrhe, being of 6 fine a thorpe bitter aromatical fent, and the Styrax liquida, rather loathlome then pleafant. Dieforids maketh mention of one fort of Myrrhe called Aminnea, which Galen calleth Minea (Matthiobus taking them to be divers, and not one fort of Myrrhe) which some thinke to be the Gumme Anime, called by the Portugalle Gum Anijmum, comming from Ethicpia, for there is another of the West Indies whereof I shall intreate hereaston, but herein I thinke they are deceived. Galen faith that Myrrhe is hot and dry in the fecond degree, and therefore is good for wounds in the head: and by the bitternesse which is not little, it killeth the wormes in the belly, and the living childe, expelling the dead : it bath in it also a binding quality, whereby being mingled with eye me-dicines it helpeth ulcers and great scarres, and for the same cause is good to be put among those things are good for an old cough and shortnesse of breath, the bitternesse not harming the winde pipe or throate, but gently clenting and heating, it helpeth the roughnesse of the winde pipe or throate, saith Dioscorides, and those that are hoarse, and have lost their tongue as we call it: it is good also against the paines of the sides, the laske and bloody flix, and rheumaticke destillations; it speedily procureth womens courses and mollifye. h the hardnesse of the matrix; it also taketh away the shivering fits of agues, being taken two houres before it come: but Matthiolas faith that by taking a dramme of Myrrhe in Muscadine, using it three times, an houre before his fits, he was cured of a quartaine ague, but he did therewithall prefently after the taking thereof (west moderately in his bed:pilles like wife faith he made with it and Treakle, is effectuall for the fame purpose, to take one at a time as bigge as a peafe, an houre before the fits for many dayes together : it is also a great prefervative in the Plague or peltilence, and against the venome or poylon of Serpents and harmefull creatures, and therefore is put into Antidotes and counter poyfons: it is a fingular remedy for a flinking breath, falteneth toofe teeth, and

hyerh the shedding of the haire, being used with Ladanam, and the wine of Mirtles, it helpeth mattering eares and watering eyes, and taketh away the filme or skinne that beginneth to grow over and darken the fight, it helpeth to breede flesh in deepe wounds, and to cover naked bones, Mathielus commendeth it as a lingular form for the face to take away wrinckles that come by age, and to make it smooth and youthfull to be made into an oyle as it is called, or rather the liquour of Myrrhe, which is made with egges boyled hard, cut in the middle, the yolkes taken for thand filled up with pouther of Myrrhe, then put into a glasse and set in a Wine celler or moist place, and with this liquour to be bedewed: As also another way, that is, by sprinckling withwhite wine, a new ion dish or pan made hot in the fire, and taking first the sumes thereof unto the sate, being covered over with a doth, and then the sumes of Myrrhe in pouther, afterwards cast on it being heated againe, and the head covered subspore, and this still to be used before bed time, for eight dayes together.

CHAP, XLI.

Nardus Indica sive Spica Nardi. Spicknard.



Arcias ab Orta, intreating of this Spikenard tellifieth that there is but one fort knowne, and used as well by the Indian and Turkish, as the Perfirm and Arabian Physitions, and although some would intimate that this is not that was used by the Ancients, in that Pliny setteth it downe lib 12. 6. 12. that it was not to be had but at an excessive price, yet that hindereth not, in regard both all the Countryes of the Indies are better husbanded then herecore, and especially that since the Portingalls.

had opened the way by Sea, all forts of Drugges were provided better and better cheape by much, the charge of Caravans, being excellive chargeable by their long journey and travaile, but I thinke both the Drugges and the Indies, by being more fought by Venetians and other Christians was the beginning of the reformations, for when

Arabians and the like were the chiefe Merchants, much bad Merchandize was dearely fold, howfoever cheapely bought, and I thinke much more adulterated both by them and Iewes, and the Indians alsowere not behind to sophisticate whatsoever they could, which the Christians I verily suppose did somewhat alter, when they became great Merchants for Europe, and fince is rectified more and more, when onely the fincere and pure is bought, and the other left on their hand to mend if they can, but yet it falleth out that the blinde eateth many a flye, I meane the ignorant is often deluded, who through covetousnesse oftentimes letteth passe the better to take the worfer at cheaper rates : but to the purpofe in hand. This Spicknard groweth not in many places, and where it doth, it is not very plentifull; it is a roote yet called a Spike, because it shooteth up hairy stalkes of hairy like Spikes, many fet together, of a brownish colout, and whereas Dioscorides faith the roote is of nouse, yee must understand the word in a double sense: the rootes that Dioscorides meant, be the short fibres, whereby it draweth its nourishment and encrease from the earth, and these indeed be unprofitable and of no use; but the rootes that Galen speaketh of, are the Spikes themselves or Spicknard, for fo he calleth themboth, lib. 1. De Antidoti, thus laying; Inbet Andremachus aducere N ardum Indiradix enime et, sed quod spica formam referat. And in lib 9. de comp, med. sec. locos. He useth some what neere the same words : but in that some object, it is not of a fweet fent, fuch as Diofcorides recordeth of it, Garcias faith while it is fresh it is iweete, but time may decay some part of the sent, and besides iweete smells were otherwise taken with the Aunci-

Mardus Indica. Spicknard.

iweete imells were otherwite taken with the Aunciscients then with us, withesse many things, as Galbanum Allium, &c. were reckoned sweete, much differing cients then with us, withesse many things, as Galbanum Allium, &c. were reckoned sweete, much differing from the opinions now received, but thus I have shewed you the acception of the roote and Spike of this Nardus from the opinions now received, but thus I have shewed you the acception of the roote and Spike of this Nardus and the sweetesse is that I done hear a stake and leaves, yet have not mentioned what flowers it hath, neither is the other bastard or French Spikenard of Lobel shewed to have not mentioned what flowers it hath, neither is the other bastard or French Spikenard of Lobel shewed to have now, which I have exhibited in the sight school this work, but the like was so up in the roote also answering to Tradesent the younger, with such she to green leaves as is desciphered in that, the roote also answering to Tradesent the younger, with such she roote also answering to necessary the younger, with such that I could perceive, and necessary the roote of the stakes, but of a pale blackish colour, and without any seat that I could perceive, and besides all this, he found it with the spike of slowers and feed at the toppes of the stakes, which were turning or besides all this, he found it with the spike of showers and feed at the toppes of the stakes, which were cruming or the same should be such as the same in the turning) unto the Serve-winding, the sead stakes of small bright brownish chasses the great Turky Carlicke with a twinted head, constituting all on one side three rowes of small bright brownish chasses have as it were at their eads, and standing all on one side three rowes of small bright brownish chasses have as it were at their eads, and standing all on one side the stakes, for source or sive inches long.

This bastard was a state of the roote and spike of the stakes of the stakes of the stakes of the same stakes as a stake of the same stakes

Fruilm integer Nucis Indice Cocus diffus.

The whole Cokar Nut as it is taken from the tree

TRIBEIT.

New Indica interior.

The inward Cok at Nut with the hard blacke shell thereon.

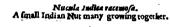
this Indian kinde to have also some other, whether the like or no is not to be determined but by sight. The properties of this Indian Spikenard are these: It is of an heating and drying quality, provoking urine, and staying laskes, and both the reds and whites in Women: it taketh away the loathing to meate, and the gnawing of the stonacke usually called the heart-burning, it conduces the helpe to swellings, to the stone in the kidneyes, and to the Kings Evill: the decoction helpeth the inflammations of the mother if they six therein: it helpeth to bring haire on the baire eyelids: it is not onely an ingredient into the two famous Antidotes, Theriaca Andromachi, and Mi. thridatium, but into sendry other compositions appointed by the Ancients, but because I would not make a double repetition of the same things, having declared the properties hereof at large in the 4a. Chapter of the sixth.

CHAP. XLII.

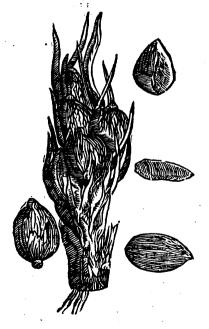
1. Palma five Nux Indicavulgar in ferens Coccos, The ordinary Indian Cokar Nut.

Here cannot be found in the world, a tree that hath so many necessary commodities for mensuses to be had from it, as this Cokar Nut: the tree groweth to be huge great and valte, whose body or stem is covered with a smooth barke, bare or naked without any branch to a great height (for which cause the Indians doe either bore holes therein at certaine distances, and knocke strong pegs intothem which sticke out so much as may serve for footing to get up into the tree, to gather the juyce or liquour and the fruite, or fastem ropes with nayles round about the tree at spaces which serve as steppes to goe up into it) and toward the top spread fundry great armes which bowe themselves almost round, with large leaves on them like the Date tree but greater, whose middle ribbe is very great, abiding alwayes greene, and with fruite alfo; continually one succeeding another: from betweene the lower boughes come forth smaller stalkes hanging downe, bearing fundry flowers on them like unto those of the Chesinat tree : after which succeed large great three square fruite or nuts, ten or twelve, or sometimes twenty thereon together, as big as ones head, or as a small Pompion almost round, but a little smaller at theend, covered with a hard tough darke ash-coloured barke, and within it an hard round wooddy brownish shell, but blacke being polished, having at the head or toppethereof three holes, somewhat resembling the nose and eyes of a Monckey, betweene which outer barke and this shell, grow a number of groffe threds or haires, or fach like stuffe, whereof is made cordage, stronger and more durable in the falt Sea, then any made of hempe; within the wooddy shell, there is a white kernell, cleaving close to the infide thereof, of the thickenesse of ones finger or thumbe, or thinner, as sweete and pleasant as an Almond while it is fresh, having in the middle thereof a pint, two or three, of cleare dainty sweet water, as pleasant as milke,

Palma vet Nux Indica Cocos ferens. The Indian Cokar Nut tree.









but as it groweth either to be over ripe, or being kept to be older, so much less pleasant will this liquour be, and either grow sower or thicke by time, and be quite spent and consumed, it hath beene observed that sometimes there will be floting in this liquour a small lampe or ball, as cleere as a pearle, and very sweet in tatte, which is such sprout, which have sprung forth a stalke rising through one of the holes at the head, and rising two palmes above it hath shor sorth shores for rootes. The name and uses whereunto this tree, and the fruite, and those things that are made thereof serve, are these, the tree it selfe is called generally by the Indians Maro, in Malaca Trican: but in Malabar Tengamaran, by Avicen Giansi al bend, which is Nux Indica, by Serapio and Rhasis, as Garcius saith, Isrelance, yet that word is not found saith Clussus in our Bookes, but Nangilithe Latines call it Palma Indica & Coccifera, to distinguish it som the Palma D allysisera, the timber whereof is not spongy or like the Fernla as Garcius saith, but solide and stime, blacke and shining like the W allnut tree, fit for building of houses or ships; and other things, as Garcius himselfe saith a little after, this tree saith

Garcias is of two forts (or rather as I thinke kept for two uses) the one to beare fruite, the other to extract the liquour issuing thereous, when the branches are cut, or when it is bored and received into Gourdes, or other such like things tyed thereto, which liquour they call Sara, and is like troubled Wine in shew, but in taste like new or sweete wine which being boyled is called Orraqua, and being de-



Nucula Indica alter.

A little Indian Nut, and another called

Mebenbethem.



filled is made like unto Aqua vice, which they use to the same purpose that we doe ours, and will burne like it, and is called Fula; and being fer into the Sunne will become good vinegar, but that which runneth last being suffered to abide in the Sanne untill it grow hard, or boyled to the hardnesse will be Sugar, which they call Iagra, The branches faith Garcias (but Ferdinandus Lopes faith the leaves) we called Olla, and ferve as umbrels to keepe of Sunne and Raine, and in such like leaves, faith he, was written the first Letter that the King of Caleens sent to Emanuel King of Portugall, upon the Portugals first arrivall into his Country, they serve likewise to cover houses, to be defended from raine, the fruite is called by the Indians generally Navel, which is common both with the Persians and Arabians, but in Malabar Tenga, and while it is greene and not ripe Eleni, the Portugals call it Coque, that is a Monckey, of the likenes of a Monkeys face, and from thence hath riten the word Coem or rather Coque, which the three holes represent, and at Goa Lanha, of the hairy stuffe or hardes which is next the outer barke of this Nur, called by the Indians Caire, are made not only Cordage and Tackle for ships, but cawking stuffe, which is better to cawke ships then any other stuffe, and being beaten, the finer stuffe is made into girdles and tawles for women. (sailes cloathes allo, but not any fine stuffe or cloath like any fine linsen) both of the meaner tawles for women. and better fort at Listbone, as Clusius saith he saw and observed, but as Garcias saith, while this Nut is young it buth a tender barke which may be eaten, and tasteth like an Artichoke; of the browne hard inner shell, being pollifted and made blacke and fhining, is not onely made cups, to drinke in, fet in filver or other mettall, which made Sepalveds to draw the Portagalls to thinke that it doth helpe those that have the Palsie to drinke our of them, but Garcias faith it hath no likelihood : but being burned into coales serve the Gold smithes for their uses: who goe about in the streetes crying for worke, and carrying some necessary tooles for the purpose with them; of the inner white kernell, which is hollow, cleaving fall to the inlide of the hard wooddy shell, which is an inch or two or leffe thicke, firme and falt catting fweet like an Allmond, they make bread especially while it is fresh, for the fresher the Nuts are, the sweeter will the meate thereof be, and doth nourish much, being good for macilear bodies, and to encreale sperme and Venery, and is good to lenefie the harshnesse of the throate; and the hoarsenesse of

together

TRIB'S 17.

Cocem de Maldres. The Cockar Nut of Maldres.

the voyce, and eaten oftentimes with Iagra before recited, or with Sugar, or elfe being broken and briffled they the voyce, and caten oftendmen with any or before the boyle Rice, and is as sweet as the milke of kine. or Goates, or else herewith, and the flesh of beatts or birds, they make certaine meates, which they call Carib. or Goates, or elle herewith, and the held of beatts of blids, they had been alled by them Copya, and in the fresh kernels being broken and dryed after the outer rinde is pared away, are called by them Copya, and is The tresh kernels being proken and dryed after the outer time is pared arry; after the copy, and is sent as a merchandise into other Countryes, that have either none or not fufficient force to serve their use: which tent as a merchanome into orner Country satural have orner none of not institute the parts, it is used also as a flirrer up of Venery, and to ensemble from feed: Out of this Copra or broken kernells is made two forts of oyle, the one pressed forth (after the same manner that oyle of Allmonds is made) and is a most cleare oyle in good a one prefied forth. (accer the tame manner that oyle or Allmonds is made) and is a lifet scale oyle in good abundance, which ferveth not doely to burne in Lampes, but to put to their boy led Rice: the other is made by putting warms water to them after they are broken to peeces and boyled, by femming off the oyle that wimmethabove the water, after they are preffed together, which oyle is afed as a gentle purgation to evacuate the bowels, some pur thereunto the pulpe of Tamarindes, which maketh it a little tarrer, and fitter for hot and chollericke bedien; the other oyle ferveth to mollefie the hardnesse and shrinking of the finewes, and old paines in the ferricke bedies; the other oyle terreth to montene the hardnene and intunking of the interves, and one paines in the joynts and for efficient after he is annointed, into a great and capatious tub or veffeil being heated, the may hold him, and therein fuffer him to abide for a good while, untill he have flept therein, and this bring edition a great deale of eate and comfort: but whereas wices faith, that it killeth wormes, Garand this bring editions are great deale and comfort: but whereas which that it killeth wormes, Garand this bring editions are great deale and comfort: but whereas the capation are the second and the state of eater and comfort in the state of eater and eater a cias faith he had ne treedie maither thought it probable, because it is well knowne, that the eating thereof ingendreth wormes, in all the Fourbinants that eate much thereof, and is a difease incident unto them: and where, as Serapio faith, by the authority of Mesues, that by the eating of these Nuts, the loosenesse of the belly is stayed it disagreeth not with reason, if the he, that the Nut it selfe, which hath much earthy parts in it, should binde the body, and the oyle which is of many thinne and aerions parts should loosen it; in the middle or hollow part of this kernell is contained, as is before faid, a great quantity of cleere fweet liquout, pleafant to drinke, and not bringing any offence to the stomacke, but rather refresheth the spirits, the other fort of these trees are reserved faith Garcias, that the head sprout or top thereof is taken to be esten, which tasteth more pleasantly then either tender Chesnuts, or the head of the wild or dwarfe Date tree, called Palmito, and by the Italians Cefaplini: The older the tree is, the pleasanter is this head, but when it is taken away, the tree dyeth, so that he may well be faid to devoure the whole tree, that hath eaten one of these heads.

Nuclea Indica racemofa. A small Indian Coker Nut many growing together.

This small Indian Nut which Cussus described singly, in the second Booke of his Exoticker, the six and twentyeth Chapter, and 54 page, and the second Nut was afterward sent unto him from Mounsteur de Peirses, in Province, but came a while after his death. The tree that beareth these fruites is in great account with the Natives where it groweth for with the leaves they make their drinke, being boyled with water, and of the kernels of the fruites they make their bread, that is sweet and pleasant, which truite groweth in a tust or spike, many together, and all upon a great thicke stalke, they are inclosed in a certaine hairy huske or skinne, breaking open upon the ripening, and each one also hath a hairy huske or covering; under which was another shell or covering, not much unlike to a Filberd, being an inch long, and an incit or better in compasse, being firme and solid, not having any loose or broken kernell within it, whereby to make any noise, but a sime white kernell sit to be eaten, which inner shell had an oylinesse about it, like unto oyle of Allmonds.

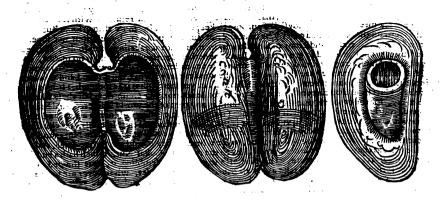
Nucula Indica altera: Another Imali Indian Cokar Not.

The tree that beareth this Nut groweth in great plenty about the Cassell de minus in Ginney, called Palmer by the inhabitants, being tall and as great as a good (hips mast, bearing leaves at the toppe, of a dozen or fisteene footelong, hanging downewards, cut in like unto Reed leaves, from under which leaves grow branches, the fruite being then as bigge as a mans head, containing within them many divers small nuts greater then Plummes of a gold yellow colour; from whose kernels being bruised, they draw a cleere oyle, which they call the oyle of Palme, which they put into their viands, both for the colour and sents sake: this oyle brought into these parts groweth thicke like butter, and is very yellow, which some that brought it used for the cure of their tresh wounds, and annoynted their arteries and sinewes pained with crampes, and convulsions, whereby they sinde much helpe and case. Cluss and described these Nuts to be three square, and to have three holes as it were, at the heads of them like unto the Cokar Nut, covered with a hairy huske, but the shell saith Lobel, is harder then a bone and blacke, whether these be all one I am in some doubt. Further it is said that the Inhabitants by boring the tree, there commeth for tha sweet liquour, almost like the whey of milke, unto which they put a little wild honey, and thereof make their drinke, which they call the wine of the Palme, which will inebriate being largely taken.

Mehenbethene. The Indian Nut Mehenbethene.

This Indian Nut which Clufius saith Cortusus sent unto him for Mebenbethene, but did little agree, saith he, unto the description thereof. Lobel saith it was found among Nutmegs at Astronge: It is saith Lobel both in colour, forme, and greatnesse like unto a Nutmegge (which therefore Clufius saith it might be better referred to the kinds of Nutmeggs, yet very untowardly I thinke) being about an inch long, and three square, whose shell was hard and wooddy like a Cokar Nut, and being broken had three cels or divisions within it, in each whereof was a small long white kernell, of a sweete and pleasant taste.

This kinde of Nut is accounted as another Coccon, it is in many things so like the other, for although it was never seene growing on any tree, as the Indians doe report, the Nuts being onely found upon those stands of the Maldiva, as the Sea casteth them on the shores, and in no other part of the world besides, and are not lawfull to be referved by any, on the paine of their heads, but are all brought to the King or his Officers, in that all wrackes are pertaine to him, and are onely sent by him as presents of great account to other sindian Princes and great persons, &cc. Valessey steady stands concealement, some are diverted other wayes; nor was never steine to have any such rough lunks as the Cokar Nut hath; yet in the inner hard shell; inclosing the inner kernell it is almostically points like the other; the whole Nut carrying this proportion; it is sare greater, longer, and rounder then the other (yet there are of smaller sizes also) and of an ovall forme, containing two parts which are so conjoyed



together in the middle almost all the length, that it is but a little separate both above and below, the upper part being somewhat bigger then the lower, that it feemeth as if two long nuts were set together, but cannot be separated by strength of hands onely, but must be sawed in sunder, the shell being so hard that it searse yeeldeth thereunro without great labour, it is also on the outside much blacker then the other and being polished with the stone Tripele (Tripely we call it) in pouther with water, rubbed with a woollen cloath, (but not with oyle on no hand, for that will give it an evill favour) it will become both blacker and more sweete and shining then the other, as also much thicker, it hath also two holes at the toppes, no leffe them the other Ceem, and may be cut into two long boatelike cups to be edged and footed with filver, Secas every one please, or else each of them again cut into two other to be bordered with mettall, the lower brims to be raifed therewith, and the holes stopped, as it pleaseth every one to doe, or to keepe them for boxes. Clubes fetteth forthin the 19 : page of his Booke of Exotickes, the figure of the one halfe of these Nuts curiously let in filver, which as he faith, he received from Jaques Garret of London, being taken by us in a great Garracke of the Portugals, comming from the East Indies, which was foureteene inches long, and feven broad. The inner kernell hereof is alfo fome what white on the infide, but covered with brownish skinnes both outside and inside, which hath some rifes or clefts, the outside having none, but is much harder then the other, even allmost as hard as a bone, and is a little separated from the woodden shell. which may soone be perceived when it is opened, but may also before, being as it were loose, as may be knowne by the shaking : it is hollow also as the other, as if it contained liquour likewise, but was never seene with any being as it should seeme, wholly consumed by the long time before they were gotten: it hath likewise a small lumpe, as white and cleare as a pearle, flicking to the head of the inner kernell, as the other, which no doubt is the bud which would tring: the kernels on both fides are conjoyed in the middle also. It is usually called by all bud which would bring: the kernels on both fides are conjoyned in the middle allo. It is usually called by all the Christians and forme others in those parts. Coccum de Maldiva, by Angerine Christian in his Tractate thereon, Nux Reference that the theorem of the kernell and outer shell, is as Garcia said, generally held to be good against poysons of all forts and pestilential diseases, to be taken the weight of ten grainer in since fourher (which is best to be made in a morter, by beatings), for it wery hardly yeeldeth to a File, or any other it in take or to be, the kernell being allmost as hard as the outer shell. Anote or less according as the strength of the grain of the result of the case of the less strength of the said while before they drinke, which they account to be a sessectionally. It is also sait he, held by divers worthy bestone the observation of the case there are not other the diseases of the based in reversand singures, and the thereof, either of the drinking out of the case thereof or diseases of the head nerves, and sinewes, and by the use thereof, either of the drinking out of the cups thereof, or the drinke, wherein a peece of the kernell hath beene steeped as is aforesaid, to keepe them take and found from all other diseases: yet Garcia scarse beleeveth any of these things, and Clusture as being led by his ill sample accounterly statistical relations to be fabulous and commentations: but Augering Clusture before spoken of in his tractate ounternation relations to be radiated and commentations: Dut Augersia Cities Described to publish the fundry cures he performed hereby, that is, both the Nut and the fleel, not onely for the poyton of A fenicke, but in Feavers. Epilepties, Cachexia's, and many other difeates there mentioned, but checkally in the fore and tedious travailes of child-birth, giving halfe a dramme of each, or two scruples for additionally in the fore and tedious travailes of child-birth, giving halfe a dramme of each, or two scruples for additionally with other co-adjustres.

Some this section was, wherein I would deliver mine opinion concerning forme particulars, belonging to
this History of the Nut of Maddiva. First concerning that opinion is held, that all those Illands have beene for
ment in our drawn the Continuous and the beauty and the particular and broken areas in the continuous and broken areas by the continuous and broken areas and by the continuous and broken areas and by the continuous and broken areas are a supplied to the continuous and broken areas areas by the continuous and broken areas areas and the continuous and the continuous and the continuous and the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous and the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous and the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous and the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous and the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous areas areas areas are a supplied to the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous areas are a supplied to the continuous areas areas areas are a supplied to the continuous areas are a supp

Some time retirmines, wherein I would deliver mine opinion concerning fome particulars, belonging to this History of the Nix of Maddiva. First concerning that opinion is held, that all those Hands have beene formerly joyned to the Continent, which is hid to be 150. Leagues distant from them, and broken away by tempetts and immundations, which may be as likely as that our life of great Brittaine, was also joyned to the Firme lands? From, and both I thinke alike true, for Cefar found them thus in his Progresse hither, and the Sea hath not it finished and the sea hath not it finished and the sea that the trees either grow on some of the drowned Islands, their rootes abiding fill firme in the ground, yeelding the fruite yearely, and so swimming to Land is taken, where the winde and waves drive the of the grow in the bottome of the Sea, as Amber doth, which may be both also alike true, that is natifier. Againe, that there is a certaine Island called by them Palloger, whereon some others thinke that the tree that bearth these Nuts should grow, and falling when they are ripe, are carryed

Dy

TRIBE 17.

CHAP-444.

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by the winde and waves to those Islands are next thereunto, (which I thinke in some part may be probable) but that they adde, that this Island is seene by some that sooke not for it, but cannot be found by them that seeke it although as they fay, the King hath caused fundry times search to be made for it, still they that have beene sent have returned afrighted and terryfied by spirits, that they have given it over and returned with such answers, which in my opinion are meere fables and noyfed of purpose to keepe the Nut in more estimation. But in my judgement if the truth might be fearched exactly, by flout and not timerous persons, by religious not superstitious, as most of the Indians are, and by judicious and industrious men, and not weakelings, and sooles, the tree that beareth these fruices would be found to grow on the Land, whether Continent or Island is no matter, and that if ir be true that these Nuts are onely found on the shores as the Sea casteth them up, for eyes of that report I am more then halfe doubtfull) when they are ripe and false, the windes carry them from off the Land whereon they are false, into the Sea, and to are taken up on those Islands: but yet me thinkes it is somewhat hardly to be beleefaine, into the Sea, and out charming on their manners and yet the continue to to be conveyed, that their Nuts flouid be carryed by the Sea to the coaftes of no other Countries, but their Islands although they be so many, for the report is that they are not found in any part of the world bendes. And lattly, to finish this tedious discourse to shew my opinion how these (if they be sables) may be blowne away, and the truth certainely knowne, viz., if either these Islanders, that is, the King, or some of the Naturalis, or else some Christians, or others in those parts would make choyse of the freshest they could finde of these Nuts, and to put both divers of them, and ar fundry times into the ground, to see whether they would not sprout forth, and spring, for it is probable, that as they are in the inner kernell, like to the ordinary Cokar Nat, which hath a bud therein that hath and will grow, as is shewed before, This Nut also so neerely resembling it, as is shewed, might at one time or another foring and grow, and take away all other doubts and fables, whatfoever are forepassed : This my opinion how it will be accepted I know not, but if any by the tryall thereof thould raffe a tree or more, it would prove a worke no lesse gainefull then memorable to all posterity.

CHAP. XLIII.

Nux Mojchata. The Nutmegge tree,

He Nutmegge tree, and so likewise the fruite are of two sorts exactly observed by Classic, and by him called mas and famina, the mas beareth the greater and the longer Nutmegge, the lefter and rounder the female, and the most ordinary with us, the tree whereof is reported by them that have feenethem, to be very great, and as tall alimost as our Peare trees, spreading many branches, which are greene while they are young, having faire broad leaves fet thereon, some what longer then Bay leaves, or to compare them more truely, like unto the Orrenge tree leaves, but without the lower peeces, and

Nucis Moschate termes gemina.

A true branch of the Nutmegge tree, with the fruite.

Nax Mofchata fen fruilus integer concifus cum tegumento Macis, certice migro & muce interiore rotundo & longo. The whole Nutmegge cut in the middle, the hard shell with the Macis both on it, and of it, and the Nutmegs both long & round.





not so hard nor dented about the edges, but set on a short stalke not one against another, but unequally on the branches, and abide alwayes greene thereon, the fruite (for flowers have not beene observed) groweth at the end of the young branches, and not as Matthiolin fetteth them forth, among the leaves, which are as bigge as Peaches, flanding fingly for the most part, but sometimes two together on a long thicke footestalke, having an oner thicke huske farrowed in the middle, which divideth it felfe into two parts, and growing ripe openeth it felfe, shewing the Nut within, covered with the Macis, cut into severall peeces as it were, and so strictly cleaving to that blacke hard shell whereon it lyeth, that it leavesh the print of the lying of it thereon, and is of an orient crimion colour, while it is fresh and the huske newly separated for it to lye open, but by little the avre changeth the colour to be more dead and yellowish, as we see it brought dry unto us, being taken of from that blacke, thinne, hard shell, that encloseth the Nutmegge it selfe within it, which is somewhat round and firme or folid, diverfly discoloured in veines within, somewhat heavy also, I meane the best, and not light or hollow. and yeelding an oylie moilture upon the pricking thereof with a pinne or needle, and of an excellent aromaticall both sent and taste, yet not so quicke and hot as either Pepper, Ginger, or Cloves.

The other whose Nutmegge is longer and accounted the male, a branch whereof Clusius exhibiteth a part from the other, and describeth it as he received the branch, which was of a foote and an halfe in length, and as thicke as a writing pen of a goole quill, retaining some of the old wood of the last yeare, whose barke was of an ashcolour, but the new forung branch of a brownish red colour, and very pithy in the middle, this branch had seven or eight leaves on it, being much larger and with a thicker footeftalke then the former, and were neere a foote long, but not much thicker then they, and three or foure inches broad, fomewhat hoary underneath and greene and thining above, with divers veines thwarting the middle ribbe: the fruite groweth in the same manner as the former, at the ends of the branches, but more in number set together, in all things like the former, but longer and greater, and nothing so aromaticall insentand taste, yet it is said that the Macis of this fort is much more orient in colour then the last. They have received fundry names, for in Banda where they grow best they call them Palla, and the Macis Bunapalla, but in Decan, Iapatri, and the Macis Jaifol: of Avicenna Iausi band, that is, Nux Bandonfis, and the Macis Befbase. This was not knowne to the ancient Greeke writers, Theophrastus or Dioscorides; no nor to Galen or Pliny, for although some have thought it might be Galen his Chrysobalanos, yet they are sarreawry therein, the later have called it Nux Aromatites, Nux Myristica, and Moschata, as if it were derived a Majoo, for the sweetnesse thereof. They are used in all the cold griefes of the head or braine for pal. fies, the fbrinking of finewes, and the diseases of the mother, they are hot and dry in the second degree, and are somewhat astringent, serving to stay the laske, they cause a sweet breath and amend a stincking, they helpe to discusse winde, either in the stomacke or bowels, it helpeth to quicken the fight, and to comfort the spirits, and provoke urine, and are comfortable to the stomacke, and helpe those that are feeble or macilent to grow fat as also helpeth Venery and encreaseth sperme, they helpe to procure rest and sleepe by allaying the distemper of the spirits, being applyed to the temples. The Macis are of the same property, but somewhat more warming and comforting, the thicke oyle that is drawne both from Macis and Nutmepges, are either of them of good use in pectorall griefes to warme a cold ftomacke, and the cough, and to dry up rheumaticke defiliations of raw and cold ftegme thereunto or upon the lungs. The chimicall oyle of either is of more efficacy both for pectorall and cephaticall diseases, but must be cautelously and sparingly used,

CHAP. XLIV.

Nax I'omica. The Vomiting Nut or Nax vomica.

Lthough we have no true knowledge of the tree that beareth these Nuts (as they are called now adayes ordinarily in our shops) more then what Serapio saith of it, that the tree of the Nux methel, is like the tree of the New vomica, whereby we thinke that our Methel, which is the Stramonium minus with us so called, is the Methel of Serapio, but are much deceived, for his different much from it that we so call, in that Serapio saith of his Methel, that it beareth an oily fruite like Mandragoras, with

an hairy skin or barke, and of no unpleasant taste, and of his New Vomics he saith also (differing notably from ours) that as one Abraham had informed him, it was a fruite bigger then an Hafell Nut, full of nodes or bunches, and of a colour betweene white and blew, and speaking of the properties of them both, he faith that the Methel is cold in the fourth degree, so that if two drams be taken inwardly it killeth, if a lesser quantity it causeth a kinde of stupefying like drunkennesse: and of the Vomica, he faith onely that two drammes thereof taken with a decoction of dill, or with falt, doth marvelloully provoke vomit, but giveth no deadly quality unto it, as he doth to the Methel: whereby it is thought that his Methei is our Fomica, and that his affimilating it to Mandrake is rather to be understood of the quality then of the forme, whereunto it anfwereth, but Avicen describeth the Nux Methel to have short and thicke prickles upon it, and a feed like unto Mandrake; and fuch indeed is the Stramenium to; that you may plainely fee that Serapio confoundeth both these together, both for forme and property: and is likely that he never faw either of them, and therefore the Physicians and Apothecaries were in former times as much mistaken in appointing the one for the other : both pro & contra : but now sceing that they are better knowne, and well distinguished in funder, they are used each according to their property : yet because







TRIBEIT. of the tree was in former times in much use by the ancients but is utterly neglected now a dayes which was more drying and binding then the Gumit selfe; they had also Manna Thurin, which some tooke to be a fort of that dewy Manna that is gathered from trees but were deceived, for it is but the fmall peeces of pouther of the Olibanum which is broken by the carriage: they used also the fulige or soote of it when it was burned being made as blacking for shooes,&c. is made, but is wholly out of use now adayes.

the fruite or nuts are not usuall in our shoppes, but hath beene formerly appointed to bee put into Antidotes and Alexipharmica's (as namely into the Electuarium de Ovo, according to the Philitions of Angulta their receipt: but for their dangerous qualitie thought fit by our Philitions in the Pharmacopea Londinenfis to be expunged and left out) I thought good to shew you them and theuses they are put to for the most part withus a The fruit as is generally scene are flat, round, of the thicknesse of halfe ones finger, almost like unto Lupines but greater, hollowish on the one side, and a little bunched round on the contrary, of a grayish colour with a kinde of Freese or fost Cotten covering the whole, and of so hard a horny substance that they will no way bee beaten into pouther. Lut must be grated on a small Spice grater, but take heed not to grate Spice thereon after. The chiefest use that they are put unto is to kill Dogs and Cats, and other creatures, by mixing some of it with their meate; as also to give unto Crowes, Ravens, and other such like troublesome birds that by their noyse disquiet mens sleepe or fudies, or upon pleasure to ftrew thereof upon flesh, a little sprinkled over with Aquavita, tied fast to some liake or other fuch like thing, which will make them after they have eaten thereof feeme as it were drunke for a time, tumbling off from the poalt or tree upon the ground, there fluttering for a while untill the operation is past and then they will flye away. Some that give it inwardly three or four graines at a time say that it expelleth pestilentiall vapours from the heart, and procureth sweate but not vomit as farre as I can learne, notwithstanding the name, and therefore Matthiolus would have it called Nux Canina rather then Vomica.

CHAP. XLV.

Olibanum five Thus. White Frankumscense.

He generall tenet both of old or ancient and new writers is, that the Francumscence tree doth grow in Arabia, yet Dioscorides faith in India, but Garcias faith none groweth there; and as some fay, the Mirthe and Frankumsence grow in the woods promiseuously together, but the description of the tree in particular was kept close (as it was anciently related) religiously by those that gathered the Gum, but those no doubt were but meere fables and tales to hold it in estimation, as that of the religious Affirian youth, flaine through eavy, and therefore Thus the more accepted by the gods; for fince the rites of Gentilisme here ccased, and Turcisme crept in place, the knowledge thereof by accesse unto places is as hard now as before, onely Theophrastus saith the leaves are like Bay leaves : but Thevet maketh it like the Pinetree, and Garcias saith that it is a low tree with leaves like the Masticke tree, and that the Gum of the mountaine fort is the best, and lasty, Lobel and Pena in their Adverfaria give us the figure of a flrange leafe to bee the leafe of this tree which confifteth of a double fould from the lower end, where it is small and pointed, to the toppe being broad and wide, like unto a Funnell, having as it were a small slippet or peece hanging down, which of all others is the most unlikly to be the leafe of this tree, the forme being of tuch an extraordinary likenes, and may more likely be the leafe of

Clusius his Limonio conger, as I have before shewed you. I have therfore here given you the figure of the tree as Lugdunenfit fetteth it forth. Some have thought that the bark of this tree may be the Narcaphthum (which as some lay (hould be rather Nafcaphthum) of Dioscorides, and called Thus Indaum, for the lews ule it as Incense, and to such ules Dioscorides faith it was applyed, and for the Mother in women. The Gun droppeth from the tree in reasonable plantie into round pecces, tome bigger and leffer then others, and scarce any exceeding the end of ones thumbe, the best is pure, without eyther barke, wood or any other thing, white, yea and the whiter the better, reasonable gummy or fat, not dry like Rossinand consuming quick-ly and wholly into smoake. It is not in the second degree anddry in the first and binding withall. It restraineth bleedings, ftoppeth the laske and the Gonori hea, helpeth the memory, avoideth fadne (fe and melancholly, and comforteth the heart mixed with other things for that cause; it is also very pectorall and good for the cough, for thinne theumes and distillations, and the Plurisie also, mixed with conferve of Roses and taken falting, the sumes thereof when it is burned, being taken in at the mouth and note, the head being covered is very availeable both for the Cough of the Lungs, and those thinne distillations thereon caufing it: the fumes thereof taken beneath, or the application of it in ointment, helpeth the Piles and the Tenafmu, which is a difeate provoking one often to the stoole without doing any thing, it is a fingular good medecine for the rednesse and paines in the eyes, or in the eares: Mirrhe and Olibanam mixed with the white of an egge being beaten and laid on the temples helpeth the Mcgrome and paines in the head: it is of especiall use and account in Balmes, Salves, Plaisters, and Ointments for wounds and Vicers, after their clenfing to incarnate and heale them speedily, and in fractures of the skull most effectually, so that the pia mater be not perished. The barke



CHAP. XLVI.

Piper ejusque species nigrum album longum, &c. Divers forts of Pepper, as blacke, white and long, &c.

Ow fabulous and untrue were the relations of Indian Drugs brought to the ancient writers, Diofeori-

des and others may be plainely discerned, by their description of the plant of Pepper, and the fruit thereof, for Dioscorides saith of its that it groweth on a small tree, and that the fruit at the first is long, which is the long Pepper, baving within it small graines like unto Millet seeds, which in time growing ripe becommeth blacke Pepper, by spreading forth the branches and the graines of Pepper upon them as they are seene: and that the white Pepper is taken before it is sipe, the roote is like unto the Castus and not to Ginger as some say, thus farre he: but the truth is farre otherwise: for Pepper, whether blacks or white differeth not either in manner of growing, nor in forme of leafe or fruite; the long also groweth after the same manner, but differeth in the fruit a now all the forte are sufficiently knowne by our Navigations and frequent transficke into the East Indies, to grow each on a leverall climing buffs, but after one manner, that is, as Hoppes doe with us, so that if they be not instained by some tree, pole, cane or the like, whereon they may clime and spread; will lye downe on the ground, and thereon runne and shoot forth small fibres at every joynt, as hath beene truely observed but the usuall manner is to plant a branch taken from the bush, neare unto some tall and great tree, or as I said some great Cane or such like, and so it will quickly by winding it selfe about it (but not with tendrells as I had some great came or men like, and so it will quickly by winding it help about it (but not with tendrells as a Vine doth) get to the very toppe thereof, being full of joynts, and thooting fairb faire and somewhat large leaves one at a joynt, being almost round, but ending in a point, greener above and paler underneath, with a great middle ribbe, and four other ribes somewhat lesser, spreading from it two on each side, and smaller veines therein also unto the edges which are not dented but smooth and plaine, not thick but samewhat thinne, and set on a pretty long souttalke, the fruit or Pepper it selfs, which abacke, white, or long, groweth at the same south of the lease, and not betweenexthe stalke and the lease, as some have fally joynt but on the contrary side opposite to the lease, and not betweenexthe stalke and the lease, as some have fally fet it downe round about a long stalke, somewhat thinly fet all along thereon, or not so thicke as a bunch of Grapes : the roote hath fundry joynts creeping in the ground with fibres at the joynts, the white Pepper is very hardly

> Piper nigram vel albam. Blacke or white Pepper.





diffinguished

of Pepper differing from the blacke, when

as it is but the light graines of Pepper

that have no substance in them, as it hap-

pens to many other graines or betries, fome to idle and nothing worth, and therefore weecall it light Pepper. The

long Pepper hath leaves very neare to

the same forme and largenesse, but a lir-

the longer pointed, of a paler greene

colour, thinner also, and with a shorter footstalke, and not having foure so emi-

mentribs passing from the middle one. as in the other, but foure or five on each

fide or more fometimes according to the

largenesse of the lease, with many other fmaller veines therein likewise, and of

little leffe acrimony and hot tafte then

the blacke : the fruite of this also grow-

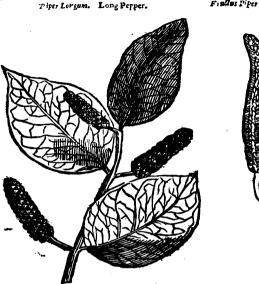
eth in the fame manner as I favd before opposite to each leafe at the joynts,

which are closer fet together then in the blacke, some being greater or lesser, shorter or longer then others, yet none thicker or longer then ones finger, con-

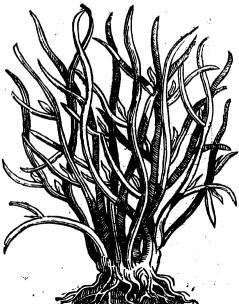
fifting of many small graines as it were fet close together in rower, and not open and seperate as in the blacke and white Pepper, of an ash colour when it is ripe

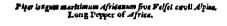
diffinguished from the blacke by the very inhabitants and planters thereof, untill it come to riper file (for the white and the blacke Pepper dee grow on severall trees or tuil.es)but that the leaves are of a little paler greene colour : the graines or berries are white, folid or firme without wrincles, and more aromaticall. Claffin fift and Banbin m frem him would make a certaine ftrange fruit breught to Cluj m to be the B. e/ma or Brafma of Dieles rides, as Lib. exot, 2. cap. 22. fra Et. 4. but furely Clo fie and Bankinw, yea and Corder also as I verily thinks were deceived in this their opinions, to

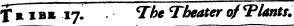
Finder Piper lor gam. thinke that Diescovides Brasma was a force



Piper Æthiopicum Matthioli & Piper candatum Oriminko Mamhiolus his Ethiopian Pepper and 2 kind of East India fruire called Pepper with a taile.







s is plainely seene in all that is brought unto us. The blacke Pepper is of much use both with the Indians and other nations for they use to eate the leaves, chawing them a while and spirting them out againe and the Pepper itielle alfo doe they ute to chew, and from the branch take every graine one after another while they are fresh and therein take great pleafure, weufe it most in our meats and fauces to feafon them, and because it is moderatly hot, if not taken too much at once, it is the better accepted and more pleasing to warme the cold stomacke. and to ftirre up an appetite and to confume crude and moit hamours therein, or diffilling from the head; it helpeth to breake and diffolve winde in the stomacke or bowels, to provoke urine, to helpe the cough and other diteases of the breast, and is effectuall against the bittings of Serpents and other poisons, and is therefore put into the great Antidots: but the white Popper as being more hor, sharpe, and aromaticall is of more effect in medicines, and so is the long also being more used to be given for Agues to warme the stomacke before the accesse or comming thereof, thereby to abate the rigour and shakingsall of them are used against the Quinsie being mixed with hony, and taken inwardly as well as applyed outwardly, and disperseth the kernells as well in the throate as in any other part of the body. Matihislus maketh mention of a kinde of Pepper, as he called it Piper Athiopium, the or Athiopicum brought with other wares from Alexandria into Italy, and groweth in long cods like beanes or Main it peale, but many cods fet together at a place, whose graines within them being like Pepper both in forme and tafte, but smaller, and flicke very close to the inside : this fort Serapio setteth downe by the name of Granum Zelin which some erroniously tooke for Carpessum and some for Amonum, Monardus also maketh mention of a kinde Pier los of long Pepper that groweth in all the tract of the continent of the West Indies which is halfe a foot long, and of gur Osen the thicknesse of a small rope consisting of many rowes of small graines fee close together as in the head of Plan-dentale tane and is blacke being ripe, and hotter in taste, more aromaticall and more pleasant and sweet then Capsicum, Monardi. and preferred before blacke Pepper, it groweth faith he on high trees or plants.

Piper longum maritimum Africanum five Folfel tanil Alpino. Long Pepper of Africa. This strange plant shooteh from the roote a great many low round stalkes somewhat like unto Rushes, having here and there someother smaller springing from them, like branches almost as thick as a singer, having thereon a few small leaves in the Spring time, but quickly falling away, scarcely abiding a moneth, and at the tops of some of them come forth small whitish flowers, each standing in a small long huske, in which after groweth the sced. the stalkes being cut or broken, yeeld out a whitish yellow milke or juyce, of a very hot and burning taste, more then ordinary Pepper, Ranunculm, or Tithymall, which caused Imperatus to referre it to the Tithymals. Yet fome tooke it to be Kabra, or Camarrones of Rhafis, Bauhnnus calleth it Piper longum anguftifolium ex Florida.

Piper Candasum racemofum. Pepper with a taile in bunches.

About the yeare 1590, there was brought to Lishborns by the Portugale, from some parts of the East In-

dies, which afterwards wee understood to bee Gninney, a kinde of graine, which they called Pimenta del rabo, that is Pepper with a trile, and grew many together on a long stalke, thicker set, then in ithe ordinary Pepper, every one by it selfe on a short soorestalke, being blackish, round, and firme like Pepper, with a little point or end, wherein it chiefely differed from blacke Pepper, and tasting hot, somewhat like Pepper, but of a sharper and differing aromaticall rellish, and a little lesse then the best fort of Pepper, but with a rugged skinne thereon like it, whether it grew after the same manner of Pepper, none could tell that brought it, but as it is probable by the fight of some of the stalkes, they seemed rather to grow from some upright bush. The King of Portugal forbad the bringing home any more of that fort, left it should villesse the other.

Piper Canarinum carum. A hollow kinde of Pepper of Canara.

Garcias ab Orta, maketh mention of this kinde of Pepper, which in the Malabar language is termed of Caare. It is a kind of hollow graine, of a blewish colour on the outside, and having fundry graines within the hollownesse thereof, which the poorer fort of people doe cate, and therefore as it is thought called Canarynum as if you should say Rusticall or Clownes Pepper for the meanenesse thereof, and therefore not used to be exported.

CHAP. XLVII.

Santalum album, citrinum & rubrum. White, yellow, and red Sanders.

E have in our shops for our use in physicke, onely these three forts of Saunders, whereof the white and the yellow are iweet woods, and the yellow is the sweetest, the red hath no sent. The Samiders tree, as Garcia faith, groweth to be as bigge as the Wallnut tree, having fresh greene leaver like unto the Masticke tree, and darkish blew flowers, the fruite being like unto Cherries for the fize, but without any taste, blacke when they are ripe, and quickely falling away, the wood it felfe is without fent, as it is faid, while it is living, and fresh, and smelleth sweete onely when it is dry, the white and the yellow woods, are fo hard to be diftinguished before that time, as it is said, that none but those Indians that usually fell those trees, doe know their difference before hand, and can tell which will prove better then others : the chiefest part, and imelling iweetest being the heart of the wood, and as the trees doe grow in severall places, so are their goodnesse, being more or lesse plentifull in the substance of the heart, for thereafter are they accounted : The ancient Gracians have made no mention hereof, but the Arabians onely, who generally call it Sandal, but the Natives in the Island Timer, and all the Provinces of Malacca, Chandama, and thois of Canara, Decan, and Surrat, Sercanda; the Latines call that fort pallidum, which others call Citrinum from Avicen, who reckoning three forts, Citrinum Rubrum & Citrinum alterum ve gens ad albedinem quod quidam nominant Makaffari quod alij dicunt melius & validus, which words in Avicen explaine the word Makaffari which Garcias faith he could not understand, and the Pandellary converted ederiferum: they of Malabar have a certaine (weete wood like unto white Saunders (as there are many other fweete woods in other places) but yet is not the right, although they use it as the true is, and instead thereof, calling it Sambarane in the Malabar language. The red Saunders differeth much from both the former, both in place growing farse one from anolanguage, and in former, also colour and fent; it differeth also from the Braffill wood, in that Saunders is neither Xxxxxx



TREBE 17.

(weete in talte, nor giveth any Dye as the Braffill doth, and befides, the Saunders is heavier then it; and will linke in water, it is also a harder and shorter grained wood, and more brittle in breaking short. They are all both cooling and cordiall, and used together in fundry cordials medicines, but the white, and the yellow are the more cordiall and comfortable by reason of their sweetenesse, and the red more cooling and binding, which quality ver neither of the other want, although in a leffe proportion; for the red is used often to stay definitions of thinne return from the head, and to coole hot inflammations, hot gours, and in hot agues, to coole and temper the hear: but the white and yellow are both cordial and cephalicall, applyed with Rolewater to the temples, procuring eafe in the head ache, and are fingular good for weake and familing Romackes, through heate: in the hot fits of agues alfo, they are very profitably applyed in Epithemes or Fomentations, both for the ftomacke, and for the foirits, and palpitations of the heart, which also doe comfort and strengthen them, temperate the melancholly humour, and procureth alacrity and mirth, which qualities are attributed to the yellow more then the white, which is used more to stay and binde suxes of the sperme in man or woman, for which purpose, either the pos-ther taken in a reare egge or mixed with other things for the purpose, or steeped in red Wine; and kept in an hot Balneo, or in hot embers closestopped all night, and strained forth and drunke in the morning and evening, both stayeth the Gonorthes, or running of the reines in men, and the whites in women : applyed also to Maides or womens great brefts, mixed with the juyce of Pu flane, abateth their greatnesse, and represent their overmuch growing,

Theatrson Botanicum.

CHAP. XLVIII.

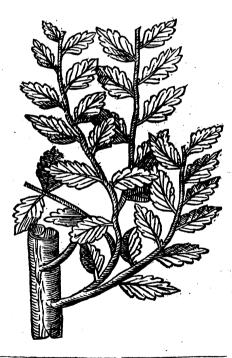
Pfeudosantalus Cretica Abolicea dicta. Bastard red Saunders of Candy.



His tree groweth in Candy, and made knowne to Alpinus, whole figure was fent him as I here thew it you, with this description following. It is a tree that groweth to a reafonable great height, & straight upright, furnished with many armes

and branches, very beautifull to behold, fet with faire greene leaves one at a place, like unto those of Alaternus, but rounder and deeplier endented about the edges: the flowers were not observed what forme or 'colour they bore; but the fruite was round, and of the biggenesse of Pepper cornes, of a darke greenish colour which were not perfectly ripe, when this tree was found. The wood it telfe is somewhat sweete, hard, and reddish so that it seemed like red Saunders especially being made into pourher from whence I thinke saith he, it may not unfitly be called Baltardred Saunders of Candy, some of the wood saith Pona, hath beene brought into Italy, and there fold for Saunders: but it differs from it in that it is nothing to heavy as the true red Saunders is,

P fendofantalus Cretica Abolices dicla. Baftard red Saunders of Candy.



CHAP. XLIX.

Saffaphras. The Saffafras or Ague tree.



He first knowledge of this Sassafras or Ague tree came by the French to our Christian world, and to the Spaniards by driving out the French, who had seated themselves somewhat neere the Florida, which they claimed for themselves for they having gotten Agues, and swellings in their legges, and other discases by lying on the ground in the open aire by bad victuals and raw drinke of water, as the French before them had, by a French man that remained among them, were taught the use of this tree, which he and his Country men had learned before of the Natives, to helpe themselves in these extremities: some Indians call the tree Pavame, and some Winanke: but the French (whom the Spaniard; and all other Nations fince that we it follow) Saffafras, upon what ground or cause is not knowne. The tree groweth great and tall, bare of branches unto a reasonable height covered with a grayish browne barke somewhat thicke, being in talte hotter and quicker then the wood or roote by much: towards the toppe it fpreadeth forth many goodly armes and branches into a round compasse or forme, having large darke greene leaves growing thereon one at a place: standing on the contrary. side, each to other, tasting like the roote but more weakely, some cut into three divisions, somewhat resembling Figge tree leaves, but lesser by the halfe

but more wearry, with a middle ribbe running through each division, and two others to the inner cuts, with veinesbesides, and some with little or no division at all upon them, for both forts wee have seene growing on the same tree. Imouth also and not dented about the edges; the flowers are small and yellow made of threds very like to the Male Cornel tree as Master Iohn Tradescant laith and the fruite small blackish berries, fet in small cups upon long footestalkes many clustring together; the rootes are other forts of Indian trees doe, but are covered with the like brownish barke, that the trunke and branches are but fomewhat redder, which are most in use, being of greater

force and efficacy then any other part of the tree, and tafte somewhat spicelike, rellishing Fennell seede withall, but Clufim compareth the tafte thereof unto the herbe Tarraeon, and is hot and dry in the beginning of the third degree. The decoction whereof is familiarly given in all cold diseases and obstructions of the Liver and spleene, as also in cold theumes and defluxions of the head, on the teeth, eyes, or lunges, warming and drying up the moiflure, and strengthning the parts afterwards, and there-fore is availeable in coughes, and other cold diseases of the breft, stomacke, and lungs, and restraineth castings, and helpeth digestion, breaketh and expelleth winde, the gravell and stone in the kidneyes, and provoketh urine, and womens courfes, it also warmeth, heateth, and dryeth up the moisture of womens wombes, which is in most the cause of birrennesse, and causeth them to be the more apt to conceive: it is of especiall good use in tertian and quotidian agues that come of humours, or are of long contimance: it is thought also to be good in the time of the pestilence, to weare some thereof continually about them, that the smell of it may expell the corrupt and evil vapours of the pestilence : it is generally used in all the diseases

that come of cold and raw, thin, and corrupt humours, the French disease, and other of the like fonle nature: the In-

dians use the leaves being bruised to heale their wounds,

and fores of what foever quality they be.

Saffafras. The Saffaphras or Aguetree



CHAP. L:

Spermaceti. Parmalitty.

Permaceti, that is the spawne of the Whale, usually called in English Parmasitty, is found in the head of one onely fort of Whale fish called Trumpa, which hath no finnes in his mouth, but teeth about a fpanne long, and as thicke as ones wrift: it lyeth in a hole therein, as it were a Well, which is taken out and brought home, after their fifthing for Whales, in barrels, and is afterwards preffed in a prefie, that the thinne oyle may runne from the thicker fubltance, which is that Parmasitry we use, and the more it is pressed the whiter it will be, and of little or no smell, yet the oyle is somewhat strong: this sort of Whale hath but one hole in the head, whereby it spouteth out water, all other forts having two, his head is bigger then others, and bigger then his whole body besides, which is also of a more gray colour : in this Whales entralls, Ambergreise is faid often to be found in more plenty then in other, which it is more likely that they swallow as food, friding it swimming on the Sea water, then that it should breed in them, as diverse have supposed, for I have here showed you the generation of Ambergreese: this Whale also yeeldeth a kind of oyle, as other Whales doe, but it groweth both white and hard, when it is cold, when as all other are liquid like oylo, and never grow hard like it, and therefore it is alwayes kept by it felfe, and not put to others.

CHAP.52.

TRIBEIT.

CHAP. LI.

Tacamahaca. The Gum Tacamahaca.

His Gum, which the Welt Indians call Tacamahaca, the Spaniards and all other Nations retaining the same name, is said to be gathered from a great tree like unto a Poplar, that is, very sweete having ared fruite or berry like unto those of the Peony, more we cannot as yet learne of it. The Gumme is of good and much it for outward remedies, not being knowne to be given inwardly for any in-firmity, although I doubt not but that it might fafely and to good purpose, if judgement were joyned with the triall thereof, but as it is now generally used, it serveth much, yea and most of all in womens disases to retaine the Mothef in its place, by laying a plaister thereof upon the navell s as also when it rifeth up and is ready to strangle them, and for the strengthening thereof, some put Muske and Amber to it, or a little Civet in the

middle of the plailter: This Gumme being (pread on leather and applyed to the side or spleene, that is growne hard and windy, dissolveth the tumours, disperseth the winde and bringeth much ease and helpe to the dispareted part, and is no leffe effectuall in all tumours, griefes, paines and torments in the body or joynts, proceeding of cold raw, and windy humours, applyed platter wife thereon : to be applyed to the ftomacke, with a third part of Storax, a little Ambergriefe, and tome waxe, is a fingular helpe to threngthen the weakeneffe thereof to helpe digeffion, to provoke the appetite, and to diffolve wind: it is of excellent use in the head-ache, and to ftrenethen the braine and memory, as also in all defluxions from the head, into the face, eyes, eares or teeth, caufing fwellings therein, with paines, rednesse, and much perplexity, to be applyed to the temples, or put into the eare, tyed in a little fine filke or cloath; it helpeth also all running humours, and paines thereby in the shoul ders or armes, or any other part of the body, the joynts likewife, goutes and Sciatica, giving befides the feattering of the humours, much eals of the paines, and by the aftriction whereof it partaketh not a little, firenetheneth the parts wonderfully against the virulency of the humours : it maryelloully helpeth all punctures and wounds in the forms, and that fpeedily, healing them and hindering any fpaime or convultion that may happen therein, fo that this gumme ferveth as a remedy in most outward griefes that doe not rife from much heare, and vet therein is not defective, being warily applyed, that is in the declination of the heate to discusse those humoura that remaine: for being hot to the entrance of the third degree and dry in the second, with much astriction also it is most proper for those before recited griefes, and others of the like property. The choyse of the best is, that it be rure and cleane without drosse, cleare also, in some fort of a whirish browne colour, and more whitish in fome parts, of no ftrong but a little quicke and fharpe fent, and quickely confisming into fmoake being cafe on quicke coales.

CHAP. LII.



Ecsule this is, and hath beene a drugge of much respect and use in physicke, alchough no herbe, I could not over passe it, but show you the thing, and the many doubts and salessant the profession of the profess could not over paffe it, but flow you the thing, and the many doubts and falfifications with the umay both know the right and refuse the counterfet and false: for that is the whole scope of my labours in this Worke. viz. to enforme all of the genuine and right things, that they may defire, and know them, and also the best true uses whereunto they serve. First for the Place it is cer-

tainely agreed by all, that the Isle of Lemnos seated in the Egean Sea, called by the Italians and others in thefe dayes Stalimene, was in all former ages and yet is in these times, the place where onely this earth is to be had, which hath beene and Itill is of much citimation in physicke, for the excellent Vertues therein above all the earthes in all other places, and therefore the leverall ages had severall rites whereby to emoble it the more: Diescorides faith of his time that they used to mixe the blood of a Goate with the earth, which Galen in his time (which was long after Dioscorides) being delirous to know, and what proportion of blood was put to the earth, he failed twice to Lemmos for that purpose, but missing of the placethe first time, at the second he came both to feethe place from whence it was taken, and the manner of ordering of it, which was differing from Dissourides his relation, for neither blood nor any thing elfe was mixed therewith, and Galen as he faith him elfe, was laughed at by the people of the better fore, who well underflood the course of their Country for many foregoing ages, for asking such a question of the mixing of Goates blood with it: but the Priest that was then ready prepared to fetch bome a cart full thereof, upon his arrivall there, onely call a certaine number of Wheate and Barley cornes to the earth, as a pacification therewith, and some ceremonious rites, according to the Religion of his Country, caused it to be carryed home, where, having put it into water, they washed the pure earth from the stones and fand, or any other thing in it, which afterwards being dry againe, they make it into small cakes, some bigger or lesser then others, and seale them with the figure of a Goate, the badge of Diana: and therefore they were called Sphragida agios, that is figillum capra or Sphragis Lemnia figillum Lemnium, and the La-

Terra Lemnia vel Sigilata.



tines Terra Lemnia or Terra figillata. Those rites of Gentilisme being ceased, others were brought in and used by the Christians, and when the Venerians were Lords of this isle, as of many other in those Seas, they imposed this order, that but onely one day in a yeare the earth should be digged and carryed away to be used: Forbidding any upon great penalties to take any privily without leave : which cultome the Turkes strictly observe to mig any apon great hill in this ille is much controverted, being suspected not to be the same from whence the earth was taken in Galens time, yet the Greekes of the ille affirme constantly, they never heard or knew of any other place : The earth as Galen faith of it in his time, was called of some Miltos Lemnia, Rubrica Lemnia: because it was in colour reddish like Rubrica Ruddle, but that it did not colour the fingers, as Rubrica Ruddle doth, and this the Priest onely as is before faid sealed : Another fort is the Rubrica which wee take to be our ordinary Bolearmoniacke, and some thinke that our finest and best Orientall Bole, is the true Terra Lemnia. because it is of the same reddish colour, not tainting the fingers, and that the Terra, Lemnia, or figillata, that we have in thete times much differeth from it, and very divers in it selfe one unto another, for some is whitish or very pale red, and that in lumpes or peeces not scaled, others that are scaled now adayes with Arabian Characters, which are interpreted Tin imachton, that is Terra figillata, are not without some doubt of counterfetting, to that of two and twenty forts of their small cakes of fealed earth, which Bellonium faith he had fought out and gorten in the shops of the Druggists in Constantinople, it was hard to judge which of them, or whether any of them were right or no, for as he faith, some cakes were much greater then others, and some of a pale brownish colour, of a fatty substance like tallow, easie to be chewed, and without any grittinesse therein, which some others have, that were more red, and somewhat acide in talte: Some againe had divers red spots in a whitifh earth; and some smell so sweete that it may be thought to be so made; And some againe of a wan colour. tending to yellow, others very gritty betweene the teeth being chewed : thele and divers other varieties, doe shew that coverous esting of much esteeme) is the cause of counterfetting, and besides experience sheweth us, that the earthes of sundry other Countries are found to be of excellent properties, both to provoke sweate, to resilt poyson, and notably to dry and bind fluxes, catarrhes, &c. all which are attributed to the best Terra Lymnia, but Galon in histime had the tryall of the Bolm, or Terra, or Lapin Armenius, which you please to call if, for fundry especiall remedies wherein it was effectuall, as also in a great Plague time in Rome, which he compared to that was in Greece in Thuesdides time, for as he faith, who loever tooke of that Bolus Armenius, diffolved in thinne wine or, water, were faved if they were to be faved, for no other thing could if that did not : and therefore seeing we have so little right Terra Lemnia or sigillata wherein to trust, and so much counterset, whereof we have cause to beware, my advise is rather to use the best fine Bole (which both in forme and quality commeth neetell to the truell Terra Lemnia,) then any other substitute or new found earth, going under the name of the right, although they have divers good properties in them. Let no man impute this as a temerity in me, for could I be affured that we could have true Terra Lemnia, or that the true that now is to be had were of that excellency that Dioferides, Galen and others report of that in their times, I would spare my advise and speake otherwife. Butfeeing I have commended the fine Bole for the best substitute unto Terra Lemnia, let me also declare unto you, although I have faid somewhat before of Bole, the special uses of both of them, that by comparing their properties, you may fee how little they differ in quality : The chiefest of Terra Lemnia, according to Disscorides, is to refill the venome of Serpents, and other deadly poylons, for which cause it is put into the great Antidotesagainst them, and is good also against laskes and fluxes: but Galen letteth them forth more largely, for se he faith, having had a Booke given him when he was in the Isle of Lemnos, by one of the chiefelt men, containing all the properties of Terra Lemnia, he sheweth that besides the remedies of venome and deadly poysons, he had experience of the helpe it gave to those that had eaten of the Sea Hare, or of Cambarides, defending them from all the fits that doe accompany those that have taken of them, as also the biting of a mad dog, and that it wonderfully helpeth old fores that are hard to be cured, and fresh wounds also to consolidate them. The fine Bole of Armenia, Galen sheweth to be admirable effectuall in the plague, as is before said, it also is fingular good in laskes, blooddy flixes, and spitting of blood, for the catarrhe, or defluxion of theume and thinne humours upon the breft and lungs, and shortnesse of breath, marvellously drying and helping them, and likewise against the foule ulcers in the mouth, the ulcers in the lungs or other parts, and the fistula in any, without applying any other thing that might clense it, or take away the callous skinne therein, this onely dryed it, and healed it up.

CHAP. LIII.

Turbub officinarum. The usuall Turbith.



Aving faid fomething before in the Classis of purging Plants, concerning the various forts of Turbith, as divers did take them, and account of them, whereof I meane not to speake agains in this place, but yet I thought good here, to say somewhat more of the true Turbith, which is a forraigne Drugge, and used in the Apothecaries shops, not knowne to us or any other certainely, that hath written thereof, what forme of face the plant truely beareth, whose roote it is: for although Garcias faith, that he saw the plant growing greene and in flower (yet he saith himselfe that it different from that which we use in our shoppes) which he describe the have no great or long roote, whose stalke is like

unto Ivy, spreading on the ground, of a fingers thickenesse or more, and two hands long, and some times much longer: the leaves are like unto those of the Alibea, Marsh Mallow, and so are the flowers of a reddish white, and sometimes all white, but not changing three times a day, as some report of it: that part of the stalke that is next unto the roote and is gummy, is onely used, the rest being too small is of no use: sometimes the roote is gathered with the stalke, which is unprofitable, the stalke onely being of use in Physicke: the whole is insipide without tafte : fo that you may perceive by this description, that this Turbith of Garcias, is but the stalke of an herbe as it feemeth (but our Turbith in shops is plainely deserned to be a roote, yet somewhat small, and of an ash-colour on the outside, and white within, having a pith in the middle, which is cut out and cast away as un-

TRIBE 17.

CHAF.54.

profitable, and some peeces, but not all gummy at the ends having no manifelt taste) which by bruising of it while it is greene, as he faith, veeldeth forth a juyce that hardeneth into a gumme; yet doth Garciae appropriate this Turbith in his following discourse to that which was with them of daily use, taying that the Arabians, Per-Gans, and Turkes call it all by the name of Turbith, by the Indians in Surrat, where it groweth plentifully Barcaman, and in Canara, whereof Goa is a part Tigmar : It groweth also as he saith in other places of India natu rally wilde : but that of Bisnager or Goa; is not used by the Physitions there, but that of Guzatate, which is the beft, from whence alfo as he faith, it is transported into Perfia, Arabia, Afia minor and Portugall. In this discourse of Garcius, I finde tome contrariety as I take it, at least such intricacy, as maketh me doubt it was not so advised-

Theatrum Botanicum.

ly wrieten, as fo worthy a man (whose Workes and labours were as directions to posterity) should have done; for tirlt he faith that the stalke is of use, the roote is unprofitable, and yethe faith this very fame is both called Turbith, and used by the Physitions there, of all nations as the Turbith of the ancients, which that the Indians gather it to fell to the Merchants, that carry it into their Count ies, and yet it was never feene that any fuch gummy stalkes were brenght into these parts of Christendome that I can learne, and fold by the name of Turbith. Agame, Garcias faith that this iris Turbith is farre differing from that which the Arabians describe, and namely that of Melnes, which he describeth with those notes that are in A sorceable unto that Turbith that is every where robe found in all our shops, and yet Garcias taxeth him of erronious describing of it, as though those notes did not agree to the true Turbith that is brought out of the East Indies, by the Portugalls, into Christendome, when as we never faw any other brought from thence, fo that I cannot see how Garcias can be freed from the imputation of much overfight, that tooke his Turbith to be the stalkes, and not the rootes of the Turbith plant: for I verily thinke his Turbith and ours to be all one, and that his errour role onely from being too confident on his Kinsmans relation thereof, to be the stalkes, who as he faith, informed him of the plant, the manner of the gathering and usage thereof by the Indians, and that himfelfe was present with the Indians, and saw the whole ordering of it, and is probable was but his owne conceit and fained to make Garcias beloeve it: for how else could that be differing from that of Mesues, which verily is the same with that, which as I thinke hath beene alwaies brought us for Turbith, and yet be the same the Portagals brought with them from thence, to serve all Christendome. The notes of Mesus his Turbith, which as I said agree so justly with our Turbith, that you may know how



to chase the best are these; but first he saith that it is the roote of an herbe, which hath Ferula like leaves but lesse (which how true it is I cannot say, Mefues peradventure never having seene the plant growing, giveth that note rather by information, which Garcias it may be sheweth by his owne fight but of the roote, which served him for his daily use, he was an eye witnesse and testifyeth of it) and was of the kind of those plants that give milke (and yet not of any Tithymall for divers other plants give milke that are not hot in take as the Tithymalls) and was of divers forts, manured, and wild, great, finall, whire, blacke, and yellow, and growing in dry places as may be perceived by the thickenesse of the juyce (the gumminesse he meaneth) and both greater and smaller rootes, white, and blackish, and yellow, are many times seene altogether with us (which blacknesse or yellownesse may come by the ill drying of the roote, or the taking of some wet in the drying or after)he maketh two markes of the choyleft: that it be white (within) hollow within like a reed or cane (that is when the hard pith of the roote is taken out) gummy with an ash-coloured barke or outside, smooth, and not rugged, easie to be broken. fresh, and not very great or thicke, which is not so good, these notes doe all agree to our Turbith officinarum. Turbith is more used to be given in pou her, and that seldome alone but mixed with other things, or else made into an electuary, then in decoction, and purgeth flegme very notably, and tough clammy humours that fall on the joynts, or on those parts that are more remote: it looseneth the belly of those excrements that sticke close thereto, and clenfeth the breft from thicke flegme: it is very profitably given to those that have a dropsie, the leprofie, or the French discase, as also those that are troubled with those discases that rife from adult humours. the blacke jaundife and the like, it helpeth day agues, and in general all other diseases bred of flegene.

CHAP. LIV.

Unicornu five Corna Mono cerotis. Vnicornes Hornc.

Nicornes Horne likewife is a precious Iewell of high efteeme, and with Princes kept alwayes in their treatury to be uted upon occasion for themselves, whose worth poore men could not easily reach or attaine unto. There are divers bealts that beare two hornes both male and female, as the Oxe, others the males onely, as Decre, Sheepe &c. Some beare three hornes, as certaine Oxen in India, as Solinus reporteth, and some foure, as divers Rammes in fundry Countries hath been observed; yet cassally, not by kinde, and some againe beare but one, whereof some beare it on their nose, as the Rhinoceros, and some in their forehead, as the Indian wild Asse, with a whole hoose as other Asses have, whereof Arifoles and Pliny ipeake, and Orix with a cloven hoofe, related by them also and Columella: as also cersaine Kine in Zeila, a City in Aibiopia, and Campbur, a certaine beast plentitully breeding in the Molucca Islands. that leveth both in the water and on land. Some other creatures also there are that beare but one horne, as cerraine Fishes, breeding plentifully in the Indian Seas, whereof Vierif so called (which I take to be the Sea Vnicorne) is one, and the Sword fish, and certaine birds in Ethiopia as Elianus maketh mention : but of all these creatures with one horne, none are faid or found to have white hornes but the Vnicorne (of the Sca as well as the Land) called by the Hebrewes Rem and Reem (famoused in the Scriptures) by Avicen Achercheden, by some other Arabians Barkaran, by the Greekes Monoceros, and by the Latines Vnicornus, for some are said to be black c others red, Elianus describeth the Indian Asse to have his horne to be whitish at the bottome, reddish at the toppe, and blacke in the middle : the received opinion of the Vnicorne is, that it is a beaft of the fife of a meane horse (but I thinke it cannot be possible but he must be much greater, to beare so large so long, and so massic a horne, fuch as are to be seene in fundry places of Europe, (if such be the horne of any beast) for as Bellonius faith there are twenty whole hornes, and as many that are not wholebut broken, to be seene in severall places in Enrope, one whereof which is the greatest and most noble, is that which is kept in the Church of Saint Dennis by Paris, which is feven foote long at the least, fo that a tall man can hardly reach the toppe thereof with his hand, it weigheth 13 pound and foure ounces, no man can graspe it wholly in his hand, being five inches in the diameter or thickenesse, and an handbredth, and three inches in the circumference, it is straight like a torch or staffe, but writhed about on the outlide, from the right hand to the left smooth, smooth and not bunched out, save at the lower end next unto the head, where it is greatest, and falling still smaller unto the end, of a brownish colour on the outfide, but white like Ivory within, without any line in it, and having but a ring about the outfide, it is also hollow at the bottome, a soote upwards, whereby it may plainely be discerned that it falleth not off of it owne accord, which maketh it to be of the more account) the bealt is faid to be of the colour of a Weafell, or fomewhat more red (yet some say grayish) having a head like a Hart, the necke and maine not very long, with thinne haires, and falling to one side, with a small beard like a Goate but lesser and shorter, the thighes and legs, not great, the hoose parted and the taile like a Boare: but none of the auncient Writers, have made mention of any Physicall properties therein, Elians onely accepted 116.4.6.52. Who yet faith the home is blacke. The property of the Vnicornes horse is cheifly to refist poylon, and the bitings of venemous creatures, it is also given against the plague and other contagious diseases, to expell melancholly likewise, and to chetish, exhilirate, and strengthen the vitall spirits, and more noble parts. It hath alwayes beene accounted of great worth, and not but for great persons and Princes, for the beast being rare and seldome to be steene or had, being so wilde and fierce that he is not to be made tame (how loever some have written that they will grow milde at the light of young Maidens, and be brought to sleepe neere unto them) and the hornes not to be had (in that they doe not call them as some other beasts doe) but by the death of the beast, that liveth so farre remote from these parts, and in huge vast Wildernesses among other most fierce and wilde beasts, Tigers, and Panthers, &c. and especially because the Indians hunt them not either for their pleasure, or to make any profit by them, the Merchants not seeking after them, the hornes I fay, must needes be rare and scarce to be had, and of great worth and price, if they be had, which keepeth them in the more high efteeme. And therefore there want not Imposters, that for lucre fake, doe counterfet it, and worke Ivory, and other hornes artificially into peeces of severall shapes and formes, and obtrude them for Vnicornes horne, to many ignorant persons, but the true and right horne is in part described here before, but to adde further, that the true horne being broken, sheweth to have some thicke fouldes or coates one over another, the infide is white, though the outfide is not fo white but brownish, and a very smooth graine, without any line veine or curled waving therein, having onely a circle fometimes about the edge or brimme. Much V nicornes horne as they fay, is to be had with our Druggilts and Apothecaries, which is in small long round peeces, some no thicker then ones finger or thumbe at the most, or seldome bigger, that is very white, fomewhat heavy and folid, with a smooth graine, which because I cannot thinke so much of the right Land Vnicornes horne is to be had so readily, and so small: I verily beleeve it to be of the Sea Unicorne, which whether it hath that efficacy that the other is faid to have I know not.

And it is somewhat probable that even all those hornes formerly mentioned both in France, Venice, or elsewhere, and that also of our Kings, kept at Windsor, or the Tower, is but of the Sea Vnicorne, for even such as is before described was brought home by Sir Dudley Digges, as I take it found on the shore, and cast up by the Sea in some place towards the North-West, and given to our King Charles, who for the tryall caused his Physicions and others to view it and make report thereof to him. And my felfe having seene it, did well perceive it to be writhed on the outfide, in the manner before faid, and was wonderous white within also, and of a close firms graine: The home was not fully whole, but broken off a little at the end, and hollow at the bottome.

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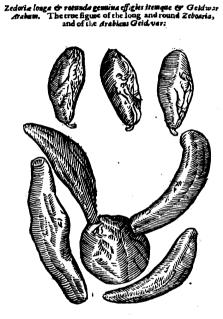
CHAP. LV.

Zedoaria & Zerumbeth. Setwall.

He Setwall that we have usually in our shops, doth not alwayes hold one uniforme face and fashion. but divers, for some is thicke and short, others more long and round, some great, others small, some whole, others broken, as it is usuall in all things almost, either forraigne or domesticke, and yet the severall varieties of formes, being of so little difference cannot make them severall things. specially seeing their taste and quality is all one, or but so little differing that any judicious may soone

determine the controversie. Garcias ab Orta distinguisheth betweene Zedoaria and Zerumbet, making them to be two divers things and therefore speaketh of them in two severall Chapters, wherein as it seemeth he maketh Zedaria to be the Geiduar of Avicen, which yet he faith Avicen knew not, because it groweth in the Chineses Country, and is very rare to be seene or had, but from such vagabond Indians, called Isgues, as travaile begging through all those Countries, which Geidnar or Gedwar, as Garciae faith is of the bignesse of an Ackorne, and

neere unto the same forme, weighing about halfe an ounce, and of a cleere colour, but Clufus giveth us the description and figure of it a little larger, which as he faith he had from Pona of Verona, and compareth them to the imalier rootes of Asphodill, or the rootes of Anthora of an ash-colour on the outside, and yellowish within, and of an hot shar pe taste. Zedoaria is called Zurumbet by Scrapio, and faith they are rootes like unto the round Arifolochia, but of the colour and tafte of Ginger, and brought from China: Avicen faith that Zedoaria is like unto Aristolochia, but leffer, and afterwards fai th, that it is likely to be Geiduar or Algeiduar, and giveth unto it the same qualities that Serapio doth to his Zedoaria or Zerumbers Rhasis maketh Zedoria an d Zerumbet all one, and Me-(nes also seemeth to agree unto them, but differ eth onely in a degree of heate; so that you may plainely fee that all these forts are made by these Authours to be of little or no difference, and so they seeme unto me, as they have also to others before me, who have as I have done, feene all these diversities of forme come over together unto us: Lugdunenfis fetteth downe very truely the figure of Zedowia and Zerumbet, as they grow together, the longer peeces joy-ning to the round like the Ashbodill rootes, to one round head. Garcias ab Orta faith, that Zerumber (or Zerumba, although he maketh them differing as I faid, in one Chapter, yet all one in the next) grow-eth plentifully wild in Malavar Calecut, and Cananor, and is also planted by divers in fundry places, calling it wild Ginger, those of Surrat, Decan, and Canary call it Chacheran, and those of Malavar Sua, and hath leaves like unto Ginger but greater, longer. and broader. There have beene some that have thought Zedoaria to be some of the kindes of Coffus



that Dioscorides describeth, because it agreeth in many things therewith, Zedearia being not specified by him, or the auncient Greekes, and indeed both forme and quality comming so neere may cause it well to be accepted as the substitute thereof. All these forts as they are made divers by the writers of them are said by them to be effectuall against poytons of all fores, and venomes of virulent creatures, and we have found them of much use and profit in the pellilence and other contagious difeases, as also to warme a cold stomacke, and to expell winde mervailoully, to represse vomitings, to dry up and consume catarrhes and defluxions of rheume, to dissolve the Impostumes of the matrix, and to stay the loosenesse of the belly, and is also very powerfull to stay or disperse the unfavoury belchings of those spirits that Garlicke, Onions, &c. or wine have caused.

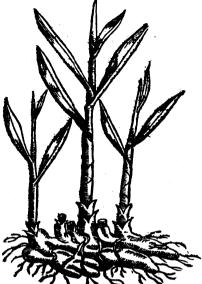
CHAP, LVI.

Zingiber. Gingër.

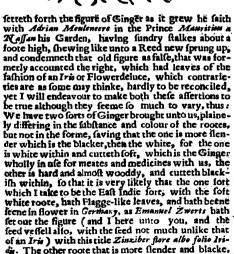
Inger as Garcias (aith groweth in all the Countries of the East Indies, either planted by the roote or fowne of feed, (the roote faith an English rare traveller, spreadeth in the ground, and hath leaves like wild Garlike, which they cur every foresigh a national faith and hath leaves like wild Garlike, which they cut every fortnight, to put into their brothes and meates:) It groweth faith he, with leaves like the water Flagge, or Corne Flagge, and not like the Reed, thus faith he, and so saith the Monardus also, but Acost a saith that it hath leaves very like to the greater sorts of Millet, Lobs teares, and with a thicke stalke like Asphodill leaves thereon, close to the stalke, so that it seemeth to be a small Reed; and Lobel

Ringiber forte brafiltenfe wigre redice. Brafill Ginger with a blacke roote,

Zingiberis filigan & femen. The feed pody and feed of Ginger,



Zingiber vrientale florescene The figure of the orientall Ginger with the flower-





yet of the same fashion, may be that which beareth Reed-like leaves, as Lobel hath set it forth, rather to be preserved then for ordinary use with us, and which as I thinke is the Mechinum of Lobel, or Zingiber fuseum: whereof he giveth the figure of a more excellent fort, that was joynted like Doronicum parts, and therefore accounted by Pona to be the true Doronicum, as is shewed before in this worke, in the Chapter of Doronicum, and counted by rong to be the true Doronseum, as is increased before in this worke, in the Chapter of Doronseum, and brought from Braffill? So that the matter being thus reconciled, and each of them forted as they should be, let me thew you that both form are preferved while they are fresh and greene, and the blacke fort as well also, after it hath beene dryed, by new steeping it, and boyling to make it tender, but I cannot finde that the whise sort will so well serve to be preserved after it hath beene dryed, but is the best being preserved greene, such as the China and Bengala Ginger is. The properties of Ginger is to warme a cold stomacke, and to helpe diffession, to

diffolve wind both there and in the bowels, while it is fresh it is eaten in sallets with the Indians, the roote being fliced and put among the herbes, and helpeth to mollefie and loofen the belly by the moilture therein, which then abateth much of the heate which being dry it hath, and helpeth to bind the belly. The preferved Ginger is most acceptable and comfortable to the stomacke, and is availeable to all the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. L VII.

Zibettum. Civet.



I Ivet, called Algalia by the Indians, and the beast from whence it is taken Algali or Aligali, is well knowne now adayes to all, to be an excrementitious moisture, or condensate sweate of a certaine beatt somewhat like unto a great Cat, and thereon called a Civet Cat, gathered from a peculiar place or purse in that Cat, prepared by nature for that speciall purpose, and is taken forth with small spoones of Ivory or wood, and that by strong hand, the beast being held very close and

hard for feare of biting, while they are in taking it forth, for it is very fell and fierce, being moved and angered, and then most when they are about that businesse. I shall not need to describe the beast unto you, which Clusius hath done in figure very exactly in his Cura Posteriores, and is so frequent, not onely in our Land. with a great many that keepe them for the profit or use of the Civet, but in divers other Countries in Europe. The Civet is used as a perfume or sweete sent generally, either by it selfe or mixed with other sweete things, it is used also to comfort the head and braine, and to helpe the deafenesse and dissings in the cares, being put thereinto, wrapped in a little blacke wooll, it is much commended against the suffocations or tising of the mother, to be used in a plainter, or but put on the middle of the plaister and laid on the Navell, or some put into the Navell. I know none that ever used it inwardly, but in outward remedies : it is faid that women are much delighted therewith, and helping fundry of their defects.

Having thus the wed you here most of the chiefest Drugges in our Apothecaries shops, that come to us from forraigne parts, that are not formerly expressed in this Worke in severall places & Let me now lastly to close up this whole Worke, flew you other strange and rare Plants, both Herbes and Trees, with their Gummes, Seeds. Rootes, and Fruites, &c. growing in the Eaft, and West Indies, and those parts neere unto them, as they have beene observed by those that in their travells law them, and brought many of them into Europe; that wee may contemplate the wonderfull Workes of God, that hath stored those Countries with such differing Herbes and Trees from ours, and yet it is very certaine that there is much more unknowne then is already made knowne unto us. I will first beginne with Herbes, and the parts thereof, as feedes and rootes, whether medicinable or admirable, and then with the Trees and their fruites that are pleasant to eate; and lastly with those which for the most part have some medicinalluse.

CHAP. LVIII.

Payco berba. Indian Plantaine for the stone.



Herba al

bis estilis.

Cackes fe.

renum mor-

Here growethin Pern in the Welt Indies, an Herbe whole leaves are like unto our Plantaine, which being dryed are very thinne, and tafte hot and extreame bitter. The pouther of them taken in Wine, helpeth the chollicke and the stone, whether proceeding of wind, or of any cold cause, the leaves boyled and applyed warme to the pained part, worketh the same effect.

Another Herbe likewise was sent from thence like unto Lettice new sprung up, and of the same colour, being without talle and very profitable for the stone in the kidneyes, comming from heate, the juyce being applyed to the place mixed with some oyntment of Roses, and the leaves also laid thereto: the juyce thereof likewife coo eth inflammations, Saint Anthonyes fire and the like hot eruptions in the skinne, and cafeth

From Peru likewise saith Monardus came the seed of a bushy plant, there called Caches, being very small and taken from the fruite thereof, which was like unto the Mala in sana, Madde Appels, slat on the one part, and round on the other, of an ash colour on the outside, and of an excellent greene colour but thinne, and of a round forme. It is of much esteeme with the Natives, for the especiall vertues thereof, in provoking urine, and expelling gravell and the stone, yea and breaking the stone in the bladder, if it be not growne hard by long continuance, dissolving it into fand, and casting it forth with the urine, the feed in pouther being taken in some water convenient for the purpole, whereof they have had very many and notable experiences, which fand after it is expelled will grow hard as into flones againe.

CHAP. LXIX.

Coca. The herbe Coca.



He feed of this Coca is fownë with great care by the Well Indians In beds, by rowes, and rileth tobe a plant of three or foure foote high, with a stalke as bigge as a good wand, and somewhat greater leaves then the Myrtle, having as it were another leafe in the middle thereof, being soft, and of a pale greene colour: the berries are red before they be ripe, but blackish afterwards, growing cluftring together, and then they gather the leaves, laying them to dry, that they may be kept all the yeare

and carryed to and fro into leverall Countries, for thereof is the Natives chiefe Merchandife to provide them of all necessaries for life, being instead of money, which is generally used by the Americanes to be chawed, as well in their long journeyes to preferve them from hunger and thirst abroad, as for pleasure at home, which they use after this manner : they burne Oyster shelle wand wich the powther of them they mixe the pouther of the leaves after this manner i they burne Oyster shells wand wishine powther of them they mixe the pouther of the leaves of this foca sind chewed in their monthes, and so made up as it were into a paste or dough (but take less of the powsher of the Oyster shells them of the less's yl wher'to's they make small pellets trockiffs or troffi, laying them to day, and so ascended not by one, holding them in their monthes, rolling them to and fro, and sucking them untill they be quite spent, and sucking them without either means or drinkes; through within blitted places, where none is to be had. If they say a thome, they use the foca alone, chewing them sometimes is who less ay without ceasing untill the substance be sucked forth, and then use another a if shely would have them so be stronger, able to intoxicate their braines like unto drinkennesse, or to be as it were tendesse, they put the leaves of Tobacco to it and take great pleasure in those cour-

The Theater of Plants.

CHAP. LX.

Betre, Betle, Betele, five Bethle. The Indian Bindweed called Betle or Betre.



He East Indians doe use the leaves of this Betle, much after the same manner that they of the West doe the last recited Coca, and therefore I thought good to joyne them together. It groweth very like unto a Bindweede, wrapping and winding it selfe about the trees, up to the toppes almost, or other things that it is planted against to uphold it, or lye on the ground and rot, and therefore they for the most part, plant it against the tree Famile or Areca, or such other like tall and great trees, in the same manner as they doe Pepper, whereunto it is so like that a farre off those that are not well exercised in the knowledge of them, may soone mistake one for another (and therefore Gerard called it Bastard Pepper, when as it is neither

in fruite, taste, oruse like unto Pepper) having onely leaves somewhat like to Pepper, but more like unto Bindeweed, yet thicker, of a yellowish greene colour, with three great thicker tibbes therein (which the Indians with the nailes of their hands, kept long and pointed for this purpose and not round like ours, doe nippe or pare an ay before, they dry them, whose talte is somewhat aromaticall but bitter; the fruite is slender, and about two inches long, writhed or confisting of five cods writhed one about another like unto a cord or rope, of a yellowish colour, tasting pretty spicy or aromaticall, the plant is much tended and often watered to cause it grow the better, and because it delighteth not in any very hot or cold Country, and feldome groweth in the upland Countries, but continually neere the Sea side, or not farre distant from it. Physically this is used to strengthen the head and stomacke, after the clensing of them from rheume and flegme, to comfort the heart, and to breake or discusse winde in the stomacke or bowels : it fastneth loose teeth, and maketh them yellow, causing also a sweet breath, yer their breath stincketh fowlest that using daily to take it, doe forbeare for a while from it: but generally throughout all the East Indies, the leaves are used both of the Princes and people, the greater persons make certaine compositions for themselves, with the leaves hereof, Camfire of Burnes, Lignam A. loes, Muske, and Ambergriefe, others put Cardamomes, and Cloves to them, but the ordinary manner of preparing them is, that after the ribs be taken away with their nayles, they chew those leaves in their mouthes, and spit out the first juyce that commeth from them, which is like blood, and put unto them a little of the calz of burnt Oyftershells, andthe fruite of Areca or Fanfell beaten small which give them a pleasant taste, and is generally eaten by them all, and none of the meaner fort or others that have not prefently before cases thereof, will in civility speake with any great person but they will hold their mouthes that their breath doe not offend those. It is called Betre in Malavar and Pam, in Decan and Guzarete bat in Malaye Siri, Garcias faiths bat he as well as others tooks these leaves to be the Falium Indum, or Malaba. them of the Greeke Authours; but was deceived therein.

Betre five Betle:
The Indian Bindeweed called Betle or Betre.



CHAP. LXI.

Guacatane. Indian Pilewort.

His small herbe as Monardsu faith was sent out of that part of America or the West Indies that is called His imali nerve being white like unto Polium montanum but without any Guardene, Indian Pilewort fueet fent, and is much commended to helpe the fwelling and falling downe of the Piles or hemorrhodiall veines if the herbe be boyled in wine so as there be no heate, or else in water and the grieved place fomented with the warme decoction for a while then gently wiped and the pouther of the herbe cast thereon being bound thereunto: it also easeth aches and paines in any part of the body if the grieved place be first annointed with molten Rossin not too hot, and the pouther of the herbe strewed thereon (which is an homely manner of dressing) and cloathes layd presently upon it which will sticke so fast as that untill it bath wrought the effect it will not be plucked from the skinne and flesh : the pouther of this herbe cast upon any small wound or fore, especially those in the groine, doth clense them and heale them afterwards.



CMAP. LXII.

Herba Indica ad rupturas utilia. Indian Rupture-Wort.

Nother (mall herbe was likewife fent from those parts, whose forme could not be discerned by reason of Notice that neroe was how the tent from those parts, whose formended to helpe Ruptures or bufflings in young or old the herbe being fresh bruifed and applied to the place whereunto a truffe afterwards was bound that had no shoulders, yet sate as close as those that had, and this Ligature the Indians use, which kind of truffe faith Monardus lying so firme and close as he reported that was cured thereby, is sufficient of it selfe to helpe any Rupture without any other medecine, and as he saith he saw a leech of Corduba that help ped all burftings with fuch unshouldred trustes or bindings onely, and many hee knew then living that were so

CEAP. LXIII.

Planta Indica sanguinalis Panacea, id est, sanguineos sudores excitaus; The Indian Allheale, blood (weating plant.

Certaine Indian Leech as it is recorded in Petrus de Ofma his letter to Monardus did usually in the City Passo cure all manner of diseases onely with the juice of a certaine herbe annointing the Arteries and the grieved place therewith, and afterwards laying them to sweate in their beds being well covered, whose sweat was well neere as blood, & in this manner he proceeded untill he saw they had sweat sufficiently, causing them to use in the meane time an excellent fine diet of wholesome meats: sundry desperate difeafes were cured by him, yea they feemed more young and lustie that used this order then they were before; but no intreatie or promise of reward, nor all the meanes that could be used to him, would make him reveale this secret to any, or tell what herbe it was whose juice he used.

CHAP. LXIIII.

Herba vitamant mortem in morbis pranuntians. The Indian Fortune teller of life and death.



Certaine Indian of chiefe account comming into the count de Nieva his house that was in Para upon some occasion of businesse, saw a woman servant of the house very sad and sorrowfull, for that her husband lay then very sicke of a grievous ditease, he asked her if shee would faine know whether het husband should thereof live or dye, the saying yea, he sent her a branch of an herbe- which he willed to be put into his lest hand, and there to hold it fast, which would make him seeme pleasant and merry

if he were to live, but fad and forrow full if he should dy e, which she so using it and finding her husband sodainly to become sicke that she thought he would presently have departed this world, she pulled the herbe out of his hand and threw it away, but within a short time after this her husband dyed : but Monardon faith he doubting of the truth thereof enquired of divers and it was affirmed unto him by a noble man that had long lived in Pers that it was true, and that it is usuall with the Indians to doe so in diseases, which is a matter of great admiration and wonder.

CHAP. LXV.

1. Herba Viva. The Herbe of life or love.

TRIBEIT.

Here are two forts of this kinde of plant that are to be distinguished in sander, and not to be accounrecrease two totts of time Ringe of plant that are knowne to us of late (and yet I thinke verily there be fome others of the famenature, not infliciently yet made knowne to us, which I gather out of the writings and relations of divers. The one is an herbie plane without any prickes or thornes thereon, for any thing that I can learne thereof, and is this I am now about to shew you: The other is both a

finible, or as fome lay a tree, and thorny also which shall follow. Garcias ab Orta first maketh mention thereof in the proving a contract of the East Indies but giveth it no name. Acopta faith it is called by the Christians there to grow in divers places of the East indies but give the Hollands. As Joseph Balth H. Is called by the Christians there generally Herbs viva, and of the Indians Herbs amoris, of the Arabians and Turkes Salue and Saluque: The leaves are compared by them unto the leaves of Pollipsdy, but Acoka rather compareth them to the leaves of Orobus, four or five, or divers rifing from the roote, each upon its footfalke, being winged with many smaller ones then those of Orabus, see on both sides of the stalkes, which are about two inches long a peece, of a pleasant greene colour very beantifull; among which leaves rife up divers slender bare maked stalkes, each of them beating one flower at the toppe in forme fomewhat like unto a Pinke, but of a yellow colour without any fent at ring one hower at the toppe in forme iomewhat like unto a Pinke, out of a yellow colour without any fent at all. The admirable propertie hereof is, that if any shall touch it with their hand, and some say that if any man doe but breath upon it, it will presently draw it selfe together, and if one would take it into their hand it will close together as if it were dead. But that which is more admirable is, that if they shall withdraw their hand it will quickly after as it were revive agains and spread it selfe as it was before it was touched, and this it will doe will quickly after as it were revive against and special touching. Other properties it is fayd to have, many times in a day if it be touched and let alone agains without touching. Other properties it is fayd to have, many times in a day if it be concluded and let alone agains without concerning. Other properties it is layof to nave, as to reftore Virgins that have beene defloured, if ye will believe it, to procure love betweene man and woman, and as Acofea faith he was informed by an Indian Philition of good credit, that he would can'te any woman to be and as Acopta lattil the was intormed by an American a milition of Book of the it (or rather abute it) as he would appoint at his will and pleafure, fo that he would but declare her name, and use it (or rather abute it) as he would appoint him, but the fact being unlawfull, he refused the condition.

2. Fruiex smibilis Herba Mimosa dieta. The Mimicke herbe called the sensitive thorny shrubbe. This other Mimick Mocking or Sensitive plant groweth to be a wooddy Shrubbe, yea some say to be a tree, having divers spring rising from the root, and branching forth sundry leaves set here and there, with short thornes having divers spring at Acost unto other trees or walls, but Glusse sink is spreaded on the ground taking roote or prickles, leaning at Acost unto other trees or walls, but Glusse thereon, which were the ground taking roote or prickies, leaning as Acceptating other thesi of waits, but only mainth the present on the ground taking roote at the joynts, and findry wings of fresh greene leaves thereon, which upon the touch of any man, or his breathing onely, and not of any thing else would shrinke and seeme as withered; but neither flower nor fruit bathing onely, and not of any thing else would shrinke and seeme as withered; but neither flower nor fruit bath should be a spanish relation thereof in a booke should be a supported by the same of the same should be a supported by the same should be a supported by the same should be a supported by the same should be same sh printed at Mexico, that it beareth flowers and fruit fomewhat like unto the Chefnut, many of them hanging printed at Oversies, that it beareth nower and the first and asterwards red, these be others relations: but let mee thew you what I have feene of the living plant as it grew in a pot at Chelfey in Sir John Davers Garden, where divers feeds being fowne therein about the middle of Mø, 1638, and 1639, some of them sprang up to be neared halfe a foot high, yet others were inferiour, the tallest shot two or three stalkes from the root, somewhat hard naire a root nign, yet others were interiour, the cantel thore as also a small short thorne at each and wooddy, with divers joynts on each side, and severall branches thereat, as also a small short thorne at each

1. Herba Viva. The herbe of Life or Love.

2. Fruten fensibilu Herba Mimofa dilla, The thorny sensitive Shrub or Plant.





Yyyyy

joynt.

joynt, which tranches had teverall patres of winged leaves fet opposite each unto other, containing some cight

some ten small leaves on a side without any orde oneanthe end, let very close together, being marrow, smooth, and of a full but fresh greene colour, not fully round pointed nor dented, foulding themselves upward close to the middle ribbe, upon any touch thereof, this is the elder growne plant, but in the think was young the whole stake with scaves would fall downe and shrinke up the leaves: this I proved in those two severall yeares before

recired: the for mer yeares plants as they grew in the pos, I caused a cunning hand to draw to the life, which I here

rectined: the following scares passesses they given in the passe cannot a commany immediate to make the summany with the other, that you may fee the difference betweene it and others formerly fet forth from the fight of a dryea plant. If this could have betwee preferred in our Wisters, our Sommers would have declared a more ample and full dismonthration thereof. This is faid to be not for chicke in apprehension as the former. It is faid also that the stakes have the small and test of Liewis, and are used by the natives usually to helpe the cough.

shortnesse of breath, boarsenesse of the throat and voice, to canse slegme easily to be expectorate, as also to ease the

paines of the stone in the Kidneyes, and healeth up fresh wounds. That Spanish author before recited relateth

also that it procureth sleepe being applyed to the head, but somer with the Americanes then the Spaniards ; said

allo by them to procure love, but could not shew how or by what way; it helpeth the Flux or Lacke of the belly by that aftringent and glutinous qualitie therein perceived by the tafte; as also sertion Agues, and the inflammations and reductic of the eyes. The faid author faith that he understood, yet hee knew not how truely that in the Philippinase they have such another plant yet differing in some particulars, for it is faid theirs shooteth forth ten or a dozen straight everige from a root, each of the biguesse of an Hens quill, one whereof had a dozen leaves on

them in foure rowes fet an distances, fix inches betweene, being like unto Reddish leaves : the flowers were blew

like unto a birds tongue before they were open, and divided it felfe afterwards into three leaves. This upon touch or breathing thereon we uld not fall downe as in the former and rife againe, but faid to fall away, that lasthe lower leaves and folikewife the upper leaves if they were touched agains, but the stake also would breake off and fall downe upon the touch or breathing, and if they should be broken by any once hand, the place would seeme

as blacke as were burned :: but that it would not doe to if it were toucht with a flicke or wand. The Herba Mi.
mof a fremeth likely to be the Achinomenes of Apollidorus, whereof Phiny, lib. 24 c. 17. maketh mention. As allo

that tree that Theophrass is sith, ib. 4.cap. 3. grew about Memphis in Egype which differed not from other trees, either in forme leaves or branches, but in the event for the outward face thereof was thorny, and the leaves like

Perne (as Gaza transfareth it) but Pliny much better like feathers which being touched shranke as withered and

dry, and by and by after revived againe. The Earle of Camberland in Queene Elizabeths dayes brought from the

facke of Portrice some of these plants, but lived not long in the ayre of England, some of the dried and dead once

CHAP. LXVI.

Onewhar like unto those before remembred is this shrubbe, which our English which went with Sir

being afterwards fent to Clubus by Laques Larret, whole figure is that he exhibited in his Christopharus Acofta,

Stirpa nimans seu Fruten impatiens. The shrinking shrubbe,

CHAP. LXVIII.

Manobi forte Brasilianorum. Indian earth nuts or Peale.

Here is growing in fundry places in Braffil and in America also, neare the River Maranon a certains fruit or Peafe breeding under the ground like as puffes doe, without either leafe or roote as Rt is fayd, but they are no bigger then great Peafe, and inclosed in a small grayish thicke and short a cod, very like a small Pescod, with one or two Pease therein, of a pale reddish colour, on the outside and white within, tasting like unto an Almond, which will rattle being shaked in the skinne, growing many together and tyed by small strings. The fruits are caten as junkets with great delighe; for their pleasant taltes take cyther fresh or dryed, but a little tosted make them rellish much bet-

great using the transfer of the better fort as an after course, and doe dry and ftrengthen the ftomacke very much, but taken too liberally breed head ach and heavinesse.

CHAP. LXIX.

Radix Santta Helene. Saint Helens beads, or Indian round fweet Cyperus.

Eare the Port of Saint Hellen which is in Florida, grew cettaine rootes very long and full of knots, of round joynts as great as ones thumbe, blacke without and white within, tafting fomewhat aromaticalllike Galanga, which when they are dry are as hard as an horne, the leaves are large and very greene, growing on stalkes that spread on the ground : it groweth in moist grounds, and is drying in the beginning of the second degree, and heating in the end of the same, the pourher of them taken in wine is used against the paines of the stomacke and bowels, easing the collicke and stone in the Kidneyes, and provoking urine. The Indians use to sprinkle the pouther of the rootes all over their bodies, being ready to goe into the Baths, became as they fay, it bindeth the skinne and firength-

neth the members of the body by its fweet fent. They use there to disjoynt these round knots of the rootes, which being drilled and strung serve them in stead of Beads to tell God how many prayers they will give him at a time. Clasion thinketh these roots may not unfiely bee referred to some kind of Cyperus, but I thinke the large leaves contradict it.

CHAP. LXX.

Radix Quimbaya. Carthagenas purging roots!

Etrus Cieca maketh mention of these roots in the sirst part of his Pernvian history that they are slender, of about a singers thicknesse, growing among the trees in Quinberga, a Province in Pern whose cheife city is Certbage: if some of these roots be taken and steeped in a good quantitie of water all night, they will drinke up most of the water, but yet three owness thereof remaining being drunke doe purge the body so gently and without trouble or perturbation, as if it had been purged with Rubarbe, this hat beene often tryed. Clufien thinketh that these rootes were the same or very like unto such as was sent him by a friend by the name of Bexago vel Pera, which he tooke to be no other then the branches of Atragene or Viorna of that Countrey, they were to like.

CHAP. LXXI.

Rhabarbarum Americanum. Rubarbe of America or West Indie Rubarbe.

Onardus faith, that among other things were fent him out of the maine of the West Indies he had Onerdon faith, that among other things were tent mm out of the maine of the West Indies he had a peace of a roote which they called there by the name of Rubarbe, and was very like the East Indian time. One as her faith it was round, with a brownish coate and reddish core or inside, which being being being, had some whitenesse mixed among it, and coloured the spittle yellow like Saffron, being bitter within my what have a thore was not signified. This is not the white Rubarbe of America, for that as is sayd in its place in the Estate of the Saffron.

lames Lancafter found by chance travailing neare the Sea shore on the East side of the He of Nicubar as also on Sombrers, an Hand which is neare Nienbar & Samuetra, the younger fized, being like small bushes, halfe a yard or two foote high, at the toppes of whom grew foure or five branches full of leaves somewhat round like unto Mirtle leaves, as greene as Sorrell and full of sap or juice; which bushes being strucke by ones foot or otherwise as they passed by, were observed to shrink downe as low as the branches would let them, and rife againe by and by after to the former height; the reason hereof was, that every plant grew out of the mouth or belly of a long living worms within the earth, which drew downe the plant being firucken; but in the elder or greater growne plants the worme was confumed, and the rootes of these bushes being plucked up af-ter they had remained a day two or three above the ground became as hard as Corall: the rest of the bushes remayning as wooddy as other thrubbes. This threefold change or alteration in nature, first from a living worms to a viget ative plant, and then to a from fubfiance, maketh it more admirable above any.

CHAP. LXVII.

Plantanimal eu Borametz Agnus Scythicus. The Scythian Lambe.

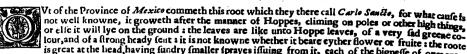
His strange living plant as it is reported by divers good authors is called by the Natives Burmetz quast agnellus, by others either Planta Entherica agno similis, or Agnow Scytherus, or by some Planta animal; it groweth among the Tartares about Samarcanda and the parts thereabours rising from a teede somewhat bigger and rounder then a Melon seede, with a stalke about sive paintes high, without any lease thereon, but onely bearing a certaine fruit on the toppe, in forme resembling a small lambe, whole coate or rinde is wolly like unto a Lambes skinne, the pulpe or meate underneath which is like the flesh of a Crevile or Lobser, laving as it is sayd blood also in it; it hath the forme of an head, heaving downe, and seeding on the grafte round about it, untill it hath consumed it and then dyether else will perfish it she grafte cound about it been cut away of sources of surroofe: it thath forme leones also hasoing downes a the Wordsers much affect to feede on bee cut away of purpose : it hath foure legges also hanging downe ; the Woodyen much affect to feede on

CHAP.

TRIBE 17.

CHAP. LXXII.

Carlo Santto. The Indian Hoppe-like purger. .



is great at the head having fundry smaller sprayes issuing from it, each of the bignesse of one greater single and white, the barke or tinde whereof is easily separated from the rest, and is of most use, smelling somewhat sweet, and talking bitter and somewhat sharpe withall the pith of the roote consistent as it were of many small and very thinne silmes which may easily

Carlo Santo. The Indian Hoppe-like purger,

many small and very thinne filmes which may easily be separated one from another: it is hot and dry in the beginning of the second degree. The barke of the roote being a little chewed in the mouth draweth downe from the head much flegme, whereby theumes catarrhes and destillations therefrom are voyded, and the parts much eafed of paines and other griefes, in fonce also it causeth a vomit, avoyding thereby much choiler and flegme from the stomacke, that oppressed is before and strengthned it afterwards, the decoction thereof worketh better thereon; if a purgation fitting the person be taken before this evacuation upwards, it will doe the more good; the barke being chewed helpeth loofe gummes, putrid and rugged teeth, and maketha (weete breath, but it were good to wash the mouth with a little wine afterwards to take away the bitternesse: the pouther thereof taken in a little white wine, or the decoction thereof with Maiden



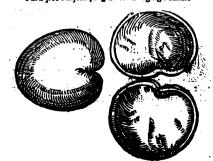
white white, of the detection women of the oblituctions of the mother, the staying of their courses, and consumeth winde in their bodies being formerly purged and prepared, and using Liquidambar & Ung Dealthea of equall parts mixed together, to annoint the lower parts of the belly all the while: the same also helpeth the Simptomes of the heart, as swounings and other the passions thereof, especially rising from the desects of the mother. This decoction likewise is very beneficiall for them that are so troubled, that is to take two drams of the barke, and boile it in three pints of faire water, putting in at the end thereof foure drammes of the barke of Pomeitrons and two drammes of Cinamon, which asserwards being strained, six ounces of this decoction is to be taken with a little Sugar every morning, the body being purged before hand. This ponther and decoction is commended likewise against the French disease, the Epilepse or falling six these of the pourser thereof hath beene often found to cause women to have a speedy delivery, and to take away the passion and saintings in their tedious travailes, being taken either in wine or in some Orenge slower water, the continual use thereof is sene tryed to amend a cold and weake stomake, and to helpe such as could digest no meate: the like use the intermedy and perfect cure to those that have beene bursten, so that they have not used any Trusse months level being perfectly belief thereby.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Faba five Phaseoli purgantes. Purging Beanes?

Onardus speaketh of certaine purging Beanes that grow about Cartagena and Nombre de Dies very like unto our ordinary Beanes but lesser, with a thinne outer skinne, dividing it in the mid-

a thinne outer skinne, dividing it in the middle which was to be cast away, least it might procure too violent evacuation both upward and downeward, even to the hazard of life. With the Indians this is a famous and familiar medecine, purging without trouble flegme, and choller, and groffe humors, and that very gently, the quantity to be taken is from fou.e of them or more according to every ones abilitie, but you must regard that every one of them bee rolled well before they be used, but Clustus faith he could never see such boanes as are here described, but hath had a certaine kind of Phaseoli Kidney beanes sent him under the name of Fabapurgatrices, whose figure is here exhibited, being round and flat on both fides, about a fingers thicknesse and two in breadth or more, yet a little hollow on that fide where it grew to the buske : the outer haske is hard. and in a manner woody, fmooth, and of a darke red colour, being white, and of a firme fubliance within parting



way shout Cartagens and Nambre de Die

The Theater of Plants.

into two as most other pulles do, of the like taste also at the sirst, but quickly hot and sharpe upon the torigue, from whence commeth as it is likly the purging quality: because in some for these resemble the forme of a heart, therefore one called them Cor Divi Thome, Saint Thomas hearts, and besides because they grow in Saint Thomas sland. Classian thinkerth that this is the Beane of the Phasisian Brassianas, whose pods I have shewed you in page 1057.

**Chanardum also speaketh of purging nuts, which he calleth Avellane purgatrices, which grew in Santo Domingo Avellane that were very like unto Hasell nuts, but three square and browne on the outside, with a tough thin shell the kerpell being white and sweeth withall, whereby many were deceived: for they purge very, violently both spwards and downewards choller and slegme, even almost to the danger of life, which by roassing of them before the taking is avoyded: they helpe the Chollicke, and expell winde, and are often put into glisters for that purpose; but I have knowne a glister giver in this manner to good purpose: a glister being ready to be given with a bladder, the similer of a Tobacco pipe was put into the bladder and tyed (but so that it might bee drawne closses after the pipe is pulled out) that had Tobacco in the Bole, which onely blowing the smoake thereof into the

CHAP. LXXIIII.

Faalim Thevets. Mombazas Antidote or Counterpoylon.

Ndreas Theres mentioneththis herbe in his Cosmography to grow in the Island of Mombaca, had ving many long leaves like unto

Elecampane, which Island as it aboundeth with many fingular good herbes, both for meate and medecine, so it doth also with venomens Serpents: for whose remedy it is also especially provided of other powerful herbes, among whomthis one is accounted a principall; the experience whereof faith hee I have seen upon divers people bitten by a most virulent Serpent, there called a lefab, partly living in the waters and partly upon land, whose venome was present death, if the patient were not suddenly succored here-

bladder and fo given hath given present case.



CHAP. LXXV.

Herbs Mulneann. The poore mans Chirurgery.

His herbe rifeth usually to be two or three cubits high, but in more fertile places to be above five ctibits, of a fresh greene colour, the stalke is stender weake and hollow, leaning unto something to
uphold it, or else it will lye on the ground, where it will take roote againe, it spreadesh into sund the uphold it, or else it will lye on the ground, where it will take roote againe, it spreadesh into sund the branches, having tender soft leaves betreon like in forme and biguesse unto Elder leaves, but dented
branches, having tender soft leaves thereon like in forme and biguesse unto Elder leaves, but dented
branches, having tender soft leaves thereon like in forme and biguesse unto Elder leaves, but dented
about the edges, the slowers are like Camomill but all yellow and greater; it is greene all the yeare
about the deges, the slowers are like Camomill but all yellow and greater; it is greene all the yeare
through; those of Canaria call it Brangers analysis, and the yeare
about the common people of India doe generally plant it being naturally of Malma, and the it for all
bains, because the common people of India doe generally plant it being naturally of Malma, and the it for all
bains, because the common people of India doe generally plant it being naturally of Malma, and the it for all
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bains, because the common people of India doe generally plant it being naturally of Malma, and the it for all the yeare
about the way they make an ontime it is for all the yeare
about the death of the india doe generally plant it being naturally of Malma, and the it for all the yeare
about the

Arbor Bon cum fruttu fus Buna.

farguinem quadad pi-

it with the ovle of the Indian Nut, they rowle it in the leaves thereof, and roll it under the hot embers, which being growne (oft. they beate it and then apply it to all such wounds and sores aforesaid, which are perfectly the red within a few dayes, without inflammations or Impostumes, to the wonder of all that knew it not before 1 is like wife eafeth all paines, and ftayeth all fluxes of blood, and is a fingular helpe to the joynts that are pricked or wounded, and briefly ferverth the people that rife no other remedy to helpe themselves in any case of necessity, without the ute of a Chirurgion, and trust thereto as unto an undoubted remedy; the ownement is carryed into fundry other Countryes alfo. Another herbe called Centella groweth in the West Indies, mentioned by Me. nardiu out of Perru de O/ma his Letter to him, who without any description thereof, saith that the Indians doe familiarly use it, and the Spaniara; from them, being bruised and laid to any tumour in the legges or thighes, comming from a cold cause, would cure them by raising blisters that the humours might be let out, and the swelling affwaged. Another herbe also Monardus there remembreth from him likewise, that would stanch the blood of any wound suddenly, seene, and tryed by certaine captive Indians, that through hunger cut off the calves of or any would underly teche, and ryed by certain experts that any and the control their owne legges and did cate them, and prefently applyed the lesses to them, which franched the blood to the great admiration of all that faw it. The same de Ofma saith there, he used a kinde of herbe growing like graffe, which of himfelfe tooke the name, which being chewed would draw downe much flegme, and therefore good for theumes in the head, and defluxions into the throate, and to make lotions to helpe those diseases thereof.

CHAP. LXXVI.

Herba Toannis Infantis. John the Infants herbe.

His is a small herbe growing in the West Indies having leaves like unto Sorrell, but somewhat rough and hairy, and tookethe name from one Iuan Infanta an Indian, the sonne of a Spaniard, who wed it to cure wounds, and to stanch their bleedings, helping all hurts, prickes, and wounds in the linews. or in any other part of the body, digefting clenting, and healing them by laying some of the greene herbe bruifed thereunto : or elfe the pouttier of the dryed herbe ftrowed thereon, which is thought to be better then the ereene herbe.

CHAP. LXXVII.

Lattuca sylvestris pumila. A Lettice for the tooth ache.

Do Nother herbe was sent unto Monardus out of Peru, that was like unto Lettice leaves, but of a darke greene rolour, and very bitter in tafte, the decoction whereof kept a good while in the mouth on that fide that the tooth doth ake, will ease and take away the paine , the juyce of the greene leaves put into an hollow tooth will doe the same.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

Mungo. Indian Coriander like feed for an Ague.

He Indians of the East have a small round seed very like unto Coriander seed, which is greene before, but blacke when it is ripe, being fodder given to horses, and men doe also eate of them: they of Guzarate and Decan, use the decoction thereof against agues, and giving, Mungo similia findia. the feed also being husked, and boyled like Rice, unto their aguish patients Indian Coriander like feed causing them to abstaine from either meate, of bread of Wheate, for many

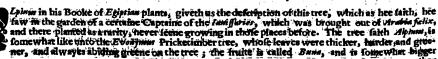
dayes together : It is held that Avicen mentioneth this in the 481. Chapter of his second Booke, by the name of Messe, Bellunensis his interpreter hath it Mens, but Garcias faith it should be Mex, and so in another place he nameth it.

There hath beene fent also another small crested graine or feed, of the bignesse of Pepper cornes, fo like unto Coriander feed, that at the first fight, one might be soone mistaken, but that it is greater and blacke, this might be thought to be the former Mango, but that this is hot, and the Mango is cold, as it is thought fit for fuch patients.



CHAP. LXXIX.

Arbor Bon cum fruttu suo Buna. The Turkes berry drinke.



then an Hazell Nut and longer, round also, and pointed at the one end, furrowed also on both sides, yet on one fide more conspicuous then the other, that it might be parted into two, in each fide whereof lyeth a small long white kernell, flat on that fide they joyne together, covered with a yellowish skinne, of an acide talle, and somewhat bitter withall and contained in a thinne shell, of a darkish ash-colour : with these berries generally in Arabia and Egipt, and in other places of the Turker Dominions, they make a decoction or drinke, which is in the stead of Wine to them, and generally fold in all their tappe houses, called by the name of Caova : Paludamm taith Choava, and Ranwolfius Chaube. This drinke hath many good Physical properties therein: for it strengtheacth a weake stomacke, helping digeltion, and the tumours and obfiructions of the liver and spleene, being drupke falling for some time together. The Egiptian, and Arabien women use it familiarly while their courfes hold, to cautie them to paffe away with the more case, as also to cause those to flow that are stayed, their bodies being prepared and purged aforehand.

TRIBE 17.



CHAP. LXXX.

Curcus. White Nuts.

Here groweth faith Garcias in divers places of Malavar, a certaine Plant which is fowen and hath the fruite thereof hanging downe from the branches that are like unto Hazell Nuts, but not fo round, and white of colour, whose kernell is sweet somewhat like unto Mushromes, or Spanish puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes, when they are boyled and dressed: they call it Quiviquilenga in some places (which significantly puffes) are some places (which significant nifyeth faith Garcias a small Inhame, but Clufius faith he knoweth it not, except it be the Traff dolce, or funcia avellanada) and in Malavar Curcas, and in Cambaga Carpata : these saith he, are not put to any use in physicke that he knew : he doth conjecture that Serapio meaneth this

fruite by the name of Habaconicasi, which faith he, breedeth abundance of sperme, but bringeth the passion of the chollicke therewith.

CHAP. LXXXI.

Caceras Inderum. Indian Traficotes,

His roote groweth within the ground like as Trasis doe, shooting forth stalkes in the dry time of the yeare, having leaves like the water Flagge, or Corne Flagge, one foulded within another: these rootes being dryed taste like unto Chesnuts: but while they be greene or before they be dryed, they are unpleasant. Clusius thinketh that these tootes be the Malinathalla of Theophrassus, lib. 4.6.10. or the Anthalium of Pliny. About the River Maragnon in Pernigrow certaine fruits under the ground Frudus

like Spanish balles, of the length and bignesse of halfe ones singers, round and somewhat writhed, of a brownish terranase colour, having within it a small mit like an Allmond, which will rattle being shaked when it is dry, browne as Quert without and white within, parting in two parts as an Allmond, of as good a talke as a Filberd, both raw and an Mano roafted, but procuring headache if too liberally eaten: they dry and firengthen the formacke, and are effected as junkets with the Indians and Spaniards.

CHAPS

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Hetich Americanum. Mallow leafed Potatoes.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Banque. The Indian dreamer.

his herbe groweth up with hard stiffe square stalkes like unto Hempe, yet tough and not easie to breake nor to hollow as Hempe, whose Banene. The Indian dreamer. barke may be drawne into threds as well

as Hempe (yet Garcias faith the stalke is wooddy, with but a little barke) of a pale greene colour : the leaves are like unto those of Hemp. dented about the edges, greene on the upper fide, and gray or hoary underneath, of a dry infipide tale: the feed is like unto Hemp feed, but lesse and not so white. The Indians of the East Countries use both leaves juyce and feed thereof, for many purposes both good and bad to stirre up an appetite to meate, and the validity of venerious actions, whereunto they are mighty prone and proclive, and wherein is their chiefe felicity, eating the leaves or feed alone, or with fome Sugar, divers alto doe diverfly compound or mixe it, feme putting thereto in pouther Faufelor Nutmegges, or Cloves, or chovse Camfire or Muske, or Ambar, according to every ones fancy and ability, or as they would be intoxicated, for it will drive them into sleepe, and then grow great dreamers, according to their humours and dispoficions, but if they take it with Opium, as the great men and Souldiours oftentimes doe it, will cause deepe fleepes to make them the more able to undergoe their fore labours, travaile, and watchings in the warre, and to forget them also. But the women oftentimes abuse their husbands hereby in giving it them to fulfill their lust before their faces. Although this plant be in face like unto Hempe, yet the qualites are quite contrary.



CHAP. LXXXIII.

Hincea five Mandiocaex qua Cazavi fic. The true Indian Hincea whereof the Indians bread Cazavi is made

He plant hereof groweth like a small shrub or bush of Elder, and is accounted to be of two distributes forts of leaves, and rifeth to be fixe or feven foote high, with fundry wooddy stalkes, bearing many faire broad leaves thereon, divided into fundry parts, like unto Helleborafter, or the fingers of ones hand, feven or eight together, upon a long footellalke, each part of them being halfe a foote long, and three inches broad, but not endented about the edges, abiding alwayes greene : the one fort of leaves are fomewhat broad towards the points, the other narrower, it hath faith my friend that gave me the intelligence, a small spotted flower, but what fruite followed, hath not yet beene signified by any : the roote groweth quickely great, for it is usually planted every yeare, or every other yeare, and becommeth as great and long as a good great Carrot roote, browne on the outlide, and very white within, the manner to propagate it is, to cut off a stalke about a foote long, and put it more then halfe way into the ground, where it will quickely take roote, and within a yeare or little more be fit to take up and use againe. Of this roote did the Americanes, notwithstanding in many places they had Maix, which is Indian Wheate, both in the Isles and in the Continent, for many hundreds of yeares make their bread whereon they lived in this manner; Having pared away the rinde, the ped or broke small the roote, which is white, sappy, and full of substance, from whence they pressed out the juyce which they kept by it selfe, having an evill smell, whereof who sever tasted, either man or beast, and the same of the without remedy, and that quickely, but if they boyled it to the halfe, it would be come a good wholesome drinke although like finall Ale, and if fet in the Sunne it would be as good vinegar as might be of Wine, and if it were boyled thicke, it would be sweete as hony, and serve for that purpose: the masse from whence the juyce was preffed, they did put into a panne and fet it over the fire to make it grow thicke, and being dry, they made it into pouther, and putting water thereto they formed it into small cakes, and dryed them in the Sun, which they kept for their use, and would abide good for a long time, twenty yeares without corrupting, giving good nourthment to the body, although it would exasperate the lawes and throate in eating thereof, for which purpose they had need of water, or other liquour, to moilten it often, or elfe it would be hard to swallow, being somewhat harsh and sharpe in the throate. This ordering of the roote to make poylon wholsome, is no lesse admirable then Hince five Mandioca genuina Mexicana species dua folijs Cannablais. Two forts of the true West Indian Hempe leafed Hauces.



that the juyce of this roote groweth on the V pland in the Continent, is not any whit hurtfull, as it is faid, although it be hurtfull in the Islands: & this bread was used by all the people of America, from Florida to Pe-7#, and about to the Straights of Magellane, above a thouland miles, yet had they Maiz allo, that is, Indian or Turky Wheate, in most of those places. The Names hereof are very various, according to the Country, for

nereor are very various, according to the Country, totic is called Manibes by Iome, Himcoa, Himcoa, or Incea, according to others, and Cazavi, as they call the bread which the Spaniards doe write Cacavi, that is Cafavi, which is the most general name through all places. We have not heard that the Indians used either herbeor roote to any Physicall remedy.

Like hereunto is that which is called Herich by the Indians, whose leaves are round like Mallowes, and the roote like unto great long Turneps, being of two forts, the one being yellowish the other white, when they are precum. Some would referre this to the Mallow Vingum of Theophrassus, which Pliny calleth Octam.

tatoes.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

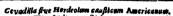
Cevadilla Gue Hordeolum caufticum Americanum. The Indian Causticke Barley.



One des faith that among other rare feedes and plants that were fent him from Hiftaniels, he had this also, which they there called Covadilla, that is to fay Hordeo-lum, Small Barley, from the likenesse of

the foiked head of feed unto an care of Barley but leffer, having the feed enclosed in the like chaffie huskes, but is like unto Linfeed, yet greater, whose property is more admirable then ever was heard of in any other herbe or feed, for neither Sublimatum nor fire it felle can effect more in a cautery to be used, therefore it will kill the wormer that breed in foule ulcers, and clenseth those that are foule and stincking, by casting some of the pointer therefore, yet with discretion, according to the greatnesse and fineleneffe of the fore, and using those remedies that are for it, but if it chance to worke too easietly or flarpely they use to dippe tents in Rosewater, or Plainting water, and put them into the ulcers, it is need in the like manner, for the fores of beastes: this feed is not in the foundative gree, and beyond it, if there were any further degree to be reko-

Mille is a graine or kind of Corne like Millet, infections for bread and drinke in the Kingdome of Sabe in Online, remembred in the Sea voyages of Vanderkages, in Chifine his Cara postevieres.





1626

Anana fen Pina. The West Indian delitious Pines.

He Pines (so much esteemed for the most excellent and pleasant sweete fruite in all the West Indies) is the fruite of a kinde of Thiftle, growing with many long, hardstough ftiffe and narrow leaves, thick-off in the middle, and thinne, cut in and dented about the edges, with reddith points, identing prickely like a Thiftle, but are not, from the middle whereof rifeth up a round and fhorter stalke, then that of the wilde fort fet with the like leaves but leffer, and at the toppe one head of the bignesse of a reasonable Muske. Mclon, or Pome Citron, of a yellowish greene before it be ripe, and more yellowish, being through ripe, shewing as it were scaly like an Artichoke at the first view, but more like to a Cone of the Pine tree, which we call a Pine Apple for the forme, yet the outfide hath no hardnesse at all therein, but may be pared and cut like unto a mellow Cotone Peach, being fo sweete in smell that they may be perceived where they be a sarre off, of a faire more plea-fant sweete tathe and substance then it, tasting like as if Wine, Rosewater, and Sugar, were mixed together, having no feede at all in it, whereby it may be encreased : but as some others fay, it hath whitish seed like a Muske-Melon, but leffer and longer; this fruite beareth a bush of leaves at the toppe, and some small heads on-small branches underneath it, which being taken from it and planted halfe way deepe in the ground will take roote. and beare fruite the next yeare, which is the onely manner of propagating. In Braffill is faid that they have fundry forts hereof, one they call Iajama, which is longer and pleasanter then any other, and of a yellowish subtry torts never, one they sail Benjama, being whiter within, and of a mawmish taste, with the luscious field a third they called I jagua, white also within, but tasting like sweete Wine with a little tartnesse. The roote is great with many strings thereat; but perisheth with the stalke after the fruite is ripe. It was first brought from Santa Cruise in Brasil where it is naturall, into both West and East Indies, being not naturall to either of them, but is onely manufed there, and now is growne plenticul: they of Brasilia Call it Nane, others Anane, the Spabut is onely managed the same and results and fo doe most Countryes, following that name, Ovieds in his History calleth it lajand, and Thebet in his fingularities maketh mention of another fruite very like hereunto but growing upon a tree like the Mulberry, with long broad leaves like Angelica, in an Island of the Haft India called Necamere, which fruite they call Melenken, and tafteth as if Sugar and a little Nutmegge were mixed together, which the Natives care to quench their thirst. The chiefest time of their ripenesse is in the Lent, when they are (weetest. But this Pina as I said, surpassed all other fruites of the West Indies, for pleasantnesse and wholesomenesse, so that many tate them abundantly, and thinke they cannot sufficiently be satisfied with them.

> Anna (ca Pina. : .. The West Indian delitious Pincs.

Anua filvefit. Wild Indian Pines.





The Theater of Plants. TREBE 17.

but the furfet of them is dangerous, even as it is usuall of the best fruits : it is not used Physically hitherto that I can learne, but of aporis gratiam wholly front and eatenable Philitions there forbid it their ficke patients, because it is somewhat too hot and might breed inflammations. Some admirable things are reported thereof, one is that if one of these fruits be cut through the middle with a knife and they joyned together agains, the peeces will joyne and sticke so fast together as if it had not been cut at all; another propertie it hath, that if one cut the fruit with a knife and leave the knife flicking therein untill the next day, for much of the blade thereof as flucke within the fruit will be found wholly confuned and wasted, or as it were earn away the knife also that did ont one of them if it be not fordainly wiped but let alone unwiped will seeme as it is had beene eaten in with the form.

There is another wild kinde of Pines growing naturally both greater higher and more prickly or This idelike, has

ving a great tuft of leaves at the bottoms of their stalkes or stems next the ground seeming to be Albe leaves a fire ving a great tult of kaver at the bottoms extheir Italics of them next the ground teeming to be Aloe leaves, a far off but leffer, and of a palargreene colour for with fharpe prickes, it is encreased by the of fext, one rifing from another; from the maine begin grow fundity beanches bearing at their ends, heads of fost tender leaves closed round together, which are nothing butche fluwers, and are of a yellowish color finelling very sweetcout of these heads rise spiller not malling to those of the Reede but thicker, closer set and farter more beautifull, smelling like the Cedar's from the branches hang downer the fruit called by the Pornegalis Anona by avas, that is, wild Anona or Finas which doe somewhat resemble the former or manned kinde, of the bignesse of a Melon, of a beautifull or the control of the rithment when they are eases, and is therefore more P hifteslly used, for fix or eight ounces of the juice taken in a morning fasting with some Sugar is a most present and certains remedy against the heate or inflammation of the liver or backe, as also against the vicers of the Kidneyes, and soule purulentous urines and the exceriations of the vard : all which difeates this cureth upon three times taking.

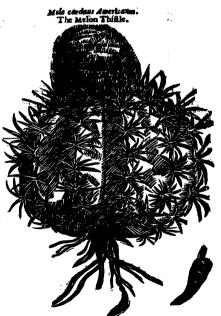
CHAP. LXXXVI.

Melo carduus Americanus. The Melon Thistie.

His admirable plant or fruite bath neither leafe nor stalke, but rifeth immediatly out of the ground! from a small whitish rough stringy roote and many small sibres thereat, into the forme of a Muske

Melon for the bignesse, but made Cone fashion, that is, broad and slat below, and fashion, that is, broad and slat below, and familier up to the soppe, having round about it fourteene ribbes set with sharpe crooked pricks ten or twelve together like a starre in fix, seven or eight places of every ribbe and surrowed betweene, of a yellowish greene colour; from our of the toppe whereof thrusteth forth snadry slikelike downed to the start of the toppe whereof thrusteth forth sindry silkelike downe or Cottony threds, as the Artichokes and other Thistles doe, within which lyë when they are ripe small long slender pointed shathes or code, of a perfect crimson coloui, tesembling the long codded Cappinum or Ginny Pepper, where in acquained small round feed like the Amaranthus, set with hard yellowish prickes at the head the rinde heited is hard and thicke like unto a Melon, which may be pared away like it, maker which the pulpe or meate bytesh white in colour, farty in secling of an undavory some taste, water in addecing. This plant growth weite the Sea shows in divers listed so other west ratios as Saing Margeri Saint Islam, and others neare many Pannaraine. One of the fruits hat beene brought acond themselves we know or no other use this fruit is put unto, the this is the for time of the yeare they eate it to queen their third and cools the heare of their stomacket.

the heare of their fromackes.



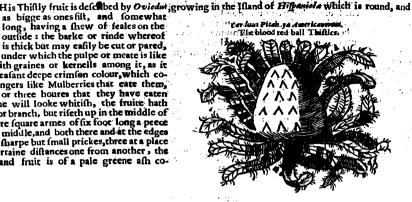
CHAP. EXXXVII.

Cardum Pitahaya Americanorum. The blood red ball Thiftle.



as bigge as ones filt, and somewhat long, having a shew of seales on the outside : the barke or rinde whereof is thick but may eafily be cut or pared,

under which the pulpe or meate is like unto a Figge with graines or kernells among it, as it hath, but of a pleasant deepe crimson colour, which coloureth their fingers like Mulberries that eate them, and after two or three houres that they have eaten them their urine will looke whitish, the fruite hath neither leafe nor branch, but rifeth up in the middle of many great foure fourte armes of fix foot long a peece channeld in the middle, and both there and at the edges fet full of molt sharpe but small prickes, three at a place together at certaine distances one from another, the whole plant and fruit is of a pale greene ash colour.



CHAP. LXXXVIII.

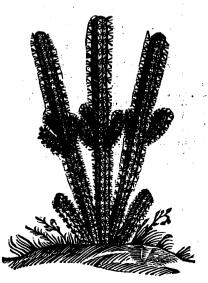
Cereus spinosus Americanus. The Torch Thistle of America.



His small plant scemeth somewhat like the last, but that it riseth up with divers stalkes 19. for 20. cubits high, with fome outward ribbes all the length of them, and fet at feverall spaces with small short thornes standing like small starres, the forme of them very like unro the Melon Thi-

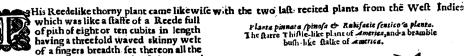
file, these stalkes have some short branches, and at the toppes flowers like the purple Foxglove, and fruite following of a bright crimfon colour like a Figge, but without talte, the stalkes are wooddy of the bignesse of ones wrift of a griftly substance, and of a bitter gummy tast like Aloes.

Cerem fpinofus Americania. The Torch Think of awerica.



CHAP. LXXXIX.

Planta pinnata arundinacea spinosa. The winged thorny Reede.



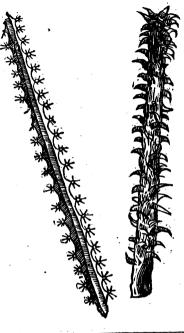
TRIBE 17.

length thereof and at the outer ends of the waved welt small startes of sharpe pricks or thornes: more hereof cannot be faid for that more was not brought, but that thereby you may behold the admirable workes of God in plants as well as in all his other creatures.

Hereunto is adjoyned another thorny plant brought from these parts, which seemed either the body or the branch of a blacke berry like tree, being a solid firme heavy wood, armed very thicke with great long and fironge thornes at certaine tubers or knots, the barke being thicke and blackish.

Observe I pray you that the former of these two defcriptions belongeth to the Cereus fpinofus and that description to be set in the place of it.

Planta pinnata /pinofa & Rubifacie fentico a planta. The farre Thifte-like plant of America, and a bramble bufh-like stalke of america.



Rubufacis lentico/a Plante.

CHAP. XC.

Canna Indica portentofa longitudinia. Indian Reede staves.



N the Westerneside of Sumaira and in other places also of those Indies grew Canes (for wee know not how else to terme them) or Reedes called by them Ruttan of an incredible length, for riling from the ground; they will mount up to the toppe of the highest tree in growth there next unto them, and descending to the ground againe, it will runne thereon on a great way; and fometimes divide it selfe to severall wayes, and afterwards coile it selfe as a Cablest kids on this horse he also the lamba of this in substant he communication. Cable is laid on shipbord or else where, to the length of thirtie fathome by computation, and

then runne againe over a tree sometimes or else coile it selfe againe as formerly, so that neither beginning or end thereof is found : it hath not beene observed that it hath any leaves on it, but are very plyant and bending as one will while they are fresh and greene, and would serve in stead of ropes ; but when they are old and dry, they will ferve in flead of walking flaves, as they are much used with many of us now a dayes or to any other such putpole, they are no harder or bigger then an ordinary cudgell, yet may one ftrike fire from them by firiking one against another, which neverthelesse are porous and hollow as it were in the middle, so that one may blow winde through them at never fo great a length, and at a reasonable staffes length almost so strongly, to blow out a candle fet at the further end, at the least sensibly to be felt, yet no appearance of holes therein. I take it to be the same that is called Luncus Indian perofin in Clusius his Cura posteriores, but why I unem I see no reason.

CHAP. XCI.

Canna ingens Mambu vel Bambu dilla. Huge great treelike Canes or Reeds.



Here hath beene broughtens from the East Indies Canes or Reeds of a wondrous bignesse and height. (as may be gueffed by the broken peeces) growing in Malabar chiefly about the Sea coafts, whereon at the inhabitants make posts to build their cottages withall, as also doe cut them at a certaine length like unto a Cowlettaffe to beare burth ins, and bend them while they are fresh that they may bee a little crooked and hollowish, to hange a Palankin, that is a couch or litter wherein persons

may bee carried in their journying from place to place or otherwise for state or ease, by two or foure Indians's one peece having fix joynts was eight foote long, each space betweene the joynts being a foote and foure inches: it was five inches over at the bigger end, and almost as much at the lesser: the circumference or compasse about at the lower end. being fixteere inches and almost as much at the upper: the thicknesse of the wooddy compasse of the Cane was about three inches by meafure : and was all overlayd with Lask or Gum Lacca, or hard Wax to kep it from the weather, and from cracking in the Sunne, being found in the great Admirall Carrack or shippe of the Portugalls, that brought home the Vicerov of the Indies, and was taken by our English 1593.as a Prize; but greater and longer Reedes were brought from those parts by the Hollanders, yet not whole bur broken, the least whereof was 26. foot long, with 19 joynts therein, being 17. inches about at the lower end and 14, at the upper : a greater was a foote and a halfe longer and three inches more in compaffe then the former, the distance betweene the joynts being neare the length of the circumference, or not much differing any where; the thicknesse likewise being three inches or thereabouts as in the former: by thefe preces may bee gueffed of what huge height thefe Canes were at the plants of their Pepper doe they oftentimes fasten downe these Reedes, that the Pepper in the growing may leane thereunto, and be sustained by them which without some Proppe or stay would lye downe on the ground and become unprofitable. In some places of the Indies say both Garcias and Acosta these Reed like trees grow to great, that sometimes of them are made small boates, sufficient to hold two naked Indians, which they cleave in the middle and cut off beyond the two joynts, so that an Indian fitting at each end, joyned knee to knee, and a finall Oare in each of their hands of halfe a yard long. they will so nimb'y force the Boate, yea even against

a streame that it is wonderfull to behold, which as Acofta faith he faw in the River Cranganor where ma-

Cama ingens Mambu vel Bambu dilla.

House great treclike Canes or Reedes.

ny Crocodils breede which are most fierce and tetrible, and will assaile shippes and other smaller vessells to get fome prey out of them : but as it is faid will never make affault against any of the boats made of this tree or reede, por against them in it. Of the roote of this tree being burned is made Tahazir, that is, the Spedium of the ancient Authors, as Avicen thought, and o Gerardus Cremonensis and Bellinensis doc alwayes translate the word Tabaxir, but Garcias sheweth that it is a very falle interpretation, there being but one Spodium of the Greekes which is our Lapin tutis uted by them onely in outward medecines, for Tabaxir being a Persian word signifieth nothing else but a milky juice or liquor growne thicke, and hereby the Arabians do still call that concrete or hardened liquor that groweth betweene the joynts of this Reede or Tree, but the Natives of Sasar Mansbu, that is Sugar of Mambu, but is not found in all places as Garcias faith, but in Bisnagar, Batecala, and tome part of Malabar chiefly, and is seene to bee of sundry colours, as white like Starch which is the best, yet is it found sometimes of an ash colour or blackish, which yet is not to be misliked, for foit is to be taken out of the Canes, and hath beene in former times esteemed of the value of silver, and yet holdeth a great price even with the Indians, &c. there had neede therefore of great caution of using Spedium (as it is taken) in the Arabians medicines, which are for the most part all inward which is farre differing from Tabasir as you here see, and of all is taken for the fittest Antispodium, and those other of Oxe bones burned and the like to be utterly cast away. The tree hath leaves faith Garciae like an Olive but longer: the properties whereof are effectuall cyther in outward or inward heates, hot chollerick Agues and fluxes that come of choller to coole, temper and binde them. And now that I have shewed you all the Physicall herbes let me descend to the trees and prepose them that have delightfull and pleasant fruits, that you may take therein some pleasure to mix with the profitable or admirable that shall follow: and the first that I will propound as Garcia saith is the chiefest and choysest fruite in all the Indies.

CHAPY XCII.

Mangas. The Indian hony Plumme.



TRIBE 17.

His tree groweth tall like a Peare tree, with somewhat long leaves, more like unto a Peach then a Plumme: the flowers grow from among the leaves, many being fet on a long footestalke like the long Birds Cherry, or cluster Cherry, after which follow the fruite, some being as bigge as a small Melon, and weigh neere about two pound, the lester about the bignesse of a Goose egge, and others betweene thee fizes, as the climates and fetrility of the foile caufeth them, all of them being longer then a Plumme, and with a thinne skinne, greene before they be ripe, but

of a vellowish greene and some reddish when they are ripe and thining withall, smelling very well, but talling much better, and sweeter, so that some are to be eaten when others are reserved to fland, having a long stone in the middle like unto a long Allmond in the shell, but covered with a whitish downe or freeze, and a white bitrer kernell within : Some trees beare twice a yeare, in the Spring and Fall : but generally they are ripe according to the heate, and temperatenesse of the climate even from April unto November in one place or another, for they are found in many Provinces of India, as Malabar, Balagate, and Bengala, Guzarate, Pegu, Malaca, Goa, & Ormuz,

which are accounted the best, and called generally Mangas by the Indians, yet by some Ambo, and by the Turkes and Persians Amba. The fruite is ordered many wayes, as either preserved in Sugar, or pickled up like Ollives before they be through ripe, and are then fomewhat hat ih and binding : or caten fresh, being cutinto slices and dipped in Wine or without and to eaten. They are cold and moift, and yet the Indian Physitions, as well as the vulgar doe hold them to be hot, faying they breed cholle-ricke feavers, inflammations, itches, and feabbes, unto all which difeafes they are subject, which care none of them at all, in respect of the heate of the yeare, when those fruites are chiefely ripe and are eaten. Acofta pictureth this tree with flowers, and

the fruite much differing from this of Linfchoten.

There is another kinde found growing in fome places, but much more rarely, whose fruite hath no stone within it else not differing.

There is likewise a wild kind hereof called Man-

gas bravas, whole tree is leffer then the manured, with shorter and thicker leaves also, and the fruite is of a pale greene colour, having a thicke skinne, and but little pulpetherein, of the biggenesse of a Quince, and with a hard griftly stone within it, yet give they store of milke: they grow generally through all Malabar. If any one cate of these fruites although it be but a little, it is to present a poyson that they dye instantly, and herewith the Indians usually destroy one another, some putting oyle thereto, which maketh it the more speedy in operation, but how foever it is taken it doth fo quickely dispatch them out of this life, that there hath not beene hitherto found a remedy against it. Boyes, there doe usually in spore throw these fruites one at another, as in Spaine they use to doe with greene Orrenges,

Mangas. The Indian Hony Plumme!



CHAP. XCIII.

Genipae. The twining American Peach.

His tree is of two forts, the fruite of the one is edible and greater then the other, which is not to be eaten bearing leaves like the Wallaut tree, and fruite at the end of the branches, being both for colour and bigneffe like unto Peaches one fer upos another in a wonderfull manner : that which is not T ediblehath a certaine cleare blewish Juyce therein like unto Indico, wherewith the Savages dye or colour their bodyes when they have any tolemne meeting of friends, or goe to the flaughter of their enemies, and

they with this ornament thinke themselves as finely decked as we in our bravest filkes,

CHAPS

. Av.

CHAP, XCIV

Guanabanus Oviedi. The Indian Scaly Muske Melon.

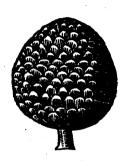
🚅 His delicate fruite groweth on a goodly tall tree in fundry places in the West Indies, whose wood is but weake, having large and long leaves, like unto those of the Pomecitron tree, and very greenetthe fruite is fometime, as bigge as any Melon, and sometimes of the large-nesse of a middle fized Melon, covered with a thinne scaly greenish rinde, somewhat like to a Pineapple for the forme, which may as easily be pared away as a peare, the

meate or pulpe within is very white, fweete, and delicate, and relenting in ones mouth like unto creame: the feedes within are great, like unto Gourdes feed, but formewhat larger and blackish, and are dispersed through the inner pulpe. This fruite is cold and moist, and therefore of especiall use in the heate of the yeare to coole their thirst, and giveth no offence to the stomacke, although one should eate an whole one.

Oviedus mentioneth another fruit called Anon, which he compareth with the Guanabanus, faying that not onely the tree, but the fruite are very like but exceedeth it in goodnesse, being of a firmer substance.

Theret maketh mention of one very like hereunto called by those of the Iland of Zipanga where it groweth Chivey, which in the Springle tongue fignifeetha Figge. The branch being ripe is yellow, and very pleasant in tafte, like unto Manna, melting in ones mouth, containing leede within them like unto those of Cwcombers. The leafe is very round and greene.

Guarakanın Godedi The Indian Scaly Muske Melon.



CHAP. XCV.

Guanabanu Scaligeri. The Ethiopian fowre Gourde.

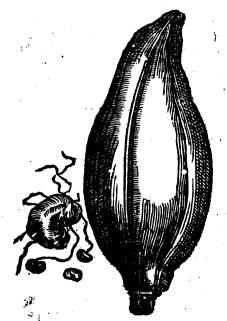
The Ethiopian sowre Courde groweth in Mozambique, and other parts of Ethiopia, on a faire great tree, having large fresh greene leaves, larger then Bay leaves, & comming neerest to those of the Pomecitron tree, the flowers are of a pale whitish colour, and the fruite as great

as a Melon, but longer then it, and ending in a round point, whose rinde is hard and thicke, with sundry ribs thereon, and covered with a greenish freeze or cotton: the pulpe or meate within is whitish while it is fresh, but fonewhat reddish being dry, and then is very brittle alfor that it may be easily rubbed into pouther, having diverse large seed running through it of the forme of a
thicke short kidney or the seedes of Anagyris, the great
beane Trefoile sastemed therein with small sibres to the hollow middle part which pulpe as well dry as greene is of a pleas the farpe talle, yet more tart or sowre, when it is dry then greene: this is used in the extremities of the hot weather to coole and quench thirst, and is effectuall also in all putride and petilientials feavers, the pulpe or iuvce thereof taken with Sugar, or the dryed pouther put into some Plantaine water, or the decoction or infufion thereof, both for the aforesaid causes and to stay the fpitting of blood, or any other hot fluxe of blood or humours in man or woman; this is very like to be the Abavo that Honorius Bellus writeth of in his fourth and fifth Epistles to Clusius and the Babobab of Alpinus.

Somewhat like hercunto is that fruite which Theves Fix N: Somewhat like hereunto is that fruite which Theves gritarum, calleth Fiem Nigritarum, the leaves of the tree are larger then any of those former forces, and hath some divifions therein very like unto Figge leaves: the fruite is fometimes two foote long and thicke, according to the

Not much unlike also is the Higuers of Ovieden, which he describeth in his Indian History: The tree (faith he) is as great as a Mulberry, and the fruite fometimes like unto a long Gourde, & fometimes unto a round, of which round fort the Indians make themselves dishes, platters, and fundry other velicls: The timber whereof is ftrong

Guanabanne Scaligeri. The Bithiopian fowre Gourde.





Higuere fruitu Clufij

Morrice like Balls,

Abevat fruitus.
The poylonous fruite of the ftincking tree.



and fit to make Rooles, chaires, faddles, and the like : the leafe is long and narrow towards the stalke, and broad dersowards the end, but growing leffe from thence to the point : the meate or pulpe thereof is like unto Gourds;

der sowards the end, but growing lesse from thence to the point: the meate or pulpe thereof is like unto Gourds, which they often eate in want of better food; This tree groweth in Hispanies, and other the Islands of the West Indies, as will at on the Continent also. Cinque setteth forth other certaine fruites tyed unto strings and stones within to sound in dancing with them, which he entitules Hispanies, farre differing from this.

It groweth as high as a Peare tree, with leaves three or foure inches long, and two broad, yeelding white It groweth as high as a Peare tree, with leaves three or foure inches long, and two broad, yeelding white milke, if any branch one broken: the wood stincketh most abhominably, bearing a white three square fruite, somewhat like unto the Greeke letter a. whose kernell within is most poysonous and deadly, and therefore the Indians dee give great caution to their children that they eate none of them, and themselves abstaine also from using of the wood to harve. But having taken the kernell they putting stall stones within the shells. and twing using of the wood to burne, but having taken the kernell they putting small stones within the shells, and tying them with strings they serve them for bracers for their legges to dance with, as Moris dancers doe with bells with us

CHAP. XCVI.

Mamay. The West Indian Peach plumme.

Caliger (aith this tree is like the Chesnut tree with like leaves yet greater : but Ovieds in his history of the Welt Indies, describeth it to be a faire great tree like unto the Wallout tree, and with fide leaves, but larger, thicker, and greener on the one fide then on the other: the fruite is cities perfect round or a little longer then round, as bigge as a good great Quince, some greater, others leffer, covered with a vellow thicke skin or coate, that is some what rough and not smooth, others leffer, covered with a vellow thicke skin or coate, that is some what rough and not smooth, the pulpe or meace whereof is very pleasant like unto a Peach, but firmer, and not so sappy as a Plumme, of a yellowish colour, and is of a finger or two in thickenesse, having in the middle two or three kernels, separated by thinnes kinnes, that are of a peeled Chesnut colour and taste, but very bitter in the inner kernels.

Zzzzzz 3

CHAT.

CHAP. XCVII.

Guayava. The West Indian Bay Plumme.

Guayava. The West Indian Bay Plumme.

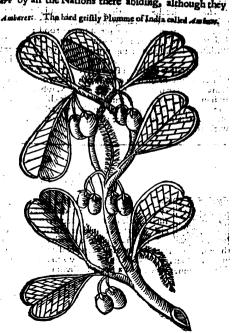
Which they call Guayabo, as they doe the fruite Guayaba,) groweth gettike unto an Orrange tree, but thim rot branches, betting large leaves on them, two alwayes for together, all opposite which are like this Bay textes but larger, were foure inches longs, and one and a halfe, or two these broad, gray or of an heavy assenting underneasts, with great ribs and smaller veines therein, but of a tid greene above, smooth and without any shew of these almost, forms that have in the line. The flowers are like those of the Orrenge or pomecitron tree, smelling sweete like the samines after which followeth the fruite, as greates a small apple, and like unto a Plum, that is, so newhat lines and properly in the received one from Doctor Trees out of Joaine, this was blackish, light and shrunker which is samines to the unripeness of the long that were into the parties of the thrunker which is samines that all the within, and some a white, were fiveness and delicate in taste, divided as it were into tout parts, the act whereof tye many small graines of hard white kennells. The properties of the fruite besides the delicacy to be caten, hath an alwingent power therein to shy laskes, especially if they be eaten while they are greate and not ripe.



CHAP. XCVIII.

Ambares. The hard griftly Plumme of India called Ambare.

He leaves that grow on this great tree, called Ambare by all the Nations there abiding, although they feeme formewhat like those of the Wallaut tree for the largenesse, yet are they not of that sashion, for being small at the bottome, and they are broadest at the end, and a little dented the middle thereof, elaborate with many and of a pale greene colour; the flowers are finall and white, and the fruite that followeth of the bignesse of a Wallnut, with a smoother and paler greene skinne, of a strong heady fent, and fowre harsh taste being unripe, but yellow when it is ripe, and of a more pleasant sent, containing a hard griftly substance within them, with sundry crosse hard nerves or threds running through, yet of so pleasant a tart sowre talte that commendeth it much, and therefore are used by the Natives and strangers also instead of vinegar, or such like sawfe, to rellish their meate, and stirre up an appetite, being eaten with falt and vinegar, while they are fresh or pickled to ferve for the yeares following, which endure very well: they use to give the fresh fruite also to those that have hot agues, to coole their blood and humours.



CHAP. XCIX.

Mele Corcopali. The American Quince Melon tree.

W Orcopall, is a Province of the Indies, wherein as also neere the Promontori Comari, groweth a tree like unto the Quince tree, both for forme and leafe, bearing a large fruite as great as a Melon, with ribbes outlie outlide like thereunto, very sweete and pleasant to be caten, and physicall alto, within which lye three or foure graines or kernells like Grape ftones, which are as bitter as Cherry ftone kernells : the ficke as well as the found doe eate of this fruite, having a quality therein to evacuate evill humours.

In the same Province also of Corcopall groweth a white Mediar as great as an Apple.

CHAP. C.

Davies. The Melon like bearing Orrenge.

Oresis is a fruite called in Samatra, Davian, is also somewhat like unto the fruite in stage of the fruite in stage and take unto fresh within it sive fruites in shape and take unto fresh sweet butter.

CHAP, CL.

Carcapali. The Indian yellow Orrenges of Malavar.

Coffe maketh mention of a great tree in Malabar called Careapuli differing from the Durian, for Corceputi. The Indian yellow Orrenge of Meleter.

the higher helicit mention of a great tree in Malain the higher he fish is like as Orrespo, when the civiler will be taken away, which confiltent of filmery humps of pulses, but to be feparated as they may be in six Orrespo, which risdo is thinne, imports, who finding quality, we pleafast, and are good to they fishes of all fishes, and to relicit a dejected appetion, taken will fower mills or boyled Rice; the Midwiger give it women in hard labour, to cause a speedy schirty, as also to expell the after-birth a the juyer is profusably also to cleare the eyes of mills and rice to the same of the contract. mile and ricemes.



1626

CRAP. CTI.

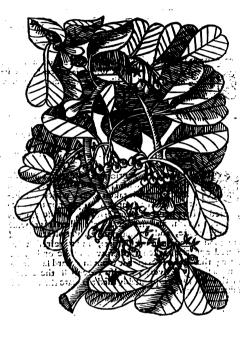
Mala Indica Lusicanis Ber & Bor Acofta. Small Indian Apples.

He tree that beareth this fruite is great, full of branches and leaves, which are somewhat like Apple. tree leaves, but longer and not to round of a fad green on the upper end, & hoary

tafte: the flowers are white, made of fine small leaves without any fent, the fruite is of the bignesse and likenesse of the Injube fruite or plant, some greater and lesser as well as pleasanter then others, yet in the ripelt (which it is teldome feene, that they come to perfect maturity, neither will they last to be transported into other Counties) they hold a certaine binding property, and are good therefore to binde the look belly, but are not so good as Injuber for the stomacke. In Canara and Decan they call the tree Bor or Ber, and in Ma-Liyo Videras, but the Portugals Mansanas de la India, that is Mala Indica, whom wee have followed: those that grow in Malaca are preferred before those of Malabar. In Summer these trees are con. tinually feene loaden with those slics (or winged Antes)that worke gum Lacca thereon.

or woolly on the underfide, aftringent in

Mala Indica Luftinu Ber & Ber Acofte. Small Indian Apples.



CHAP. CIII.

Lamboloins . Indian Ollives.



His tree is somewhat like the Lentiske tree in the barke thereof, but the leaves are like the Strawberry tree with dented leaves, talling like the Mirtle leaves when they are greene, the fruite is very like unto ripe Ollives, but of an harsh and binding taste, able to draw ones mouth awry, yet being pickled up like Ollives, they rellish reasonable well and serve to procure and whet the appetite being eaten with boyled Ryce.

CHAP. CIV.

Carambolas. Furrowed tart Indian Appless



He fruite, which they of Malabar call Carambolas, and Camarix or Carabeli, by those of Canara and Decan, and Bolimba in Malayo, groweth on a tree much like to a Quince tree, whose leaves are longer then Apple tree leaves, of a sad greene colour, and bitterish in taste: the slowers are of a dainty bluth colour but without fent, and of a fower or tart tafte like to Sorrell: the fruite is of the bignesse of a good egge, but somewhat long withall, yellow on the outside, hanging by

and thort stalke, and fet in the small huske, that formerly held the flower, being pointed at the ends divided as it were into foure parts, with furrowes, which being deepely impressed therein, make it the more gracefull, of a pleasant tart talte, very pleasing to the palate and stomacke, in the middle whereof are contained small seedes. These stuites are much used as well to please and stirre up the appetite by reason of their pleasant sharpenesse, as in hor and chollericke agues also, either the juyce of them made into a Syrupe, or the whole fruite preserved in Sugar, or pickled up in brine to serve for aftertimes: some use the juvce thereof with other ocular medicines for to take away the haw, or the pinne and web in the eyes, or any filme be-

ginning to grow over them.



CHAP. CV.

Lambos. Blood red, and blufh Peares of India.



Here is another Indian fruite worthy to be remembred as well for the beauty it beareth in the shew there-

of, and the tweete tent and take it carryeth to the other tentes, as chiefely for the excellent medicinall properties is now daily found out more and more in it. The tree groweth vafte, or huge equalling the greatest Orrenge tree in Spaine, largely spread with great armes which make a spacious shaddow : the body and branches are covered with a grayish barke, the leaves are very faire, and smooth an handfull long or more with a thicke middle tibbe, and other smaller veines therein, of a sad greene on the upperfide, and paler greene underneath, the flowers are of a lively purplish red colour, with divers threds in the middle, very pleasant and standing in a great huske, and ta-sting like Vine branches: the fruite is of the bignesse and fashion of a King Peare, growing out of that large huske, wherein the flower was formerly feated, and are of fundry kindes, for fome are of so deepe a red colour that they seeme allmost blacke, some have no kernell or stone within them, when others have one, which are the best another fort is of a whitish red colour, and filming cleare, having a hard stone within it like to a Peach stone, but smooth, and covered with a white rough skinne, which although it auft give place to the former, yet may well be

Ismber. Red and blufh coloured Peares of India.



accepted

accepted to a dainty palate, the skinne being to tender that as in a Plumme or Cherry, it cannot be pared a way, the smell of each resembleth the Rose, and in property is cold and moilt. The tree is never Without greene and ripe fruite thereon, and blossomes also at all times, which falling abundantly on the ground, make it seems all red therewith, the ripe fruite by the shaking of the tree are soone made to fall, and gathered from under it, as also cassly gathered by hand. The Indians of Malabar and Canara call it Iambolin, the Portugalls that dwell there lambos, the Arabians and Persians Tupha, and Tuphas, the Turkes Alma. They there we to eate this fruit before meate most usually, yet they are not refused at other times also: both flowers and fruite are preserved with Sugar, and kept to give to those that have hot agues to coole their stomackes and liver, and to quench

Theatrum Botanicum.

CHAP. CVI.

Ingomas. Indian Services.



Angomas are Indian fruites like Services, growing on trees not much unlike our Service tree, both in leaves and flowers, but fet with thornes, and are manured or planted in Orchards as well as found wild abroad : the fruite is harsh like an unripe Sloe when it is ripe, and must therefore be rowled betweene the fingers, to make it mellow before it can be eaten, and is generally taken to bindeor restraine, when soever there is cause of such an operation.

CHAP. CVII.

Lencoma. The Indian Chefnut.



His tree groweth very great, and the wood is strong and sirme, having leaves like to the Strawberry tree, the fruite is very like to our Cheinut, as well in colour as bignetie, as allo in that white or foot thereon, but it feemed to have the kernell loofe within it, for that it giveth a noyfe in shaking the fruit is ediole and pleasant, yet a little astringent.

CHAP. CVIII.

Charamei. Purging cornered Hasell nuts.



rabians Ambela, the one is as great as the Medlar tree, with Peare tree pale great leaves, and

yellowish fruite, somewhat like to Hasell or Filberd Nuts, ending in sundry corners, of the raste of sowre Grapes, yet more pleasant, which they pickle up as well being ripe as unripe; and usually ease them with falt. The other kinde is of the same bignesse, but bath lesser leaves then the Apple tree, and a greater fruite, which the Indians use being boyled with Saunders & give the decoction against feavers: the barke of the roote of the former kinde, which groweth by the water fides, is chiefely nsed (10 as it grow farre from the 1ca) which yeeldeth milke, by taking foure fingers length thereof, which being bruifed with a dramme of Mustard seed, they give to those that are pursie and short winded: for it purgeth mightily both upwards and downewards: but if a superpurgation chance thereupon, they give one of the fruits of Carambolas to helpe it, or else a draught of the vinegar of Canara (which is nothing else but the decoction of Rice set by for a day, two or three, untill it grow fower. The fruite is familiarly eaten through all parts, unripe as well as ripe, and pickled, or eaten with falt and vinegar to procure an appetite, putting it to their meates to give them a rellish by reafon of its tartneffe.

Here are two kindes of this tree, called Charamei by all the Indians generally, but the Persians and A-Charamei. Purging cornered Hafell Nuts.



CHAP. CIX.

Isacs or Iscs. The Diamond fathioned Cheinut Courd.

His tree groweth in fundry of the Indian Ilands neare the water fides to be of a vafte bigneffe. having leaves of an hand breadth with a thicke hard ribbe all the length thereof, and of a pale greene colour:

the fruite is very great (not growing from the

laace vellers. The Diamond fashiond Chefour Gourd.

younger branches or with the leaves, but out of the body, and elder boughes thereof) long and thick, the least whereof is greater then the greatest Gourd, having a hard thicke rinde of a darke greene colour, fet with short Diamond pointed like blackish prickes, which a farre off threaten danger in the handling, but thewing favour in doing no harme, which when they are ripe imel iweet, and grow fomewhat foft, that they will yeeld to the prefling of ones hands, and being cut longwile, not athwart, have a thicke yellowith white meate within them, devided into fundry cells or partitions full of long and thicke Chefaut like fruites, greater then any Date, with an afh coloured outlide, and white substance within like a Chesnut, which while they are raw tafte harfh and breed much winde, but being roafted as Chefnuts use to be, or fodden, tafte favory and stirre up venery, for which purpose the people cate them much: the whitish pulpe or substance wherein these lye is of a pleasant taste but hard of disgestion, and breedeth that pestilent disease called Moexi, if they be much or often eaten or that they lye corrupted in the stomack : Those that grow in Malabar are accounted the best, and better then those of Goa; Linfchote faith the two forts hereof are called Girafol and Chambafel, but Paludanne Barca and Papa, and that those other names doe fignisie the goodnesse or meanneffe of wares.

TRIBE 17.



CHAP. CX.

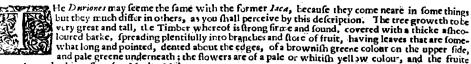
Cachi & Ciccara. The Pine apple like Chefnut Melon.

Here is a prickly or thorny tree growing in Malabar which they call Cachi & the fruit thereof Ciccara. the tree is as great as a Fig tree, with Datelike leaves, and hard wood like Box, which they put to many uses : the fruit groweth not on the branches, but out of the body, and elder boughes as the true Sycamore or Egiptian Fig doth, and is a foore in length, of the thickneffe of ones thigh, and of a brownish yellow outside when it is ripe, being formed somewhat like a Pine apple, and having many severall cells or partitions within it as a Pomegarnet hath; the inner substance whereof is somewhat time

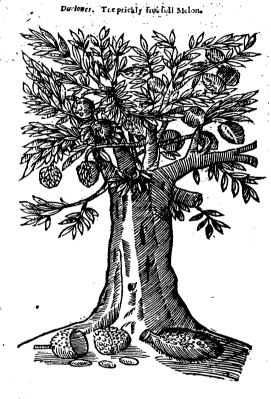
and well fented but tafting like a Muske Melon, a Peach, a fweete Orrenge and hony together; thefe cells containe in them 250. or 300. Small fruits in shape and taste like Figges without skinnes, within every of which fruit is another lefter, refembling a Chefnut, which is eaten roafted by the fire as Chefnuts are, and will cracke like them in the roafting.

CHAP. CXI.

Duriones. The prickly fruitfull Melon.



groweth to the bignesse of a Muske Melon. with a thicke greenish rinde set full of shorte and thicke but sharpe prickles, having some Grakes thereon as the Melon hath : it hath with. in it being opened foure cells or divisions all the length of ir, in every one of which lye three or foure white fruits as bigge as Hens egges (for if they containe five a peece they are not held to bee so good, neither yet if they looke vellowish, and not white they judge them spoiled by the wet falling into the chinkes) like unthe Alingar blanco of the Spaniards, but not for for muccilagie and tafte like unto Creame, finelling somewhat sweet also : each of these finits have enclosed within them a kernell like unto that of the Peach flone, which is fomewhat long and infipide, yet making the throate harsh like unto an unripe Medler, and there-fore are not eaten: These fruits are to be lightly troden on to breake them; because of the prickes, which to them that never did smell them or eate of them before, may feeme to fmell like rotten onions, but having talled of them wil thinke them both to talle and fmell better then other meats: for among the ratives they are held in so good account that they thinke they can never be satisfied with them: but if any by cating too liberally of them shall feare to fall into a Surfeit, or to take any other harme by them, they shall be instantly helped and eased, if ey-ther they lay a leafe of Betre upon the stomack or eate some of the leaves thereof : for so great an antipathy there is between thefe two plants, that if iome leaves of Betre be brought into a shippe or house, where these fruits are laydand kept, they will all rot and putrefie : fo that it bath not beene knowne that any have taken harme by eating of them.



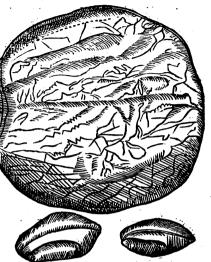
CHAP. CXII.

Totecka Americana Pervana. The Indian fruitfull Gourd bearing Almond, or the Indian Almonds of Cluftur.

He tree that beareth this fruite groweth very great and high, the body being bare of branches or leaves unto a very great height whereit spreadeth into branches standing in compasse together almost like a Crowne, with faire great broad long leaves set on them greater than ones hand; somewhat like but much greater then those of Diepaubonne of a darke greene colour on the upper side, and somewhat white or mealy underneath: the slowers breake forth among the leaves in severall places, and are of a darke greene colour, after which come the fruit, very great when it is ripe and round like a Bowle, but sit on one side whose shells as hard as a bone, hardly admitting to bee bored or siled, and of a darke brownish colour dented in, striped and crumpled almost like unto Corke, so great that one can hardly compasse it with both ones hands and the singers stretched out at length, the height also being neare the same size; this fruite in the inside is divided into six cells or particions by hard skinnes, in every one whereof is contained eight, ten or twelve nuts lying orderly piled as it were one upon another, each of which are three square, some

whit long, and pointed more at one end then another, not formuch rugged as the outer shell nor so hard but they may be crakt with the teeth, some of them great ter then others, and all of them two or three inches in longth, and an inch and a halfe in thicknesse, the kernell: within being in talle not so like an Almond as a Walnut, more oily in a wet yeare then a dry, which the Indians by pricking fundry of them upon a flicke, and lighting of them, they will burne like a Torch to shew them their way, and continue long in burning, and give an Oily or Turpentine-like flame, having a blacke coale which turneth to ashes: The outer shell hereof is of the thicknesse of halfe an inch, containing within it a pint and a halfe of liquor Antwerpe measure, and weighed 17. ounces or more the emptie shell. The Indians feldome gather these fruites, but gather them after they are fallen, for they are afraid least they should fall upon their heads which were sufficient to beate out their braines, and when they are forced to passe them as in their warres, &c. they carry Bucklers over their heads to defend them. They make much account of these kernells, and use to eate them chiefly to provoke them to venery, whereunto they are too much proclive of themselves, and make it their chiefest felicitie having this proverbe with them Pignean [accnma pinge an Totocke, which is, Stambires veneremede Totockem. It groweth in high places and not in low grounds under the Line and on both sides thereof in the West Indies, and bearerh fruit twife every yeare, that

Totoche Americano five Amygdala Pericana Clafii forte. The Indian fruitfull Gourd bearing: Almond, or the Indian Almonds of Clafine.



Many other fruites, as well Melon like as Gourde like and others, are used by the Indians and the Christians like wise living there among them in some fort, but these here mentioned are the choisest and chiefest of them; I will now therefore lastly shew you fundry other sorts of fruits of trees that have medecinall qualities for the most part in them, and so finish this works.

CHAP. CXIII.

is, about Aprill and in November, and call it Totocke. It

is very probable that this is Clufius his Amydala Per-

vana, as any by comparing that little he hath delivered

thereof may foome determine.

Pinei nuclei Maluccani. Malucca Pine Kernells.

Ome Orchards in Mealabar as well as the wild woods doe nourieur) a certaine tree growing to the higgerfle of a Plane tree, whose leaves are softward trade of the darke greene on the upper side and pale underneath, tailing very sharpe and bitting upon the tongue for a good while, the fruite is of the bignesses of Filberd and triangular, divided on the inside into fundry partitions, contayning within them small white hard kernells, like unto the kernells of Pineapples, whereupon they have so called them, and which the Indians is as well in the cure of diseases, as to performe their wicked designes: they use to give two of these kernells, the skins that cover them being sinst taken away miscadup in a glister to purge and procure case to those that have the Sciatica of hip gont; & in the brooth of a Chicken to those that have their urine stopped or make it with paine, and to cante tough, slicke and cold tumours to be avoided a they give them like wife to those that are short, winded or have a cough, so which they much commend them and often file them being dissolved in water, and to the stop of the sody announced therewish and often file them being dissolved in water, and to the stop of the sody announced therewish does not being a firste viable of the sody announced therewish so the stop of the sody announced therewish contents to the sody announced therewish women and lighted single for the sody of th

Pinti Nuclei Ma'uccavi. Malucca Pine Kernels.



Mi

Monardus maketh mention of another kinde of purging Pine kernells, growing in Hispanisla, &c. within Lux let bi-fuch like cones but greater and longer, thinner field and blacker then the usuall fort, whose kernells being white and (weete-tempt divers to eate of them without suspition of evacuation, yet five or fix according to the ability of the parient being given in wine doe purge strongly both upwards and downewards, avoyding grosse humours especially: but being a little terrefied at the fire they worke not so violently or with such torments and gripings:

CHAP. CXIIII.

Penoabson. The Apple bearing pay sonous Almond tree.



Hevet theweth in his description of America, that in some parts thereof there groweth a tree, the barke whereof is of a strange and mervailous sent, having leaves like unto Purslane, very thick and alwayes greene : it beareth fruite as great as large filed Apples, and as round as an hand-ball which are not to be eaten for they are poylon: but they containe within them fix other fruits, very like unto Al-

monds but flatter and broader, each lying in a feverall cell, which are wonderfull profitable to the people, to heale their wounds by darts or otherwise in their warres, for out of these fruits they presse a kind of red oyle with which they are quickly cured.

CHAP. CXV.

Cacao five Cacavate. The Peare bearing wholfome Almond tree.



Enzoin his description of America, remembreth a tree growing in Nicarragne a Province of the West Indies somewhat like unto the last described, but because it is another fort you shall have the relation thereof as he setteth it downe. It is the fruite of a meane fised tree growing onely in warme and wet, yet shadowed places, and therefore must be defended from the fight of the Sunne by having a tall tree planted to the Sunne ward of it, which must be fitted and plashed that it may be as an Arbor

unto it or else it will wither and perish : the fruite doth somewhat nearely in forme refemble a Peare, or Peare fashioned Gourd, with a thicke shell or The Peare bearing wholsome Almond trees. rinde, and within lyeth an Almond like fruite, halfe as big againe as a Walnut, inclosed in a hard round shell, the kernell being blackish without, and brownish ashcoloured veines within, but bitterish and unpleasant, yet very fweete and pleasant to the Indians. After they have gathered the fruite they breake the outer rinde and lay the inner fruite upon Mars to dry in the Sunne, untill the moisture within them be consumed, and then they keepe them both for their meate and merchandise, for shippes loaden with them are carried from Gnatimale to new Spaine, and other places thereabouts, and trucke with them for other commodities in stead of mony, and give of them to the poore in stead of an almes. A drinke likewise the Indians make thereof called Chocolate, well pleasing and accepted with the greatest among them, who account nothing of more efteeme; but to the Christians, at the first it seemeth a wash fitter for hogs, yet by use even accepted by them also in the want of better.



CHAP. CXVI.

Areca five Faufet feu Avellana Indiana verficolor. The discolorred small Indian Nut.



His tree groweth great and very tall, but the wood thereof is spongy and not easie to breake, without any branches unto a great height, and towards the toppe spreading many faire branches, and leaves thereon greater and longer then the Coker Nur tree, the flowers are white without fent, and grow many together on a long flake hanging downewards from the lower branches, the fruit following on every one being longer but smaller, then the Nutmeg with all the outer rindes and shells, and hath the outer rinde covered with a yellow Cotton like silke, the

inner kernell being very like unto a Nutmer, formewhat round, and small at one end and flat at the other, with the like discoloured veines therein, but without any heate in talte or sent, and is therefore held to be cooling and drying: it groweth in study places of the Indies more or lesse plantissed in one or another place, and chiefly neare the Sea coasts: With the twigs served that are of two singers thicknesses. Natives use to hunt the Crocodils as well in the water as on land, for they can think these slicks that their abouthes sing are sure they cannot breake them, because they are so lightly and spongy, and thereby they doe retaine and take them, it is called Fanfel by the a stability, but some salles Fifel, by the chiefly influing savelly those of Gagarate, and Decan Supari, in Malabar Pac, in Malabar Pining Conclin Character is the presidently asked in all hot diseases, to helpe the tooth sch, and to salten looke teether the head or the looke primitive; the Indiana use this fraite abundantly eyther unripe to stupplies the head of the looke trips, being mixed with the seaso Betell or Betel inner kernell being very like unto a Nutmer, somewhat round, and small at one end and flat at the other, with the

Arcca vei finjel five Avellana ladiana ver ficolor.
The discoloured small Indian Nut.

Nun Faufetcum so in wollero et codem enempto.





Betre, the ribbes therein being first taken away, some put fundry other things to them, as Lycium, Campbire, Lignum Aloes and Ambegrife according to their qualities that take delight in it, which is generally through all the countries of India, with the chiefe persons most, and with the inferiour in some fort also, Garciae faith he distilled a water from them being fresh, which he used with good fuccesse in all hot or chollericke fluxes of the belly.

Areca fue Avellane Indica ver ficoloris genus oblengum Clufij.

A kind of small long discovered Indian Nut of Clufine. Clusius in his scholia upon the Fanfel of Garcias exhibiteth another kind of Areca or Faufel, whose kernells hath discoloured veines therein like a Nutmeg, or the former fort, and with a blacke covering over it. the chiefest difference from the other consisting in being longer then the other. Lobel supposeth it may be the kernell of a nat of his

Linschoten also saith that there is another fort of Areca which is smaller, blacker and harder then the former, and called by the Natives Checanina, which caufeth a lightnesse in the head.

Classes also relateth of another as large as a Walnut, with the outer greene rinde, but the shell was hard and smooth of a Chesnut colour. ong and pointed at both ends, flat on the one fide and bunching out

on the other, the kernell within being white and sweete. Another was about a finger long, and as thicke as two. flattifh on the lower end, and of a regged ash colour, the upper end being smooth and of a brownish colour, seeming like some small ticke, covered with a thicke hard shell, having a kernell within it.

Divers other fruits are mentioned by Cluftus and many others were have seene our selves, but because wee sloe not know any use of them or propertie in them, I rather forbeare their relating, then stuffe the Worke with unprofitable matter it being growne to voluminous already.

Areca five Avellana Indica verficoloris genus oblangum Clufi.

A kind of long (mall Indian discoloused Nut.



CHAP. CXVII.

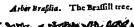
Arbor Brafilia. The Braffill tree.



1644

He tree that beareth the Brassill wood which serveth the Dyers use, and to

which terveth the Dyers the, and to make Inke is a goodly faire great tree growing in divers places of the countrey of Braffil, and in no other place as it is thought, and the chiefest about Fernambuck from whence have rifen the appellations to the wood: the leaves wherewith it is cloathed are as imail as Box leaves, thicke and evergreene like them, the barke is of an aft colour, and the wood red, especially the core on heart thereof which is the best, and as it is said is no bigger then a mans heigh, though the tree be so bigge in com-passe that three men cannot fathome it. This as it is faid also beareth meither fruit mor gam, but I wonder then how so many could be found growing there? could the earth of it selfs thinke you without feede bring forth that aboundance? or will not time confume tham all? furely it cannot be but that it beareth feede, and is thereby propagated although not observed &c.





CHAP. CXVIII.

Arbor Triffin. The forrowfull tree.



dry tlender branches and faire leaves fet by couples on them, very like unto the large or great Myrtle leaves and finaller then those of the Plum tree, little or no-thing saipt about the edges, a little rough, and greene

on the upper fide and gray underneath: at each joynt with the leaves towards the ends of the branches on both fides come forth flender reddish yellow footstalkes wherewith they cofour their broths and means yellow like Saffron, bearing three or foure, or most flowers together thereon, composed of fundry small white leaves pointed at the ends, making a double flower, with divers (mall threds in the middle, finelling to tweet that they are thought to exceede eyther the Orrange or Islame flowers, whose propertie is inver so blow open in the day time, but in the night onely (when its time of flowring is) for fo foone as the Sunne thineth thereon in the morning, they all for the most part fall downe under the tree, and the whole tree with the branches seeme as withered and dead until the evening, eyther through the tendernesse of the stalke, or by a natural antipathy unto the Sunge, not to abide the shining face thereof, for some of the flowers does abide on these branches that are most shadowed from the Sunne : the following fruite they give is flat formewhat like a Lupine with a thicke skinne, (it must be but small store, for what quantitie of fruite canthis tree beare if all or the most of the flowers doe fall away) yet heart fashion, and of a greenish ash colour, with a division in the middle, in each part whereof is contained small flat beanes or kernells, like unto those of the sweet beane or Carob tree, heart fashion likewife, and covered with a greenish skinne or pec-ling, the inner kernell being white and somewhat bitter. This tree hath been much defired to be transplanted into our Christian world, but as fome have fayd it would not abide, not withftending all the care of earthen and woodden vessells, wherein it was planted to be

He tree that beareth this name from the properties rifeth to be a reasonable tall, spreading sun-Arber Triffis. The forrowfull tree.



brought into Spains or Portugall, neither ever would the feede spring as it is affirmed, but I have lately underthood by a catalogue of the Plants growing in the garden of Signor Corvins of Rome that it groweth there, being one of the plantsnamed therein, it plentifully groweth in Malabar and brought thence to Gos, and fundry other places of the Indies, where every branch being put into the ground will take roote and grow. It is called in Malabar Mogli, in Malayo Singadi, in Decan Pul, of the Arabians Guare, of the Persians and Turkes Gul, but at God and Canarin Parizataco from a certaine Nobleman to called (as the Natives thinke and therein very neare intimating one of Ovids fabulous metamorpholis) whole faire daughter the Sun having elpyed fell in love withall, and having deflowred her & forfaken, for another, the flew her felfestrom whose ashes of her but nt carkiffe rose up this tree, which is ever fince assamed to behold the face of the Sunne. In many places of the Indies they distill the slowers for their sweet sent sake, and keepe it for use; which in Malabar they call the water of Mogli after the trees name : the faid water is good for fore eyes to coole their heate and rednesse, if lianen cloathes being dipped therein be layd upon them : the Indian Philitions doe hold opinion that both flowers and fruite doe comfort the heart, and refresh the fainting spirits thereof, for they have some bitternesse in them, it hath not beene observed that the Indians apply this tree to any other use then is formerly expressed, and the colouring of their meanes like as Saffi on is used for the same purpole in Spaine and other countries.

CHAP. CXIX.

Arbor folys ambulantibus. Walking leaves.



Earë unto the Ile of Cimbubon and in the Ile it felfe, there groweth a tree bearing leaves like unto those of the Mulberry tree, having two small short and prickly feete as it were set on evther fide of them, which falling to the ground doe feeme as it were to creepe as if it were fome living creature, and being touched by any will presently move it selfe. Master Anthony Pigafeera faith that he kept one of these leaves in a continuall motion in a platter for eight dayes (the motion whereof is likely to come by the ayre) and then it ceased.

CHAP. CXX.

Arber aquam fundens. The fountaine tree of water.

None of the Hands of the Canaries called Ferro, there groweth a reasonable great but faire spread tree bearing leaves like unto Wallnut tree leaves but larger, abiding thereon and ever greene: it beareth fruite like unto an Ackorne hanging downe from the branches, which hath a kernell within of a very pleasant taste and almost like spice. In some parts of the world besides are found the like tree, the

leaves whereof and branches doe perpetually droppe water (in the whole lland there being no other water to be had) a thicke mist as it were or cloud encompawng it continually, a checke mist as it were or cloud encompawng it continually, a which water to be had) being kept as it were in a fountaine made for the purpose to retaine it, serveth the whole Iland for their use. Our Countrey man Master Lews Iackfon dwelling in Holburne, told Master Purches as he hath set it downe in his seventh booke of Pilgriranges Fol. 1639, that in the yeare 1618, he had beene in the faid lland Forre, and had feene that tree, and faith it is as bigge as an Oake of a middle fize, the barke white like Hardbeame, fix or feven yards high with ragged boughes, the leafe like that of of the Bay, white underneath and green above it beareth neither fruit nor flower; thus faith he, but it hath some other different relations which who so would see, let them reade the place before recited: the llanders call this tree Garee, the Spaniards Arbor Santia : but the ancient Historians call it Til. It is thought that Solimus and Pliny in his lib. 6.c. 32. meant this Iland under the name of Ombrion and Pluviali, for hee there faith that in the Iland Ombries grow trees like unto Fernia from whence water is wronge out, from the blacke ones commeth bitter water water, and from the white that which is fweete and pleafant to drinke.

I might here infert the Barnacle tree but that it is found to be a fable, and that the Geele hatch their young as other Birds and fowles doe, and therefore I forbeare to speake of it.



Arbor fivepalma faccifera. The bagge bearing Nut tree-

CHAP. CXXI.

1646 CHAP.121.

Ouercus natalisius Di virens. The Christide greene Oake.

Note new Forrest in Hampshiere neare a place called the Casse of Malmood groweth an old great doating Oake, which by the relation of the neare Villagers, is alwayes observed to shoot forth fresh but small greene leaves every yeare a little before Christide, which abide not long thereon after that time, but fall away, others springing out in the due time that other Oakes doe, bearing both leaves and fruit as usually other Oakes doe in their season. King Issues in his time understanding of this tree, went and saw it, and caused it to be paled about and benches made thereat, both for people to

fit and contemplate the wondrous workes of God therein, and to keepe unruly persons from breaking and spoyling it:but(mitimar inveitium semper) the more it was intended to be preserved, the more wisfull people were bent to breake and spoyle it (being the more famoused by that provision) and breake downe the pales and carry them away. I have had both leaves and Ackornes brought me from this tree, taken by Master John Goodier each in their scason.

CHAP. CXXII.

Arbor Venereos fimulos domans. The Chaste making tree.

Ferrir de Osna in his letter to Monardiu maketh mention of a certaine tree growing there in the West Indies whose camber was a spongie substance whereof the Indians would never take a sticke to burne, neither by any me nes, although they were treatned to death could be brought to burne it or ever the smoake onely touched, was made utterly impotent and unabled to any venereous acts.

CHAP. CXXIII.

Ome that accompanied Sir Francis Drake in compating the whole world did relate that in the Hand of Ternate, which is neare the Equinoctial line, towards the North pole groweth a firange kinde of tree about ten foot high, whole topic is formed like unto i Cabbidge, in the middle whereof is found a fine white meale which the poore Handers gather, and by putting a little water thereto and letting it ferment they make palt or dough, whethed they make thinne flat foure Cakes, and bake them in certain long earthen pans, with fire put round about them which they ease while they are hot, for when they are growne older and hard, they force them in warme water and bring them to a kindle of pultage and so ease them, but this Cakes or bread is in a manner without rafte or relifit, but when some Pepper or Cinamon with Sngar is put thereto, it is a pleasant food to many, but March Folm Pursent recorded it a mister strange bread tree growing in the kingdome of Fanfar, whole trunke two men could scarse fadome, the thicket whereof being thicke, and taken away, the wood thereof about three inches thicke in compasse is as hard as Iroh being so heavy that it sinketh instantly in water, whereof the natives make them short pikes or speare, sharpening and burning them at the end, so that they will be able to pearce Armoir thirthe whole middle of this tree is soft like unto a meale, which putting in water and stiring it to take away all the drosse that Cwimmieth above, I is foft like unto a meale, which putting in water and fliring it to take away all the droffe that fwimmeth above, they mould up the refidence into cakes, and divers other forts of visites fit to be eaten, and whereof as hee faith he brought fome with him to Venice.

CHAPS GXXIIII.

Arber five Palma faccifera. The Bagge bearing Nurrece!

Ertaine Dutch Marriners having by a casualtie lost their shippe, wherein they with others were saying to the West Indies, in their returne home, in their shippe boate lighted on a desart lland called Coronopez, wherein they found whole woods full of these kindes of strange trees, and others growing among them whose fruits being round Nuts, as bigge as Wallauts with their greene outer shell, and within them other smaller Nuts so round as a ball, and with so hard a shell, yet not very thicke that they could hardly be broken with an Iron hammer, and a white hollow kernell in the middle

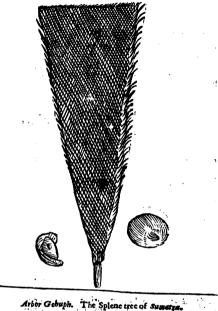
talting like Peafe at the first, but a little bitter afterwards, like a Lupine, were inclosed in a long sheathe or hollow hole, retembling an Hipocras or Syrupe bagge, some being twenty two inches long, others two foot and a halfe long, yet all being very finall at the end and growing larger up to the toppe, where they were about feven inches wide, and composed of a number of brownish threds or haires dispersed all over the case, some running at the length and some croffewise by a wonderfull worke of na-

TRIBE 17.

CHAP, CXXV.

Arbor metrofideros. The Iron hearted tree.

Califer maketh mention of a certaine small treeis reported to grow in the Ile of lava major, whose heart or core is as impenitrable as Iron, from the bottome to the toppe : and the fruit which it beareth is likewise as hard, but the report faith he, is of so little credit and so neare a falsitie, as I am from beleeving it : yet Nicholans Costinus in his Iournall doth seport the famething.



THE THE CHAP. CXXVIII SECRETARY

Arbor Gehuph. The Spient tree of Sumatra.

N the He of Sumstra anciently called Trapobama or Tagrobana is Thever relateth it groweth a
tree not very genericalled there Gebaph, and is
the Indice Gebban whole leaves are many final
cours fet on a ribiogether, formewhat like unto the Caffia
foliation, or purging Caffia leaves, fet on fhort branches
covered with a yellowish baries the finit is somewhat
thinks and as round as a ball, where under is contained a
Naz as big as a hatel Nut, with a very bitter kernel with
imit, yet talting like in Amedican revery hit of kernel
con contained a like in the parket which they aske for eight
done in the difference of the Liver and Spicene, wherewith they are much afflicted and therefore draw an oyle
con of the kernella of the Nutt, which they aske for eight
done or rogenhey in which they take the region
done of the bitternelle take it so willingly, as women and
children, it is appointed thin them to be annointed with
the oyle on the belly, back hose and sides, which worketh
the cure alike the said oyle is in such the with them also,
and of great account for the singular helps and remedy it
giveth to all juyin aches, gouts and the like a the gum
likewise of the tree being dissolved with a little oyle and
spread plaster whe is applyed to the grieved places with
good effect. The inhabitants doe plant this dreeness their
Honses in their Orchards and Gardens for to have the benefit thereof nigh at hand. N the He of Sumstra anciently called Trapobanefit thereof nigh at hand.

CHAP.

CHAR. CXXVII.

Beretinus fructus. The Beretine Ackorne.

By Lusius in his second booke of Exoticks and seventeenth Chapter, maketh mention that he obtained some of thele fruite; from those that accompanied Sir Francis Drake in his Circumnavigation of the world returning in the yeare 1, 80, by the meanes of some of his friends here as

Mafter Garth and Mafter Morgan, which were affirmed to be gathered in some Islands (whereinto they put both for fruit and victual standing in neede of both) from very great and tall trees bigger then Oakes, whose leaves were like unto Bay leaves, not dented at all about the edges but thicke and thining a the fruit were like the Ackornes of the Ilex or evergreene Oake, but without any cup, for as hee faith he enquired thereof of some of them, whose outer rinde was thinne and of an ashcolour, and some blackish, the inner kernell being somewhat long and white, without any manifest taste within but covered with a thinne skinne, which they found good to be eaten without any harme following, and therefore in their want being taught by the Handers they boyled them like Pulse or Pease, and so eate them or beate them to pouther and boiled them like Rice or Wheat, untill it became a pultage and so eate them for hunger: yet afterwards they found the like trees and fruit to grow in the Islands of the Moluccas as they affirmed: But with what other properties they were indued, neyther they nor any other hath manifested to any that I know.



CHAP. CXXVIII.

Vhebebason. The Indian Hony tree.

branches to uniformely, that it is a great pleasure to behold, in that they seeme having leaves on them like to Coleworts, (which I beleeve is mistaken, the figure not expressing such a forme) and fruit of a foot long. In the hollow parts of this tree above other, the Bees doe make their Hony and Wax, whereof the naturalls make much account for with it they feafon their foods made of roots, &c. Vato this tree resorteth familiarly a certaine bealt somewhat like a Cat, but of a browne colour, called by them Heyrat that is the Hony beaft to feed on the the honey, which it carefully pulleth out with the feete without hurting the Bees or being stung or hurt by them.

Hevet maketh mention of this tree among his other American fingularities to be very tall, foreading the Thelele for. The Indian Honytree.



The Theater of Plants.

CHAP. CXXIX.

Proma infama que Muces infame a Clufio dicuntur. Mad Indian Plums or Nuts.

His Indian fruit mentioned by Classes in second booke of Exoticks, page 53. and 54. is thus related by him. The Deich after much wandling in the anknowne Seas fell by chance into a certaine Bry Leitnice in 11. degrees 45. minutes of Northerly Latitude where they found certaine trees as big as Lerty trees, with long and narrow leaves like Peach leaves, whose fruits they saw the Monkies there eating, when poin divers of them gathered some and caute them, which were fully round, growing for the most part singly each upon in stalks, and sometimes

Pruse in some a Country of Stalks.

ing for the most part fingly each upon its falke, and fometimes two together, being about awe inches or not much more either longwife or round, with a firme but not very thicke shell, brownish on the outside and not very smooth, but smooth within, and of abrighter colour, consaining a tertaine fruit within somewhat he unto a backer Slock. Both for forme and fize, spotted with somewhat a large white spot at the bottome where it shood upon the salke, having a stone under that Plum which was grayish and slard, and a kernell with it, those persons which had caren of these Plums stells no harme, but some of the commany steening both somewhat energies and carells and care lost in the stone of the commany steening both somewhat energies and carells and care company steeping both stones and kernells, and boyling and eating of them fell into divers distemperatures, according to each mans feverall humour, one thought his Cabin was made a Brew-house, and bad take away the woman that was there; another called his Mates together, asking them if they would buy his fish, whereof he had varietie a another lying in his Cabin com-

Prona in fara que Nuces infana a Ciufto dicuntur. Indian Plums of Nuts.



plained that his flesh was torne from his bones, another cryed out loudly that they were building a great ship in his Cabin, another in his Cabin broke foure or five Chinay dishes, saying that many men were comming to take away his Cabin from him, another calling to the Mailter of the shippe said, doe yee not fee the Divell sitting in the Sterne catching Fish; another sayd that he saw the Anchors in the bottome of the Sea through the bulke of the Shippe; the Masters some said to his sather. O my father I see a number of little men running upon your note, but after they had flept all these imaginations vanished, yet some of them slept for a day and a halfe, and fome two whole dayes before they waked, and fome thereby were troubled with the laske a many other fancies fell among the rest which were too long to recite; but among them all said he as it were in scotne among the rest there was an English man distracted, who looking upward said he saw the heavens open and cryed with a loud voyce, O Lord I will willingly follow thee, and with divers other gestures moved the company to laughter. Clusium sheweth that in the same table with these Plums or Nuts hoe set another small Nut not much anlike an Hafell nut which made no noyfe of any kernell therein, and knew not whether it had any cup to hold it as an Acknorne hath or no.

CHAP. CXXX.

Mamoera mas & femina. The male and female Dugge tree.



He forme of their two forts of tres are both alike, not differing the one from the other, but in this that the male beareth no blossomes, but fruite like unto a final Pompion many growing toge-ther towards the toppe out of the bo-

dy of the tree which hath no armes or branches but onely large broad leaves much like unto the Plane tree or Maple tree leafe, each franding on a very long flalke; the trunke or flocke of the tree is neafe two foot thicke, and about nine foote high: the flowers are of a pale yellow colour like unto Elder bloffomes which ferve to no use, the fruit is round and fleshy. yellowish when it is ripe, and serving them to looien the belly when they are eaten and conteine within them many round blacke thining graines as bigge as Peafe which likewife are put to no ule with them. The propertie of thefetrees is faid to be, that unleffe the male kinde bee planted to grow neare the female it will beare no fruit at all; of which nature a kinde of Date tree is faid to be also. This tree growers in that part of Brafil that the Portugalis called Baya he todos Mamoera mas & famina. The male Dugge tree.



1650

CHAP. CXXXI.

Moringa. The Bezar tree.

His tree groweth not great, nor spreadeth with many branches, but is like unto the Lentiske or Masticke tree both for greatneile and leaves, being full of knots, very casie to be broken, of a very faire but sad greene colour and of the tafte of Turnip leaves a the fruit is a foot long, and of the bignesse of a Reddish root having eight edges or corners of a greenish ashcolour with a white substance within devided into certaine cells wherein lye imail round feede like unto fimall Pease but greene and tender, and of a sharper taste then the leaves: the whole fruit fliced in peeces is boyled in the broth of flesh and fundry other wayes. But the roote of this tree is a foveraigne Antidote or Counterpoilon, as effectuall as Vnicornes horne or Bezar stone or any Treakle, for the natives docusinally take thereof, both against all kindes of poisons and the bitings of the most venomous creatures, yea even that serpent which the Portugalls call Culebras de capillo, which is accounted the most dangerous of all, taking thereof both inwardly and applying it to the outward place. They have found it also to bee singular good against the winde chollick, and to be no lesse effectuall against the Leprose, for many have beene thereof cured by often using of it, it is mixed also with those medecines that purge melancholy. It groweth plentifully in all the Province of Malabar. where they bring the fruit into the market to fell as beanes and peafe or eliewhere. The Arabians and Turkes call it Morian, the Persians Tame, but they of G azzerate Turiaa.



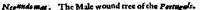
CHAP. CXXXII.

Negundo mas & famina. The male and female wound tree.



He Indians make two forts hereof, the one they call Varolo Nigundo, that is, the male, and the other Niergundo the female, in Mala-

but Noche, in Balagate Sambali, in Decan Beche, and to also by the Persians and Arabians,
but Air by the Inrkes, and Noreila by the Portugalis: these trees are of much esteeme in the province of Malabar, and of so frequent use with all forts of people, for all their griefes and dileales, that if they were not great increalers, and that every branch thrust into the ground will take roote and grow, they had beene wholly confumed or growne to fearle that they would have beene at an exceeding great price. The male groweth like the Almond tree with rough leaves like unto Sage, greene above and hoary underneath, and dented about the edges, somewhat resembling Elder leaves a farre of. The semale kind groweth greater and hath larger and rounder leaves, refembling those of the white Poplar tree and not dented about the edges: the leaves of both forts smell and taste like Sage, but yet are more sharpe and bitter, many of them having a white froth on the backside of them, comming on them in the night: the flowers of both are of a pale blew or ashcolour much like unto those of Rosemary : the fruit of both likewise is like unto blacke Pepper but nothing fo fharpe and hot as Pepper comming nearer unto the talte of Ginger. Both leaves flowers and fruit bruifed and boyled in water or oyle are usually applyed to





all difeafes by the vulgar fort, but especially to all Joynt aches, tumours and contusions proceeding from any hot cause, and that with singular good effect : the leaves also bruised and laid upon old Vicers doth wondrously helpe to digest the matter, clearle them and bring them to cicatrifing, so as the body be not foule but prepared and purged before hand. And certainly they are found to available in all wounds, Impostumes and bruises, that the people using these seeks for no Chirurgian. The women use to wash their whole bodies with the decoction of thele leaves at all times and seasons, and are so perswaded of their effect to helpe them to conceive children. that they that should goe about to perswade them the contrary they would stone them to death,

CHAP. CXXXIII.

Nimbo. Another healing or wound tree.

His other tree is more rare and scarse then the last, called by those of the countries in India where it is knowne Nimbo, but by these of Malabar Bepole, and is of much account both with the Christians there and Gentiles. It is as bigge as an Ash, whereunto a farre-off it is very like, the leaves are very greene on both fides, dented about the edges and pointed at the ends, it is plentifully flored with both leaves and flowers which are small and white, with five leaves apeece and some yellow threads in the middle, and of the fmell of the Trifolium odoratum, fweet Trefoile, after which the fruit appeareth which are like unto small Ollives with a yellow thin skinne. The leaves are somewhat bitter, but very wholesome being bruifed and mixed with a little jnice of Lemons, & dropped into foule Vicers or those that are hollow or fiftulous or with hard skins therein ey-ther of man or beat, doth helpe them by digetting, clenting healing and skinning thems the juice of the leaves is a most familiar and knowneremedy in Malabarto kill the wormes of all forts in the body, whereunto they are much subject, whether taken alone or with other things for the purpose into the body, or used outwardly to the Navelle the flowers & fruit also are much used against the gout and the paines, swellings, weakenesse and impostumations of the joynts or parts, the Oyle likewife preffed out of the fruit is fingular good in the paines and greefes of the finewes, and therewith doe those of Malabar cure both wounds in the flesh, punctures and pricking of the Nerves and Sinewes, and contractions or distortions of the members.

TRIBEIT.

Ninhe. Another healing or wound tree.



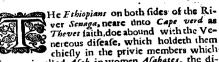
CHAP. CXXXIIII.

Hypomrabe. The Americans vice Guajacum.

His tree is very tall having a barke of a whitish silverlike colour, but the wood is reddish under it of a little brackish or salt sweet taste, resembling the wooddy part of Liceria e it beareth fruite of the bignesse of a meane Plum, and of a good yellow colour, with a kernell within it, of a most sweet and delicate tafte : bur which maketh it the more wonderfull, so feldome bearing fruit that as it is faid, man in his life time shall scarfe see the fruit above foure or five times on the tree, being sisteene yeares betweene one and the others bearing. The barke of this tree is of a wonderfull vertue and effect in curing the Indian (which one and the others bearing. The barke of this tree is of a wonderfull vertue and effect in curing the Indian (which we call the French) differie and is of the fame account with the Indians where it groweth that Guajacum is with us, and while it is diefin the too peeled from their ee giveth a white milke, this barke being cut in flices, they boyle in water three of four hours until it become of a Claret wind colour, which decoction they drinke for fifteene or twentie dayes together, using in the means time a spare diet, by which means they are not onely cured of that disease but obsayother that proceeded to delid and flegmaticke humours: the kernell of the fruit is much used by the fick whose appetite is lost to quicken it and get it agains. Neare all the coasts of the continent faith Mongradus is gathered by the Indian a certaine white liquor like milke taken from the branches, and small Apple like the states being wounded, which they call Pinipinichi, which some groweth thicke, and is somewhat clammy, three or some dayons whereof being taken nurseth very violently being raken in wines, but if some findle is a worke above foure drops whereof being taken purgeth very violently being taken in wine; but if any finde it to worke above their strength or defire, by taking eyther a little broth, wine or other drinke, it stayeth the working presently.

CHAP. CXXXV.

Achanaca Treveti. The blacke Moores Guajacum.



chiefly in the privie members which in men is called Afab, in women Afabates, the ditease it selfe Borozail or Zail : but by the skill of the Philitions of whom they have many, and skilfull in their profession called Biarins, they have found our growing with them an herbe of affured helpe and remedy therefore, which groweth up with a great stalke as bigge as a mans legge, and many great leaves thereon, cut in or jagged on both edges, somewhat resembling a Colewort lease, but nothing so thicke eyther in the lease or middle ribbe and double pointed at the end, from among whom groweth the fruit, of the bigneffe of an egge, and of a yellow colour, which they call Affard, the decoction of this herbe above all others, although they use divers, is of sufficient validitie to cure it, for they have no other Guajacum for their helpe, and therefore use this in stead thereof.



CHAP. CXXXVI.

Winteranin cortex. Captaine Winters Cinamon.



Apraine William Winter that in a shippe by himselse accompanied Sir Francis Drake in part of his voyage over the whole world, but left him at the Straights of Nagellan returning from thence home into

England againe in the yeare 1579. in the parts theresbouts tut downe certaine trees, whosebarke was somewhat like

unto the thicker fort of Cinamon, both for substance and colour, yet for the most part thicker, and some of it of an ash colour, and some brownish on the outside and rugged like Elme barke, fome of it having chinkes or riftes on the infide, and fome smooth and firme, of a fme I not unpleasant, but of a very sharpe tafte like many spices rogether, heating the mouth more then Pepper, the leafe of the tree is of a whitish greene, not unlike the Aspen leafe, the berries grow in clusters like the Hawthorne, with divers seedes in each of them. They at the first knew not of any properties therein, and therefore boyled some of it in hony, to make it the more pleafant to be taken and dryed other force and made it into pouther, putting it in flead of Cinamon in their meats : but afterwards they found it to be fingular good against the Scurvey, for divers in the shippe being troubled with that disease found remedy thereby in using it a while. Some of our company of Apothecaries, and those not of the meanest doe use to call the Canella alba mentioned there before Corren VVinterani, and have used it in their dispenfation of Mithridatium as a substitute for Coffm, whereof I gave you a touch in the Classis of Cardai and Spinofe, in the last Chapter thereof fave one, But now by comparing the one with the other you may eafily fee the errour, for the Canella albais a white harke, rowled like Cinamon, and not much thicker then it,



of an hot tafte but neither like Cinamon nor Pepper, and this Cortex Winteranne is thicker then the thickeft (inamon, not caste intorowles or hollow pipes like it, and tasting much quicker, besides the colour is of a duskie browne in most comming nearest unto Cinamon, I thought good a little to explaine this matter here, because I finde many possessed to throughy with this person that Canada at the Contract printer and, that all may see how true their opinion is. This barke might feeme to be that whereof Monardin faith he had a peece from Bernarding de Barge an Abotheoury, burchat his had a more excellent finell and talket excelling this of the Numer, and as plea-fant as Cingmon, and more cordiall, which is not found in this barket of Finders, Monards like wife maken mention of shother thicke barke which was taken from tree as great as an Elme and like in forme, growing fearle in anycother part of the West Indies, then neare the Rivers sides about 150 leagues distant from Lima : it is hot faith he aboveche fecond degreenthe Indians uferto put ir up inso their potrults, the fine pourter of the barke when they are troubled with theumes and deflaxions from the braines or with other paines in the head, for it

CHAP. CXXXVII.

Corn arbor. The collive or binding tree.

His tree is somewhat like unto a dwarfe Orrenge tree Both for forme and leafe, but having a thicker middle ribbe and eight or nine other imaller ones running to the fides : the flower is yellow with. out fent, the barke of the roote onely is inuse which is of a pale greene colour, and being broken yeeldeth much milke, which is somewhat claumy, having little taste, but some bitternesse; & is more drying then cooling. The juice or milke of the barke of the rootes hereof, although unpleafant is much used by the natives of China, Iapan, Malaca and Bengala as well as Christians in all manner of Fluxes and Laskes comming from what cause soever, Those of Canarin call it Corn, they of Malabar Curo and Curo dapala, and the Brachmenes Cura.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.

Pavate. Another Costive tree.

His other tree which is more frequent to be had then the last, and called Pavate in Malabar is therefore in more use though not altogether of so frong and speedy effect, for the staying of Laskes and Pavate. Anorher Cuffive tree.

Fluxes,but is of excellent propertie to coole all hot inflammations, and eruptions of cho-

plentifully draweth downe humors whereby they finde cafe, see and

a special Canada and a grant Calas to the classic and north

lericke matter in the skinne and S. Anthomies fire : the roote of this tree is of chiefest use, and sometimes the wood steeped in the decoction of Rice, which will grow sower after it hath stood a few houres, and then they call it Cania, with this decoction they walh also the oneward parts inflamed or spotted which coolethmuch, and helpeth all those heates : it is also drunke being Reeped as aforefaid against the heate of the Liver, and in hot Fevera a few leaves of Tamarinds being put thereto they u'e to wall the fides of Vicers and wounds that are inflamed, and have defluxions of humours to them to flay the Flux and coole the heate. The tree is not greater then the Figure and coole the neate. The free is not greater then the former, having but few branches and fuch like leaves of the Ortenge but without that fmall leafe underneath it, and of a fresh greene colour the flowers are whittin like unto the Hony fuckle with small round blackish seede likeunto those of the Malticke tree: the barke is of an Ashcolour, and the root white. The Brackness and those of Canarin call it Vafaveli, the Portugalls Arbol contra las erif polas.

CHAP. CXXXIX.

Pacal. The Tetter tree.

His tree groweth neare the Rivers fides in the Wellndies, part whereof being fent to Monarday had this commendations that the ashes of the wood mixed with a little Sope, the Indians used to annoint on those places that had Tetters, Ring-Wormes or the fowlest spreading Vicers, and scarres that could be, either in the head or any other part of the body to cure them and leave the place faire againe.



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The design of the property of the content of the co and is found also by good experience to open the obstructions of the Liver and Spleene, the water or insusion is being drunke of it felfe, or mixed with wine and fo taken; but there is another wood very like unto this, which often obtruded on many in flead thereof which being infofed in water in the like manner will discolour the water yellow, and therefore without tryall the right is hard to be discerned.

Lignum Molucenfa. The Moluceas tree against venome and poylon.

N the Hands of the Molucent to a certaine tree rather planted every where in Orchards then growing naturally being de bigge as a Quince tree, whole leaves are broad and cut into diffyions, lomewhat like unto those of the Mallow, the fruit is like to il afell mits but lesser, and will a softer and blacker shell, whereof the natives make so great account that they will sear so suffer any strangers to see it, much lesse to know any of the properties of it, which they keepe from others as secret as may be : but yet this their fecrefie hath caused it to be sought for and searched into nearer then otherwise peradventure it would have beene : For some Portugally have found out in part by the fight of the cures the Indians performed, and partly by their relations, which by meanes they made unto them they obtained of them, and partly by their owne judgement and practife alfo at fundry times in the Spittles there, and in the shippes among Mariners, that the wood made into pouther and taken in a convenient quantitie, according to the strength of the venome and the patient that the it, so as the quantitie for a time exceede not ren graines taken in boot of water, or other liquor is a most cereaine speedy remedy against the senonic of the most virulent Strpense that signife the Viper Regular (that is a Serpent that has hike a cappe of crowing on the bead) the Alph or any other, and the pouther streemed on the bitten place; they use to file the wood small cities with the Sea dogges skident, or a fine Iron file: in the same manner likewise they give halte a scrippe of the porther in waters water, or the and the pouther strewed on the bitten place; they use to file the wood simal citter with the Sea dogges akinast, or a fine Iron file; in the same manner likewise they give halles a scrippe of the pouther in water water, or the broth of a Chicken or Hen to them that are wounded with possense; which they much life one against another and put on the pouther into the wound; being raken in the morning betimes satting, having made a spare supper over night before; it helpets the wounds attough thicke and melancholy summors, and increbe helpets to evaluate attough thicke and melancholy summors, and increbe helpets durationed and quotidian Agaes, prevailed against the like and melancholy summors, and increbe helpets durationed and quotidian Agaes, prevailed against the like and silving or increased with the most critical control of winde of humors, the dropte also the gravell and stone in the being as silving or increased and stone in the being and silving or increase and silving in the joyans and legges, as well schirt or in the most critical defected or lost appetite, and sitche purgesson and legges, as well schirt or be ody of all sores; it regalocted a defected or lost appetite, and sitche purgesson and legges, as well schirt or be ody of all sores; it regalocted a cup full of Cania (that is the decoction of Rice) to 34 y the working siddlessly, or else by caring a similar siddle cup full of Cania (that is the decoction of Rice) to 34 y the working siddlessly, or else by caring a similar siddle contact it is in the Phisticions or the Patients power as be purged as sumchas they will by the taking of this unside cine there not hath bin sound any trouble to the stones, or other all symptomes, although taken without objectiving any diet, or defraining their businesses of the seal, yet in the working thereof living most loosely it is objectived likewise to be avaleable in the old panues and griefes of the beat, the working thereof living most loosely it is objectived likewise to be avaleable in the old panues and griefe downe to the ground, as being fromed for a time, but if any take thereof too greedily, it will kill them if they bee not helped by cold water put on their heads, but Dawes above all other Birds' are fooned kild hereby.

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CHAP. C XLII.

Liguum Celubrinum, Snake wood.

Here are divers forces of Snake woods, Acollo bath let forth two or three, that he knew used by the

Indians against the bitings of Vipers, Water Snakes, or the like Screens, and yet as Clufin faith none of those agreeth with these that Garcian maketh mention of, Baubinian calleth them all Clematin Indica. The field of Garcias is rather a roote then a wood, and groweth with foure or five flender Garcias pris branches, about two loote high, the leaves are like Peach leaves, but more finning, the flowers grow me many together on a long stalke in clusters, of a brave red colour, the berries are like those of the Elder, clustering together, and red and hard. The roote, which is most in use, is full of knots or heads, growing above ground, with many small strings under them, being of a whitish ash-colour, and of a strine substance, with a little birter-nesse in the taste: it is called by the Inhabitants Lametal, and by the Porragals P as da cobra, that is Snakewood: This roote being beaten into pouther i given in wine or some cordials water to those that are bitten by any Serpent, and likewife raketh away (pots and pushes, or wheales, or other freeting fores in the skinne, and is held to be good against that cruell distate, which they call Morderi, and some take to be Plague, or other dangerous infections difeafe, and some call it the Chollericke passion, it is held also to be good against agues, an ounce thereof bruifed and fleeped in water, purging much choller by comit. His fetond for its he faith when it standeth Servadum alone, groweth to be a tree, and is like the Pomegarnet tree, fet with thicke, short, and the thinke, the tree of a white tish thicke and firme barke, full of rifts, and a little bitter, but not fo much as the former, the leaves are of a yellowish greene colour, very pleasant to behold t but if it grow by any other tree, it will clime thereon by the branches unto the toppelike a Gourd: they ale to give both the wood and the barke hereof, but effectally the roots in the fame manner aforefaid, and for the faid purpofes: it growth in the life of God. His third fort was Terriman brought to the Vice Roy, in certains small bundles of wood with their rootes to them, being slender, hard, blacke and tweete finelling, which rootes they of Islans pates, being an life nigh unto Zeilan, did wonderfully commend against venome or poylon. It groweth up with a few flender branches, foure or five cubits long, which commend against venome or poyson. It groweth up with a few slender branches, source or five cubits long which if they be not tyed or held up will lye on the ground, having a few thinne long leaves like unto those of the Maclicke tree for the forme, yet not greene but sported, with whitish blacke markes upon them. The first of these is Greene said, was found to be effectuall against the venome of those virulent Serpenus, by this meaner. They have there breeding with them, a certaine small beast, as great as a Ferret, which they call Quillot Quirpole, being a deadly enemy unto the Serpent Regulus, with whom when soever it sightenth, it eateth of the beads of one of those rootes, that is bare above ground, which having chewed, he cattest his spirit upon his head, and over the reft of his body, and his fore feet alfo, and then fighteth with that ferpent, and will not leave it untill he have

> Lignum Co'mbrinum primum Acoffa. Acoffe bis firft Snake wood.



Lignum Colubrium fe sindem Acolla. Acofta his feward Shake wood



killed

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they dance.

killed it. Many Portugalli at feverall times have beene eye witneffes to thefe battels : for they not onely keepe this small creature in their houses, to sport themselves with these combates, but to kill their Mice, Whom they most eagerly hunt and kill. There are also certains wandring beggers called Jogues who doe often carry about with them these serpents Regular tame, making men believe they have enchanted them, and some likewite that are fierce, whom for a reward they will suffer these Ferret-like beasts to fight with.

Lignum Colubrium primum Acofte. Acosta his first Snake wood.

The first fort of Snake wood that Acofta maketh mention of, groweth in Malsbar formewhat after the manner of Ivy, spotted like unto the stalke of Dragons, and so like unto a serpent, that he that should see it at the first. or 197, sported sixe unto the static of Dragons, and to sixe unto a serpent, that ne that including the state first, not having seene it before, would take it for a very serpent, especially beholding it in the Moone light. The first leaves it hath are broad, and whole without any cut or devision on the edge, but those that come after are like all most unto Bryony leaves with aribbe in the middle of them, and five or six others, running from thence to the edges, and lastly some cut into divisions like a Vine leafe, all these forts of leaves being to be seene at one time on the stemmes and branches, that they would seeme not to be the leaves of one and the same plant : This wood is held to be the most soveraigne remedy against the venome of all forts of serpents wherewith they abound that by the onely fent thereof, carrying it continually about them, the ferpents wherewith they walke in the fields, and if they doe touch any of them therewith, it will make them to breake in peeces and dye.

Lighum Colubrium feandum Acofte. Aboft his fecond Snake wood.

Another fort groweth low and small thaving onely three leaves fer together, which are fost, long, and narrow, the state of the

fmooth, and of a darke greene colour, it hath not beene knowne to beare either flower or fruite; the roote is long and stender, smaller then ones little finger, running along under the surface of the ground, and knotted in divers places, the outer rinde being very thin and of an afti-colour, having at the first little or no taste therein at all, but after a while it yeeldeth a fine sent and taste like Muske, this barke chappeth in many places, she wing under it another thicker, and yellow, of the fent of Trifolium odoraram, Sweete Trefoile, and talking sweete like Licoris. but not abiding long, the Subtance whereof is wooddy; and called in Caparin, Dada Sali: this roote being beaten into pouther and taken in Wine or Water is faid to be a certaine and prefent remedy against the bi ings and venome of any serpent whatsoever: it is much used likewise in terrian and day agues, the weakenesse of the florracke, the trembling and passions of the heart, or swounings, and against all forts or paysons a many have affirmed that no ferpent had power to doe him harme that but held it in his hand, and that the fight thereof would make the ferpents flye from it to some other place: it is held also to be good for those that have slinking breathes, or have slinking four hollow teeth that give an evill favour, to hold it in their mouthes, or to put it into the hol-

A third fort is found in the same Provinces, and is a tree of a very large fize and greatnesse, whereof peradventure that was a peece that Cluftus faith he had of Doctor Heller Numer; the Portugal Phylition here at London; the wood being like a peece of Ash, firme or close, with certaine veines running therein, the rindo or outer barke

being of a whitish ash-colour, and tasting somewhat bitter.

CHAP CXLIII.

Cohyne. The Indians rattling God.

CHAP. 143

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He Portugals pollelle a certain Country in America, cilled Morpian, which is ful of very good fruits, and among the rest the Nana or Pinas. There is allogrow-

ing a tree whose fruite they call Cobyne, having leaves like to thote of the Bay trespand fruit as bigge as a Melon, formed like unto an Estridge egge, which although it is not caten by any of them yet is very beautifull hanging on the tree The Savages use to make drinking cuppes of them, burbe-fides that they commit Idola ry there with, which is wonderfulland to be lamented, for having emptyed and made hollow these fruites, they fill them with the feedes of Miliam or fome other thing, which being shaken with ones hand, or with the winde, will make a noyfe: then doe they fasten a pole into the ground, and sticke this fruite full of those seede on the coppe thereof, and fallen about it the most beautifull feathers of birdes they can get; Every house is th two or three of these sruits decked up in this manner flicking on the poles, which they have in gleat reverence, thinking some god to be in them, because when they are shaken they make a noyse and their pricits and prophers make them belocyclicit God, whom they call Tonpan, speaketh and tellette them. Whether they should doe, and what shall come to the should be and the spectrobe found that they worship any other things. Clustum faith that this fruite is called Maraka, and Camarake; but I thinke these names smell somewat of a



Greeke Godfather, as the Ta malabatira from Tamalapatra: yet others fay they are their hand rattles wherewith

CHAP. CXLIV.

Palma Hairi. The thorny American Palme tree.

His nee groweth in some parts of America, both in shape of body and leaves like unto the Date tree, but full of tharpe thornes, Bl bearing fruite as bigge as an handball, but pointed at one end, having within it a fine inow white ker-

nell; the wood of this tree is as blacke as blacke marble, and fincketh in water, because of the heavinesse, and therefore some have thought it to be Ebony, but Thever contra-dictern that opinion with these reasons: first that Boony is a wood more blacke or filling, and then that Ebony bearers no thornes, and lafly; Thony is not found in America, but in Athlopia, and the East Indies; about Cakens, do the indians of this wood make them (words, which) for the maffinelic give a mighty blows and will breake both full and bones, where it lightesh on any although it doth not cut as our fwords doe : they make allolarrowes of them, which by rea-fon of their hardnesse like iron, and the points of them burned, to make them fo penitrable, that they will be able to pierce a good corfelet.

Palma Hairi The thorny American Palme tree.



CHAP. CXLV.

Palma scriptoria & aliz arbores, cuju folia & cortices charte vicem prabent. The writing Palme tree and fundry others, whose leaves and barkes have supplyed the office and want of Paper.



Greeke

Here are fundry forts of trees growing both in the East and West Indies (although none of the Nations of the West Indians, except the Mexicanes know any use of writing or Letters, before the Spaniards first entrance among them, but the Spaniards there made use of divers in the want of paper) whose leaves and barkes have beene used to write on (besides the ancient paper want or paper) whole leaves and Darkes have of the united on (beinges the anticent paper Reed, which ferved the former Greekes and Latines to that purpose for many ages, whereof Palmeta Reed, which served the former Greekes and Gailandinas as largely commented upon him, and whereof I Palmeta Pliny hath largely interacted, and Gailandinas as largely commented upon him, and whereof I Palmeta have entreated also in another place of this Worke) as stantely fundry dwarfe Date trees, whose formation of the palmeta for the particle of the palmeta for the particle of the palmeta for the palmeta for the particle of the palmeta for the pal

leaves have to import a turface that they terved them very finely to write on that is, with a small pointed fron, to engrave their characters therein. There is also growing in the Country of Mangi, which is here the Tartars Tal. and Chinefes, a certaine tree called Tal, and Vanetal, whose leaves are very large, and through all those Countries are used to be written on: it beareth fruite like mrogreat Turneps, whose meate under the outer rinde or tries are used to be written on: it beareth fruite like mrogreat Turneps, whose meate under the outer rinde or barks is tender, sweete and edible. Ovietes maketh mention of two certains trees growing in Hipanola, the Guajaba. Refer called Guajabara by the Indians, and by the Spaniard Overs, because the finite thereof are like Grapes: 74. the wood whereof is reddish, sound, and thicke, and fit to make coales, it beareth the fruite more lookly leparate in funder then the Grape, and of the colour of the Mulberry or Rose, having little substance thereon to be eaten, for they be as great as an Hasell Nut, and a stone within it is almost as great at the leaves of this tree are Bbbbbbb a

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chiorum.

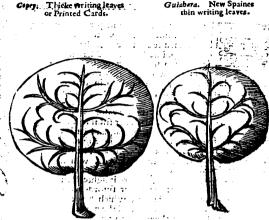
Seal fre

Papprife a

Guiabera. New Spaines

broad and round, ashigge as the palme of ones hand, as thicke as two Ivy leaves, and greene, and fometimes reddith, whereon the Spaniards uled to write with an iron pen or pointell on both fides of the leaves, but they must be fresh gathered and presently written upon, which Letters then will appeare white, in the greene or reddish leaves that they may be eatily read, notwithstanding the middle ribbe, and the other veines therein, in that they will not hinder ones hind very much. The other tree they call Copy, growing greater and taller, whose leaves are round like unto the other, but twice as large and thicke as they; and therefore better to write on, the middle

ribbe and veines being also smaller, and thereby hindering the pointell from the graving thereon fo much the lesse: these leaves also the Spaniards made use of for playing cards, engraving Arboru fo the formes of Kirgs, Queenes, &c. thereon, and trafex bra would not easily be broken. Nicholam Costinua in his journall letteth downe that neere the City Cael where pearles are found, there groweth a tree, whole leaves a e fo large that two or three men may be kept dry in their journeyes, having one of them foread to cover them, for they are of fixe braces or fathomes in length, and as many in breadth, which leaves also ferre them very fitly to write upon, each of them being so thinne and plyable withall, that being soulded up handand plyable withall that being toutoed up handfomely together, one may carry one of them in
their hand. Durer allo among his additiable
plants remembrett the Melt or Manger of the
Mexicaner, of tabler and Manger of the
Steen More Americana, tet forthe in the fecond
Classis of this Worke, of whose leaves they
made use to write or engrave what Records
they must be sent or write or engrave what Records they would keepe, or what elfe they thought arbor cluft good. Clasine also maketh mention in his first



Booke of Exotickes, and fourth Chapter, of two
Booke of Exotickes, and fourth Chapter, of two
forts of barkes of trees hit to write on: the one white and like unto the thinnest parchment which was gotten in

Iava, by those that returned from with Sir Francis Drake, in his long voyage over the world, which by tryall
was found fit to write on: And as he faith to might be was taken from that tree that Antonius Pigafetta maketh
mention of in his journall, that in the Manual Tidore, the women cover their privy parts, with a certains cloath made of the barke of a tree in this manner after it hath beene steeped so long in water that it is growne soft, they made of the barke of a tree in this manner a after it nath ocene iteeped to long in water that it is growne tott, they beate it with woodden milletianto what length and breadth they please, making it forthinne as filke, having the crofle veines running through it. And it may as likely be such as the Chineses make their paper, some Bookes of herbes being brought into the Low Countries as Clusture faith, having both the figures of the herbes in them, and the descriptions and whether the countries as Clusture, for they had Chineses Characters on the sides of the figures. The other barke of the crop what the chineses in the countries as the chineses of the sides of the figures. as no paper could be imported the plainer, and was not thicke or groffe but without any difficulty might be parted into fix leaves, each of them very well-enduring to be written on with our ordinary incke, and yet not finke any whit through it, which barke as he faith might have beene separated into more leaves if one would have been curious about them.

CHAP. CXLVI.

Palma pinus five Conifera. The Pine or Conebearing Palme tree.

His strange kinde of tree being brought by certaine English Merchants, or Marriners, from the parts of Guinea where they traded, was of a wonderfull composite, for the toppe bough with the fruite thereon, was as it were mixed of the nature of the Date, and Pinetree together, the wood being light and spongy, and wholly made of threds or haires, the outside or barke being like scales: it had about forty or fifty round yet fomewhat flat branches, a foote long in the fame manner scaly, or as it were

fet with hollow joyated cuppes or boxes, and from the joyats broke forth small copes like to those of the Cedar tree, fet with thicke scales of a pollished shining brownish colour, the outer shell being of the thickenesse of the

Indian Nut fiell, containing within it a certaine kernell like unto a long Ackorne or Chefant, of two inches long or leste, very hard and not easie to be made into meale, yet serving the Natives instead of bread.

Frustus squamos Palme altere smills. Another kinde of scaly fruite like the other Palme.

Another scaly fruite like hereunto was sent unto Clussus, but came a little after his death, which sheweth the stalke of the fruit divided into long fibers, the fruite also divided, whose inner substance betweene the outer shell and the inner kernell was blacke, the smaller end of which kernell lay next the bottome of the fruite a differing from those in the Cokar Nots.

Chameriphes peregrina Clusij. The Strange dwarfe Palme of Clusius.

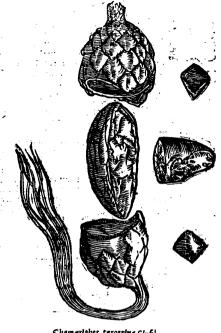
This branch Clusius referreth to the kinder of Palmeton as thinking it to partake with them : it tole up faith

Palma pinus five Conifera.
The Pine or Conclude bearing Palme tree.

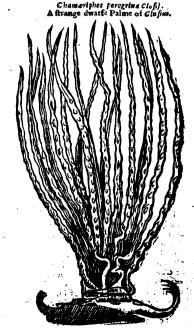
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Fruitus (quemojus Palme altere fimilis. Another kinde of scaly fruite like the other Palma.





he, with forty stalkes or more bigger and lesser, and longer or shorter then others, containing many appearances of flowers or fruites growing thereon, which were all rubbed off, onely the places where they stood, appearing and shewed as if they had beene all contained within a huske or covering, for the whole branch role from a certaine thicke barke, made as it were of shards like unto that of the outer shell of the Cokar Nut. or like unto that huske that covereth the Palmeto head, which barke was of a yellowish colour, smooth both above and below, but the stalkes were of a brownish colour : this seemed to be plucked from iome tree, but what or where is not expressed.



CHAP. CXLVII.

Gum Copal & Anime. Of Gum Copal and Gum Anime.

Hele two Gummes are gathered in the West Indies, as Historiola, co-c. being very like one unto another the Copal is of a rine cleare translucent pure white gum in formewhat great peeces, and pretty fweete, although not fo much as the Anime is, with this Gum the ledians used to ferfume their facrifices inflead of incense in their temples, and when the spanning first tame among them, they perfumed them therewich: it is hot in the second and moilt in the fifth degree, for it hath, some watery parts therein, it resolves wellings, and mollifieth hard tumours. Gomers in the first degree, the one paris therein, it refolveth (wellings, and mollifieth hard tumours? Gomare make the two forth hercof, the one mover rugged and foft then the other. But there hath been brought of late dayes an oilly of liquid (indifferent called Olean de copal Ivas, and is of two forts, the one yellowish, and of a move thicke indiance formewhat like unto that Balfamann that commeth from Hispaniola, the other white and move liquid, but of the fewer the former, both of them being excellent good for wounds the The Makine is a whitish gammer thaning out of great trees, and is not so cleare or pure white as the Copal, but more fairly like unto There or distanting yet in greater peeces then Olibanium and being broken is somewhat yellowish, and of a most sweet and pleasant sent tent being set on burning or cast on quicke coales, and is some consumed. There is another Gum Anime of Elisapia, bordering on Africa, which is called Orientale, to distinguish it from this West Gum, and is both clearer, whiter, and in greater peeces then this, and is so like unto white Ambar, that divers have taken it to be melted Ambar, and in greater peeces then this, and is to use unto write Amoar, thus divers nave taken it to be meteoral moar, and thereof have made beads, and braceles, &c. the tree from whence it commeth is great, flaving leaves like Mirtless but have here bettere shewed you the true originall of Ambar, even to be a Biramen, which has his fountaines in the German's Sel, and beginnest hard, after it lattraces a while in the aire. Of this Orientall Anime also, I have shewed you the opinion of divers, both in the Chapter of Lessa and Apole, first that there is three forts thereof, brought from Guiney, &c. by the Portugals and others, whereof that which is white is taken by Garbias Amaster Lustraniem and others, to be the true Cancaman of Dissertions, and called Anymam by the Portugals, feeving for perfumes and centings : Another fort which is browne is taken by divers to be the Myrbhe Aminnas of Disferiates, as is before faid: The third fort is dry, of a pale colour, and is easily broken like Roffin. The Well Gum Anime is of much use in the defluctions of rheume from the head, and other diseases of the head, rising from a cold cause, the head ache also and snegrime, and where there is want of sleepe to burne it, on a few quicke coales and aire ones head and their night cap with the moke, which warmeth and comforteth the parts very much: and is herein very like unto Thin: it is used likewise in platters to warme and strengthen the cold and weake sinewes or any other part of the body afflicted with cold: it comforteth also a cold stomacke and helpeth to dissolve winde: it is also het in the second and moist in the first degree.

CHAP. CXLIX.

Resina Americana quadam, Certaine West Indie Rossins



Here are divers other forts of gums Rossins; and liquours brought both from the East, but especially from the West parts, some whereof by good experience have given much helpe they to those that have used them: many other more then they have beene brought, whereof wee have knowne no use or name, nor have made any tryall what effect they carry, and therefore to avoyd

tediousnesse, and that this Worke being growne great, should not be overcharged with needlesse and unprofitable matter. I will onely in this Chapter shew you some of the chiefest that have beene either mentioned by others, or not fet forth before now. The first is the Refina Carthaginenfis fet forth by Monardas, that was gathered by Carthago nova in America, and is a most cleare and most sweet liquid Rossin excelling either the Venice or the true Turpentine in the effects. For it is by often experience found to be fingular good for wounds in the nerves and inewes and the joynts or for old fores in the legges and feece: women by washing and preparing it in a convenient manner, doe use it on their faces to take away wrinckles, spots, &c. and to preserve their youth Refina A- and beauty. Another fort is called allo by Monardun Refina Abiegna, that is Firre tree liquid Roffin or Turpentine tiegua In- and is gathered from great wilde trees that can neither be faid to be Firre or Cypreffe, being taller then Pine trees, and straight, growing up like the Cypresse: towards the toppe of these trees grow certaine bladders or skinnes some greater and others smaller, which being broken this admirable liquour droppeth forth, which the Indians carefully doe gather into fhells, but with a great deale of labour and trouble, and but a little in a great time. The use hereof is as effectuall as Balsamum, for all the causes for which Balsamum is used, for it excellently healeth all forts of wounds, and eafeth all paine: and griefes rifing from cold or flatulent matter: it is also fingular good against the paines or winde in the stomacke and bowels, to take some in white wine. A third fort of liquid substance is called Liquor Ambia and came to him in the hollownesse of a cane or Reede, and was taken out of a spring or fountsime in the ground, farre from the fea, being thin and yellow like bony, and fmelling like Tacamabaca, which was fignified unto him to be of excellent vertues; especially in cold inveserate griefes, and aches in any part of the body, and taketh away the cold shivering fits of agues: it resolvethalso all kindes of hard tumours, and performeth whatloever either Caranha or Tacamahacca can doe: it is of fo flicking and cleaving a fubflance, that it will not be pulled from the place whereon it is fet, untill by time the vertue is spent and it growne dry. Gum Colliman or Caramam, is a kinde of blacke gum almost as blacke as pitch, that Sir Walter Raleigh first brought from Guiana, and those parts, and brought it also first into use for a cold moist and rheumaticke braine, and giddiseffe the sof, and for defluxions of humours, as aches in the joynts or other parts, into the shoulders or other parts of the body, or for windinesse in them running from place to place, eyther by it selfe or sometimes mixed with Carantary Of it selfeit is very hard, and smelleth sweete, but being distilled is much sweeter, especially the last part, that commeth forth after the two first stinking oyles, and is used by some persumers as an excellent per-

The Theater of Plants. TREBE 17. fume. It is good also for resolutions, or as some call it the deed palsie, and for the paines of the mother, and the lower part of womens backes, which must be spread upon leather as a plaister and laid thereon, and not taken a-way till it fall of it felfe: it is also fingular good to ease the paines of the gout, and of excellent vertue in the cure of wounds: all these properties have beene found certaine by good experience. Barratta, is a most foveraigne Ballamum farreexcelling all others yet knowne, which by true experience is

found to be of especiall operation in the cure of greene wounds, and being burned upon coales is a most sweet per-

And thus to finish this whole Worke and bring is to a period, let me onely shew you some of those things not spoden off before in this volume, which have beene made knowne to us to grow in our severall plantations of Virginia, the Barmudas, New England, or ellewhere among our owne peoples habitations: and first,

The poyloned weed is like our English Ivy.

The purging Beane is a kinde of Woodbind, running on trees meete the Sea fide.

The Mancinell tree beareth a small apple like fruite, sweete in smell, but poyson to eate.

The Guane tree beareth a fruite as bigge as a Peate, and good to cate.

They have also Apple trees differing from ours.

Cherryes likewite as bigge as Damtons, and yellow Plummes divers from ours.

There is a bush like unto a Bramble that hath long yellow fruite within a hard shell.

Another tree they have that groweth great like a Pine tree that beareth stuite as great as a Muske Melon, is al-

wayes greene, and hath both blossomes, greene fruite, and ripe, all at a time. Wilde Figge trees like wife they have, wherewith they feede their fwine.

Then have they fmall red berryes which they call red Pepper.

Goodly great trees which they call Cedar, because the wood is red like Cedar, but the betryes are small like nn to Iuniper berryes.

Fulticke trees, which give a yellow colour fit for Dyets,

A great tree with whole leaves they make Multard. A kinde of roote which they tooke to be Sarfa parilla, but is not, although somewhat like it, being hard and

wooddy, and hath no use that we know-Marca nuts grow close to the groundlike unto Hazell Nuts.

Peniman is a kinde of filke graffe.

Woghfacan, with the roote they cure their hurts and discases.

Me Saminus are Grapes as great as Cherries, but with little juyce in them.

Rememens are like to our Goofeberryes.

Ocongheammins are berries like unto Capers.

Checinkamins like to Chefnuts.

Tocksbengb is the Cassada roote whereof they make bread.

Passaw is a fruite as bigge as an Apple, of an Orenge colour, and good to eate?

And now unto God Almighty Triano, and Vno in Trinitate, . who I hope thath beene at the beginning of this Worke, and holpen me through all the passages thereof, notwithstanding the walte discrimine versus merselies, whereof I have felt my part, to bring it to the end, for the benefit of others (who that they may make goodule thereof, and not pervent it to any similer course, is my earnest desire) be given all the praise, homour, and glo-Ty, for I am but (like the Bee, that worker out wage and hony for others, not his owne good s) his infirmment to accomplish it receiving all from Him. Amen.

F 15%, 15.



THEATRO BOTANICO APPENDIX.

An Appendix to the Theater of Plants,

or Addition of those things have beene over-slipt, mistaken, or to be amended in the Worke Precedent, to be referred as the number of the Pages declare.

Where observe that p. standeth for Page.

15. Hy John Graco un lo adled by Alphan, is that fifteenth fort in page the third, there called Hiffons folis Origans. Round leafed Hy lope.

6. Thymbra Legitima Alpiro.
The true Savory by Alpinus. P.



is the source of a first section and inspection of the section of



The differing forms and face that Alpino giveth this (mall herbe from the former, hath made me intert it here to be referred to the other forts, it to be it be another. It is very like unto the true Tyme as he faith, but hath smaller and finderer translitis, and Tyme like leaves, many being set on them by couples, but thinner and fofter, and of an herby greene colour: the flowers are purple like Tyme and grow in spikes: it growth lowes then Tyme, smelleth very likes, and tastieth as sharpe as Tyme, when it is dryed.

19. Martin

10. Marum Ægyptiorum Alpino. Tie Egiptians Marum by Appine to be referred to p 13



The Egyptians Adjum by Alphan without fent.

This plant such Alphan without fent.

This plant such Alphan mathematical a Alphan with the Egiptians and growing among subtilifying in y places do to
lomewhat relemble a wild Chary in the least and growing,
being voyed of table or favour, especially the lowest, yet those
that the up with the flake and flowers, are flrong and not mipleasans, the leavest thereon biling of a cubic height are white
and boary, and the flowers like those of Clary, the feedla small
and round like Cabbage feed. They use to fay it among their
garments and Physically to expell winde to wer fully and to agarments, and Phylically to expell winde powerfully, and to abate swellings.

Origanum Indicam. Indian Organy,

Proper adjume in his Booke of Egiptian plants fetteth forth one, he said he there called Zatarends, and decicribeth it to grow flowly with sungry of said flakes and almost round thicke whitish leaves on them, full of sap or juyce, and very fweet, bearing neither flower nor fruite: they use it in their meates as others doe Origanum: thus much Alpinus. But Vemeates as taking upon him to correct and amendamenth him faith; that the plant called Satarhand by altern's this plant (whose figure. I here give you from him, and as he faith did fpring with Signior Coutarin of Chaice, it there be not form fallacy or militake in the matter, for besides that Alpaha-figure-half little similitude unto this, he faith, who it is likely observed it long by faying it grew flowly he observed in all the time of his abode in Egypt that it bore nothing; but as foone as it came into Contarinis hands, it bore according as other forts of Urigarum both flowers and fruite yet larger. I put this but as a doubt in

the matter) and describeth it in this manner. This dainty plant riseth up to a footes height, with straight stakes and soft tender Marjerome like leaves, upon them, covered with a whitish downe, or wooll, being almost round but pointed at the ends, with fundry pale coloured veines in them: It beareth many white flowers at the tops of the stalkes, bowing their round heads a little, which are made of many small leaves set together. It is somewhat aromaticall in talte with some pleasing acrymony, and a little astringent withall, but exceedeth in sweetnes that of Cardy.

2. Origanum Onitis Matthieli, White Organy of Girece. p. 15.





10. Polium Gnaphaloides.

The heary Poley mountaine.
This kind of Poley mountaine is wholly very heary white all over, and baving small leaves like small Myrtle leaves, a little deated about the edges, so thicke set on the lower crooked ftemme, that they cover it, from whence alower crooked itemme, that they cover it, from whence a-rife divers other flakes or branches, thinly fet with the like leaves, and at the toppe of each of them a round head or um-bell, upon a long bare flake, confifting of divers yellow flowers, flanding in their small cups, which growing ripe are turned into downe, and with the yellowish small loed is carryed away with the winde : the roote is small, flender, and long. Alpinosonly maketh mention hereof lib, de plan-

12. Origanum fiftulosum Cornato sed potine Mentastrum fiftulefum Americanum. A wild Mint of America.

The recree of this plant is wholly composed of long and imall fibres, which shooteth forth fundry iquare hairy stalkes halfe a yard high, fet with two long and somewhat broad leaves at the joynts somewhat refembling those of the Wil-low herbe: at the joynts come forth also divers branches with such like leaves thereon, but lesser up to the tops, where with first like leaves thereon, out letter up to the tops, where shad ten or twelve small seaves in compasse, where head, composed of a number of pale reddish purple flowers, resembling the head of a Scalion, each flower being long, and hollow, biforked at the ead, with two or three threas tipt with purples in the middle of this round head shooteth forth fometimes fuch another round head of flowers, with leaves under thems the whole plant both stalke, and leaves are covered with an hoary downe, and smelleth like Savory but tafteth sharpe and fiery like Arsmart, yet the roote hath no talte at all.

2 3. Origenum fiftalofum Cornato fed portas Mentaffrum fiftulofum Americanum. A veild Mint of America. P-24.



10 , Peline Geephe'oidet. Hoary Poley mountaine. p. 25.



2. Strohas flore albo. White flowred Caffidony. p. 67 .



Cccccc

2. Stammoned markorbyzo: Cretica; Longrooted Scammony of Candy. p. 164.

4. Laured Streffels Cretice Alpini.
The thrubby wild Bay of Candy. p.207.

Serdium if inpum odoratum. 1 normy tweete Scordium, of water Germander. p. 110.

Scordium, of water Germander. p. 110.

Scordistus fring jum ederatum.
Thorny (watt Scordism or Water Germander.

This annuals. Scottlinus rifecth up, with fourare foft and hairy pathes full of joynes or branches, which are fatty or clammy, whereas grow fometimes two, but at the greater joyne three leaves, which are variously formed, the lowest being largest, are denoted or cus on the edges, like anto the ordinary or Water Germander, but till up higher the smaller and lesse denoted, at the joynes of the branches grow many times long thornes, but alwayes end in a small long for pricise or thorne, and at the leaves also come forth small Germanderiske flowers, but whites the with three small threes within them a in the huskes that contained the flowers, being false rife fower small feeds which must be sowne every yeare: the roote is very long and fibrous, and pershing after seed time: the whole plant smelleth simple as fweet as Basilia, and was gathered upon some of the dry, barrest and fandy mountaines in Spaine, and mentioned onely by Cornatus in his Canado relations.

Having another figure of this Valerian by me, differing in former, I thought good to exhibit it likewife into you, that you may fee how the alteration of climates cauleth fuch formal divertities as any here perceived in rootes, leaves, and flowers:

18,29. After Americanist priesteles es ferentiasis latifalien, es angustifation. Two forts of Virginia Starreworth. p. 13.2.





To the end of the 25 Chapter of the second Classis, page 216. adde these words. But Petrus Castellus hath published a Tractate Printed at Rome 1612. inquarto, or as he calleth it an Epittle to Isbanes Menelphus, and Aesius Cleius, wherein he contesteth, that the Hellborus simply so called, as well in the Workes of Hippocrates, as other Authors entreating thereof, is to be understood of the white kinde, wherewith both the mad daughters of Pretrus King of the Argives were cured, as also Hercules madnesse by the Anticyrous medicines (whose seed being like unto Cnicus was called Sesamoides) whose affections I am sure are quite contrary to Dioscorides, that directly appropriate the cure of Petrus daughters unto the blacke Ellebore, and therefore called also Melampodium, because Melampus the Goat heard plaid the Physicion therein.

3. Acacalis Camerario Bollonio & alijs. A Syrian plant like unto the Carob tree.

Being omitted in page 236, where it was entended to be feet forth, that it be not utterly left out, accept it in this place. Palendamu laith Baubinn, in his returne from his Egiptian, Syrian, &c. peregrination Anno 1579. brought fome feedes of a Syrian plant, called there Kifmifen, which being fowne brought forth round leaves, which he doubted was the Acacalis of Diofeorides Camerarius also saith that he (as it is likely having received of the same seeds from Paladamu,) sowed some seed that was eight yeares old, sent him by the name of Acacalis, and called in the Syriack tongue Kifmifen, and Sifme, from whence rose a tender plant. Somewhat like unto the Carob tree, upon the first springing of it, having gained that yeare onely sour round leaves, set by couples, each opposite to other on the middle rib, whose stalke was somewhat hairy: This perished also at the beginning of Autumne, so that no more can be said thereof, but that the seed was somewhat broad and round at the one end, and pointed at the other. But although this bore the name of Acacalis, yet did it not answer to Dioscorides Text, or Egiptian that transcribed it from him) that saith it is the fruite of an Egiptian plant; that is somewhat like unto Tamariske. Cordon commenting on Dioscorides, saith it was not knowne in his time, unlesse some would referre it to the Eimblick or Bellirick Myrobolanes, which is as farre from truth, as an Oake from an Apple. Bellonius also remembreth it, but giveth no description of it: So that neither being perfectly described by Dioscorides, nor certainely knowne of our Modernes, I can say no more thereof.

Myrobalant

2. Myrobolani (bebuli at fertur Icon vera, A true figure of the purple Myrobalane or purging Indian Plumme.

Vellingius in his furvay of Alpinus his Egiptian plants faith, that he often faw in the Orchard of a certaine chiefe Turke, a tree growing, which the keeper therof called Dileg el chabul, growing to be as bigge as a Plume tree, with a (mooth pale coloured barke, the wood being whitiff and fomewhat fweet, the branches foread fairely and thicke, bending easily and hardly breaking, armed with tharpe long thornes : the teaves are fet by couples together on a fhort footestalke, being fomewhat long with the roundnesse, and a little round pointed (nothing like unto Pearly leaves, as is formerly fet downe) the lower ones being larger then those upward on the same branch: and without any dent on the edge. The fruite is of a reasonable great esta; bigge in the middle, and small at both ends, and of a danke or blackish red colour, and somewhat sapide, They use to preserve them, and so impart them. to those of the greatest ranke, and have a purging quality in them.

& Rubia Sylve firis argentoa Cretica. Silver-like wilde Madder of Candy.

This small Candy white Madder, from a small long stender roote shootes forth divers stakes, not halte a foote long, with sundry small; long, foft and silver coloured leaves set by spaces, some times but two, other whiles foure at a space, and with them upwards to the toppe, small yellowish slowers, it is without any other taste then a little aftringent, and is said to be profitable for slugges in man or woman.

8. Rubra sy'vestris argentea Cretica.
Silver like wild Madder of Cands. P 277.



2. Myrobolani Chebuli mi farint 1600 vera.

A branch of the true Chebuli Myrobolane, or purple purging
Indian Plume as it is thought, to be referred to '9.246.



Capaos Jabacca radice.

Beontens Holmertet, or (mall round roored Furniterry. p. 288.



Page 380, Line the fixteenth, put out Panaces Carpimon five racemofine Canadenfe, but why Panax being no wound herbe, I fee no canfe, unlesse it be for want of a better name, put out as I faid all this, because it pertained to amother place.

Page 380. Line the fixteenth, put our those three last lines in the Nomes, and instead of them put Aconium baccu nibein of rubries but I thinke I have more truely referred it to the Christophorians. In the Versues likewise put out the Panaces Carpinon, and all that followeth, and in the place thereof fetthes lines. Cornutum saith, they gave it the name of Aconium, rather from the likenesse unto an Aconium from any delicerial quality they knew to be in it, and supposeth that the white berries should rather portend good then harme.

Page 287. Lines part of the 18 19 and part of the 20, are to be strucke out, not being intended for that place. as may plainely be differned by the relation. And in the ftead thereof read thefe lines? The fourth is called by Clusium Apocynum Syriacum Falestirum, & forte Egyptium, because he referreth it to the Beidelfar of Alpinum in his Booke of Egiptian plants, and to the Offen frutex of Honorius Bellus in his third Epistle to him, saying withall, that Doctor Christopher Weixiw gave him the dived branch, which he fet forth, and that as he told him he gathered it neere the River Iordan, in Paleffina where it grew, and the people there called it Beidfar : this is Clufes his relation and judgement thereof: I have faid somewhat hereof in my former Booke, page 444. But I would to explaine it the better, adde somewhat more thereunto. First that it is not probable to me that this plant which Clufius fetteth forth (and is without all question the very same that rose with me from the seed was brought out of New England upon the fifth discovery thereof, both stalkes, leaves, and flowers, agreeing so exactly thereunto, and both forme and colour of the flowers answering it in every point, onely the pods white feed answereth not unto this, which I doubt therefore is but misselen) should be found naturall to those parts, seeaniwereth not unto this, which I doubt therefore is our mittaken) thousand be found actual to those parts, seeing as I faid it is natural to Usinginia, or New England, and Generally that the name Beidfar should be given to it, which is most probable balongeth to that of Alpinua, and Beiliau, which is quite a differing plant from this as I showed in my former Booke, both from the growing hereof, which dyeth downe every yeare, and from the milke it giverh, which is not causticke like the Offar, and in the rootes which are running under ground, which the o ther doth not. And thirdly, they fay that the Offer or Beidelfer beareth yellow flowers, and not expressed to grow in clusteness this doth; and tastly, that the pods of this Apoconom are crooked, according to the forme expressed in the figure, when as those of Osar are round like Testicles, and those that Cluston settles forth are not crooked like unto these. Bearing in following Cluston, showeth that he never saw the plant, and therefore taketh it for granned whatsoever he said, or Weixing informed him, when as by this that I have here delivered it is probable Weixing was mistaken, and that hath caused all these errours: as also that of Banking, that would make it a kinde of Docke, calling it Lapathum Ægyptiacum lattefens filiqua Afelepiadu, which hath so little correspondence with reason and judgement, that I wonder that so samous an Herbarist as Bankinsa was, should relyeupon anothers foolish opinion in the denomination thereof, and so divulge it to the world, whereof I have formerly faid something: The fifth is remembred by Cornners, among his Canada plants.

Ranneulus filvaram five Anemone filvefiris fore pleso albo. The double white wilde Anemone to be inferred in p.325.

6. P/eudopacynum V wginlanum, alijs Gelfiminum A menicanum maximum flore pheniceu. The great Orrenge coloured Firgmia Ialmine. to be inferted p. 385,





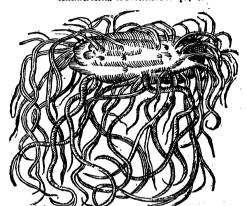
Cccccc &

168 t

Of Phalangiam in p. 418. The Unreast.

Spiderwort is of especiall property against all venome and poylons, as well of minute, the Scorpion Spider Fhalangiam, and other Serpents, as of herbes and evill agres or other quality whatsoever: it is held also to be prefervative against infection, to continue the taking of the whole herbe, with the rootes either the pouther in wine or the decoction for a time, or to be tunned up with some Angelica, Gonce-Rue, and Zedania: it is fingular good also against the winde and chollicke, to ease the tormenting paines thereof, and to avoid urine being Rooped, or the paines of the stone.

R dix Contragerue Hilpanarum at a Baptilla Corte for exhibitur.
The roote of the spirifit Godfraget ga, as Gorte fine
fetteth it forth, to be reterred to p.421.



6, Polygonum Serpilifolio Lobelij, Lobeli Knovgrafic with Mother of Time leaves. p.446.



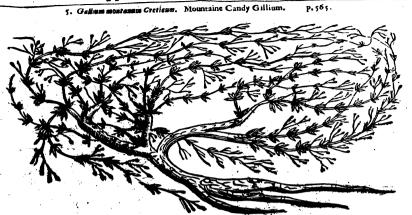
1. Pruncli vulent. Common Selteheale. p. 526.



5. Herndunn fferfre vulgare. Our ordinary wilde Clary, or Oesten Civifi. p. 552.



s. g.linn



16. Sideritis Hernelea Dioscoridis, five Sideritis marina Saluifelia nostra Denate.

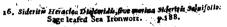
Another Sage leased sea Iron wort.

The roote is of the bignesse of once little singer, wrinckled and of a yellowish colour a the stalke is wooddy and square, at the bottome whereof come forth leaves like unto Sage, but somewhat greener, the leaves that grow upwards upon the stalke, are like unto the Candy Horehound, round about the tops of the branches doe the flowers stand somewhat like unto Sage, set in certaine cups being of a whitish or yellowish associated in the leaves that any wound of tore, not insteading humours to flow thereto, and some Arabians say it stayeth wounds courses the leaves chawed doe take size Massi, ke. There is another hebre growing in the same life of Lie of the Continuation, very like to this, but that the leaves are smaller, the stalke is standard and the source at the tops, are more like unto those of the Common Calamint.

Asymptotic Greika major.

16. Siderith Heiacles Distentible, we wanted Siderith Saluifolio.

Afegraidie Greties major.
Great Saint Peters wort of Candy. P. 574.







3. Alg Jum montanum Columna. Madwort of Columns. p.590.

3. Hefterit Pantosita modera. Visitivoury Dames Violets of Hungary. p 628.





3. Alfae mejor que & media que bufum. Great Chickeweed, which with some is called a mildle forte p.760.





Page. 733. Line the fixt, before the last, insert these references lest out by overfight: The fourth with both the forts thereof are mentioned by Classic, under his second Corpleton and the species thereof; The fifth is onely remembred by Columna, who callethis Semper vivum rubrum montanum gnaphaloides, Bandium not making any mention thereof that I can find: The fixt is the third Cotyledon of Clusius.

The figure of Alfinominar is to be taken away, being the Anagallis famina flore care es, unto whose family it should have been referred but was negligently thrust in here instead of the Alsim major & minor, Hierarium montanum tomentosum five lanosum.

Him account montains to ment for a land with a land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the land was left out of the distribution of the land was left out of the land was vents me in the declaration.

3. Thiaspi bisburaeum villosum flore calcart donato. Spure flowred Buckler Thlaspi. p.845.





1. Thapfia quadem lattore folio.



Libanotidis Gal-ni petalon genumam.

A true figure of a branch of the Fennell leafed Francumfence. p.881.





S lini dve ap j dalen petaton. A feafe of the five ca Selinimor Smillige p. 926



Page 964. Line 15. All that fifth telation of Cnicus alteris to be blotted out, and the fecond and third, is to be made the first and second.

Having

Having the same figure of Laserpisium by me, that Alp me set forth, I could doe no lesse then shew it you, that you may see the difference of that stalke of leaves formerly exhibited, taken limeally from the vive Plant, and that of late from this of Alpinum, whose slowers and seed, is yet hid in the Embryon.

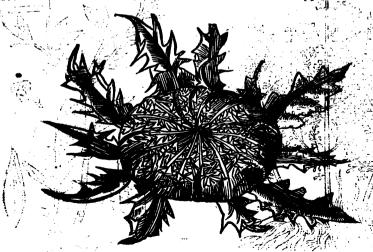
Page 1086. Infere this, 10. Aftragolle finitia palmata pafilla planta Lobely.

Lobels French instil Milke Vetch
like plants.
This finall plant faith Lobel, he gathered on fome of the hils of Frevince in France, having long wooddy rootes, covered with a thicke barke thereon, foulding one within snother, and thicketh ta the head, from whence (Frung many thilkethat are hard, and but two or three inches lang, whereon are fer fundery winged hoary finish hard leaves, like unto those of Lentils, the milkether or the Goates Thorne a se whose tops fland tuites of yellowish or whitish slowers, like most those of Birds footesthe plant is of a drying harsh suffer.

2. L. serpitium Alpino. Alpinus his Laser wort. p.937.



Carlina capitulum elanjum. The closed head of the Carline Thiffle: p.958



3. Scolymus Theophrofit five Eryrgium luteum Monspellenfium. The Golden I hiftie. p. 572.

This true figure of the golden Thiftle was I know not by what chance left out, and a falle one put in the place, let this therefore supply the o-



4. F. lix faxatills of Ma Small curled Rone Ferne,p. 1047



This fore differeth chiefly from this former fifth in having all the leaves onely fer by couples, whereas the former hath more, and the ends of the peds are more twined. This is Thaline his Aftragaine



14. Trifolium corniculatum Creticum flore Inteo.

Horned Trefoile of Candy with yellow flowers.

This other broad. Trefoile that came from Candy, where it is nativally came to a lipinum as he distin. athong other of heir feeds, riting up with long and illender falkes lying for the most part on the ground, having landry small Trefoile leaves like a Orifust, and somewing broad forwards. The flowers grown at the crids of small talkes, peafe fathion, but small and yellow, with small round flander crooked pods succeeding, containing source of ficially yellow pease, which are caten by the Natives even as the first force, yet is it not the same, for the pods faceof are slender and round although crooked, when as the other are flat and bigger. Alpinum only half made mention hereof, and different also as he saith from the Trifolium Italicum impulsationin, which is our Lotin cerniculatus incomes, and the welfth forthere.

Because I gave you not the signie of this Asphodill in my former Booke, although I gave you there the description to my former Booke, et this may take place for the present here, and accompany the greater Bastard kindes the page 1218.

take place for the prefent here, and accompany the guarter Baffard kindes in page 1218.

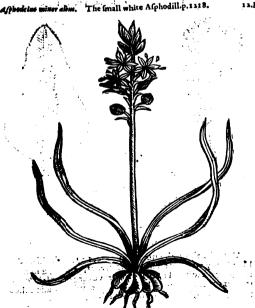
2. Linear imbolication. Strange wild white flowred Flaxe. This frange kind of Flaxe but annuall, riting up with flender hoary grain fallikes, branched towards the tops, having funder which for boary precine for long leaves, fer fingly on them for what bronder and thicker then the ordinary wilde form, and with every leafe infusily a small white flower, made of fine round pointed leaves, with a few threds in the middle, after which commeth the feede, for in the same bake that hore the flower, being somewhat fet in the same huske that bore the flower, being somewhat like in forme and posture unto those of Hounds tongue, but not rough.

Page 1369. Line the fifteenth, reade it. We have another whose chiefest difference, &c.

14. Trifolium cornienterum Luftanuum flore rabro. & Greti-sum flore luteo. Horned Trefolle of Porjugali with red Bowers, and one of Candy with yellow flowers.p. 1 103.



12. Linum umb. licato m. Strange wild white flowred Fla ze. p. 1336



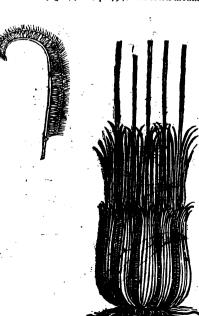


Dadadad



Narda Gangiti fluris Narboner filmilis planta Varginiana cum for ibus. A Varginia basterd Nardus with the tops of the flowers, to be ten und either to page 115 or to p. 1595, where it is mentioned and described. Fottam Miney. A leafe of the West Indian Peach Plum p. 1633.

Hine the filter and







Vnto the eleventh number in page, 122, adde this. We have lately actified another fort hereof, agreeing in most things therewith, but this the leaves are of a fainter or fresher greene colour, the flowers are white, and called usually Ocimastrum Valgianter album.

FINIS.

1 NO OPERIS LATINUS.

Sec. X 20 2 + 198.

	Seriphium Anglicum & Belgicum, 102, Seriphiu Æg, perace	P.104
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Abayo,i. Bahobab Alpino nye Cuanabanan 1632	Serspinum Parboneme. 19-1 Camerani	102
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Abdellari i Anguria Favoricento. 773	Tenuifolium Auftriacum.	99
Total Maria Control of the Control o	Vmbelliferum. 98. Vmbelliferum alterum.	300
bellices Cretics five Pseudofantalus.	Italeum tot. Teament attornes	102
Octuoicu Argyptionanisme Arteen 178) Para are	Vulgare minus.i.Ponticum verum.	
ENCADDRITION ACTURE VALUE LANGE	Xantonicum idem cum Santonico.	305
bhel i Sabina.	Abfus Alpini 1 tot Abusilon Avicenna vulg.	307
Tant)	Applications 2 country and and	305
Warina.	Indicum Camerarij Acacalis Diofe. Amato Luftano i Brica recta baccis albis.	1485
Abiga vel Ajuga i Cliamæpitys. Abrong vel Abrugi Scrapionis Dodonæo, i Pifum cordatum. 1378	Actealis Diole. Amato Luntanos, Este Teche Barelania	
Abrong vei Abrugi Strapionis Dodona 3.1 mm 43.1	Camerar o Bellonio & aliis Kelmelen.i. Cerana	1677
abjoranum mas 32. Album Cordis Mas Anguilarat. Sementina.	fimilis planta Syriaca.	,-
A Aid Angulara. Sementina.	Acacia Ægyptia, 1547. Americana.ibid.	25 (0
Angormonaum maximum.	Robini, Pseudoacacia Americana	1548
Angustifolium minus. Arborescens mas 92. Aborescens vero famina	Altera Diofeoridis.	1000
Dedenme of Competers	Altera Anguilaræ, i. Aspalathus alter Diosc.	ibid.
Dodonzo 94. Campestre.	Altera Matthioli. Prima Matthioli i Arbor Indæ eui fpinæ adnezæ.	2555
	Alla es nione a see Trifolia Rauhino	1000
Campettre maximum.	Alba & nigra, 1549. Trifolia Bauhino.	1549
Framile was detrie it difformit Topen).	Mas & fæmina Quid pro Acacia fustituendum, 1033,1034,1452,1455	
Humile odoratum 93. Inodorum.		T COX
· Mailus. 930 Magnum Campuotatamo	Acajou & Acajous five Cajous.	960
Addiging County angles	Acanacea quæ funt.	980
SALLETTIC TIME COMPLETICS	Acanos Treophrasti, ibid. Bellomi). Acantha & Acantha Ægyptia, Hippocratis & Theophrasti, i	Acacia
Vulgare, Abrotanum formina Fuchfij & aliotum-i. Abfinthium Ponticum	Weatths of Meanths Anglibras Libbourges	1549
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Tamine Dodonari i mes eliorum	Acantha Leuche monachorum	971
Formina Podoszri, i.mas aliotum.	Anguilarz & Lobelij.	978
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Indome 68. Infinidum Dodonzi.	Plote purputeo rubente.	ibid.
T. C. J I - Lalii	Globo Ge canisalis	ibi d.
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	Minus five renuifolium.	1426
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in the second se		•	1293 Dalubui

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Alhagi Maurorum Rauwolfio.i. Genista spartium Syriacum jus solia decidit Mannæ species Persis.	1 003	Alur
Albenne, i. Alcanna.	1447	Alpi
Alica,1 127. Alisier Gallorum. Alisma botrioides sive ramosum Thal i. Elleborine slore rub	1459	Aly
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rolio glabro & hitiuto, o s 2. Fruticans Cuntandino	1238	9
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Sylvarum Columna, i Paralysis herba.	537	D
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Alliaria, 12. Alliastrum, i. Alliaria. Allium anguinum 872. Bicorne, i. rubentibus nucleis.		Am
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Almaru & Maru, herba Dodon zi, i Cerinthe major.		Am
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	1107	An
Maxima Anglica. Alopecuroides, 1 167. Vide Gramen Alopecuroides. Aloina Gazz.i. Populus Lybica.	1100	A
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Aloitti.	1164	١.
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Alpina Iunceololio, ibid. Altifima nemorum Bauhino.	700	A
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Cælalpini, Cynocrambe Matthioli,	6,4	.1
Corniculata Clusisi. Lychnis segetum minor Bauhini. Facie planta nova Columbæ, i Cynocrambe cadem.	63.4 298	
Hederæ folio major & minor. Hirluta i Myoloris Lobelii. Hilpida Thalii eadem.	761	A
Hirlura i Myoloris Lobelli. Hilpida I halii eadem. Laciniata, 760. Lutea Lugd.i. Anagallis lutea.		1 "
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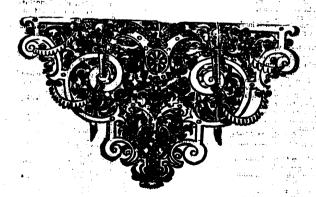
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Faults Escaped in the Printing, whereof the most materiall before you reade the Booke are to be thus amended: other literall faults may be by any.

P. Age 6. Line 67, for first reade last. p. 14.13, for arguer, agreep, 27, 13.16 for front r. 1002, p. 31.1.14, for Calamist r. Catamist. p. 31.1.15 for front r. 1002, p. 31.1.14, for Calamist r. Catamist. p. 31.1.15 for front r. 1002, p. 31.1.14, for front r. 1002, p. 31.14, for front r. 1002,